

Agricultural Economic Situation

Review Of World Farming Conditions Published At Geneva

(From the International Labor Office)

GENEVA, September 30.—Reviewing the economic situation of agriculture throughout the world, the International Labor Office Year Book for 1936-37, which has just been published here, finds it "just tolerably acceptable," and points out that farmers are still to a great extent dependent on the support afforded by planned economy in agriculture.

"The number of cases where the actual price situation and the inadequacy of the harvest have brought about abolition of price control and the restriction of production," says the Year Book, "appear insignificant in comparison with the general tendency to maintain and even develop systems of aid for agriculture, the scope of which goes far beyond the measures for agricultural protection adopted in pre-war and early post-war days."

The attitude prevalent in a number of countries that "planned or organized agricultural production cannot be abolished for sometime, the end of which nobody ventures to foretell," is regarded by the Year Book as particularly significant.

"At the same time," it says, "the accumulated effects of this policy are such as to make its abandonment increasingly difficult, and the planned economy in agriculture on a still firmer basis."

With regard to the general situation of agriculture in 1936, the Year Book quotes a continuation of the improvement observable in the preceding years. The upward tendency of world prices for the principal crop products, it says, was especially evident during the year. But it holds that the improvement in the price of certain products "must be attributed, in the first place, to a reduction in world production, caused either by the measures adopted by various countries for the restriction of production, or by unfavorable weather conditions over large agricultural areas."

Citing estimates of the expert Broomhall, showing that world wheat stocks on hand January 1, 1937, totaled 312,500,000 bushels, as against 608,900,000 bushels on January 1, 1932, the Year Book says:

"These figures explain why, practically everywhere, measures taken to restrict the production of wheat have now been abandoned, while certain countries are attempting to increase their production; they account also for the abrupt and considerable increase in prices after the harvest of 1936."

"But most products the prices of which have risen in recent years, and especially in 1936, have not undergone a reduction in production. On the contrary, the production of cotton, which was 22,400,000 bales in 1934-35, rose to 25,500,000 bales in 1935-36, and the season 1936-37 the latest forecasts indicate a production of about 30,000,000 bales. The production of sugar reached the figure of 24,400,000 quintals in 1935-36, against 22,500,000 in 1934-35, and 25,500,000 quintals in 1935-36. For the current season a further increase is expected. According to the expert Licht, since 1932-33 the annual production has fallen and in consequence available stocks have declined from year to year. The production of rubber, since the application of international measures for its regulation, has proved to be sufficient to meet the demand that it has been necessary to increase it gradually the export co-efficient of the producing countries. Total rubber exports rose in 1936 to 825,000 tons, against 825,000 tons in 1935. As regards agricultural production, it is difficult to establish total world figures, but the information available is sufficient to show the trend of production. Until 1934-35 the production of meat, milk and wool exceeded the demand, and breeders in certain countries, partly on their own initiative and partly through State intervention, reduced the number of their cows, pigs and sheep. During the period created more favorable conditions for animal production. Consequently, the breeding of cattle (especially milk cows), pigs, and sheep increased especially in large-scale producing countries such as Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, etc. The production of meat, according to the statistics of animals slaughtered, also showed an increase. From the also showed an increase in poultry breeding, it is impossible to cover any single uniform trend. It is increasing in some places and decreasing in others, and has been affected partly by the unorganized condition of the market. The production of milk eggs market. The production of milk increased during 1936 in practically all countries. Although the drought in certain parts of the United States and Australia, directly rain fell again the production of milk immediately revived. According to the Imperial Economic Committee, the world production of wool, which declined from 3,863 million lbs. to 3,681 million lbs. in 1932-33, and to 2,368 million lbs. in 1934-35, rose again in 1935-36, owing to a very active demand when production reached 3,740 million lbs., and it is still increasing.

In conclusion it may be said that the production of the majority of agricultural commodities increased during 1935-36. The reason for the improvement in agricultural prices is therefore not to be found in a restricted supply, but in increased consumption. During the last few years the standard of living has visibly improved, and purchasing power has increased. The consumption of foodstuffs has augmented, and this in turn has led to an increase in the demand for these products and caused prices to rise.

"Information available proves that the consumption of meat, which according to the International Institute of Agriculture had already increased during the period of 1925-1934, has again risen in several countries, for example in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, and Great Britain. The consumption of milk and milk products is also increasing, especially in Canada, France, Great Britain, and Sweden. The world consumption of sugar rose from a total of 24,500,000 quintals in 1933-34 to 25,800,000 quintals in 1934-35, and 26,700,000 quintals in 1935-36.

"The increase in the demand for cotton, wool, and rubber confirms the revival in the activity of the world market. It is obvious that the demand for these products is not entirely due to the satisfaction of the immediate needs of consumers, it aims at the reconstruction of depleted stocks. The world consumption of cotton was, 1931-32, 23,000,000 bales. It rose in the following years, and amounted in 1933-34 and 1934-35 to 25,500,000 bales. For the first six months of the year 1935-36, consumption of cotton reached the figure of 12,500,000 bales, as against 11,800,000 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year. According to the Imperial Economic Committee the consumption of wool had diminished until 1935-36. From an average of 3,850 million lbs. in 1930-31, it declined to 3,680 million lbs. in 1934-35 and to 3,668 million lbs. in 1935-36. By already in 1935 the demand for wool on the world market brought about an increase in exports from 1,657 million lbs. in 1934 to 2,091 million lbs. in 1935. The world consumption of rubber fell from 805,000 tons in 1931-32, to less than 700,000 tons in 1932-33, in 1933 it exceeded one million tons, and existing stocks were exhausted. "Increased consumption is therefore undoubtedly one of the causes of the increase in production and prices. At this point, however, question arises whether the larger increase of agriculture is not counterbalanced by an increase in the costs of production. At present this does not seem to be the case. There has been an increase in income and an increase in expenses, but the latter seems generally to have been smaller than the former. This statement may be deduced from an examination of the data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, which shows the movement of prices of agricultural products and the corresponding movement of wholesale prices of goods in general.

"These two movements show that in most countries increases in the prices of agricultural products have been greater than increases in prices in general. This suggests that agriculture has enjoyed a margin of profit resulting in a somewhat higher purchasing power and a general improvement in its economic situation. Farm bookkeeping results, or farm account estimates, for some of the few countries in which such surveys are carried out, confirm this impression. In spite of the lack of uniformity of methods employed. In Denmark farm accounting results show earnings on invested farm capital of 4.6 per cent in 1935-36, against 4.0 per cent in 1934-35. In Germany the percentage income in 1935-36 was 8,800 million RM, or 500 million RM, more than a year earlier and 2,400 million RM, more than three years earlier. In Norway the interest earned on invested capital was 3.2 per cent in 1935-36 and 3.2 per cent in the preceding year. In the United States the gross income from farming in the year 1936 was 19,000 million dollars, against 18,000 million dollars in 1935, and 17,000 million dollars in 1934. In 1935 the gross income was 1,164 million francs, or 22 million less than in '35, the fall being mostly due to the unfavorable wheat harvest. Further, in certain countries where agricultural conditions improved at an earlier date than was generally the case, the results of the current year seem to indicate that at best no further improvement has taken place."

