



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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FARMERS PRESENT IDEAS ON TENANCY AT LINCOLN MEETING

SNOW AND SLEET LESSENS ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE

Agricultural Leaders and Farmers From Many Mid-West States Meet With President's Committee on Farm Tenancy

Because of the bad sleet and snow storms which practically covered the central west January 7th and 8th, attendance of farmers at the public hearing or conference, which the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy held in Lincoln, Nebraska, was not as large as was to be desired. Even with the almost impassable roads there were about 250 present at the meeting, a fair proportion of whom were real farmers.

The conference was opened by M. L. Wilson, committee chairman and Under Secretary of Agriculture. After stating the purpose of the meeting Mr. Wilson introduced Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics who presided over the meeting. C. A. Ward, Regional RA director was to have presided over the meeting, but was sick in bed with the flu, so was not able to be present.

After the preliminary statements by members of the President's committee the meeting was adjourned for a short time to give opportunity for those who wanted to present formal or semi-formal statements, to register their names so as to be sure of an opportunity to be heard.

Iowa was first called upon to present their statements and its views were presented by three members of the faculty of the Iowa State college and extension department. A large part of their statement consisted of briefs and studies on the subject of farm tenancy. It was very voluminous and made one feel sorry for the members of the committee if they have to really read and digest the piles of stuff handed them at all the hearings. The really noteworthy part of the Iowa delegation's statement was the statement by the Dean of Extensions, that he believed that any program for the relief of tenancy should be as far as possible administered by the farmers themselves with the minimum of control by governmental agencies.

Colleges being active only in an educational capacity, with no part in the actual management.

One of the best prepared statements presented to the conference was given by Oliver Rosenberg, President of the North Dakota Farmers Holiday Ass'n. Another good statement, although given only orally was made by a country parish priest from Iowa. Mr. Miller from Brown county Kansas and Emil Gall, President of the Cooperative Commission Co. of Hutchinson, Kansas, and C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange all made fine oral statements with much good contained in a few words. Dr. W. E. Grimes, Dean of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State college, presented a written statement to the committee and under the present rate of farm income they would be sure to lose their equities again in a few years. Mr. Cogswell, Mr. Gall and Mr. Vescey all stressed the necessity of the government giving advantage to family sized farms in any program that might be undertaken for the aid of Agriculture. A self styled dirt farmer from Nebraska told the conference that Nebraska farmers largely consisted of two classes namely: Those who had built modern homes, sent their children to schools and colleges and as a result had lost their farms and had become tenants. The second class consisted of those who lived in sod-houses or dugouts, had no modern conveniences in their homes, lived on what they could raise on their farms, gave their children the minimum of education but still owned their farms. If the inference is to be that in order to retain title to his farm the farmer must permanently live according to the last formula, American Agriculture is truly in a sorry plight.

It would take too much space to try to summarize even the most important reports and statements. The committee in charge and especially Under Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson and Dr. A. G. Black serve full credit for the fair and orderly way they conducted the hearing without comment to all those desiring to be heard. For the further information of our readers we are below reprinting the list of questions which were to be the basis of the conference although the statements were in no way limited to them.

1. What can States do to improve present rental contracts, through legislation or through education of land-owners and tenants?
2. How should tenants be recom-

pensed for improvements made on farms, or penalized for depletion of land?

3. What are the chief difficulties facing tenants who wish to become owners?
4. How can the Federal Government help tenants acquire farms by loans for purchase of farms, or by public acquisition of farms which may be leased to individuals?
5. What are the possibilities of co-operative farming by tenants?
6. What interest rates and amortization plans should be applied to government loans to tenant farmers or co-operators?
7. What type of education is needed to help tenants become successful owner-operators?
8. Can the present policies of the government in regard to farm credit, AAA benefits, etc., be shaped to favor farm ownership?

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY WALLACE

Secretary Wallace today made the following statement:

As enacted following the Hoosac mills decision a year ago, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act contains a provision requiring that administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program be transferred to the states by January 1, 1935.

The legislatures of 43 states are scheduled to meet this month. Many members are making inquiries as to whether this requirement must be met, and if so, what kind of state enabling legislation could be enacted that would fill the needs.

Along with such inquiries are coming, from many sources, expressions of skepticism as to the practicability of the requirement. Such expressions have come from farmers, farm organization leaders and representatives of land grant colleges and extension services, as well as from members of national and state legislatures. While this provision of the law was enacted as an experiment and study in the past year have focused attention upon the practical difficulties involved. As I size up the feeling now of people interested in the present and future success of the AAA program, they believe that both national and local welfare call for its continued administration as a federal program, with farmers, farm leaders and state college representatives participating directly in planning and operation.

This widespread feeling points to the conclusion that the effective date of the transfer to operation under 48 states' statutes should be postponed, at least until a continuous supply of timber from a national farm program under 48 different sets of auspices is not now practicable. The problems of agricultural prices, income and competitive exploitation of soil have aspects which are more national than local and have no regard whatever for state lines.

FORESTRY AID TO PROSPERITY OF NATION, FORRESTER SAID

America's forests, if they are to do their part in maintaining permanent, prosperous communities, must be so handled that a continuous supply of timber is assured for each community dependent upon forest industries, according to R. F. Hammatt, assistant to the Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In a bulletin just published, "Forestry and Permanent Prosperity" (U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 100), Hammatt cites the history of land management in the United States as a "record of land misuse . . . almost unparalleled." He explains that, on lands in private ownership, which constitutes three-fourths of our total forest area, more than 41 million acres are burned annually.

For more than a century previous to 1900, forest lands were "literally forced from public to private ownership," the bulletin says. Such ownership failed to bring economic prosperity, for instead of owners harvesting forest crops regularly, as they grow the capital stock of growing trees was cut and the source of income destroyed on millions of acres.

"Another, a more vital aspect," it says, "is the human one. For as the timber disappeared and sawmills shut down, hundreds of thousands of workers were thrown out of their jobs. Many, looking for work, found it in prosperous times, but were forced to migrate. In dull times, others, without the means to move, were more fortunate, for no longer was there any market for their labor or for the products of local agriculture. In communities after communities, taxes became delinquent."

"In this way, forest exploitation has laid its blight on individuals and communities. It has been responsible for ghost towns and rural slums throughout the Lake States, the South and on the Pacific Coast. Indeed, its effects have eaten more deeply into the national fabric. For with forests cleared from hillsides, rains have run off quickly and floods have increased, topsoil has eroded from fertile areas; streams, dams and harbors loaded up with silt; property has been damaged and destroyed."

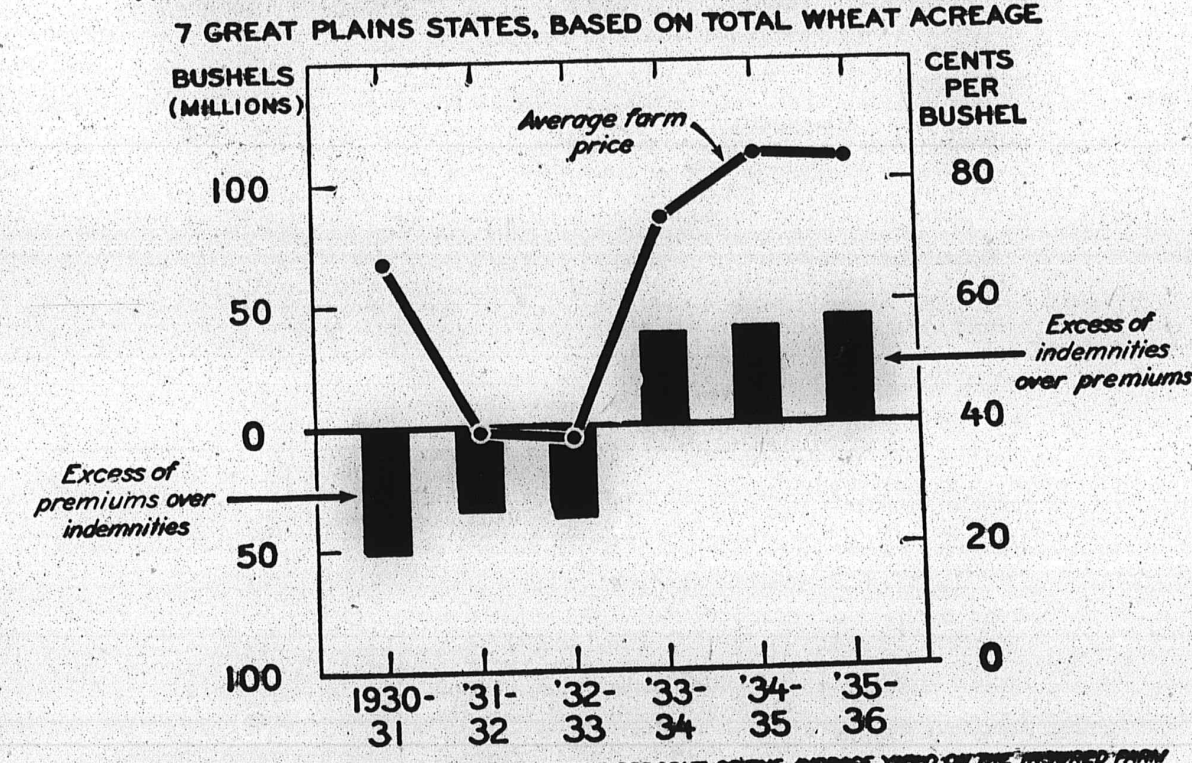
It was not until the close of the

Crop Insurance Program Illustrated and Explained

From all appearances Crop Insurance will be one of the major Agricultural measures before this session of congress. If the farmers take proper interest in crop insurance and unitedly tell congress and the President what they believe the measure should contain and then stay on the job until it is finished, they will get through a bill that will be of great value to agriculture, especially in the wheat sections of the middle west. If on the other hand the farm or-

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

Difference Between Premiums and Indemnities in Each Year, 1930-35*



Explanation of the Chart

The above is a chart prepared by the Federal Department of Agriculture to illustrate how Crop insurance and the over-normal granary would work out.

It is based on government wheat records covering six years, and incidentally, the years when surpluses began to decline and the great drought brought government expenditures for drought relief up to hundreds of millions of dollars. During the flush crop years the price of wheat declined to disastrous low levels. With fixed overhead expenses and heavy debts the farmers were forced to sell their big wheat crops at low prices. Then

come the lean years—the wheat is all out of the hands of the farmers, also their feed grains, for they too have been sold to get money to pay bills. With no grain for seed or feed the government has to supply both, at high prices, and likewise has to supply food and clothing to the farmers' families.

