

The recent fire which destroyed the Success mills made it impossible for the Jobbing Association to continue to get its commercial feeds from that source, and made necessary forming new contracts. An announcement can be made at this time as to what mills will furnish commercial feeds, which of course will be put up and sold under the Jobbing Association's own brand.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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 handed up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1932

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

We hear a great deal about "the good old days."

We gather the impression that people must have been happier then than now. We are led to believe that everything must have worked more smoothly then than at the present.

But weren't the days about the same as the ones we are getting now? Back in those days, weren't there some days that were cloudy, some days when the wind blew, some days that were bright and cheerful, some days that brought refreshing showers, some days that were cold and wintry, some gloomy and some happy?

It is what we put into our days that counts. It is what we associate with the "old days" that makes them seem to have been the "good old days." Those were the days when we were younger, therefore we associate our younger lives with the good old days. Perhaps they were the days we have simply heard about. Therefore there is a chance that the good old days may have been oversold to us. Perhaps our children think of the days we tell about, when we are bragging among ourselves about what we did when we were kids, as the good old days. It's natural.

We have heard folks at Farmers Union meetings telling how active a certain local was "in the good old days." They dismiss the subject with: "But these were the good old days, and they're gone forever."

Why should they be gone forever? We are just as smart now as we were then, or as our preceding generation was. The Farmers Union is just as vital a force now as it ever was—and perhaps more vital. There is no more to discourage us now than there has been in times past.

This is being written in the state headquarters office. On the walls hang pictures of the old leaders who have been called to their rewards. These pictures represent men who have gone through the fire of Farmers Union leadership. They were severely tested, and found not wanting. They were the leaders in "the good old days."

Yet some of those good old days undoubtedly seemed to be days of pain and persecution to these sterling leaders. Troubles were plentiful, but they never faltered as leaders. The membership stayed with them in the main. Many of the "old timers" will read these lines, and their memories will carry them back to days when they counselled with these leaders who have now passed on. Perhaps there may have been disagreements, but all worked on for what seemed to be the right thing.

The working together during those times now make them seem to have been "the good old days." It was what the Farmers Union folk put into those days that made the days good.

We cannot bring back the good old days which have passed away. We can but remember them, and profit by what they taught us. However, we can have new days that are good, and which, in years to come, may be remembered as the good old days.

How many times we have heard something like this: "Yes, there was old Mr. Blank. He was a great Farmers Union worker in this local. We really had things going back in the days when he was active."

Was Mr. Blank a better man than our communities produce now? Was there more for him to do then than there is now for our present members to do? The simple fact that these are not the "good old days" offers are not the slightest reason why the work should not go on, and that these could not be just as good days as we were enjoyed in Mr. Blank's time.

The work of keeping up Farmers Union interest may not be easy. Enemies of cooperative marketing, and interests who will not be so well cared for if farmers come in for their just share of the benefits of our civilization, are doing everything possible to break down the Farmers Union and other farm organizations. But we of this generation are not molly-coddles who will allow our own class to be trampled underfoot, without a struggle. We are just as virile as were those men who won or lost in the "good old days."

Let us conduct ourselves in such a way that when our children investigate our records and our history, they will say: "They had real men in those days—the good old days."

Let us determine now to build up our membership in the Farmers Union, so that we will have something along the line of cooperative farmer organization to pass on to the next generation. And let's don't wait until we are about to fade out of the picture, and then attempt to revive our organization. Let's build it up now, and keep it up.

No one can do this by himself—it takes cooperation. You have a perfect right to ask your neighbor's cooperation in this matter—and he has a right to expect your cooperation.

Speak to some one today or tomorrow about the welfare of the Farmers Union in your community. Help make these the "good old days" we will talk about in the coming years.

To prevent apples from turning dark soon after peeling, place them in a salt water solution—two teaspoons of salt to one quart of water use.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost
Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 53

CAN INCOME TAXES BE COLLECTED FROM INTANGIBLE PROPERTY?