"On the other hand, in Switzerland, gross income in the year 1936 is estimated at only 1,164 million francs, or 22 million less than in '35, the fall being mostly due to the unfavorable wheat harvest. Further, in certain countries where agricultural conditions improved at an earlier date than was generally the case, the results of the current year seem to indicate that at best no further improvement has taken place."

"On the other hand, in Switzerland, gross income in the year 1936 is estimated at only 1,164 million francs, or 22 million less than in '35, the fall being mostly due to the unfavorable wheat harvest. Further, in certain countries where agricultural conditions improved at an earlier date than was generally the case, the results of the current year seem to indicate that at best no further improvement has taken place."

"On the other hand, in Switzerland, gross income in the year 1936 is estimated at only 1,164 million francs, or 22 million less than in '35, the fall being mostly due to the unfavorable wheat harvest. Further, in certain countries where agricultural conditions improved at an earlier date than was generally the case, the results of the current year seem to indicate that at best no further improvement has taken place."

"On the other hand, in Switzerland, gross income in the year 1936 is estimated at only 1,164 million francs, or 22 million less than in '35, the fall being mostly due to the unfavorable wheat harvest. Further, in certain countries where agricultural conditions improved at an earlier date than was generally the case, the results of the current year seem to indicate that at best no further improvement has taken place."

"On the other hand, in Switzerland, gross income in the year 1936 is estimated at only 1,164 million francs, or 22 million less than in '35, the fall being mostly due to the unfavorable wheat harvest. Further, in certain countries where agricultural conditions improved at an earlier date than was generally the case, the results of the current year seem to indicate that at best no further improvement has taken place."

"On the other hand, in Switzerland, gross income in the year 1936 is estimated at only 1,164 million francs, or 22 million less than in '35, the fall being mostly due to the unfavorable wheat harvest. Further, in certain countries where agricultural conditions improved at an earlier date than was generally the case, the results of the current year seem to indicate that at best no further improvement has taken place."

THE CONVENTION

We have received assurance from the following Farmers Union folks, that they will be with us in Hutchinson when we all assemble there for our 32nd Annual Convention, Oct. 27th to 29th. Mr. L. S. Herron, Editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, who besides being a splendid, fearless editor is also a fine speaker. H. G. Keeney, President of the Nebraska Union, whom most of you already know. Mr. M. R. Miller, the capable and likeable secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union, and President Tom Cheek, the fighting leader of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. We also hope to have with us Zeb Lawter, veteran secretary of the Oklahoma Union and Jim Graves our National Farmers Union Secretary. As yet we have not received word from the other speakers and officials that we have invited to be with us. As soon as we hear from them we will make the announcement in the paper. We are sure of a fine program and it is up to our membership to give us the necessary attendance in order to make the convention a success.

Cooperative Marketing Fair to All Farmers Should Read Carefully Plots Of Big Business.

Farmers should read carefully the plots of big business.

Cooperative marketing is fair to producers and is fair to consumers, and is profitable to producers and to consumers. But it spells the eventual death knell of monopoly. Hence it brings on eternal warfare from monopoly.

Monopoly "is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen, But too oft familiar with his face, We first endure and then embrace." Monopoly is well armed by entrenched wealth, well drilled by business experience, and commanded by the shrewdest leaders that riches can buy. And it is not encumbered by conscientious scruples of just dealing. Monopoly is stirred by the beginning inroads of cooperative marketing upon its business of absorbing the income of the people. Its strategy is the subtle, unalarming, and cunning inroad of chloroforming propaganda, rather than the brutal smash of power sure to arouse resentment and resistance. Lincoln, out of much experience, said, "All of the people can be fooled part of the time, and part of the

gazines reflect in their editorial columns (and often in their news columns) the view point of Big Business. Some of our so called farm papers are published by corporations and are merely propaganda sheets for the trusts and combines and rob farmers. This writer regretfully admits that in times past he has succumbed to the wiles of the gifted writers of monopoly, and swallowed their camouflaged propaganda with the unsuspecting gullibility of a simpleton.

We fall easiest for propaganda masked behind professions of friendship for agriculture. So the clever exponents of monopoly attack not agriculture but its leaders, its organizations, and its programs. Our leaders are painted as ignorant rascals with selfish designs. One organization, or one group of farmers are arrayed against another to cause dissensions and divisions. The crop farmers who sell corn are arrayed against the livestock farmers who buy corn. The corn and wheat farmers who sell food are lined up against the cotton farmers who buy food. The laborers are represented as demanding cheap farm products and as the deep dyed enemies of agriculture. All unions of farmers and laborers are depicted as mistakes, and the farmers are urged to be rugged individualists and go it alone (so they can be easier picked by the monopolies.) Our programs are pictured as impossible utopian schemes that will collapse.

Yes, farmers read, but instead of reading our own farm organizations papers and getting the truth about agriculture's sad plight and the cooperative remedy therefor, they read from corporations' subsidized press of our enemies, the false propaganda that cooperative marketing is a dismal fiasco, and that farmers should be let alone and be satisfied in their present glory and independence. Week after week and month after month and year after year the 85

percent of our unorganized farmers have this poison propaganda pumped into their system until they are deformed to sleep and mesmerized into meek submission while monopoly robs them. The job of the Farmers Union, as was so clearly stated by John Simpson, is to awaken the sleeping giant of agriculture, and educate farmers in the power of cooperation to free them from monopoly's robbery.

—JOHN FROST

SWEDISH SEPARATORS ARRIVE

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association this week completed its first international cooperative transaction. The arrival of the famous "TOR" cream separators from Upsala, Sweden, marks the completion of its first international trade. The "TOR" cream separators are manufactured by the Upsala Separator Company of Sweden which is a cooperative company owned by the workers.

people all the time." Farmers are particularly susceptible to insidious, undercover attacks. Busy with the never ending jobs of farm life, they, like any body, do not read carefully or understandingly of the plots of Big Business. Very largely they read those papers and magazines that are controlled by the soulless corporations of monopoly, and reflect monopoly's viewpoint of big profits for Big Business and little profits for Little Business.

More than 85 per cent of our farmers are unorganized. They are not members of farm organizations that hold meetings and conferences and conventions and put on nation wide educational programs to study farm problems, to investigate and determine the best course for farmers to follow, to sift the evidence and separate the honest truth from the dishonest propaganda of the middlemen monopolies that, of every \$1.00 that they collect from the final consumer of the Farmers' products, pay to the farmers 40c, and keep for their modest commission as the farmers' middlemen 60c, and make the farmers think they are keen business men, and not the submissive peasants that they are under monopoly's reign.

Newspapers and magazines used to stand for opinions and convictions, but not so today in this age of vast advertising. Bulletin 357 of the Department of Labor's Statistics reports that 63 per cent of the income of magazines and 74 per cent of the income of newspapers comes from advertising. Publishers are human and are naturally inclined to side with the friends whose advertising fills their coffers. It is not the voice of conscience, but (with some exceptions, of course) the jingle of cash registers that sways the press of the land. The farmers, the laborers, the great body of our common people, are too poor to advertise. But the big corporations of monopoly fill the papers and magazines with their advertising, and the papers and ma-

percent of our unorganized farmers have this poison propaganda pumped into their system until they are deformed to sleep and mesmerized into meek submission while monopoly robs them. The job of the Farmers Union, as was so clearly stated by John Simpson, is to awaken the sleeping giant of agriculture, and educate farmers in the power of cooperation to free them from monopoly's robbery.