The chart is intended to illustrate two things: First, the collection and storage of wheat insurance premiums (actual wheat) in the flush years, would be sufficient to pay the insurance (actual wheat) in the lean years. So that the farmers would be provided the

storage free and the administration expense there would be no actual additional cost of Crop insurance. Wheat gathered as premiums in full crop years would provide the wheat insurance, or payments for the failure years.

Second, a normal supply of wheat in storage to pay to farmers in lean years would modify violent price rises, and price declines. There would be no disastrous lows, and no equally expensive highs. The day of the speculator and gambler would be over. Wheat prices would be stabilized.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

An illustration of the procedure suggested for determining the amount of insurance and the premium charged for a single farm. Figures by the Department of agriculture.

Year	Yield per seeded acre		Insurance coverage under the 75 per cent plan		Indemnities that would have been paid per acre	
	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres
1930	8	10	6	10	0	0
1931	15	10	11	10	0	0
1932	4	10	3	10	0	0
1933	10	10	7	10	0	0
1934	11	10	8	10	0	0
1935	—	10	—	10	0	0
Total	48	50	32	50	0	0

Average . . . 48 bu. ÷ 6 = 8 bu. 8 bu. ÷ 6 = 1-1/3 bu.
Average indemnity per acre for county or region—For illustration 1-1/3

Total 2-1/3 bu. ÷ 2 = 1-1/6 "

Suggested premium for this farm 1-1/6 "

Explanation of Illustration No. 2

The above figures were worked out by the Department of Agriculture to prove from official records that, covering a wide territory wheat premiums collected in flush years, will pay wheat insurance (wheat distributed in lean years).

The Department apparently is convinced that Crop Insurance based on normal yield and in conformity with the normal granary program would cost the Federal Government no more than storage, plus administration. Now this plan involves starting the program with collection of wheat premiums. It means that farmers would have to produce crops and pay premiums in wheat before receiving wheat insurance.

The Wheat Committee, which met at Washington on December 2, contends that the program should start by paying the wheat insurance at once, and that Congress should appropriate sufficient money for such immediate start, awaiting the flush years to restore the fund and balance the account.

The contention of our Committee is that this plan will cost the Federal Government less than the does now paid out through the many Federal Agencies administering relief. It means that if a farmer, say in North Dakota or Montana, plants in 1937 one hundred acres of wheat, and if his ten year average production is eight bushels per acre he shall in the case of a crop failure receive 75 per cent of this yield which is six bushels per acre or six hundred bushels of wheat. And this will be in lieu of all other federal aid.

In 1938 this farmer might have a good yield per acre. That might be a heavy surplus year. He would then pay a minimum premium in actual wheat which would be stored free. It might be a bumper year, in which case the farmer could anticipate his future premiums by giving over to storage enough wheat to pay his premiums for several years, and thus help take this heavy surplus off the market. The year 1939 might be another bumper crop year. When wheat in storage begins to pile up to heavy proportions, the farmer could cut his acreage down or miss a year entirely. Having paid his wheat premiums, he could summer fallow or rotate to soil building crops and plant no wheat at all.

practices. Treated thus, forest lands need not be devastated; need not create ghost towns or rural slums. They may, instead, be kept productive and be so managed that they will always contribute to the permanent support of their fair share of the country's population."

Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 247, "Forestry and Permanent Prosperity" will be particularly useful to students, discussion groups, and others studying the relationships between forest conservation and social and economic conditions. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for 5 cents each.

to stabilize the economic welfare of hundreds of communities is cited as an example of the manner in which forestry can lay the foundations of a permanent prosperity throughout the wide areas. Extension of sound forestry practice to other large areas under private ownership is advocated.

"In the continental United States there are some 615,000,000 acres of land which are more valuable for forest and allied uses than for any other purpose," Mr. Hammatt said. "They make up almost one-third of our total land surface. And since forests are products of the soil, they are susceptible of renewal and management in accordance with known sciences and

last century that the movement for forestry really started, Mr. Hannatt said. Real progress has been made largely since 1900.

Pointing out that the administration of the national forest system—comprising a total land area of some 170 million acres—has been a conspicuous effort in the development of American forestry, the bulletin shows how these Federal properties offered, during the past economic depression, emergency employment on a national scale, which, aside from furnishing necessary work, resulted in substantial physical improvements to the forests themselves.

How the National Forests function

ANNOUNCES SECOND SUBSISTENCE GRANT

Resettlement Administration Will Continue Drouth Aid Under Rules Announced Last Month

Lincoln, Neb.—The Resettlement Administration will give a second month's subsistence grant to all men laid off work on WPA projects a month ago when WPA quotas were first cut, Cal A. Ward, regional director, announced following a telephone conversation with national RA officers at Washington, D. C.

These grants will be made under the same rules announced in December for the first month's grant, Mr. Ward said. This means that the second month's grant will be made to all terminated WPA drouth employees, even though they may live in towns or villages, unless it is obvious they do not need further aid.

"Unless the Resettlement Administration runs out of funds or some other unforeseen event occurs, this agency will probably continue to make grants on the same basis during the months ahead until there is no further need for such aid," the director commented. "Most of these families will probably require help until spring."

Subsistence grants will be made also to WPA drouth cases terminated since the first grants were made last month, and to needy farmers who may have been laid off due to a partial or complete shutdown of work this winter on land utilization projects of the RA, or similar projects of other federal agencies such as the National Park Service, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and others.

"We are determined that no farm family shall suffer for want of adequate subsistence this winter, Mr. Ward remarked. "That is why we have designed our rules so that grant vouchers may be submitted to the regional office with utmost speed."

"Naturally we will make sure these families have been removed from other pay rolls. Beyond that the only investigation required is an office interview. Their need for public aid was determined when they were put to work on WPA drouth projects."

A CORRECTION

In my story of Social Security to farmers printed in your issue of December 31 the word "absurd" appeared in a sentence instead of assured.

The mistake occurs in the paragraph referring to Labor's Old Age Insurance as follows: "The worker may retire from active labor with an assured old age pension up to as high as \$70.00 per month." It should read, "with an assured old age pension up to as high as \$70.00 per month."

Inasmuch as we have written to correct this mistake we take occasion to express the hope that our Kansas farmers have given some study to that article. The Government is pouring some billions of dollars in to old age pensions for wage workers by means of the tax on payrolls, the employer paying one-half of the tax, which in turn business will pass on to consumers in higher prices.

We are not in any way opposed to this insurance program for labor. We are glad that it has been done, but there is no counterbalancing pension or social security for farmers. We are asking Congress and the Administration to balance this Social Security for Labor by giving the farmers Crop Insurance, and in a way that a part of the cost of the insurance will be carried by the federal government.

That will be Social Security for the farmer, and balance the account as between industrial labor and agriculture. A. W. RICKER.

PROF. QUILTS COLLEGE TO BECOME EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR OF COOPERATIVE

North Kansas City—Merlin G. Miller, for the past six years professor of history and sociology at the College of Emporia, Emporia, Kansas, has submitted his resignation, effective January 15, in order to join the education department of the Consumers Cooperative Association here. Professor Miller was director of the Cooperative Leadership Summer School at the American People's School, New York, in 1935 and was for some time president of the Emporia Consumers Cooperative Association.

The Consumers Cooperative Association with which Mr. Miller will be associated is a cooperative wholesale association serving 330 local consumers cooperatives in eight midwestern states.

ARKANSAS CLAMPING DOWN ON MOTOR OIL BOOTLEGGERS

As a result of one of the first convictions under the new Arkansas oil misbranding law, W. A. Sharp, of Henrietta, Okla., has been fined \$800 and costs at Clarksville, Ark., for substituting "bootleg" lubricating oil for advertised brands in the storage equipment at roadside service stations.

For several years Arkansas has been troubled with bootleggers bringing inferior lubricating oil into the state from Oklahoma fields. It was their practice to buy a small quantity of advertising brand oils and refiners, and then to mislead service station operators by indicating that sales slips covered all the lubricants they sought to sell.

A CEMENT FACTORY IN DENMARK HAS ANNIVERSARY

BUILD STRONGER AND BITTER Frozen Out by Big Trust—Then Burned Out Institution Stages Great Comeback

By James Norgaard

Early in 1911 there had been quite a little discussion among the cooperative stores in Denmark about establishing their own cooperative cement plant. The thing that crystallized the sentiment and goaded the Danish co-operators into action was when their five-year purchasing contract with the cement trust came up for discussion the cement trust had added a 50 ore per barrel to be set aside in reserve for the use of fighting any competition that might spring up. In other words they wanted the Danish co-operators to furnish the money for them to fight the cooperatives with.

As they had no other place of getting cement the contract was signed but immediately after that they organized their cooperative cement plant. 297 cooperative associations who agreed to take the entire output up to 150,000 barrels a year and guaranteed to raise 200,000 kroner for capital. The cost of the plant was about 3-4 of a million kroner. The remainder was borrowed from the banks.

It was decided to locate the plant at Norre Sunby because of its excellent shipping facilities and because of the great supply of raw material for the manufacture of cement. In 1912 the first brick was laid and the plant began operation in 1913. Immediately the cement trust dropped their price 2.55 kroner per barrel. (1 kroner is equivalent to 22c). In spite of this drop in price, however, the plant continued and developed. It might be mentioned here that the labor unions and workers helped the cooperative cement plant in many cases by refusing to work unless cooperative cement was used.

Immediately after they started the cooperative cement plant the cement trust sued the cooperative wholesale on their contract and the supreme court in Denmark in 1915 rendered the decision that the cooperative cement trust 140 kroner for each barrel of cement that was sold to their own members and 170 kroner for each barrel sold to non-members. This decision was so disastrous to the cement plant that it was decided to close it down and it remained closed until February 1917, when Cooperative Wholesale contract expired with the cement trust.

Naturally the publicity given the case aroused a tremendous sympathy for the cooperative plant among the Danish millions in the population of Denmark. During the period that the plant was shut down they rebuilt it and extended it to take care of any additional business they might get when it reopened and part of the plant was being operated as a commercial fertilizer plant.

When the plant opened again in 1917 which was during the war the price of cement was tremendously high and within a short time they had made large profits and put them on a sound financial basis. In 1923 the plant was destroyed by fire and it looked as though the cement plant was out of business for good, but the plant was rebuilt in six weeks with almost double capacity. In the year 1924 the Danish cooperative bank which had furnished the capital was forced to close and again it looked as though the cement plant was doomed, but the help came from an unexpected source. The Swedish cooperative Wholesale of Stockholm, Sweden, loaned the cement company 2.2 million kroner, then production went on as usual. It should be noted here that the cooperative bank should never have been closed as it paid out 100 per cent and has since been opened and is now going strong.