Intangible property has been dodging assessment and taxation for so long in Kansas that the question is sometimes raised whether an income tax on intangible property can be collected. Here are reasons for believing that an income tax will not be seriously evaded.

1. The income tax never confiscates property or income. Unless there has been a substantial income there is no income tax. High property tax rates of 3 and 4 per cent and higher, rates that would wipe out the larger part of the income from most intangible property, that would in effect be an income tax of 50 per cent or more for intangible yielding 6 per cent or less, is the motivating reason for much of the evasion of property taxes by intangible property. State income tax rates are not expected to go higher than 10 per cent, and they average much lower. A 10 per cent income tax on a 6 per cent income would amount to only .6 per cent, leaving 5.4 per cent to the owner of the intangible. Bank deposits and savings accounts that yield around 3 per cent income, would pay only .18 per cent tax if the rate averaged 6 per cent, leaving the owner of the intangible 2.82 per cent net income. This tax would be so low and reasonable that there would be no incentive to dodge it.

2. Income from mortgages, and from stocks and bonds, whether municipal or corporation, could be easily ascertained, as these intangibles are publicly registered. Publicly recorded chattel mortgages would reveal other income. Some governments provide by statute that neither principal or interest on notes and accounts can be collected in court if not listed for taxation.

3. The U. S. Government has recently adopted the policy of cooperating with any state that has an income tax law. Income tax figures for many years, and the experience and advice of trained collectors would be great help for any state. And the mutual desire and determination of both state and nation to collect an income tax would be very effective.

4. The U. S. has been collecting taxes from salaries, rents, royalties, business profits, interest, dividends, and commissions, to the stupendous amount of about \$2,000,000,000 annually for many years. Wisconsin is collecting around \$20,000,000 annually, Massachusetts about \$24,000,000, and New York about \$64,000,000. The final proof that an income tax can be collected on intangible property is in the showing that it has been done and is being done.

COST OF PRODUCTION IS MOST IMPORTANT OF ITEMS

Last week at Bellview local the question was brought up as to what are some of the things that could be done to bring about a more hopeful condition among our farmers. The leader of the discussion called on the members of the local to make some statement as to what could be done to end the present depression. The following suggestions were given, and will be discussed at later meetings. They are given in the order that they were reported to the leader:

1. Put everybody to work.
2. A price for farm produce equivalent to the cost of production, plus a profit.
3. More money in circulation and easier credit for the farmer.
4. Lower taxes.
5. Change in administration.
6. Heavy tax on labor-saving farm machinery.

While all the above remedies for depression are good, it seems to me that the second on the list is by far the most important of all. If we could by close organization and cooperation succeed in bringing about this second remedy, the rest would take care of themselves. It seems to me that this world depression begins and ends with our farmers. It is like the house that Jack built that we learned about in our second readers at school; each thing is dependent on the other. If the farmers were getting decent prices for their produce, they would buy more comforts for their homes, more paint, more cars, more machinery. This would put more money in circulation; and so the cycle moves. This depression began with farmers getting poor prices for produce, and it will end when we can command better prices. Most things are brought about by a constant ceaseless propaganda; so let's begin now to talk constantly about "Cost of production of farm products, plus a profit;" make that a slogan for our Farmers Union Cooperative Association; talk it, think it, act it, and we will finally get it.

Edna M. Black,
Kincaid, Kansas.

Making corn into silage saves from 20 to 30 per cent of the crop that would otherwise be wasted.

A dozen eggs weighing 26 ounces contains 30 per cent more food than a dozen weighing 20 ounces.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

MARSHALL CO. UNION HAD A WORTHWHILE MEETING.

Endorsed Income Tax Limitation Amendments and Ask for Time Extension for Tax Payments

The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at the S. B. A. hall at Frankfort, Tuesday September 13.

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 by vice president John Tommer. Several appointments to fill vacancies on committees were made after which the chairman called for reports from the different locals. The meeting then adjourned until 1:30.