—JOHN FROST

Series of Meetings Manhattan

An interesting series of meetings to be held in Manhattan, Kansas beginning Thursday, October 1st. We recommend that any of our farm people who can find the time attend at least one day of this country life conference. Below we are reprinting a summary of the three days' program as it appeared in the Industrialist:

Beginning October 14, the National Rural forum, sponsored by the American Country Life Association, will get under way. Those in attendance, both active and rural young people, will give serious attention to the social side of farming, "The People and the Land." Conservation of human resources, rural life and American art, and the importance of tenure to the people on the land are among the subjects scheduled for discussion by delegates from over the nation.

Three Panel Discussion

Three panel discussions bringing together representatives of several different angles of farm and home thought will form an important part of the forum. The first, on the (continued on page 2)

Equity of Farmers on Downward

In 1935 Every \$1,000 Value Farm Owner-Operators Mortgage Was \$502.

A marked drop in the equity which farmers hold in their land is reported by Farm Research in its current issue of Facts for Farmers. Instead of marching up the farm ladder to ownership, it is found that farms operated by their owners are sinking further into debt.

For every \$1,000 of value, farm owner-operators are found to have a mortgage-indebtedness of \$502 in 1935 as compared with \$396 in 1930—an increase of 27 per cent in their debt burden. Figures in this study are taken from the recent survey of mortgage-indebtedness made every five years by the federal government.

Heavy liquidations through foreclosure reduced the total farm mortgage debt for all types of farms in the U. S. from \$9,214,278,000 in 1930 to \$7,645,091,000 in 1935—a drop of 17 per cent. This drop in total farm mortgages outstanding has frequently been pointed to as a sign of "farm improvement." Farm Research states, however, "Such an interpretation could be correct only if the farmers were paying off their mortgages and becoming debt-free owners; but the figures show that farmers got rid of their mortgages only at the cost of losing their land."

Farmers who succeeded in keeping their land are found, however, to have lost much of their equity. The drop in the value of farm real estate amounted to 31.4 per cent between 1930 and 1935, being nearly twice as great as the decline in farm mortgage indebtedness. Thus the combined equity of owners of all farms has suffered.

The burden of mortgage debt is shown to be highest for farms operated by their owners, as compared with farms owned by banks and insurance companies and operated by managers or leased to tenants. The mortgage-debt on owner-operated farms declined only 13.7 per cent from 1930 to 1935 while the drop for other farms amounted to 22.3 per cent.

The value of owner-operated farms covered by mortgages fell 33 per cent in the period 1930 to 1935—a larger drop than for other farms—while their mortgage debt declined only 13.7 per cent, or considerably less than for other types. Hence owner-operated farms suffered the greatest loss in equity and have moved closer than ever to the brink of tenancy.

Despite the heavy seizure of land during the depression, the amount of farm land under mortgage increased, rising from 169 million acres in 1930 to 182 millions in 1935.

Land has been constantly sliding away from the working farmers and passing into the hands of insurance companies, banks and the government. In 1910 the total mortgage indebtedness of the American farmers owning and operating their own farms amounted to 27.3 per cent of the value of their farm and buildings. But by 1935 we find the mortgage indebtedness amounted to 50.2 per cent of the value of farms and buildings.

Ratio of mortgage indebtedness to value of farms operated by full owners.

1935 1930 1920 1910
50.2 39.6 29.1 27.3
In the period 1930 to 1935 government figures show that 1,998,881 farms were seized from their owners. Farms having the highest debt-ratio tended to be wiped out first. Yet it is found that the equity of the owners remaining has dropped to less than half the value of their farms as compared with the three-quarters equity prevailing in 1910.

Wallace Signs Complaint

On August 12 Secretary of Agriculture Wallace signed and issued a Complaint and Notice of Hearing upon Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and three subsidiary poultry organizations, calling for a general investigation of their buying practices and methods which, according to the Complaint, are alleged to be in violation of the Packers and Stock Yards Act.

The Notice and Complaint covers both poultry and livestock and includes charges of manipulation and control of prices; monopoly in the acquisition of buying, selling and dealing in packer products which are defined in the Complaint to mean and include livestock, livestock products, meat and meat products as well as poultry, poultry products, dairy products and eggs.

The Complaint also charges apportionment of territory and apportionment of purchases to manipulate and control prices; and the use of unfair and unjustly discriminatory practices and devices in order to enlarge and in cease their buying power at various stockyards as well as throughout the United States and to enable them to buy a greater number of livestock without disturbing materially the apportionment of purchases. With respect to poultry the Complaint goes back to January 1, 1934, and is aimed particularly at methods and practices used in buying turkeys in southern Texas territory. The livestock section of the Complaint dates back to August 15, 1921, the year in which the Packers and Stock Yards Act became a law.

Immediately following passage of the Packers and Stockyards Act in 1921, packers generally, and particularly the larger packers, began to develop a system of off-market purchases which has come to be commonly known as "direct buying." Since that time the Four Big packers have been able to tremendously increase the volume of such "direct" purchases of livestock which many contend has afforded them a distinct advantage in controlling the price levels at which they acquire their raw material. According to the latest available report of the Department of Agriculture, total "off market" or "direct" purchases of hogs for the first six months of 1937 amounted to slightly more than 48 per cent of the total number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection. The figures for sheep and lambs show nearly 30 per cent bought direct while direct purchases of cattle and calves run approximately 22 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively.

The "direct buying" percentages of total federally inspected slaughter have increased steadily for the past ten or fifteen years and the figures quoted represent recent new highs. Obviously pursuit of the Complaint to a successful conclusion will involve a complete investigation of the gigantic "direct buying" operations which the four big packers have built up during recent years as well as their buying operations at price determining markets and will bring to light many facts which will have a definite bearing upon the marketing of livestock.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Before The Secretary of Agriculture. Bureau of Animal Industry. Docket No. 909. Complaint and Notice of Hearing under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921. Secretary of Agriculture, Complainant, vs. Armour & Company, The Cudahy Packing Company, Swift & Company, Wilson & Company, Western Produce Company, Amarillo Poultry & Egg Company, and Ft. Worth Poultry & Egg Company, Respondents.

The Secretary of Agriculture, having reason to believe that the respondents herein have violated and are violating Title II of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, and it appearing that a proceeding under said Title in respect thereto would be in the interest of the public, issues this complaint and notice of hearing, stating his charges in and that respect as hereinafter set forth.

1. That Armour & Company is a corporation, duly organized and existing according to law, doing business in the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, New York, Texas, and in divers other States.

That the Cudahy Packing Company is a corporation, duly organized and existing according to law, doing business in the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, New York, Texas, and in divers other States.

That Swift & Company is a corporation, duly organized and existing according to law, doing business in the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, New York, Texas, and in divers other States.

That Wilson & Company is a corporation, duly organized and existing according to law, doing business in the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, New York, Texas, and in divers other States.

That the Western Produce Company is owned and controlled by and is a subsidiary of Wilson & Company, doing business in the State of Texas and in divers other States, and is, therefore, a packer.

That the Amarillo Poultry & Egg Company is a subsidiary owned and controlled by Wilson & Company, doing business in the State of Texas and in divers other States, and is, therefore, a packer.

That the Ft. Worth Poultry & Egg Company is a subsidiary owned and controlled by Wilson & Company, doing business in the State of Texas and in divers other States, and is, therefore, a packer.