During the past 10 years the plant has been going steadily forward and has paid off 1 1/2 million kroner to the Swedish Cooperative Wholesale and loans from individuals, members and loans from the Danish cooperative bank. The plant has a book value of over 8 million kroner with a reserve for depreciation of nearly 4 1/2 million kroner; in addition to that it has other reserves of 1 1/2 million kroner. The plant is insured for 11 million kroner.

The capacity of the plant is 300,000 barrels annually and the second largest in Denmark. In addition to the main plant the plant has built subsidiaries making paper sacks and commercial fertilizer; it also has an electrical works that supplies electricity to all northern Jylland. The plant at the present time has 906 member associations and 22 million kroner in wages to employees since the beginning of its operation. When the plant was rebuilt after the fire it doubled its capacity, but with modern machinery which took the place of hand labor they employed only 225 where as before they employed 400 laborers.

It can truthfully be said that here is one cooperative institution that in spite of the fact that they have for their competitor one of the strongest trusts existing that would have wrecked any ordinary business such as lack of capital, price wars, suits, fire, and bank crashes. They have overcome all of these difficulties thru cooperation. This is truly a monument to successful cooperation.

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1937

EDITORIAL

In our Farmers Union constitution there is a provision that local secretaries are to be paid a minimum of \$1.50 per year for their services. I wonder how many of our locals comply with this provision and also how many of those which do comply with the provision of the constitution do so like the New England Deacon who wanted to trade horses and still go to heaven when he died, stick strictly to the minimum requirements.

To our local secretaries is given the most important task in our Union, that of keeping all dues collected from old members and working to get new members to join the Union. If the local secretary is negligent or cannot afford to drive to see the members and collect the dues, not only does the local lose membership but the whole work of our order is crippled by the lack of funds to properly protect the interests of our farmers. I would suggest that as the local Unions are allocated 80 cents for every paying member, they vote to pay the local secretary 20 or 25 cents from this amount for each member dues he collects be it for an old member or a new member. In that way the local secretary would at least get his gasoline paid for when he goes out to collect Union Dues. Let us talk this over in our locals and all push for a much larger membership in 1937.

Thursday and Friday last week I was in St. Joseph, Mo. Attending the annual meeting of the St. Joseph Farmers Union Credit Union and of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., I am a director, (ex-officio) of the two organizations representing the Kansas Farmers Union. Both of these farmers institutions are in fine financial condition. I believe that a credit union could be of great service if started and operated in connection with our Kansas City state wide business activities. I hope to see one there before the year is out and we should have several organized in the country as soon as times are better so it is possible to get the necessary share of capital.

The St. Joseph Livestock Commission has made a fine record this year and has voted to pay a 25 per cent dividend. In our next issue we will publish Manager Schwab's annual report. They like our Kansas City house are bothered by direct buying but the manager has been able to hold his volume in spite of the direct buyers, in part perhaps due to the financing of feeders through the Credit Union. Mr. Schwab is a live wire manager and is always on his toes to find some way to increase the business and render better service to the shippers.

The legislature is now in session and soon the legislative mill will commence to grind. Clyde Coffman, one of our standby members from Overbrook, Kansas is the Legislative Representative of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. I wish all our members would keep themselves informed as well as possible on what is going on in the state legislature and be in readiness to send a letter, a post card or a telegram to their representative or senator expressing full support for what ever Farm Organization measure may be in need of country support. Be ready if we publish a call to respond at once so that we can put the full pressure of organized agriculture behind all the bills which are contrary to the best interests of us farmers. There is so much legislation of importance to us to be acted upon this year that it is necessary to be fully prepared to act on a minute's notice.

The Cloak Room

By
W. P. Lambertson

The Seventy-fifth Congress marks a milestone in the history of our country, and with its opening it is my sincere hope that the benefits derived will reach to the people of our First District.

Only Iowa and Florida elected both new U. S. Senators in November. Florida chose extremes; Andrews is 70 and Pepper is 36.

John Houssaint Bernard, of Minn., who forced the rule his objections to the Neutrality Act, and voted alone, was born on the Island of Corsica.

When Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., caucused with his Missouri delegation he was alone in his opposition to the Democratic party should be a National party rather than a party of the South.

Material blessings do mellow. Take for example, Andy Mellon's proffer of a 40 million dollar National Art Gallery to the U. S. This great gift is willing some of his opposition of former years.

The control of billion-dollar empires of railroad and other public utility companies, by means of manipulating a few hundred thousand dollars, will come in for real scrutiny this session. Promoters grasp, honesty fades, stockholders lose, and then it starts all over again.

When Ex-Cong. Huddleston hit young Luther Patrick on the head with a pop bottle during the recent campaign, Patrick backed away, bowed and gracefully said, "Sir, if you refuse to shake hands with me, others will." Your guess is right Patrick is now the Congressman.

Even Washingtonians cannot get used to inauguration in January. On the street cars one will hear inquiries as to why the parade seats are being put up so early. Actual building for inaugural ceremonies has been under way since the middle of November, which includes seating capacity for about a thousand on the roof of the Capitol.

CONTOUR FURROWS ADDS INCH TO GRASS

Zenda, Kansas, Jan. 11—"An inch of grass is a big help," says J. C. Shea, Kingman County farmer. Although grass made very little progress during the dry months last summer, Shea noticed that grass along the contour furrows in his pasture was at least an inch taller than the grass away from his furrows. "We usually get moisture some time during the year," Shea points out, "but the problem we are confronted with is that of holding the moisture that falls on the land, the moisture that robs him of his valuable topsoil."

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service camp at Kingman, Shea has terraced his cultivated field plowed contour furrows on his pasture land, and is using the grass and grass to control and hold the gulches that were robbing him of his valuable topsoil.

Shea placed 640 acres of land under a five-year cooperative agreement with the Service on January 10, 1936. Of this acreage, 244 acres are in cultivation, 312 acres are in pasture, 68 acres are in meadow, and 3 acres are planted to trees. Improvements, lots and lanes take up 13 acres.

"For years I had wondered why we farmed up and down the hill," Shea says, "and it was not until I saw contour farming demonstrated that I realized this was the logical way. Although I had never known just how to get this method of farming under way on my land, alfalfa, and manure are being used by Shea to build up his soil, and he is farming on the contour to conserve the soil and moisture. Approximately 70 acres of his cultivated land was blank listed last fall, and is proving effective in conserving winter moisture."

CIRCULAR ON DROUGHT RATIONS ARE AVAILABLE

A circular, "Feeding Problems in the Drought Area," which deals with drought rations for cattle where roughages, such as straw and fodder, and molasses are used may be obtained, free of charge, from the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, 755 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

The information contained in the pamphlet was written to aid livestock feeders in having a better understanding as to how roughages of low feeding value might best be utilized in bringing cattle thru the remainder of the winter and early spring months in good condition.

MOLASSES BEING FED WITH ROUGHAGES

Approximately three times as much molasses is being used this year as there was following the drought of 1934. The surplus supply of roughage, such as straw, fodder and stover is larger than it was at this time in 1935. This feed, which is relatively low in nutritive value, is being made more palatable and nutritious thru the addition of molasses and a protein supplement. Livestock owners, feed dealers and others interested in locating straw and other roughages, molasses for sale in barrels, and other livestock feed, which may be purchased at the lowest cost, may obtain such information from the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, 755 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri. A circular describing the use of molasses is also available for distribution by the agency.

FARM CALENDAR

SEED CORN.—Old corn may be suitable for seed if it has been stored in the ear in a good crib and kept dry. Within the past few days, the state seed laboratory, Manhattan, has tested 4,000 ears of corn; that is, corn of the 1932 crop which germinated 91 per cent. Old corn is likely to be somewhat slower to germinate, and it is well to allow a few more days' time for the germination test than the usual 7-day period.

WHEAT PRICE.—The outlook indicates higher wheat prices during the remainder of the present crop year, which ends with the beginning of the next harvest. Prices after harvest gets under way next summer may be somewhat lower, particularly if a large crop is in sight. At present, world supplies of wheat are lower than at any time in recent years. Supplies in America also are low, and this situation will give the market a strong tone at least until the next harvest.

COLTS.—Colts usually grow fast during the summer and fall when running with the mares on good pasture. Very often they become stunted during the winter as a result of being starved. A colt that means a small horse, since the growth made the first year very largely determines the size at maturity. To secure normal development during the winter, colts must be fed some grain, and the hay fed should be at least half clover or alfalfa.

ORCHARDS.—Many of the older orchards in the state are no longer profitable—they have become "boarders." Most of these same orchards are in poor vigor, low in production, and the cost of producing a bushel of apples is high. The removal of such plantings should be seriously considered by the owners. The keeping of accurate cost account records would greatly aid in deciding whether these older plantings should be pulled out.

WATER.—Dairy cows compelled to drink ice water will not drink as much water as they need for heavy milk production. If a protected tank or freshly drawn water is not available, use a tank heater. Good cows will more than pay the fuel bill and the cost of the heater by giving a greater quantity of milk.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration.

ARKANSAS CITY.—It was sixty-two years ago today that C. M. Scott, early Kansas poet wrote following epic to his adopted land: "He found a rope and picked it up, And walked with it away; It chanced that to the other end A horse was hitched, they say. They found a tree and tied a rope Unto a swinging limb; It happened that the other end Was somehow hitched to him."

LARNED.—A converted saloon was the home of the first school here. Pupils sat on beer kegs and the teacher's desk was a bar. No one took the trouble to remove the large red and yellow letters on the window: SALOON.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.—In the horseshoe bend of the Verdigris River, the big blue herons come to roost every summer. The nests in which they lay their eggs and rear their young are usually built of coarse sticks in the tall cottonwood trees. Though herons have no song, except for an occasional glarp-glarp, their voices are excellent. In one day a flock of herons can clean out all the fish in a good sized pond.

HUMBOLDT.—A "vegetarian colony" set up on the banks of the Neosho River, near here, in 1855. The inhabitants of the colony were supposed to raise only vegetables and grain. They could not eat meat, drink tea or coffee, or use tobacco or alcohol. In the summer, the colonists got along very well on their diet; but when winter came nearly a third of them starved to death, and the rest transferred to meat-eating settlements.

EL DORADO.—Seven and a half miles north of here is the second largest herd of buffalo in the world.

PLAINES.—Charles Angell, inventor of the Angell one-way law, lived in Plains all his life.

COLUMBUS.—In the cemetery here is a tombstone with the following inscription: My friend as you pass by—As you are now so once was I—As I am now so will you be; Prepare for death and follow me.

PAGE CITY.—Lack of cedar trees in Logan county did not stop the Christmas celebration here in 1887. A huge Russian fir tree was decorated and used as a community Christmas tree.

DODGE CITY.—Frank G. Orr, bookstore owner here, has three unbridgeable dictionaries that came out before Webster's. One of them dates back to the year 1833.