The afternoon session was opened by calling the roll which resulted in a total of 41 delegates from 10 locals. The meeting was also well attended by other Union members. The agenda for the day was as follows: The members of the Marshall County Farmers Union believe that our telephone rates are too high and should be reduced so as to be somewhat in line with the prices of farm products. We instruct our chairman to appoint a committee of three to act with our president and secretary to appeal to the Public Service Commission for reduced rates. This committee is instructed to cooperate with other organizations seeking reduced telephone rates and to present, at any hearing called by the Public Service Commission, the facts and arguments in support of reduced rates.

As there have been instances in which the county commissioners have tended help to persons who are still able to enjoy the pleasures of an automobile and other luxuries be it resolved that we petition the honorable board of commissioners of Marshall county henceforth to keep out of the hands of such persons as are able to enjoy these nonessentials.

Resolved that we endorse and urge adoption of the tax limitation amendment.

That we endorse and urge adoption of the income tax amendment.

That we recommend that the dates of final tax payment be extended sixty days, without penalty.

Also that the tax penalty be changed to 1 per cent per month for each succeeding month the tax is in arrears, the total interest charge not to exceed 8 per cent.

The next meeting will be held at the next legislative session. The resolution instructing our congressman and senators to use all their powers to liberalize currency and credit issues so as to restore the price level of 1926 and by the use of price index method to keep the price level at that point.

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NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING WASHINGTON CO.

The Washington County Farmers Union will hold its quarterly meeting at Social Dale Park, north-west of Hanover, on Tuesday, September 27.

A business meeting will be held at 10:30 a. m., at which time we will elect delegates to the state convention at Clay Center. Also, at this session the resolutions committee which was appointed at our last meeting will report.

A group basket dinner will be enjoyed at the noon hour.

Mr. John Frost, of Blue Rapids will discuss the income tax amendment in the afternoon. Mr. Frost is a recognized authority on this subject, and every one is invited to come out and hear him. There will also be a lot of politicians there passing out the cigars.

Let's go and make it one of the best meetings of the year.

J. T. Poland County Secretary.

At the Douglass county Farmers Union quarterly meeting held Saturday afternoon at No. 10 school house, south of Lawrence, interesting discussions were held relative to membership and other matters of interest.

Among the resolutions advanced was one calling for the elimination of the initiation fee of \$2 which is now in effect. An interesting talk on the proposed income tax amendment was given by Editor Smith of the Baldwin Leader.

Mr. B. A. Hammond, county president, presided at the meeting. The next meeting will be held at Lone Star. Eleven locals were represented at the Saturday meeting.