News From the Field By the Boys

Jobbing Assn. Employees Send Message To Their Publication.

From Manager's Monthly
During the past few months I have had the opportunity and pleasure of "pinch-hitting" occasionally in the field soliciting orders for merchandise and getting acquainted with our Kansas Cooperative Business Organization managers. It is a pleasure to report that many of the associations in the territory covered are working 100 per cent with the Jobbing Association. They are deeply interested in the welfare of their state-wide business organization and are enthusiastic about the success of the different departments Grain, Merchandise, and Petroleum Products.

At some of the stations I visited I found business growing out of the depression and moving along at a rapid pace. But at other stations business seemed to be at a standstill. No doubt these situations are due, in part, to the crop conditions in the different communities during the last few years. I believe, however, that there is another reason for these different business conditions as it hardly seems possible that crop conditions could be entirely to blame when stations are but a few miles apart yet one organization is standing along at a lively pace but the other dragging or even falling back.

A manager in one town tells you that business is good—has been good all year and prospects are excellent for a good fall and winter business. Then you go along a few miles down the highway and the manager at the next station throws a monkey-wrench in your happy thoughts by saying that business is "shot" and we should give the country back to the Indians.

In analyzing the territory I covered one fact is apparent. The organizations which do not depend entirely on their grain business but carry some "side-line" in merchandise they may have reasonable items to merchandise all the time are doing the most business. Probably not every organization is equipped to handle many different lines of merchandise but it doesn't take much space or capital to stock a few spools of wire, a dozen steel posts, a few cases of paint, a few kegs of nails, some galvanized roofing, etc. Every farmer needs these things and they are some place and often at a price above what he would have to pay if his own organization carried them. I know this to be true because I made it a point to call some of the stores and get their retail prices on my last trip in the territory.

Some of the managers said that they would not handle wire goods because the local stores or lumber yards handled them. I do not pretend to thoroughly understand the local conditions in the different communities, but here is something I'd like to ask you. Of what benefit are the local cooperatives to their members if they stand still and let competitors take business that is rightfully theirs?

Today's pace has been set, and we know that we must keep moving if we are not to be left far behind in the race for increased business and better service.—Ted Belden.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Everything was fine at the State Fair in Hutchinson—the were lots of callers at our Farmers Union Booth. We are looking forward now to our own State Convention at Hutchinson on October 26, 27, 28, 29. Here is another good reason why managers should push the sale of KFU ALL-MASKED PELLETS. Mr. Floyd Hummel of Burlington, Kansas feeds them to his flock of hens. He has only 22 hens, but think of this, during December, January and February of this year these hens averaged 18 eggs per day. KFU Products have proved their merits time after time. Urge your people to try them and they will buy them again of their own accord.

An Open Letter to Our Managers—Dear Managers: I thought for a long, long time that one should really use his right name at all times, but I have now come to the conclusion that to have some alias and use it at times is undoubtedly a very good thing—especially in one's own community. Had the pleasure of making a trip with C. B. Thowe recently, and on that trip we came upon three ladies in distress.

To make a long story short, we had to change a tire on their car and it was then I was surprised to learn that I was not with C. B. Thowe, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Alma, but with "Mr. Toby," The Wheat King of Alma.

So, friend managers, if you have need of an alias at any time, be sure to pick one that is befitting to your station in the community, such as "Mr. Toby, the Wheat King of Alma." Cordially, Charlie Reid.

Fresh from my own very pleasant (continued on page 2)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
 John Vesceky, Editor
 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Emerson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
 John Vesceky, Vice-president.....Salina, Kansas
 J. M. Graves, Secretary.....Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesceky, President.....Salina, Kansas
 John Frost, Vice President.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
 Pauline Cowger, Secretary.....Salina, Kansas
 John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
 John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
 B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
 John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
 F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas
 Wm. E. Roach.....Quinter, Kansas

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN.—Room 303, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1937

EDITORIAL

Last week we sent a letter together with delegates credentials to all our local and county secretaries and to the managers of all Farmers Union Business Ass'ns. In the letter we urged them to see that delegates were elected from all local and county Unions who will attend the State Convention. We also urged all the business managers to see that the board of directors of the business select a delegate to attend the convention, if their business qualifies under the 1936 amendment to the State Union by-laws. If they do not qualify we requested them to get as many as possible of their stockholders to pay up their dues so as not only to qualify them to be represented by delegates at the convention, but what is even more important to build up for their business the loyal support that can best be secured through informed well organized Farmers Union locals.

We are hoping that all locals, County Unions, and qualified business organizations will be represented by not only one delegate but by a nice bunch of members at the convention in Hutchinson. Monday Secretary Miss Cowger and I met a delegation of Stafford County Farmers Union members at the Chamber of Commerce offices in Hutchinson, where we made preliminary arrangements for the convention. We have already in view some good entertainment numbers, good speakers, and good music. The Stafford county folks have appointed a committee to help make the convention a success, so all we need is for you local secretaries and loyal members to get busy and send us in as many dues as you can before the convention so that besides having a good attendance at the convention we can rejoice in a good large paid up membership. Let us all get busy and see what we can accomplish by our united efforts. Send in all credentials promptly or at least send in the names of your delegates.

Mr. Victor Hawkinson of Riley county has been selected by the Riley County Union to appear for them before the Senate Sub Committee, at the hearing on farm legislation which will be held at Topeka, Kansas on Oct. 22 and 23. I wish our Farmers Union folks in other parts of the state would make arrangements to have some one, who is capable, appear for them at the hearing either at Topeka on the above dates or at Dodge City, Kansas on Oct. 25 and 26. As this is the first time that the United States Senate has given our farmers the opportunity to state their views, without the expense of going to Washington to do so, we should show our appreciation by having some of our capable farmers tell the committee what we think should be included in the agricultural legislation and what should be left out. We should be careful to make our statements clear, logical and above all that what we suggest is practical and can be made to work.

Travelogue

Wednesday morning, September 29th Secretary Miss Cowger and I took the highway for Osborne to attend the tri-county joint Farmers Union and Farm Bureau picnic. We arrived in Osborne about 10:30 so I stopped off at the Farmers Union Elevator to visit a while with Brother J. C. Gragory, manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Business Ass'n. I was much pleased to find J. C. practically recovered from his recent illness and pretty much himself again. I rode to the picnic grounds with H. E. Witham of the Jobbing Association who had also come to attend the picnic.

The principal attraction at the grounds before dinner was a horseshoe pitching contest. I saw some good horseshoe pitching there as I have seen anywhere, and I have seen some of the professional tournaments in Kansas City. The Osborne boys should make up a team and challenge the city teams, I feel sure that they could make it very interesting for the best of them. Just before dinner, brothers Larson and Hegge, President and Aurora branch manager respectively of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries, came in and mingled with the crowd.