SANTA FE TRAIL.—Sugar, says F. M. Stahl, old trail driver, was the currency of the plains. Indians were always ready to trade for sugar. One couple would buy a finely dressed pair of moccasins; five cups, the finest black smoke-tanned and painted buffalo robe—now worth several hundred dollars.

HIGHLAND.—The first chapter of the Masonic Lodge in Kansas, now located at Highland, was formed two or three miles Northeast of Wathens, where according to legend sessions were held under a tree.

Neighborhood Notes

AGREES WITH EDITORIAL

In reading the Kansas Union Farmer of January 7th, I note with much interest and approval the editorial by our state president Mr. Vesecky in which he states that for us to get a square deal it is necessary that we "organize in your own class organization, the Farmers Union."

Those words should be emphasized and repeated over and over until the thought results in real action.

With our organization and our state paper we now only need the expressed wish of our membership to seek cooperation with other farmer and labor organizations who are willing to formulate a federation as is being done in other states and we can then put into effect the thought brought out by our president. Our Farmers Union would remain intact and carry on just as we do now. Our state officers and possibly our County Secretaries could represent our Union in the Federation with other organizations.

We know that the economic royalists through the old line politicians have endeavored to keep the farmers and laborers divided at the polls and only through such a division in other countries has it been possible to establish Fascist Dictatorships.

The farmers are beginning to realize that it is but a short road from "farm owner" to "city laborer" and then "unemployed" hence his growing willingness to cooperate with labor groups. Most all city laborers, or their fathers, were at one time farmers.

In December 1934 The Farmer-Labor Federation of Wisconsin was formed by representatives from 13 various farmer and labor organizations and the Socialist Party of that state. They later formed the Progressive Party of Wisconsin which was swept into power at the last election.

Other Farmer-Labor groups which swept into power in their various states at the last election were The Farmer-Labor Party, of Minnesota; The Washington Commonwealth Federation and the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota. Then there was the American Labor Party of N. Y. giving 800,000 votes to Pres. Roosevelt and Gov. Lehman. Labor's Progressives formed a third party, at least not now, but I do believe that they could profit greatly by undertaking to cooperate politically by forming a permanent Farmer-Labor Federation with equal

representative representation in proportion to the membership of the various organizations and a platform along the line of that adopted by the National Farmers Union Legislative program. I would appreciate reading in these columns the ideas or suggestions of other union members who feel that we should put into action the above expressed ideas of our state president.—M. L. AMOS.

HOPEWELL MEETING

An unusually large crowd attended the meeting of the Hopewell Farmers Union at the Hopewell schoolhouse, New Year's Eve. A cafeteria supper was enjoyed at seven o'clock. Miss Ruby Glasgow had charge of the program and the Fairview school presented a one-act play entitled "Why Photographers Go Mad." The play was directed by Miss Dorothy Carlson, instructor of the Fairview School.

John Northfelt played several numbers on his accordion and Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Woods and Lester Leupold gave several musical numbers. The business meeting followed the entertainment with the reading of the minutes and two new amendments were read and discussed. Also a resolution asking that the Shipping Association meeting be held in the afternoon and that Mr. Bicknell of the Jobbing Association attend the meeting.

Geo. Rombeck, county president, was present at the meeting and gave an interesting talk. The local wishes to thank everyone who took part in the meeting and invites them to attend future meetings.

FARMERS UNION MEETING

Farmers Union Local No. 951 will hold an "Amateur" contest at Irish Creek Hall Thursday, January 14th, 1937 at 7:30 p. m. Also lunch. For the best speech, reading, stump speech, dialogue or anything you wish to give, the prizes will be: \$1.25 for first prize; 75c for second and 50c for third prize. The audience will be asked to pick the best numbers by a ballot. Contestants must be members of the Union.—Joe Meyer, Sec'y.

DUES FROM PLEASANT VALLEY

State Farmers Union, Salina, Kans.

De Secretary: I am sending in dues of some of the members of Pleasant Valley Local. The following officers were elected at the last meeting: President—John York. Vice President—Wm. Moberly. Sec. Treasurer—Donald McHenry. Conductor—Clarence Ott. Doorkeeper—Merle Magaw. Lecturer—Marvin Cleveland. Yours truly, Marvin Cleveland.

AN OUTSTANDING RECORD

To the Friends of the Farmers Union I am taking this opportunity of letting you folks know how things are going at Hopewell.

The members of Hopewell Local 809 take great pride in saying that they believe they have the best local in Marshall county, perhaps not the greatest in numbers, although they have closed the year with only nineteen paid up male members, making a total of men and women of thirty-five, we still have on the roll a total of 24 that were paid up in 1936 so we are still hoping that the most of these will still pay for 1937 and 1938. But we do claim to hold more regular meetings than any local in the county, having held 22 during 1936. For in the end, enthusiasm is what counts, for a few live members can do a lot more good than a lot of stale or dead ones.

We started the New Year off with a bang, holding our first 1937 meeting on the night of January first, with a total of 115 people present, having a supper at seven, a one-act play and musical program at 8, then a business session afterward.

At the close of the business session we had the pleasure of listening to our county president, Mr. Geo. Rombeck, who gave an interesting talk, explaining how and why the Union has helped all farmers in more ways than one and why we should all belong and give it our support. We expect to have other speakers soon and hope to have many more new members. We have two already to start on.

Here's hoping for a better year this year than any we have had for a long time.

Sincerely,
C. F. Teagarden, Secy.

CENTER HILL LOCAL ITEMS

The Center Hill Farmers Union local 1147 held its regular meeting at the school house Tuesday evening, January 5.

We were very glad to have Mr. Coover, principle of the Randolph High School, with us to give us an illustrated talk with slides of the Southwest Indians. This was enjoyed by everyone very much. We certainly hope Mr. Coover will come back again and give us another of his travel talks.

The meeting was then called to order by the president. He announced the following families to have the program for the next meeting: Emil Swanson, Paul Toburen, Alf Detmer and Peter Isaacson. The minutes of the last meeting were read by secretary.

The president announced that the Riley County Farmers Union will hold the next quarterly meeting at the Center Hill school house January 16, starting at 11 a. m. A basket dinner will be served at noon.

The delegates at this meeting are O. A. Swanson, Mrs. E. Lundberg, Hiram Johnson, Mrs. R. N. Samuelson, Mrs. Fred Potts, M. E. Isaacson, and Wm. Wahlbrink.

Victor Hawkins read a letter from Mr. Beckman, and Mrs. Dobson gave a short talk.

The meeting was then adjourned after which the girls of Union served the lunch consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee.

Yours truly,
Vernal Anderson,
Reporter.

PLEASANT HOME ELECTS OFFICERS

Dear Sir: I am sending the referendum ballot on the three amendments as the Pleasant Home Local 2055 voted on them.

I am also sending the officers of Pleasant Home Local 2055 for the year 1937 as follows: President, V. F. Carrio; Vice President, John Hodgson; Secretary-Treasurer, Orval Barnett; Conductor, Mary Barnett; Doorkeeper, Lela Connel.

We had a good meeting.

Orval Barnett,
Parker, Kans.

NEW OFFICERS FOR REDMAN LOCAL

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Redman Local No. 1624 met on Friday night December 18 at Cicero Community Hall. New officers were elected and plans were made for the coming year. Officers elected were: C. W. Zimmerman, President, J. F. Edwards, Vice-president; Milo Schiffbauer, Secretary-treasurer; C. R. Carter, Conductor and H. H. Zimmerman, Doorkeeper. J. P. McCormick, Joe Erwin and W. M. Gensch were elected to the executive committee. Milo Schiffbauer.

RESOLUTION ON GAS EXEMPTION

To Our Representative Mr. Reuben Peterson:

We, the Farmers Union members of Local Union 671 ask of you to do all within your power to keep the tax exempt gas for tractors.

Committee:

Francis Hidingier

Rufus Haywood

Lewis Wilhelm.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Clay County)

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom and Mercy has seen fit to remove from our midst, Nels Franson, who has been a loyal member of our local,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the members of Lincoln Local No. 1506 that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and one copy of this resolution be sent to the family, one copy be spread on the Minutes of our local and one

copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.
Alfred Woellhof, G. E. Munson, Geo. Slingsby, committee.

HONOR SECRETARY FOR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' SERVICE

Farmers Union local Stone No. 792 met with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mendenhall of Zurich New Year eve for a soup and salad supper with the rest of the trimmings. There were 48 present. From all appearances some of them needed no more to eat the rest of the year.

After the supper our meeting was called to order by President Chas. Pywell.

Several songs were sung, after which the roll was called with 22 members present with five new members. All paid up their dues for the coming year.

Reading by E. C. Mendenhall, also president, after which were discussions of seeds. Also the program for 1937 was considered.

A fine present was presented to L. O. Marcotte for his service as secretary-treasurer of local No. 792 for 24 years or since 1912 was organized, for which I am very thankful. I also wish to thank the members of local 792 for their cooperation since the local was organized 24 years this January, the old as well as the new members.

My hope is that 1937 will bring many times more members as that is the farmers' only chance, ORGANIZATION. The sooner they realize that the sooner they will get what they are entitled to.

L. O. Marcotte.

GAS TAX RESOLUTION FROM BREWSTER

We the members of Fairdale Local No. 927 do hereby resolve that we are absolutely against the taking away of our tax free gasoline for farming purposes. And we request our state President Mr. John Vesecky to do all that is in his power to maintain this exemption for agriculture.

Frank Miller,
Ray Emel,
John McDaniel,
G. L. Watkins,
Michael Wirth,
J. M. Hurst,
Glen V. Johnston,
J. V. Owens,
J. W. Jacobs,
C. S. Jordan,
O. Jones,
W. G. Strain,
J. P. O'Neal,
S. W. Tister,
Frank Brooks,
Carl F. Lister,
N. E. Brooks,
Joe J. Brooks,
Roy McCall,
Hubert Miller,
Irvin R. Miller,
M. E. too,
C. F. Cuestrow,
David O. Brandt,
David O. Breaugh,
Ray Breaugh,
Amedie Roubin,
Floyd F. Finley,
T. C. Dillinger,
R. W. Hunter,
C. R. McCall,
E. O. O'Keefe.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Republic County.

God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Charlie J. Houdek, a true and loyal member of the Farmers Union, who was always active as a member of our local, always willing and ready to serve the needs of the local.

We knew Charlie as a man, clean-minded, industrious, moral in habits and life. Reserved in manner, painstaking and honest; loyal to his convictions of right and duty, and trustworthy in responsibilities.

Not only will he be missed by the family but also by the local and the entire community. Therefore, realizing the loss his death incurred, we, the members of Island Local No. 2193, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America,

Resolve, to extend our deepest and most sincere sympathy to his bereaved mother and son in their time of grief and sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the official state paper for publication, and a copy be made a part of the records of our local.