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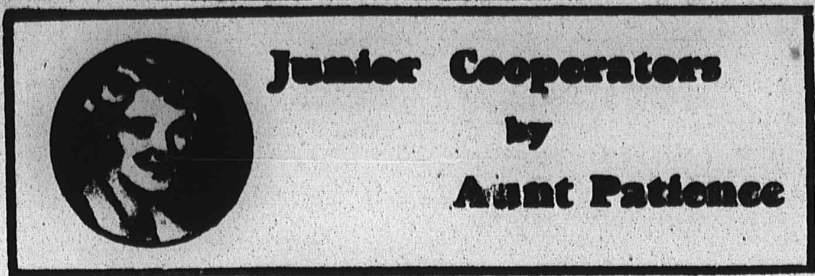
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FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of Sept. 12th to 16th by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Lawrence Davis, Osage Co., Kans., 44 steers	1108	\$7.65
Ed. & Leo Bauerle, Lafayette Co., Mo., 11 steers	894	7.25
J. Henry Barnett, Lafayette Co., Mo., 20 steers	919	7.25
J. G. Hyde, Lyon Co., Kans., 71 steers	1180	7.00
J. J. Finney, Harrison Co., Mo., 11 steers	1020	7.00
A. A. Hill, Herington Co., Kans., 15 yearlings	654	7.00
W. N. Oles, Chase Co., Kans., 20 steers	1066	6.85
Gilbert Davis, Osage Co., Kans., 44 steers	922	6.75
H. T. Bassett, Shawnee Co., Kans., 12 steers	1160	6.50
J. G. Hyde, Lyon Co., Kans., 50 steers	935	6.25
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 43 steers	969	6.25
Huscher Brothers, Lafayette Co., Mo., 10 heifers	907	6.10
Will Harder, Ottawa Co., Kans., 14 calves	347	5.50
Frank Keck, Shawnee Co., Kans., 11 steers and heifers	537	5.25
C. B. Ingman, Washington Co., Kans., 12 yearlings	555	5.25
Geo. Kurtz, Logan Co., Kans., 10 steers and calves	338	5.25
Gust Jacobson, McPherson Co., Kans., 20 steers	1219	5.15
Wm. Brownrigg, Sedgewick Co., Kans., 21 steers	718	4.65
C. B. Toll, Saline Co., Kans., 40 heifers	688	4.50
Simon Myers, Ottawa Co., Kans., 13 heifers	423	4.50
Geo. Kurtz, Logan Co., Kans., 17 heifers	332	4.50
W. R. Zimmerman, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 30 steers	600	4.35
C. W. Evans, Gove Co., Kans., 10 steers	613	4.25
Will Harder, Ottawa Co., Kans., 11 steers	858	4.25
C. B. Toll, Saline Co., Kans., 28 cows	872	4.00
Lawrence Brothers, Ness Co., Kans., 16 calves	308	4.00
W. M. Zimmerman, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 12 steers	653	4.00
Frank Walker, Morris Co., Kans., 12 heifers	620	4.00
C. A. Dorman, Wallace Co., Kans., 10 steers	740	4.00
Geo. Will, Saline Co., Kans., 13 calves	361	4.00
O. D. Hull, McPherson Co., Kans., 10 steers	1155	4.00
Geo. Kurtz, Logan Co., Kans., 10 steers	673	4.00
C. W. Coffman, Franklin Co., Kans., 14 steers	793	4.00
Ed. Harold, Woodson Co., Kans., 10 calves	384	3.60
C. B. Toll, Saline Co., Kans., 19 cows	1071	3.60



Junior Cooperators
by
Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers Union, who writes a letter for a publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:
I said I'd tell you this week about some of the things I saw in New York City, didn't I? Well, there were so many of them that I scarcely knew which to choose.

We had a lovely trip to New York, from Erie, travelling thru the Pocono Mountains, the Delaware Water Gap, across New Jersey and so to New York. While still many miles from the city, we could see the lovely tower of the Empire State Building—the tallest man-built structure in the world. It is 126 stories high and of course we ascended to the observation tower, on its summit. From this point, we could look down upon all of the New York skyscrapers—the view was just as if we were looking from an airplane. Men walking below were the size of pin-points. In a high wind, a tiny swaying movement may be felt in this tower—we were up on one of these days, and I was very glad to get back to earth again. The building, when fully occupied, will accommodate about 25,000 people but owing to the fact that it is not half rented, New Yorkers refer to it jokingly as the "Empty State Building." However, I thought it was architecturally the most beautiful building I had ever seen.

Of course we saw the Statue of Liberty—which I found much smaller than I had imagined. And I saw my first big ocean liner and had my first ride in a subway. That night, we had a lot of fun but the air was so bad that it made me almost ill. The express trains in these subways travel at an incredible rate of speed—and I was scared to death every minute! The subway, as the younger of my readers may not know, is a transportation system by which trains are run underground thru tunnels. In some places in New York, there are five levels of these trains, one beneath the other.

I could go on and on forever about the things I saw in this, the world's most amazing city—the crowds of people on the street at night, the thousands of electric lights which turn night into day. But I'll about running out of space, so I'll tell you about only one more thing—which to me was one of the most unusual things I saw.