After partaking of the sumptuous feast which the ladies had prepared for all those present we listened to some of the good music furnished by the Osborne county Farmers Union orchestra and by the Osborne High School Band. County President C. H. Garber of Portis called the meeting together and introduced Dean H. Umberger of the college Extension De-

partment as the first speaker. Dean Umberger made a splendid address. He dwelt largely on the necessity of supporting farm organizations such as the Farmers Union and the Grange, and of all farm organizations working together. Among other things he said, "The county Farm Bureau is primarily an educational agency. When it goes into the business of buying and selling it fails to understand the purpose for which it is created. The Farm Bureau is the system of connecting the Agricultural college with this community. Bring the facts which we find at the experiment station and the experiences of farmers who are in the same kind of situation as you are. Its purpose is to bring those facts to you and you can use your own judgment in putting them into practice." In continuing his address the dean further said "It is my opinion, sincerely, that it would be extremely unfortunate for agriculture, if the extension organization which is a public agency would displace or would make it impossible for the Farmers Union or the Grange to live within a community or have a successful existence as a local, state and national organization."

After the Dean's address I talked to the crowd for about three quarters of an hour on questions confronting us now and how we can meet them by united action through our own farm organizations. After I closed, Brother Hegge made a good short talk on cooperation and the Farmers Union. The last speaker on the program was H. E. Witham. As Osborne county had been Mr. Witham's home during his youth, he was among friends and relatives. He expressed his pleasure at the opportunity of meeting and visiting with his old neighbors again, and thanked them for the splendid support they, through the Osborne County Unit, had given him and the Jobbing Association.

I very much enjoyed my stay among the good folks of Osborne county and vicinity and hope that they received at least nearly as much enjoyment out of what little I could contribute to the program as I did from mingling with them and talking to them. Osborne county folks are not only good listeners, they are also, which is more important, good doers, as is amply proven by the splendid business organization which they have built under the wise management of J. C. Gregory. That is not all; again with the aid and counsel of Brother Gregory, they have in less than two years time rebuilt the Farmers Union in their county from one of the smallest into one of the largest in the state. I wish them all continued success and hope to see as many as possible at the State Convention in Hutchinson.

The Cross Roads

W. P. Lamberton

Oct. 2, 1937

The wheat belt has taken over the First District and we need rain badly. Dead and dying trees are tragic. The four grange fairs of Shawnee Co. are successful and are appreciated by large numbers in Topeka.

After thirty-nine days my wife is grandma again. Both boys arrived since Congress adjourned. Franklin better call that special session.

Chas. Evans Hughes has definitely gone New Deal. His suggestion of an additional district judge here is as foreign to necessity as sweat to a

The rural schools of Marshall, Washington and Jefferson counties parade at each fair on Friday. That is a fine emphasis upon the worth of these institutions.

For thirty years Hattie Randolph at Fairview has been starting first graders right. It is difficult to estimate this value. A regular army man is retired with pay on that length of service.

Della McKim, near Morrill, wills me her galling McGregor. She has ridden this mighty steed through sunshine, sleet and snow drifts, over 8,000 miles, teaching county schools. No better looking lass ever came down the pike. She retires to a new little brown home in the West.

DISPUTE FORECAST ON BIG FARM INCOME

Taking issue with the U. S. Department of Agriculture over its huge gain in farm incomes, swelling the total cash income to nine billion dollars, Farm Research in its "preliminary estimate" forecasting a October issue of Facts for Farmers charges that these predictions "have been completely annihilated by recent declines in farm prices."

Farm Research points out that conservative forecasters for the manufacturers, such as Standard Statistics, put the increase in this year's farm income at 6 per cent. Thus these estimates wipe out more than two-thirds of the increase amounting to \$1,135,000,000 predicted by the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture based its prediction on the large August 1st crop reports and multiplied by prices prevailing up to mid-summer. The prices used were high owing to shortages resulting from previous drought; they were not the prices which farmers were to market their crops. After the estimates were made, cotton prices dropped sharply and would have fallen further except for government price-pegging. Then December corn fell from 85c a bushel to 63c.

It is further pointed out that the value of the wheat crop cannot be accurately estimated. In its August crop reports the U. S. D. A. made no attempt to estimate the volume of light-weight wheat. Since the price paid by millers for this wheat is far less than the bushel price of other wheat and since its quantity has not been determined, no accurate forecast of crop value is possible.

Farm Research also points out that the Department's own figures on farm income from marketings in recent months fail to bear out its income estimates. Farm marketing income increased only 2.9 per cent in June of 1936 as compared with the previous year, and in July advanced only 4.2 per cent.

A check-up of the Department's previous estimates of farm income shows a wide margin of error. When the U. S. Census was taken in 1929 it revealed that the Department of Agriculture had overestimated farm income by a billion dollars. At that time the practice of the Department of Agriculture had been to make estimates late in the year, but for 1937 the Department has issued its "preliminary estimate" long before the major crops are actually being marketed. Hence they involve a higher degree of guesswork than did the 1929 estimates.

Editors note:—We fully agree with the author of the above article, that government estimates on farm income are usually too high. If in addition to the errors pointed out in above article, one were to deduct duplications such as counting both the grain and feed fed to livestock and the total sale value of livestock as farm income. We are sure the government estimates would corres-

pond more nearly to the amount of real money the farmers get for their years work.

It would not be so bad if the only effect of the over-estimates was to make us farmers forget our real troubles by imagining how it would feel to really handle the money that we are statistically supposed to have but when other departments of government use the inaccuracies published by the agricultural department as a yardstick to measure the needs of us farmers and as an excuse for harsh collection methods that is heaping insult upon injury.

GAME SEASON—FALL AND WINTER—1937
 Ducks and Geese:
 October 9 to November 7. Daily Bag and possession limit: 10 ducks and 5 geese of the unprotected species.

Protected birds: buffleheads, ruddy ducks, mallards, canvasbacks, wood ducks, and Ross's geese and swans.

Shooting hours: 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m.

Shot guns not larger than 10 gauge and not holding more than three shells must be used. Live decoys are not permitted.

Hunters over 16 years of age must have a Federal duck stamp.

Fox Squirrels:
 August 1 to January 1.

Doves:
 September 1 to October 15.

Daily bag limit 15.

Quail:
 November 20 to 30 Daily bag limit 10. Season limit 25.

Prairie Chicken:
 Season closed.

Pheasants:
 October 18 to 20. In Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic and Washington Counties only. Daily bag limit 3. 2 cocks, 1 hen. Season limit 6.

Fur Bearing Animals:
 December 1 to January 31.

Badger, Beaver and Otter can not legally be trapped during the 1937 season.

L. C. WEBB
 State Fish and Game Warden

PLANS COMPLETED FOR THE JUNIOR DIVISION OF AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW

Kansas City, Missouri—Final plans are being completed for the program of the Junior Division of the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, October 16-23.

The division includes the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Boys and Girls Clubs, the two large National Farm Youth Organizations, also State Agricultural College students, Vocational Agriculture High School students, Future Homemakers girls students of Vocational High Schools who live on farms, and Boys and Girls Bands and Drum Corps.

Tuesday, October 19, has been designated as Vocational Agriculture Day and the Horse Show Matinee will include presentation of National and State Future Farmers of America awards, substantial cash prizes and trophies, the selections of the National or Star Farmers and of American or State Farmers.

The program also includes supervised sight seeing trips to the William Rockhill Nelson Art Gallery, packing houses, a number of industrial plants and other lesser activities. Admissions to the Live Stock and Horse Show are also given to members of these organizations.

Junior Bands have also become a prominent factor in American Royal activities. Last year there were sixty-six Junior Bands here from as many towns in Kansas and Missouri for Kansas Day and Missouri Day.