Signed,
FRANK W. KASPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RILEY COUNTY TO MEET

The first quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union, No. 45, will be held at the Center Hill schoolhouse, January 16, beginning at 11 a. m.

As the State legislature is preparing for action at this time, we urge every county local to send a delegation to this meeting. Now is the time to speak through your organization. Visitors from adjoining counties welcome.

Basket dinner at noon. Coffee will be served by the

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:
How did you like our first lesson on Cooperation, which we had last week, I hope you have put this in your note books, and that you are taking up these discussions this month in your meetings. Cooperation is one of the corner stones of our Farmers Union, and we cannot know too much about the subject.

This week we are giving the rules for the National Essay and the National Four-Minute Speech Contest. There should be a number of contestants in each of these subjects. Through our striving for a high aim we grow and accomplish that end, and each of you has the same opportunity to take part in this great Juniors movement.

Miss Zora Zimmerman, one of the Juniors who attended the national convention sends a letter of her impressions of the meeting. In attending these different meetings, even to exchanging program with your neighboring locals, your acquaintance is widened and your pleasures of life are increased. We hope by the time of the next national convention in Oklahoma City, a greater number of our Kansas Juniors can be eligible, and will attend.

From the National program material we are printing several poems which will work in nicely in your local meeting programs most any time during the year.

For the next few weeks, I thought you Juniors, had leaders, also, would be interested in a series of articles on some subjects where we might be a little doubtful. This week I would touch on the matter of personality.

We have all, at one time or another, wondered why some people were so pleasing to be around, and why with others, we could not get away from them soon enough. Of course, we all want to develop our better side, and have people to like us, and want to be where we are. I have several points on what a few of the elements of a pleasing personality are, and hints as to how to develop them. Let's study them carefully, and start right in on ourselves:

The elements of a pleasing personality, are, poise, gracefulness, taste in dress, sincerity, the ability to converse, neatness, alertness and a good voice.

Explanations: Poise—The ability to move gracefully, sit quietly, and act calmly. "It is acquired by spending some time alone, each day, in calm, dispassionate meditation."

Gracefulness—It is the ability to set someone utterly at ease. "Put yourself in his place, and you become gracious."

Taste in dress—"Good clothes don't call attention to themselves."

Sincerity—"It is developed by recognizing your own best impulses, and having the courage to follow them, no matter how they make you appear."

The ability to converse comes from being well-informed, and being more interested in your audience than yourself.

Neatness—"Comes from mental orderliness, which is a matter of self-discipline."

The development of a pleasant voice, can be done by reading aloud.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON



8859. A Slenderizing Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4-1/2 yards of 39 inch material. The lace for collar and cuffs requires 1 1/2 yard. The jacket requires 5-8 yard edging. Price 15c.

8729. Make This Cute Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 1 requires 1 7/8 yard of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Kansas Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas.

NATIONAL JUNIOR ACTIVITY

A. Four-Minute Speech Contest.

B. Essay Contest

GOAL

To select, through elimination contests, two Junior members of the Farmers Union to represent our state in the interstate contest at the convention of the National Farmers Union held in November each year.

PURPOSE

To encourage our young people to a further study of our Farmers Union cooperative program, to help develop their talents for public speaking and written composition, and to add to the general interest of Farmers Union meetings.

METHOD

Elimination contests will be held in the local previous to the first quarterly meeting of the county to which the local belongs. Locals in counties having no county organization will arrange through a joint committee for the county elimination contest.

The winners of the local contests will compete at the first quarterly county meeting to decide which will represent the county at the District elimination contest.

The winning contestants at the district elimination contests will represent the district at the state elimination contest.

RULES

1. WHO IS ELIGIBLE? Any Junior Farmer's Union Member, boy or girl, between the ages of 16 and 21 years, whose parent or guardian is a member of any local of the Farmers Union is eligible to enter these contests. Membership in a Junior Local is not required.

2. ENTRANCE. Any eligible person wishing to enter either of the contests should mail a postcard to the Junior Dept. of the Farmers Union giving the following information: Name, Sex, Age, Address, Name and Number of your Local, Name and address of your local secretary. Which of the contests you wish to enter—whether four-minute speech or essay. This information is very necessary.

3. TOPICS. Any topic of general interest with special reference to Agriculture and Cooperation may be used in either contest.

4. LENGTH. The Four-Minute Speech must be NOT LESS THAN FOUR MINUTES NOR MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES in length. The Essay will consist of approximately 1500 words.

5. PREPARATION. Speeches are not to be memorized, but notes may be used if desired. Essays must show original preparation, that is, subject matter must not be copied.

6. JUDGING POINTS. FOUR-MINUTE SPEECH CONTEST. A possible total of 100 points.

Subject Matter 50 points
Is it of current and national interest? Is it so arranged that it has a clear introduction and effective climax? Are the most important points stressed and the minor details omitted?

Delivery 30 points
The pitch of the voice—can it be heard? Are the words clear? Is it unforced? Is proper expression given in sentences?

Appearance on the platform— 20 points
Is it easy or tense? Is there evidence of stage fright? Does the appearance of the speaker express confidence in his topic.

7. THE ESSAY CONTEST. A possible 100 points.

Written Presentation 15 points
Subject matter so arranged that facts follow each other in a logical sequence.

Authenticity 15 points
Statements must be free from error in regard to facts and statistics.

Originality 10 points
The style must be the writer's own. Use but few quotations.

Scope 40 points
Essay should show that the writer has gained a real knowledge of the topic through careful study. It should show the social implications of the subject and that the writer is inspired to try to better the conditions discussed through cooperative action.

8. IDENTIFICATION. The judges must not know the identity of the contestants nor which local, county, or district they come from. Contestants will be designated by number. Essays may be written either with ink or typewriter and on one side of the paper only. Three copies must be made.

THE EDUCATION THAT IS NEEDED

Humane education is as wide as human life. It means fair play, the spirit of brotherhood between man and man, no less than that treatment of all animal life which springs from the highest sense of justice and kindness.

The measure of men and nations is rapidly being taken beside the standard which demands that character shall be as gentle as it is strong, as mighty to love as it is powerful to think and do.

Cruelty, like a hundred other evil things, is the child of darkness nourished by the foster-mother ignorance. The night disappears when the day arrives. We accept the words of Victor Hugo: "The true human division is this, the luminous and the shady. To diminish the number of

the shady and increase that of the luminous, that is the object. That is why we cry—'Education! Knowledge! To learn to read is to light the fire; every syllable spelled out is a spark.' This is as true in the moral world as in the intellectual.

Cruelty, indifference to the claims of man or beast, strikes back upon the cruel and the indifferent. The destruction of our birds is costing us the appalling loss of something like eight hundred millions annually, from every point of view humane education demands our attention.

When the principles of this education are masters of the souls of men, the day of violence, strife, class hatred, race prejudice, and war, is done, and governments and social institutions will have been established on foundations that will abide. No more sacred trust is committed to the parents of today and to the teachers in our public schools than this. When the fair fruitage of this work issues in that better day that is before us in them, more than to any others, will be due the golden crown of praise.—Our Dumb Animals.

JUNIOR CONTESTANTS' APPRECIATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Dear Miss Cowger:

I hope you will excuse my delay in writing because since my return from the National Convention I have been very busy with my school work. However, I now send my sincerest thanks to the State Union for affording me the opportunity to attend the convention. It was an experience which one cannot easily forget. The auditorium in which the main meetings were held was certainly magnificent as well as unique. It is difficult to state the inspiration I received from hearing the talks of the different state presidents and leaders. President Emerson's speech, which was broadcast, Congressman Lemke's emphatic speech, and from attending the various junior meetings and the Junior Banquet in particular. I came home realizing more acutely than ever the need of organizing the Juniors in our own state, and the importance of good leaders. I only hope our local may advance rapidly with the Junior work in the near future. Thanking the state office again for my transportation, I am

Yours sincerely,
ZORA ZIMMERMAN.

WHEN THE GOIN' GETS TOUGH

G. R. Ingram

I often learn a heap of things from watchin' my ol' hoss;
He's lean an' weather-beaten, 'n' o' nery 'n' cross.
He's plowed a lot of furrs 'n' sure's been treated rough,
But he'll pull his durned ol' head off—
When the goin' gets tough.

There's a lot of us ol' fellers most uncommonly like him.
We've bucked the storms of hardship, 'n' we've done it with a grin,
We've suffered Drought 'n' Winter's cold 'n' barely made enough
To buy a little grub 'n' coal—
Since the goin' gets tough.

An' most of us feel downcast since our products hit the slide,
We can't get nuthin' for our wheat or cream 'n' eggs, besides.
We can't see any hope ahead nor prices for our stuff,
'N' we feel like slakin' up our tugs—
When the goin' gets tough.

I hope to get a little faith by watchin' ol' hoss Bill;
He ain't worth shucks when he's alone, he's got no git nor will.
But put him with that four-hoss team
He's got the will to pull up hill—
When the goin' gets tough.

I sometimes wish that all of us were built like Ol' Hoss Bill,
'N' all would pull together, 'n' stick thru good or ill.
We'd show the other industries that we've got help enough,
To hold our own against the world—
When the goin' gets tough.

We've got a Farmers Union that's pointin' out the way
To help us git back on our feet 'n' win this fight some day.
We need the good Ol' Union to make us do our stuff
'N' we know she'll be behind us—
When the goin' gets tough.

EACH WAS ENVOIOUS

A man in his carriage was riding along
With his gaily-dressed wife by his side;
In satin and lace she looked like a queen,
And he, like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the walk as they passed,
And the carriage he carefully eyed,
And he thought as he worked with his saw on the log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
"There's one thing I'd do if I could;
I'd give all my wealth for the strength and health
Of the man that is saving the wood."

—Unknown.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photography of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer.

BOILED WHITE ICING

1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon vinegar
1/4 cup water
1 egg white, beaten
1/4 teaspoon vanilla
1-3 teaspoon salt
Boil without stirring the sugar, vinegar and water. When thread forms when portion is poured from spoon, slowly pour into egg white. Beat until thick and cool, add rest of ingredients and frost cake.

THE END OF THE LAST FRONTIER

We are the sons of the Pioneers, we have slowly beaten back, Along the trail of the Redskin lies our covered wagon's track; Back from the Alleghenies westward we journeyed on

To Indiana and Iowa, seeking another home. We settled the plains of Dakota, with the sweat of many a year, And now—at last—we find ourselves, at the edge of the Last Frontier.

Beyond the slopes to the westward, The Rockies bar our way, Our westward march is halted and now, here, we must stay. As the Red men fled before us, so were we driven back, By the clutching hand of the Spoiler—hard up on our track; Crushed by the weight of taxation, mortgaged our homes and land, With our backs to the wall at the Last Frontier, we are making our last stand.