Between Grant's Tomb and the Claremont Restaurant, there lies a child's grave, marked by a tombstone, bearing this quaint inscription: "Erected to the memory of an amiable child, St. Clair Pollack, died July, 1897, in the 5th year of his age. Man that is born of woman is full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

This child was a nephew of George Pollack, a New York merchant. In his conveyance of property in 1890, he stated: "There is a small enclosure near your boundary fence within which lies the remains of a favorite child, covered by a marble monument. You will confer a peculiar and intimate favor upon me by allowing me to convey the enclosure to you, so that you will consider it a part of your own estate, keeping it, however, always enclosed and sacred. There is a white marble funeral urn prepared which will not lessen its beauty."

So, for almost one hundred and fifty years, while New York City has grown over and miles beyond this tiny grave, it has lain inviolate, and alone, in the very heart of the city. What changes it has seen! The



7659. Morning Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of printed or other material and 1/2 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

7454. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. For pockets and facing of contrasting material on collar and cuffs 1/2 yard 27 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 44, Salina, Kansas.

Bushon, Kans., Aug. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
My sister wrote this for me because you couldn't read my writing. Do you know if I have a twin? My birthday is April 14, age 12 and in the 2nd grade this year. Was my last lesson all right? It sure is not, isn't it? Well I must close.
Yours truly,
Laura Jane Hafnerman.

Dear Laura Jane:
Yes, I thought your lesson was very good soon. It surely has been hot. You'll be surprised to know that I can read almost any kind of writing—so don't be afraid to try yours on me next time.—Aunt Patience.

HAY MARKET REMAINS QUIET.

Trading and Movement Unusually Slow

Hay markets remained very quiet during the week ending September 15. Receipts at the principal markets during August were approximately half as large as for the corresponding month of last year and about one-third those of two years ago.

A total tame hay crop of 68,587,000 tons was indicated September 15. This estimate, although about 5,000,000 tons under the five-year average, 1924-28, is 7 per cent larger than last year's crop due to heavier turnout this season in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas as well as a most Southern Intermountain and Pacific Coast States. The lightest crop in the past several years, however, was reported in New England and in several central Eastern States. This year's wild hay crop is 49 per cent larger than last year and nearly as large as the five-year average. The turnout was particularly good in North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

Timothy markets remained quiet with a very light inquiry for the scant supplies at the principal markets. The past week was the fourth in succession with no offerings of timothy or clover at Kansas City.

Alfalfa markets were steady with trading and movement seasonally light. Moderate offerings continued to clear at steady prices at Omaha and Kansas City. All classes of buyers were in the latter market but the 26 cars offered were apparently fully adequate to satisfy current requirements. The principal outlet at Kansas City was to local retailers catering to nearby dairymen who prefer dull, second grade hay although they took an occasional car of a somewhat poorer quality. Dairymen, however, were purchasing for immediate needs only, due to lack sufficient funds to permit storing for winter requirements.

Prairie hay markets were again dull. Trading in upland prairie at Chicago remained of too small volume to establish reliable quotations. The Minneapolis-St. Paul market was also comparatively quiet since producers in the trade territory were seeking only light amounts at present prices and feeders as a rule were not in urgent need of hay. Practically no prairie hay moved through the St. Louis market during the week and trading at Omaha was of small volume. Some accumulations were reported at Kansas City early in the week despite light offerings. Demand broadened a little toward the close of the period, however, and supplies were worked down to less burdensome proportions. Quotations remained unchanged from those for the previous week. Harvesting of prairie hay has been practically completed in eastern Kansas and northeastern Oklahoma. Demand continued exceedingly slow in these areas and more than usual amounts of hay have been stacked loose in the field due to shortage of cash to finance baling. The movement from the Elkhorn Valley of Nebraska was also very light since producers generally were unwilling to accept current bids of \$5 per ton for the best quality delivered at loading points in that area. The total turnout of wild hay in Texas has been considerably reduced due to unfavorable weather for harvesting which resulted in much of the first cutting becoming stemmy and overripe.