They were given a free luncheon and then paraded in the downtown streets carrying banners of their respective home towns, after which they are taken to the American Royal Building and parade through the Arena, presenting a very impressive sight.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD BY THE BOYS

(continued from page 1)

vacation, I found on my first trip out that other people had also had interesting vacations during the July-August rush. Mr. Cardwell, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Association at Morrill, has just returned from a refreshing vacation spent in southern Missouri. During his ab-

sence, Mr. Thurton, who has been working at the elevator several years, was in charge. Over at Osborne, Joe Vanbeber, one of "J. C.'s" boys, is telling tall stories of the fishing down in Texas. If the stories are only half true, think I will try to find that spot next year.

As this goes to "press" we are happy to report that J. C. Gregory, manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association and president of Farmers Union Jobbing Association is back on the job again after being in the St. Joseph Hospital here in Kansas City for treatment. The Farmers Union and Farm Bureau are planning a big picnic there on the 29th.

Certainly appreciated the orders for two truckloads of feed you boys gave me on my first trip in the territory after my vacation. Let's keep moving to keep our KFU Products moving.

Our picture Gallery is growing, but not as quickly as we hoped. Alma was the first to send us pictures, with N. A. Ormsby of Wakeney following soon afterward and just a day or so ago the office received a splendid photo of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Beatrice. Send us your pictures.

Don McManigal.

Neighborhood Notes

WANTS DISCUSSION

Dear Editor:

I believe that a sound suggestion of Brother Tom Check relative to a joint organization effort.

We are wondering if you could or would consider giving space in our paper to list the high points in the three different Farm Programs and a short argument for each as it is advocated by its friends.

It should be good topics for discussion at our F. U. Locals, and possibly the membership could come to some majority decisions. At any rate we think it would be thoroughly posted on any program that is being advanced in our interest.

Fraternally yours
 Joy Hammett

Editors note:—We would be pleased to give space in the Kansas Union Farmer to a discussion of the different Farm Programs proposed and wish our members would start right now sending them in.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Beattie, Kansas
 September 15, 1937

Mr. John Vesceky
 Salina, Kansas.

Mr. President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The time of year for the State Convention "draws nigh" and we, as members of the Union are pondering the question of what may be accomplished at the State meeting to hold the Union together and build it up once again.

We have been members of the Union for more than twenty years. We saw the building of it in our own community and state, and have watched its falling away with saddened hearts; for that which we have cherished for twenty years cannot be carelessly put aside.

As we observe the organizations which some of our sister states have made possible the question comes to our mind, why cannot Kansas build such an organization?

I believe that if the business organizations of the Kansas Farmers Union were united with and under the State organization it would help to build a better and bigger Union. The method of accomplishing this plan, we believe could be, and should be worked out at the coming State convention.

It seems to us that under existing conditions each business organization is an orphan and it would help much if all the Farmers Union business organizations could be gathered into one family with the State Union as the head.

This is just a suggestion from one who is much interested in seeing the Union "come into it's own."

Respectfully,
 Mrs. J. C. Chase.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Ottawa County)

Whereas the Almighty Father in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove brother Abraham Pickering from our midst,

Be It Resolved, that Ottawa County Farmer's Union extend their sympathy to the bereaved wife in this hour of sorrow and grief.

Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one spread on the minutes of the County Union.

Gilbert Postlethwaite,
 Ira Sewell, Committee.

NOTICE

The Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will hold a county meeting at Woodyville schoolhouse, Friday eve at 8 p. m., October 8th.

W. H. Pierson, President.

Tom Check, Utopian

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
 Thanks to Mr. Check of Oklahoma for the very splendid and thoughtful article on the merging of farm organizations.

It is rather a ticklish subject to write upon. We can attempt to approach the subject from different angles but which the most fair to unite upon and "is might always right?"

The writer likes Mr. Check's fifth paragraph too, but there is where the frail and retrogressive organizations would meet their "waterloo." The major and so called farm organizations is so interwoven into different departments of our government that it can well be termed a "company union" or Siamese twins.

It has happened that one of a set of Siamese twins have married, so

maybe the Farmers Union too could unite with the Farm Bureau even though it would be an embarrassing experience.

There seems to be nothing new to offer in our present farm plight. The dirt farmer has time and again submitted his "briefs" in such manner as the speech of Rep. Charles Binderup (Nebraska) in the House on March 4, 1937 on the subject, "The Power of Money," also another "brief" was presented in the House for the dirt farmer by Hon. Usher Burdick (North Dakota) on August 17, 1937 on the subject of "The Farm Problem."

Another address presented in the House in the interest of the dirt farmer group on February 9, 1937 by Hon. Wm. Lemke on the subject "The Betrayal of Agriculture."

True farm leaders in the National Grange and National Union also have preached the Golden Rule gospel of farm recovery.

On the other hand the coupon clipper, bond holder, farm cancer,

(what ever we choose to call that faction) have very effectively submitted their "briefs" too; and this has been done largely thru the farm bureau.

There is no good reason for the two "self help" organizations—the Grange and Farmers Union staying separate.

The writer would advocate two farm organizations, one in which the dirt farmer can advocate Cost of Production, Frazier-Lemke refinancing and a monetary reform, etc. and another "farm" organization for farmers and farm leaders who possess personal political ambition in amounts which become hazardous to true farm recovery.

The former group could be called the Grange Union and the latter would allow to return their old name the Farm Bureau.

And the rule should be that each stay in their own camp.

VICTOR HAWKINSON,
 Randolph, Kansas

WALLACE SIGNS COMPLAINT

(continued from page 1)

Company is owned and controlled by respondent Armour & Company, doing business in the State of Texas and in divers other States, and is, therefore, a packer.

2. That each of the respondents named herein and described in Paragraph 1 above is a packer within the meaning of that term as defined in Title II of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, and at all of the times hereinafter named was engaged in business as such, in commerce.

The term "packer products," whenever used in this complaint is used to mean and include livestock, livestock products, meat, and meat products, as those terms are defined in the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, and poultry, poultry products, dairy products, and eggs.

3. That the respondents, and each of them, acting directly and indirectly through their duly constituted officers, agents, employees, and subsidiaries, between January 1, 1926, and the date hereof, in the States of Texas, Illinois, and Colorado, and in divers other States, have engaged in a course of business and done acts for the purpose or with the effect, of manipulating or controlling prices at which packer products were purchased in commerce, and in creating a monopoly in the livestock, livestock products, meat, and meat products, and of restraining commerce, in that respondents, and each of them, have, without good and sufficient reason therefor, purchased coolers owned and used by respondents, and have artificially and without reasonable cause fixed and maintained prices which they, and each of them, would pay for various packer products, and have done other acts for the purpose, or with the effect, of driving their competitors out of business.

4. That between January 1, 1934, and the date hereof the respondents, and each of them, acting as aforesaid and while engaged in business in the State of Texas, Illinois, Colorado, and divers other States did conspire, combine, agree, and arrange, each with the others named herein as respondents, and with divers other persons not subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, to apportion territory for carrying on business in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce.

5. That between January 1, 1934, and the date hereof, respondents, and each of them, acting as aforesaid and while engaged in business in the States of Texas, Illinois, Colorado, and in divers other States, engaged in and used certain unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices and devices in connection with the buying of packer products in commerce, in that the respondents, and each of them, did refuse to buy and did refrain from buying from certain vendors any turkeys purchased by such vendors in any place outside of the Brownwood trade territory in the State of Texas.