We cannot journey onward, no longer we may roam To seek for virgin acres on which to build a home: Here we have lived and labored—have gathered all we own; Here we have raised our families and sown the seed of hope, Here we must face the issue, steadfast and without fear, For there is no place for the coward at the end of the Last Frontier.

We are worn and tired of fighting, still we must battle on, To save for wife and children a place to call their own; We must hand ourselves together before it is too late To save them from disaster which soon will be their fate. Oh Farmers! Organize and Fight! For homes and loved ones dear, And save them from a life of want at the end of the Last Frontier.

—G. R. Ingram.

THE PIONEERS

Let others tell of heroes
Who fight where the sabres gleam,
Where the blood of the thousands fallen

Has addened the flowing stream.
Let others tell of the courage
Displayed in the clash of war,
Where armies mingle in battle,
And the Cannons belch and roar.

I bring you a thought in honor
Of those whom my heart reveres;
I sing of a nation's builders,
The dauntless pioneers.

There were lonely days on the frontier,
Times when the world seemed drear,
Tasks that were hard to master,
Dangers that thrilled with fear;

But these were the men with a purpose,
And a courage that did not fail,
And the long line never wavered
As it followed the westward trail.

Many the tributes we owe them,
Men of passing age,
They leave us a hallowed mem'ry,
The richest of heritage.

Men with the pioneer spirit!
You who have blazed the way,
Helping to build an empire,
Willing your part to play;

Hopeful and strong and stalwart,
Rugged and brave and true,
Proudly we sing your praises,
Gladly we honor you.

Here is our hand in greeting,
Looking across the years,
Pledge of the debt we owe you—
You who are pioneers.

—H. Howard Biggar.

CACTUS PLANTS WILL THRIVE INDOORS

They Withstand the Dry, Hot Atmosphere of City Apartments, and Need Little Attention.

Winter gardeners and those whose garden is limited the year around to a sun parlor or sunny window, should examine many cactus plants now available in florist shops. Here is a race suited to the dry, warm air of our heated houses. It needs practically no attention, and if kept in a sunny spot, watered once a month, and allowed to dry out for a brief season once a year, will continue to be healthy and attractive.

Unlike the plants which are most beautiful during or just before the blooming period, the cactus is always presentable. A fact which everyone does not know is that all cactus plants bear flowers. What is more, their flowers are among the finest, and especially appreciated because they come so seldom, and last such a short time. Some varieties take years to form a bud, which opens only for a few hours. Most of them bloom in the summer time, and at this period should have more water and as much sunlight as possible.

There are many types and varieties of cacti now being sold. They range in size from huge trees to tiny balls little bigger than your thumb, and practically all require the same care and can be planted together. The shapes are as varied as human faces.

A favorite type are the prickly pears, opuntia family, of which microdasy is one of the commonest. It sprays over the soil in weird shapes, suggesting an animal face. This is also true of the tree cactus, although this type is more erect and taller, with the branches taking on the odd contours.

While rainfall for the winter is below normal, the rains and snows have been timely, and wheat is reported in good condition over most of the wheat belt. In anticipation of better crops ready to take advantage of the good year ahead, inquiries from over the Southwest indicate that dealers and farmers are planning to attend the Power Farm Equipment Show in greater numbers than ever. They are eager to see the newest improvements in farm machinery and to compare one machine against another at the show.

DO WE WANT HIGHWAY SAFETY?

Shortly before the first of the year the research department of the Kansas Legislative Council issued a report giving a summary of the reasons for regulation of driver, car and highway—the experience of other states and the present situation in Kansas. The need for regulation is apparent.

No doubt most of us are aware of the fact that Kansas will probably have an all time high in motor vehicle deaths in the toll of 1936. Up to December 1 there were 488 automobile deaths, excluding collisions with railroad trains and electric cars, whereas there were 522 for the entire year of 1935. Although the December total is not as yet ascertained, due to the fact that the receipt of death certificates is usually somewhat delayed and to the work entailed in the tabulation of the death reports, it is estimated that the automobile deaths for the month will be more than 60 to 70 in number.

During 1935 there were 598 deaths reported in the entire motor vehicle classification as compared with 526 for the eleven months of 1936.

There is probably no one in the state who does not realize that Death rides our highways. Hundreds of the sudden and violent injuries sustained in automobile accidents. The newspapers have given generous space in their editorial and news columns, to stress accident prevention. Many organizations, among them the American Legion, have devoted much time and effort to the cause of safety. Our school teachers are stressing safety. Yet the slaughter goes on!

However—there is something that each one of us can do to promote the cause of safety: an action that will probably bring gratifying results. That is to write letters to members of the state legislature, urging them to pass constructive laws which will make our highways serve the purpose for which they were intended—a safe, convenient medium for travel—rather than hazardous paths to crippling and death.

Don't put it off—write those letters now.

SOUR CREAM SPICE CAKE

One-fourth cup fat
One cup dark brown sugar
One cup sour cream
One and one-half teaspoons cinnamon

One-half teaspoon cloves
One-half teaspoon nutmeg
One-fourth tea spoon salt
One teaspoon vanilla
Two cups flour

Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat two minutes. Pour into shallow pan lined with waxed paper. Bake 30 minutes in moderately slow oven.

SCALLOPED HAMBURGER

4 potatoes
Flour
2 medium sized onions.
1/2 pound of hamburger
1 egg
Cheese, salt and pepper
14 cups milk

Boiled crumbs
Place a layer of thinly sliced potatoes in buttered casserole. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge lightly with flour. Mix chopped onion, hamburger and beaten egg thoroughly. Spread over sliced potatoes. Add layer of thinly sliced American cheese and remaining sliced potatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Pour milk over all and cover with buttered bread crumbs. Cover baking dish and bake for one and one-half hours, or until potatoes are tender. Bake in moderately hot oven. Remove cover for the last fifteen minutes. Sprinkle with brown crumbs.

SAVORY MACARONI

Five ounces macaroni, 3 quarts boiling water, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 pound cheese, 1 cup chopped Brazil nuts, 2 cups canned tomatoes, salt, pepper, sugar.

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and blanch. Arrange in a buttered baking dish, baking in alternate layers with nuts and thinly sliced cheese. Rub tomatoes through a coarse sieve and season with salt and pepper and sugar. Pour over macaroni mixture and bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit), or until the cheese is melted.

BUYING OF FARM MACHINERY INCREASES

Wichita, Kans., Jan. 11.—The buying of farm machinery in the Southwest increased approximately 50 per cent in 1936 over the year before, according to figures given out here by Fred G. Wieland, secretary-treasurer of the Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, which is the biggest of its kind in the world, and will be held at Wichita, February 23 to 26. Farm equipment men have reported that not only has business in farm equipment been excellent for the last twelve months, but they are looking forward to a bigger year in 1937 with at least 50 per cent increase in sales.

One large manufacturer reported that last year it sold more than 1000 tractors alone and other farm equipment in proportion. This same manufacturer is getting ready for a bigger year this year and has reserved space for display of farm machinery when the 34th annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show opens its doors for a four-day showing.

While rainfall for the winter is below normal, the rains and snows have been timely, and wheat is reported in good condition over most of the wheat belt. In anticipation of better crops ready to take advantage of the good year ahead, inquiries from over the Southwest indicate that dealers and farmers are planning to attend the Power Farm Equipment Show in greater numbers than ever. They are eager to see the newest improvements in farm machinery and to compare one machine against another at the show.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

PROTECTIVE FOODS AND THEIR VALUE IN NUTRITION

The modern conception of an adequate diet places most emphasis upon the "protective foods." To understand the significance of this term, it is necessary to go back more than twenty years into the history of the science of nutrition.

At that time, most students of nutrition believed that fats, proteins, carbohydrates and salts were the essential nutritive constituents, and that chemical analysis revealed the nutritive properties of foods. Differences in the nutritive qualities of foods of the same chemical composition were attributed to differences in digestibility.

The possibility of other important nutritive constituents was suggested by experiments of Babcock and his associates, Hart, McCollum, Steenblock and Humphrey, at the University of Wisconsin (1906-11), Osborne and Mendel, at Yale (1911), and of Hopkins, in England (1913). The Wisconsin workers gave four groups of heifers rations of the same chemical composition and of equal digestibility, derived respectively from the wheat, corn and alfalfa, and from mixtures of all three. Leaf and stalk, as well as seed, were used. After a year, only the corn fed group produced calves which were carried to term and developed normally. This group was better looking than the others, produced more milk, and remained superior in these respects during the second year. In reviewing these studies, McCollum says: "It was impossible, by any means known to chemistry, to discover the cause of the differences in the well-being of the cows."

In the experiments of Osborne and Mendel, rats failed to grow and eventually died on diets of purified protein, starch, lard and mineral salts. The addition of "protein free milk" (whey) caused normal growth with certain proteins. Milk sugar, plus a mixture of salts similar to those in milk, had no such effect. Hopkins also found that rats failed to grow and live on purified foodstuffs, but that they flourished when only 4 per cent of milk was added to the diet.

Even before this, Lunin, in 1881, and Pekelhar, in 1905, had made discoveries with mice very similar to those made with rats by Osborne and Mendel and Hopkins. In 1897, Eijkman, had reported a cure of beriberi with rice polishings, and had shown that the polished rice which produced the disease did not contain poison, nor were its effects due to lack of protein and salts.

The puzzling results of the Wisconsin workers and of Hopkins and Osborne and Mendel stimulated a tremendous amount of research, which showed conclusively that there are "accessory factors" yet just as important as proteins, fats, carbohydrates and minerals for normal development. These factors are now called "vitamins."

Certain foods, such as milk and milk products, eggs, leafy vegetables and some of the root vegetables are especially potent sources not only of vitamins but also of important minerals as well. They are needed in the diet to supplement milled cereals, sugars and muscle meat, which furnish calories and protein, but are low in minerals and vitamins. For this reason, the name "protective foods," designated as a class, foods which are exceptionally rich in minerals and vitamins. McCollum has emphasized that if the diet includes a sufficient amount of the "protective" foods, it doesn't matter much what foods may be eaten to supply calories and proteins.

The need for a more extended use of protective foods was stressed in the recent report of the technical committee appointed by the Health Organization of the League of Nations. Their report emphasizes particularly the need for vitamin D, especially for the growing child and the pregnant and nursing mother, and points out that protective foods furnish enough of all known vitamins except this one. Because sunlight is not a practical source of vitamin D, logical procedure, and one which enhances further the accepted value of milk as a protective food.

SCALLOPED APPLES

Three cups bread
Three tablespoons butter
Four apples
Three-fourths cup sugar
One-half teaspoon cinnamon.