BIGGEST TRUCK-IN DAY

IN F. U. HOG ALLEY

On Friday, September 2nd, the Farmers Union Live Stock Company received 1,014 head of hogs which arrived by the truck route. This is the largest number of hogs arriving by truck which we have handled in any one day. There were 6,500 hogs in the truck chutes for that day's market. These figures show that the Farmers Union is handling a good percentage of this business. It is unusual that such a large run of hogs should be on the market on Friday, for it is, as a rule, a light day in receipts for this species of livestock. However, the preceding day's market on hogs was 15 to 20c higher, and as news travels fast now through the radio channels, it is not surprising that a good many farmers in the trucking territory took advantage of the advance.

Your firm has been handling a large percentage of the truck receipts in all departments. It is well equipped to take care of this business and solicits your shipments, regardless of size. Trucked-in receipts receive the same attention in the Farmers Union Alleys as those arriving by rail.

Included in the receipts received by the Farmers Union on September 2nd were many large consignments, the number of head belonging to single owners ranging from 40 to 121.—The Co-Operator.

BIG M. F. A. PICNIC

AT HIGGINSVILLE

On August 10th, the Lafayette County M. F. A. Picnic was held at Higginsville, Missouri. Bob Lieurance and Wilson O'Neal, representing the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., attended the picnic and reported a fine turnout and a very enjoyable day.

The principal speaker at the picnic was John Simpson, President of the National Farmers Union. It is need-

less to say that Mr. Simpson's speech was well received for he always has a real message for a farm crowd.

You can travel a long way around this country of ours before you will find a group of people like the folks in Lafayette County. They are honest to goodness Cooperators. They not only talk it, preach it, and believe it—they practice it. Their business organizations are well patronized, therefore making it possible for them to render a better service.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City is well aware of the real spirit of cooperation which exists in this community as they represent a large percentage of the M. F. A. members in their livestock sales. The firm certainly appreciates this business and thanks the officers and members of the county organization for their invitation to attend the picnic.—The Co-Operator.

WAS SCHOOL BOARD RIGHT?

Someone has dug up the records of the Lancaster Ohio, school board back in 1828. In these records there is an account of a proposed debate as to whether or not such things as murder and adultery were practical in the school house. The board was asked to hold the debate in the school house and the minutes of the school board meeting ran as follows: "You are welcome to use the school room to debate all proper questions in, such things as murder and adultery are impracticalities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, He would have foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."—Exchange.

BUTCHER CATTLE SITUATION

(By John Hannon)

Our market on butcher cattle has been very uneven the past few weeks. All classes of cows, except canners, reached pretty close to the low point of the season. Grass heifers were also extremely hard to move. However, Monday and Tuesday of this week the trading snapped up and prices showed an advance of 25c to 40c. On Wednesday receipts at Chicago and other markets were unusually heavy, resulting in lower prices at all points, and the advance of the first two days on butcher cattle was lost.

While prices look to be low on the better kinds of killing cows, still grass heifers look to be selling at a lower level than any other class of cattle. This is due to the fact that there are practically no grass heifers going back to the country, our market in other years having always been based on the country demand, forcing the packers to meet this competition. But this year the local killers here and every other market have been about the only outlet of these things of any kind. We do not believe that this condition is going to continue to exist, as there is, at the present time, a wide margin between the better kinds of grass heifers and the fed ones.

Another unusual condition exists in our fed heifer and our mixed steer and heifer market. Ordinarily this time of the year the demand for baby cattle, that is, the local killers, is exceptionally brisk, while the heavier yearlings are hard to move. This year, however, has seen more creeped calves marketed than ever before, which, of course, has hurt all light weight cattle. In other words, cattle weighing from 700 to 800 pounds will sell to the killers from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. more than those weighing from 600 to 600 in the same flesh.—The Co-Operator.

HITS OVER-INSURANCE

One of the most aggressive and efficient fire marshals in the United States is Douglas A. Graham of Topeka, Kansas. We have kept in quite close contact with him, and his achievements along fire prevention lines and we can unhesitatingly say they are outstanding.

Mr. Graham was appointed into his present position early in 1929, when this fire state, as well as the state official family, and up to that time had had very little experience in fire prevention.