6. That between August 15, 1921, and the date hereof, respondents, and each of them, acting as aforesaid and while engaged in business as aforesaid in the States of Texas, Colorado, Illinois, and in divers other States, engaged in and used certain unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices and devices in connection with the purchase of livestock in the said States and divers other States; in that the respondents, and each of them, agreed expressly and impliedly, each with another and with all respondents, to apportion the amount of livestock they, and each of them, would purchase throughout the United States, and did further buy competing packing houses and the business of competing packers in order to reduce or eliminate competition and to enable respondents and each of them to enlarge and increase their buying power at the various stockyards and throughout the United States, and to enable them and each of them to buy a greater number of livestock without disturbing materially the apportionment of pur-

chases so agreed upon between respondents.

7. That the respondents, and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States of Texas, Illinois, and Colorado, and in divers other States, between August 15, 1921 and the date hereof, purchased the business and property of competing packers and engaged in a course of business and did acts for the purpose, and with the effect of, manipulating or controlling prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, as a part of the requirements of raw materials necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

8. That the respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States aforesaid, and in divers other States, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, and control prices of raw materials necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

9. That the respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States aforesaid, and in divers other States, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, and control prices of raw materials necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

10. That the respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States aforesaid, and in divers other States, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, and control prices of raw materials necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

11. That the respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States aforesaid, and in divers other States, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, and control prices of raw materials necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

12. That the respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States aforesaid, and in divers other States, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, and control prices of raw materials necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

13. That the respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States aforesaid, and in divers other States, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, and control prices of raw materials necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

14. That the respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States aforesaid, and in divers other States, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juniors from 6 to 16

Your Leader Suggests--

Dear Juniors:

How swiftly time races by our door; October is with us again and for many of you that means one month of school written in the pages of history. I hope you are well started on that essay or speech, as one can always do a better job when there isn't a rush. Cooperation is a big subject and I'll wager that you will find many more arguments for it than you can squeeze in four minutes or 1800 words. Perhaps you will have to do some "boiling down."

Very often these days our attention is called to the fact that we still have the freedom of speech in America; do we fully appreciate that and the other liberties we enjoy? In the Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram last week an editorial entitled, "American Youth," asks that question. I am quoting it for you.

"Are American boys and girls paying attention to what is going on in lands beyond the seas? Do they comprehend the freedom they enjoy to do what they want to do without interference from the state?"

"In the current news from the Old World we hear that Italian boys who have reached the age of seven years are given a gun and compelled to practice as soldiers; that 20,000,000 Chinese school girls are being drilled for war, and that in Germany no young man may obtain a job in the civil service until he has married and started in quest of a large family."

"Gun fodder! What for? To provide the human sinews of wars waged by ambitious rulers."

"As American boys and girls carry on in their freedom to do as they wish, let them thank a good fortune that gave them first in a land where their activities and their lives are not made to conform to official rules and regulations."

"This little reminder should spur us to take a greater interest in happenings around us, and to make use of opportunities to do our bit in making America a better place to live. There are many channels through which we can work and for us who live on the farm and are interested in conditions on the farm; the Farmers Union is surely one of those channels. Our Junior Motto fits in very nicely here, 'He loves his country best who strives to make it best.'"

Sincerely,
Esther Ekblad.

Message to the Local

PERSONALITY SUPREME

Growth in personality is the only real purpose in human life. Without growth in the attributes that constitute personality, life has no meaning whatever. Food, raiment, and shelter, and the economic means of securing these material necessities are all very vital to the existence of human life in this world. Education, literature, and learning are all contributing factors in human development. But, after all, these things that sustain human life and contribute to its development are only the means to an end, and not the end itself.

Now and again in our discussions of scientific methods and efficiency in production, and of the economic means to bring about greater justice in the distribution of the things produced, we need to pause and consider the real purpose of life. And this real purpose of life has a very fundamental bearing on what the economic system should be.

For many years, we have had a growing conviction that people must have freedom and responsibility if they are to grow in character and personality. They must have a large

measure of free choice in making decisions. If the power of decision is taken from them, and they can do only what they are told, they have no responsibility and no accountability. This undermines their mental and moral integrity. It stunts and dwarfs their personality.

No person who sees the real purpose of life and realizes the effect of the loss of freedom of choice can ever support any sort of ordered economy. Fortunately for the future of the human family, an ordered economy does not bring economic and material well-being to the people or establish economic justice. But if it did, we could not favor it, because of its stifling and dwarfing effect on personality.

Because freedom is essential to the real purpose of life, a free economy is absolutely vital. It is the glory of co-operation that it stops profit-piling, breaks the power of monopoly, and promotes abundance, all with the preservation of human freedom and responsibility. Much deeper, therefore, than merely doing some selling and buying is the ultimate significance of co-operation.

—L. S. Herron.

Autumn

There's nowhere like the country in the autumn. Then Mother Nature sheds her sweetest charm. When summer sun gives 'way to Autumn breezes, I love to spend the days upon the farm.

Happy is the farmer in the autumn. When bulging bins reward his summer's toil. His heart fills with peace and understanding. That only comes to those who till the soil.

The farm family gathers in the twilight. The golden sun is setting in the west. The evening quiet settles o'er the farmstead. And over all an air of peace and rest.

—C. McCarthy.

What a Friend Is

It is a person with whom you dare be yourself. Your soul can go naked with him. He seems to ask of you nothing but to be what you are. He does not want you to be better or worse.

When you are with him you feel as a prisoner feels who has been declared innocent. You do not have to be on guard. You can say what you think, so long as it is genuinely you. He understands those contradictions in your nature that leads others to misjudge you.

With him you can breathe free. You can take off your coat and loosen your collar. You can avow your little vanities and envies and hates and vicious sparks, your meanness and absurdities, and in opening them up to him they are lost dissolved on the ocean of his loyalty. He understands. You do not have to be careful. You can abuse him, neglect him, tolerate him. Best of all you can keep still with him. It makes no matter — he likes you. He is like the fire that purges all you do. He is like the water that cleanses all you say. He understands.

You can weep with him, laugh with him, sin with him, pray with him. Thought and underneath it all he sees, knows, and loves you.

A friend, I repeat, is one with whom you dare to be yourself.

Make new friends this year, win them for life. Your "Friend and Counselor" is your friend.

Trees

By Joyce Kilmer

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR ALWAYS
HEARD AT NOON TIME

The National Broadcasting Company again will operate on standard time, beginning Sunday, September 26.

All programs will be scheduled on standard time after that date, which marks the expiration of the daylight saving time period. The National Farm and Home Hour will be heard each week day at 11:30 a.m. Central Standard Time, and 12:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time over the NBC-Blue network.

STRAW SUPPLEMENTS — With alfalfa hay scarce this year, many dairymen will plan to feed straw and molasses. Straw is still straw, regardless of what is added. We can't fool the dairy cow. Cottonseed should be fed in liberal quantities if straw is used, and also plenty of limestone and steamed bone meal should be available. — F. W. Atkeson, dairy husbandry.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

DRESS UP YOUR CAKES

By Betty Barclay

When in doubt serve cake. That's a safe motto for every menu planner, for certainly we are a nation of cake eaters. There are the cake standbys — layer, loaf and cup cakes. And then there are the other members of the cake family, such as Boston cream pie, cottage pudding and charlotte russe. They are all five star favorites for just about every eating occasion except breakfast. You can dress up these delicacies like magic with a sauce or frosting made of sweetened condensed milk — added, if you want, to layers or loafs from the corner store. Just add crushed fruit or other flavorings to the magic milk and, presto-changeo, you have a festive dessert that tastes as good as it looks.