Cut bread into dice and saute with butter until brown. Peel apples and cut very thin. Dredge with sugar, mix with cinnamon. Cover bottom of baking dish with the bread, then add apples and remaining bread in alternate layers, saving a few of the crumbs to put on top. Bake one-half hour, covered, and the last fifteen minutes uncovered, in a moderate oven, 375 degrees F.

POT-ROAST WITH PRUNES

3 or 4 pounds chuck or rump pot roast
3 tablespoons lard
1/2 pound dry prunes, soaked
2 onions, sliced
4 whole cloves
1 cup cider
1 cup water
Salt and pepper

Brown the meat on all sides in hot lard. Add onions and when the meat and onions are both browned, add the soaked prunes, cloves, salt, and pepper, water and cider. Let simmer slowly, adding more water from time to time if necessary. If cider is not available, diluted vinegar may be used.

SEARING BEEF IN VERY HOT OVEN CAUSES JUICES LOSS

Experimentation Draws Suspicion on Traditional Way of Cooking Roasts, Says Miss Tucker

Suspicion has begun to attach itself to the practice of searing a beef roast at a high temperature before cooking it at a lower one. This is one of the facts gleaned from a lecture given recently by Miss Ruth Tucker, department of food economics and nutrition.

"This searing," she said, "was believed to prevent the loss of juices from the meat. In one of our experimental studies it was found that instead of decreasing them, searing actually increased them."

Apparently not enough experimentation has been done, however, to permit a categorical statement as to whether or not to sear.

"If searing is done, it should be for 20 to 30 minutes in an extremely hot oven; then the roast should be left open for four or five minutes to reduce the temperature and give opportunity to season with salt," she said. She recommended a quarter to a half teaspoonful of salt for each pound of meat.

"For roasting by at least a three pound piece, as less will become too dry before cooking," Miss Tucker advised. Beef roasts should be cooked in a slow oven—250 to 260 degrees F.—as follows: for a rare roast, 14 to 15 minutes per pound; for a medium roast, 17 to 18 minutes per pound; for well done roasts, 23 minutes per pound. These figures are for rolled rib roasts. A roast with the bone retained will require longer, and a fat roast takes slightly longer than a lean one. If the meat is cut immediately after removing from the oven, about three additional minutes per pound is needed. Testing of meat with a fork or skewer is unwise as it allows the juices to escape.

"Rare meat has a much more distinctive flavor and is tenderer and juicier than meat which has been thoroughly cooked; but to some the color of rare meat makes it unpalatable," the speaker pointed out. "We advise the meat with a damp cloth but do not wash it, she urged. When you place it in the oven, have the fat side up, so that the fat will melt and baste the meat. Whether or not roasts should be covered in cooking is still disputed, she said.

Practice is to remove the cover in roasting beef and to use the cover with poultry.

WHO CAN ANSWER THIS

Why Only 75 per cent Coverage

Why, it may be asked, is the proposed crop insurance only a 75 per cent instead of a full coverage?

There are several answers to that question but the best in our judgment is that in case of crop failure, no farmer can afford to pay the expenses. We doubt if a farmer can pay the harvesting cost of an average crop with 25 per cent of that crop. Therefore, a 75 per cent yield insurance is full coverage. It will be understood that illustration number two is merely an illustration based on six years. Our Committee prefers a ten-year basis so as to reach back to the good yield years. The ten-year wheat yield average of an individual farmer might be as high as say for example sixteen bushels in which case his Crop Yield Insurance would be twelve bushels.

A total loss of the crop, therefore would entitle the farmer to two bushels of wheat or its equivalent in money. The money value of the

twelve bushels would depend on the price. It is yield which is to be insured and not price.

Any farmer, however, will see at once that he will pay his premiums in wheat in years of large yield and low price, while he will collect his insurance in low crop years when prices are higher. It is believed, however, that the application of the normal granary principle will iron out the highs and lows in the price range and stabilize the price at an approximate level, between the highs and lows as shown in illustration No. One. If this is accomplished it will in itself tend to stabilize planting also.

Experience with human nature as exhibited among farmers has shown us that after a low-yield and high price year of any product, farmers over plant and thus if normal weather occurs, produce an unmarketable surplus. Crop Insurance plus the normal granary will take two gambles out of

farming, namely, the crop hazard and the human nature hazard, over planting.

In logic, the Crop Insurance normal granary program is bullet proof. It can be accomplished if farmers will cooperate and Congress will pass the legislation.

The second will follow if we can accomplish the first hurdle. Farmers must let Congress know that we want this legislation. The two Presidential candidates in the last campaign both sanctioned Crop Insurance. They did it because some of us said that farmers wanted Crop Insurance. With the pressure groups in Washington demanding legislation (especially labor) you may be sure that farmers will come out at the small end unless there is a vigorous fight made for rural legislation. If farmers expect to get their share of helpful legislation they must cooperate and make their demands known by mass action.

Permanent Wheat Committee Organized

A definite program of Crop Insurance covering wheat was formulated in Washington, D. C. on December 3, 1936 by a meeting of representatives of the principal wheat growing states. This committee made a report with recommendations to the President's Committee on Crop Insurance, and then organized a smaller permanent committee.

The Committee agreed on a five point Crop Insurance program which covers wheat only, but which is capable of expansion to corn, cotton, and other crops.

The foregoing explains the Crop Insurance Program adopted by the Committee appointed by the President. Our Committee has approved this program in principle but will seek to have it made more liberal, and to begin with the crop of 1937 instead of waiting until 1938, as recommended by the President's Committee.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE

M. W. Thatcher, Chairman.

Pacific Northwest.....	A. R. Shumway, Milton, Ore.
Montana.....	Leo Doheny, Brady
North Dakota.....	C. C. Talbot, Jamestown.
South Dakota.....	Emil Loriks, Arlington.
Minnesota.....	J. Edward Anderson, Buffalo.
Nebraska.....	John F. Cordeal, McCook.
Kansas.....	E. G. Tharp, Comanche.
Oklahoma.....	Lyle Hague, Cherokee.
Texas.....	L. T. Mayhugh, Amarillo.
The Grange.....	C. C. Cogswell, Kansas.
The Farm Bureau.....	Dr. O. O. Wolf, Kansas.
The Farmers Union.....	John Vesceky, Kansas.
Equity Union.....	LeRoy Melton, Illinois.
Farmers National Grain Corporation.....	M. W. Thatcher, Washington, D. C. and C. E. Huff, Chicago.

DOINGS IN NEIGHBORING STATES

The following Editorial written for the Cooperative Farmer of Missouri, by M. R. Miller, secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union is well worth our careful reading and consideration. It gives one of the principal reasons why we farmers have not progressed farther in cooperative business than we have in the thirty or more years since we made our first real start. It also shows that we need and must have much more of just the kind of cooperative education that you can get best in the Farmers Union if we would make real understanding of Loyalty members out of the thousands of lukewarm shareholders on whose patronage our cooperatives needs must depend. Owning a share of stock in a Farmers Cooperative is a long way from making one a cooper-ator.

CARRYING OUT A PROGRAM

Recently the writer has had the privilege of attending a number of meetings of cooperatives which operate on a state, regional and national basis. The membership of these big type cooperatives is local cooperative associations of which the farmers are members. The success of these large co-ops depend almost entirely on the volume of business furnished, first, by the farmer to his local cooperative and, second, by the local cooperative to the state or regional cooperative. This is equally true whether it is a marketing or purchasing organization.

In studying these cooperative organization setups which we have been privileged to attend meetings of, we have discovered there are many weaknesses which prevent the most efficient and effective operations. We find lack of capital, poor facilities, inefficient management, etc., are factors in determining success but the error discovered is a disloyal membership.

One organization which we studied presented an outstanding example of power through disloyalty. The one hundred seventy local associations which make up this regional had many farmer members who did not patronize the cooperative in which they had purchased stock. This caused a loss in volume to many local associations that could have been handled without extra overhead cost and would have increased the net savings for all members of the local.

Upon further study we found that less than one-half of the 170 local associations gave any business to the regional of which they were a member and these only gave an average of about one-third of their volume. This reduced the regional's volume to about one-sixth of its members' volume and to probably one-tenth of what the farmer members could deliver if 100 per cent loyalty was practiced all the way down the line.

Just plain common sense would tell us that no cooperative program can be anywhere near as successful with only one-tenth loyalty and one-tenth of the volume for bargaining power as it could be with one hundred per cent loyalty and one hundred per cent volume. We searched for the reason for this lack of loyalty and support and the only logical reason we could find was a lack of vision because of not understanding the cooperative program, first, on the part

of the membership and, second, on the part of the management. Such organizations plainly show the need for leadership of understanding to lead an educational campaign which will bring about a better general understanding of what the cooperative program means and is trying to accomplish. The statement that a people without vision will surely perish will also apply equally to the membership of a cooperative organization. Let us have understanding and we will have success.

CREAMERIES MAKE GAIN IN NEBRASKA

The Volume of Cream is Slightly Lower Because of General Drought

DECREASE IN BUTTER VOLUME But Farmers Received on an Average Five Cents a Pound More in 1936 than in 1935

It is gratifying to note that farmers in 1936 received on the average of about 5 cents per pound more for butterfat sold to their creameries than in 1935. And in addition to what we have paid there will be over \$125,000 additional in patronage dividends. Were it not for your creameries that much and perhaps more of your money would have gone into private profits instead of going back on the farm.

In looking back over the 18 years your creameries have been in operation we find that you as a butter manufacturer have produced over 125 million pounds of butter and returned, with the 1936 earnings, over one million two hundred thousand dollars in actual cash. A record of true cooperation of which every stockholder and patron may be justly proud.

In 1936 the Fairbury plant was merged with the other four Farmers Union Creameries making our Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries one of the strongest cooperative creamery groups in the country, both in volume and finance. During the past year, we added a cold storage locker plant to our list. This plant is built in connection with our Aurora creamery and while we have operated it only two months, results so far indicate it will be a successful venture. The establishment of poultry dressing plants has been discussed frequently at our board meetings and is receiving serious consideration. When and where such a plant will be located has not yet been decided.

For 1937, if the Good Lord is willing that the midwest should have all the rains it needs, we can look forward to a good increase in business. The cream prices I believe will be higher than in the past four years and if our patrons will produce and deliver the high quality of cream that we received in 1936 and get their friends and neighbors to patronize their own creameries, we are sure they will sooner or later become conscious cooperators. So here is God speed to 1937.

James C. Norgaard.

From Our Neighboring States
From the Michigan Union Farmer we clip the following interesting article.