Shortly after Mr. Graham took over the office of Fire Marshal he made the statement that he would much rather do something that would prevent anyone from burning their property for any cause than to have to prosecute the party on a charge of arson after the offense was committed. This did not mean that he would be very interested in prosecuting arsonists, but he felt that by persistent effort he might be able to prevent the possible criminal from committing the offense and thus avoiding punishment. This meant he was more interested in fire prevention than any other part of the duties of the state fire marshal. Mr. Graham was the first appointee to that office in Kansas to say anything relative to the matter of over insurance, it being apparent that this subject had been neglected because the state fire marshal might incur the displeasure of the insurance agents, as well as some of the companies writing insurance in Kansas. However, it being a glaring fact that overinsurance was a factor in the majority of incendiary fires, Mr. Graham did not hesitate for a moment to take up the cudgel against this evil, and his activity along that line was quite outstanding in his 1929 annual report to the Governor of that state, as well as in 1930 and 1931 reports, where he fearlessly attacked overinsurance and this angle was not the only one in which he espoused fire prevention.

When he outlined rules and regulations governing the sale and handling of fireworks the manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers of fireworks used their utmost influence to get him to recede from the position he had taken, but those who know Douglas A. Graham appreciate the fact that when he thinks he is right, and he usually is, that nothing can deter him from forging ahead.

We have in our files the annual reports which have been made by Mr. Graham and they are interesting and instructive and we can say, without

fear of contradiction, that he has been doing a wonderful work for fire prevention and is one of the outstanding leaders in that line of work in the United States.—Farm Fire Prevention.

MONEY WELL SPENT

Since 1840 the United States government spent more than \$8,000,000,000 for the development of agriculture, and as a result farmers of the United States are by far the greatest producers in the world. Agricultural production in the United States is far in excess of home consumption and is often larger than the world's requirements of the major crops.

Just how to handle this situation with reference to production and distribution of farm products, is indeed a huge problem. Can farmers through their organizations solve it? Well, if they can't it won't be solved, and farmers working as independent units will make no progress whatever toward solution of the problem.

Working as organized groups intelligently and persistently, farmers have the best chance of any class of business to stage a quick comeback from the depression. Some legislation is needed, and needed badly, if agriculture—the basis of the wealth of our nation—is to be brought speedily back to normal. Certainly if the United States government can afford to spend \$8,000,000,000 to make the United States the greatest producing country in the world, it can afford to lend a few million dollars to help perfect their marketing machinery and less painfully strike a balance between production and marketing. This not only will relieve the farmer, but, in exact proportion will help other lines of business.

Farmers of the United States will get the legislation to which they are entitled only through organized effort. The Uncle Sam has spent \$8,000,000,000 to make his producers the greatest in the world, wouldn't it be good business to spend a little money in making them efficient marketers, and thus complete the job? Certainly a task worth beginning is worth the effort to finish it, and when we take into consideration the stabilizing effect it would have on the whole economic structure of the United States to have our farmers prosperous and independent, we realize what paltry the necessary expenditure of money would be.—Oklahoma Cotton Grower.

SPECIALIST ANSWERS

CANNING QUESTIONS

Continuing the questions and answers which were begun recently on

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LIQUID - TABLETS - SALVE

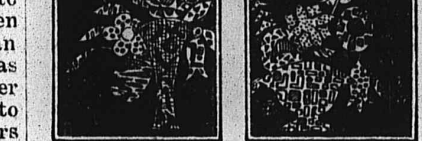
Cheeks Colds first day. Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in 3 Days.

666 SALVE FOR HEAD COLDS

Most Speedy Remedies Known.

CELLOPHANE HANDBAG

MADE AT HOME



One of the newest articles resulting from the popular modern handcraft work which has its basis in the braiding of narrow strips of transparent material and which is now responsible for so many attractive and useful things, is the envelope handbag. Cellophane, which is the material used, is first cut into strips 10 inches long and four inches wide, doubled so as to be a half inch wide. These are tacked side by side on a board (ironing, or bread, or cardboard is a good support). Be sure the strips are folded and tacked straight and that they are very close together. Then cut 18 strips 6 inches by 4 inches wide and fold in the same manner as the 10-inch strip. Interlace them over and under the vertical strips. Keep pushing each weaving strip tightly upward so the bag will be firm. After weaving, remove the tacks. Affix a strip of gummed tape the entire length of the outside strip on each of the four sides. Turn the loose ends over these strips and fasten them tightly. Colored strips woven in at top and bottom add to the attractiveness of the finished handbag.

Then sew in a lining, bend the woven strip up from the bottom and down from the top until it resembles an envelope and catch the lower sides with stitches of white silk.

LET'S FACE

THE FACTS

In spite of these hard times, no man has a sinecure on life and it is even more necessary that his family have at least some protection against the adversities of the times. A few pennies each day invested in a low rate Life Insurance Policy may mean the saving of a home and family that otherwise would be broken and scattered.

Write for Information

REX LEAR, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

"Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost"

the subject of canning, Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension nutritionist at State college, offers the following:

Q. Is it safe to use a rubber ring a second year?

A. No. Always buy new rings.

Q. What can be done when the rubber rings bulge at the side of the jar during processing?

A. Loosen the lid slightly and allow the ring to go back to place. If this is impossible remove the jar cover, put on a new ring, replace the cover, and sterilize the jar 10 minutes. Work quickly.

Q. Is it necessary to use a wash boiler for a hot water bath for canning?

A. No. Any kettle that is deep enough to allow the water to come over the tops of the jars about one inch and has a close fitting cover will make a satisfactory water bath.

Q. Why have a close fitting cover to the boiler?

A. The water will boil quicker. The results are more sure because the contents of the jar are likely to be completely sterilized.

Q. When do you begin to count the time in processing fruits and vegetables?

A. When the water begins to boil in the water bath.

It is advisable not to dehorn calves—until ready for canning or other and cattle until after the fly season is over. If clipped or a saw is used the horns should be cut close enough so that a mall ring of skin and hair is included. This prevents stubs or scars.

Readers of Kansas Union Farmer will be pleased to know that this paper is to begin publishing a weekly market letter on cream and eggs, which will be furnished by P. L. Betts of the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

RAILROADS MAKING BID FOR BUSINESS WITH LOWER RATES

(continued from page 1)

Beattie paper. I want you to see they are begging for our business again."

No doubt most of the farmers feel as Mr. Stoss does about this matter. Yet most Kansas farmers will agree that we cannot well do without the railroads. Neither can cooperative marketing make the progress it should without the cooperative shipping associations. The only chance for the railroads have of retaining their business is to shoot square from now on out, and continue to haul farmers' products at rates in line with present economic conditions.

IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK—

You have fed those cattle, hogs or sheep yourself. You've put work and expense on them. No one has contributed anything to you to help you get them ready for market. Therefore, YOUR OWN FIRM should handle your live stock on the market. All surplus earnings come back to you, provided you are a stockholder. One dollar makes you a stockholder.

MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.

QUALITY COUNTS

It takes GOOD BUTTER to bring GOOD PRICES.

And it takes GOOD CREAM to make GOOD BUTTER.

Help solve the QUALITY problem brought about by hot dry weather by using precaution in handling your cream

—Make deliveries regular and frequent.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

WE HAVE Selected

ARMOUR and COMPANY

to supply our tankage, meat scrap and bone meal requirements

We are happy to announce that, effective immediately, our tankage requirements will be supplied exclusively by Armour and Company.

This makes it possible for our dealers to supply unlimited amounts of FRESH packing house tankage, meat scraps and bone meal, direct from one of the world's largest packers. This means that every bag is FRESH—made of Government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein—digestible protein.

Be sure to go to your Farmer's Union Store for your tankage, meat scraps, bone meal, and the hundreds of other quality merchandise which they handle.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

Phone L. D. 64

—Members of—

Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Assn.—St. Joseph

Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade

Branch Offices—Salina, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo.