EDUCATION FOR ACTION

By ARLEY GIBSON

A Challenge to the Intelligent

The origin of the Farmers Union in 1902—the history of its growth and development down to 1936—the nature of its constitution and by-laws; its very name which signifies the word EDUCATION and CO-OPERATION—should leave no doubt in the mind of any thinking man as to the essential purpose and program of the Farmers Union.

Committed to non-partisan procedure from the very beginning, the Farmers Union is essentially a movement for cooperation in the economic field, cooperative marketing, buying and financing. It is the mother and the teacher of true cooperation. It is the educational arm of the farmers cooperatives.

Education is the heart and soul of the cooperative movement. It is the only basis on which we can build an enduring Farmers Union. Education should come before organization, and money should be made available for educational work no matter how badly we desire expansion.

Remarkable Junior work is being done by state unions that have provided funds for that purpose. At the Wisconsin state convention there were nineteen young people in the 4-minute speech contest, representing that many counties, and coming out of county contests where many have participated. Their four-day convention gave one afternoon and evening to the Juniors exclusively—and it was the generally accepted highlight of the convention. Incidentally they decided their dues at \$2.50 per year, were too low so they increased them to \$3.00.

Unfortunately here in Michigan, our dues have been so low, our state office so inadequately financed, and our board of directors so pre-occupied with other matters, that we are still after our educational program without an educational program for either Juniors or seniors.

It is evident that if we are to have an educational program in Michigan, it must be a VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT, organized and financed by members conscious of the need and willing to sacrifice for it. How many will pledge their best efforts in that direction?

We need a better understanding of NON-PARTISAN PROCEDURE, as opposed to the political adventures of leaders who have strayed into strange by-paths, who have neglected the essential things, and who have allowed a legitimate interest in legislation to become pre-occupation with politics.

We need a better understanding of SOUND ECONOMICS, in order that we may organize ourselves properly as producers, as consumers, and as citizens interested in good government, and build more securely for the future.

We need a better understanding of TRUE CO-OPERATION—if we expect to overcome the inadequacies, limitations and dangers of the recent cost-plus buying scheme, which is only a temporary expedient until we can get set up regular Rochdale cooperatives to serve our needs.

Someone has said, "The easiest way out of difficulty is right straight through it." There are things that

need to be told. There are issues that need to be discussed. Shall we not go directly to the members, tell them the truth and meet the issues frankly face to face?

The only unity that is worth having is the unity that comes of understanding. If we expect the Michigan Union to last another three years, we must understand and do more practical constructive things to help ourselves and our fellow farmers.

How else can we build a genuine Farmers' Union, educational and cooperative, loyal to its constitution and by-laws, and true to the ideals of its founders?

If this sounds sensible and intelligent—let us hear from you.

Harley Gibson, Farmington, Michigan.

SUPPLIES OF ROUGHAGE

Several of our members have written for information as to where they might buy hay and other feeds. We do not have a list at the office, but those needing hay and other feed can get the information as to where and from whom they can buy it from the FEDERAL LIVESTOCK FEED AGENCY, 725 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. This agency says that it has feedstuffs for sale larger than those held at this time in 1935. Listings of hay in Kansas amount to 1,393 car loads, and 976 carloads of straw are also listed. We presume that the hay includes all kinds of hay, both tame and wild. Those needing roughage should get in touch with the agency which will give them a list of those having hay or straw for sale and at what price it can be bought. The following is a list of the various kinds of roughage available in Kansas and the surrounding states together with the number of carlots of each, and prices current as of January 6, 1937.

Kind of Roughage	Car Lots
Alfalfa.....	27,900
Soybean.....	213
Lespedeza.....	18,053
Timothy, cover and mixtures.....	15,657
Straw.....	782
Johnson Grass.....	782
Fodder and Stover.....	1,851
All Other.....	9,973
Total carlots.....	80,027

Cold Weather Stimulates Demand in Northwest

The sharp drop in temperature in the northwest stimulated demand for by-product and commercial feeds. Firmness in corn markets also tended to increase interest in substitute feeds in that section and wheat mill-feeds advanced \$1 per ton as a result of the heavier inquiry. The general hay situation, however, showed little improvement. Some cancellations on previously booked orders were reported.

Quotations at Important Points and Terminal Markets, Jan. 1, 1937

Prices quoted for hay are per ton, carlots; feedstuffs per ton, bagged in carlots; grain per bushel, bulk in carlots.

No. 1 ALFALFA—Kansas City \$19.50-20.50; Garden City, Kas., \$15; Platte Valley, Neb., \$14-15.50; Omaha, Neb., \$18-19; Arkansas River Valley, Colo., \$14; Imperial Valley, Calif., \$15; Antelope Valley, Calif., \$16; Yakima Valley, Wash., \$15.50-12; Walla Walla, Wash., \$12-12.50; Klamath Falls, Ore., \$11.50-12; Northwestern Ohio shipping points \$16-17; Melba, Idaho, \$9.50-10. No. 2 generally \$2-3 under No. 1.

No. 3 PRAIRIE—Kansas City \$11-13; Flint Hills, Kas. \$9.50-11.50; Minnesota shipping points \$10.50; Elkhorn Valley, Neb. No. 2 Upland-Midland mixed \$11.50; Omaha No. 2 \$14-15.50; Texas shipping points No. 2, \$10; No. 3, \$8-9.

No. 2 MIDLAND PRAIRIE—Minn. shipping points \$11; Mo. shipping points \$10-10.50.

No. 2 JOHNSON GRASS—East Mississippi \$12.50-15. COTTONSEED MEAL—41 per cent—Kansas City \$40.80; Omaha, \$42.50; Mpls. \$43; Chicago \$40.35; Memphis \$34.50; Miss. Valley Mills \$34.43 PROTEIN \$2.00 above 41 per cent.

SOYBEAN MEAL—41 per cent—Kansas City \$47.60; Omaha \$47.50; Minneapolis \$45.40; Chicago \$45.20. LINSSEED MEAL—34 per cent—Kansas City \$52.50; Mpls. \$49; Omaha 37 per cent \$51.50-52; Chicago, \$51.25.

BLOCKSTRAP MOLASSES—(Per ton, barreled, drums extra) Kansas City \$22.25-22; St. Joseph \$21.50-22.25; Omaha \$23-24; Minneapolis \$23-24.50; Denver \$23.50-24.50; Tank-cars at New Orleans \$11.97.

No. 3 YELLOW CORN—Kansas City \$1.17 1-2 1-2 1-2 Omaha \$1.17-1.19; Chicago \$1.09-1.13 3-4; Minneapolis \$1.15 1-2 1-2 1-2; Bloomington, Ill. \$1.03-1.04; Fort Dodge, Ia. \$1.10.

No. 3 WHITE OATS—Kansas City 55-57 cents; Omaha 55-56 1-2; Chi-

CLASSIFIED ADS

ATLAS SORGO SEED State sealed Certified, absolutely pure nearly hundred germination. SUDAN fancy ninety-three germination, golden yellow plump berry. FORAGE SEEDS, every kind known, strictly fancy. SAMPLES PRICES on request. Stafford Hardware Co., Stafford, Kansas. 1-28-p.

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS, OPEN FIELD GROWN, WELL ROOTED, STRONG. CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELLED WITH VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY DUTCH, LATE DUTCH. POSTPAID: 200, 65¢; 300, 75¢; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. EXPRESS COLLECT, 60¢ per 1,000. ONIONS: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERMUDA, PRIZETAKER, SWEET SPANISH. PREPAID: 500, 60¢; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. EXPRESS COLLECT, 6,000, \$2.00. F. O. B. FARMER'S UNION, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

cago 52 1-2-53 1-2 c; Minneapolis 51-1-4-53 1-4; Bloomington, Ill 49-50 c; Fort Dodge, Ia. 51 1-2 cents.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration.

ATCHISON—The Atchison city directory of 1899-1900 stated that "the entire trade which is now carried on by enterprise with Utah, and the Forts, is from this point—a trade that now employs 1,000 wagons, 12,000 cattle, and 2,000 men besides the horses, mules and carriages, for accommodation of those engaged in the trade. The great mails to Utah, California, and Pike's Peak, here leave the Missouri River, and here the returning emigrants first arrive. Here the telegraph first sends off the news from these wanderers of the plains to their anxious friends." At one time there were 25 shops in Atchison—all engaged in the repair of wagons and stage coaches.

NEWTON—Jesse Chisholm, half-breed son of a Scotchman and a Cherokee squaw, noted frontiersman, and founder of the famous cattle trail, died in 1886 from eating poisoned bear meat.

BURDET—Clyde Tombaugh who learned astronomy with home made telescopes on his father's farm near here, was the same man who later discovered the ninth planet, Pluto, while at the Lowell observatory in Arizona.

OTTAWA—The site of this town was originally an Indian reservation. West of the city, on state highway 68, is Jesse James' cave former hide-out of the notorious robber.

CAWKER CITY—There was something of a dispute over the naming of this town, so its founders, four of them—had a poker game. A man named Cawker won.

GREENSBURG—The hand-dug well that furnishes this city its water is claimed to be the largest thing of its kind in the world. It is walled up with stone and the names of the men who helped in the construction of the well are carved in the stone at the bottom. It is 109 feet deep and 33 feet in diameter.

WALLACE—This was once an active town of 3,000 people. It had such a reputation for shootings and fights that railroads ran special excursion trains to it so easterners could get a true glimpse of a wild and woolly western town.

SYRACUSE—Following a county seat battle, in which Syracuse was the winner, the following obituary about Syracuse ran in a special edition of the local paper. "Syracuse, was published in the Syracuse Sentinel: "Died—Kendall, twelve miles east of this city. Funeral services will be held at the Coombs precinct and conducted by the Rev. Mr. Henry Block. Vooers, Chief mourner; J. M. Williams, Ed. Welch, H. G. Fulton, and J. W. Merrifield, pallbearers."

GOODLAND—Fred Harvey, founder of the famous Harvey House system of railroad dining rooms, at one time owned the X Y Ranch, 10 miles south of Goodland.

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

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Constitution.....	Business Manual..... 5c
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Demit Blanks, 15 for.....	Secretary's Minute Book.....50c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c	Book of Poems, (Kinney).....25c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	Above, lots of 10 or more 25c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	Above, lots of 100, each 15c
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COLORADO—Keystone (Routt County)—6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

Bear River—8 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 8 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

ARKANSAS—Paris Semi-Anthracite from the New Union and Jewell Mines.

Anthracite—from the Collier-Dunlap, Sunshine and Fernwood Mines.

ILLINOIS—All sizes of Delta from Saline Co. and All Sizes of Old Ben from Franklin County.

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Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses.....	1.00
Calif Scours Bacterin, 10 doses.....	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron.....	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter.....	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head.....	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning.....	3.00
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Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for.....	.50

HOGS

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Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments.....	3.50
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