Fruitcream Sauce

2-3 cup sweetened condensed milk
1-4 cup lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 cup fruit (drained crushed pineapple, sliced fresh strawberries or 2 bananas cut in small cubes)
Thoroughly blend sweetened condensed milk, lemon juice and grated lemon rind. Stir until mixture thickens. Add fruit. Makes about 2 cups. May be thinned with water to any desired consistency. Serve on sponge cake, angel food or cottage pudding or serve charlotte russe style with lady fingers.

Cocoa Mocha Frosting

1-4 cup sweetened condensed milk
1-2 tablespoons strong black coffee
1 teaspoon vanilla
2-4 cups confectioners' (4X) sugar.
2-4 cups cocoa
Blend together sweetened condensed milk, strong black coffee and vanilla. Add confectioners' sugar and cocoa, which have been sifted together. Blend thoroughly. Spread on cake. Makes enough frosting to cover tops of 2 (9 inch) layers or top and sides of loaf cake, or about 18 cup cakes.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

This is the time of year when rural school teachers should meet with the parents of their students, to plan some system of serving a school lunch. This custom is growing in many communities, and is a boon to the health of the school child, who cannot go home to eat. Spread on cold cake. Makes enough frosting to cover tops of 2 (9 inch) layers or top and sides of loaf cake, or about 18 cup cakes.

Parents and teachers may easily work out a system, whereby the mothers take turns in providing the main hot dish for the lunch, such as soup with plenty of vegetables, macaroni or spaghetti combined with meat and vegetables, or other similes. Hot cocoa is very palatable and is popular with the children. Each child should bring sandwiches and fruit, and some cookies or plain cake are also suggested. Cheese, softened with cream or mayonnaise is an excellent filling for sandwiches, and a variation of the kind of bread used is recommended. Mothers will discover that it is not difficult to vary the sandwich fillings too.

The school lunch, thus planned, will give many children their best meal of the day, and will help them to build up bodily resistance against colds and other diseases.

The lunch box, if of metal, should be washed, dried and aired every evening. Clean, pasteboard boxes, lined with oiled paper are also practical. Sandwiches and other articles of food should be wrapped separately in waxed or oiled paper, so that the flavors do not take on an unappetizing mixture. All fruits should be carefully washed. Children can be taught to help with the preparations of their lunches.

The teacher should obtain a large, metal container with a cover, which when cool weather comes, can be placed on top of the stove. Monitors may be appointed to help with serving the lunch.

Before lunch, every child should wash his hands carefully. His manners should be guided by the teacher's example, and after lunch all crumbs and papers should be neatly cleared away. Write the Kansas State Board of Health for a free bulletin on school lunch suggestions.

GLYCERINE A BODY ESSENTIAL

Glycerine is an essential among the various substances which the human body requires daily to ensure health and physical well-being, according to Albert E. Pacini, well known health writer, in an article appearing in a recent issue of Health Culture magazine.

Along with glycerine, the articles lists eleven minerals, seven vitamins, a simple sugar, and fifteen amino acids or protein-building blocks. From these thirty-four substances the human body functions to produce literally thousands of intricate chemical compositions daily, which are utilized to continue the building up of broken down body cells and the repair of worn-out tissue.

An editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association some time ago, discussing glycerine as a food, said in part:

"If it is assumed that the average daily intake of fat in the present-day diet approximates 100 Gm., this foodstuff will liberate as much as one-tenth of its weight, or 10 Gm., of glycerine (chemically designated glycerol) in the alimentary tract as a consequence of the lipolytic digestive changes. Glycerine also finds its way into the gastro-enteric canal from other sources; it is mixed with certain commercially processed foods, is present in some pharmaceutical preparations and is sometimes fed as such, offering through its sweetness a substitute for sugar."

MY AUNT HANNAH SAYS:

A spicy relish served with the usually dull boiled dinner adds just the necessary note of flavor. In addition to the many types of spiced pickles and spiced vinegar fruits there are many condiments which should make regular appearances at the family table.

Prepared Mustard with corned beef, boiled ham and boiled fish. Chili sauce for boiled lamb. Tomato catsup for boiled beef. Piccalilli for meat stews.

FORD COUNTY: Nearly one-third of the farms in Ford County are wholly or partially equipped with running water.

NOVEL IDEA FOR TIN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY



Make Use of Kitchen and Garden Implements. Anyone can Duplicate It and Enjoy the Fun It Creates

Wedding anniversaries are milestones of happiness that deserve special observance, and while any anniversary gift may be appreciated, the most original one usually affords the most pleasure.

An unusual gift recently received by a couple on their tin wedding anniversary was a lovely bouquet of choice gladioli and fragrant carnations arranged in a tin watering pot. To this was tied a number of inexpensive tin articles such as a measuring cup, funnel, large spoon, cookie cutter

and of course a can opener. Twisted strips of tin among the flowers added to the spirit of the particular anniversary and the arrangement with all the accessories was delivered on a tin tray.

It is needless to say that the lovely bouquet sent in such a novel way gave a lot of pleasure to the recipients and friends who saw it. Other wedding anniversaries, from the paper to the golden wedding anniversary may be equally well remembered with seasonal flowers used in a novel way. Gladioli, delphiniums, and the other garden flowers are appropriate for such gifts as well as houseplants such as roses and carnations.

GOOD FOOD MAKES FOR PLEASANT DISPOSITIONS

Cradle rocking is no longer good practice but the hand that wields the ladle still rules the world. Through her ability to turn out nourishing, appetizing food woman not only satisfies the stomach but the senses as well.

Food that is agreeable to the taste and that is tempting through its well-seasoned aroma has a definite reaction upon disposition and digestion. Both can be made more agreeable to live with by the woman who uses her seasonings and her ladle skillfully.

A fragrant beef stew, such as the one in the recipe below, is bound to bring smiling faces to the table, for its rich aroma will advertise its deliciousness even before it is tasted. A meat-pie may be made of this recipe by transferring the stew to a casserole when it is cooked tender, and covering with either a pie or biscuit crust. Bake in a fairly hot oven until the crust is done.

Spiced Beef Stew

2 pounds lean beef
8 small onions
8 small potatoes
4 carrots
3 slices bacon
2 tablespoons whole mixed spices
Crisp the bacon in the bottom of a stewing pan and sear the beef in the fat. When beef is richly browned add 2 quarts of hot water, salt to taste and the spices tied in a bag. Cook 1½ hours, then remove spices. Cook another hour, then add the vegetables and continue cooking until all ingredients are tender. Thicken the gravy with a little flour moistened with cold water. Serve with a green salad.

Canned Apple Sauce

Every year more apples go into cans. Last year 7,000,000 bushels went to the grocery shelves as canned apples or apple sauce. Canners have found that apples of low acidity are not sufficiently tart. Selected varieties such as Spitzenberg, Yellow Newton, Grimes Golden and Winesap make a satisfactory apple sauce.

Canned apple products although they lack the crispness and appetite appeal of fresh apples are convenient foods for storing in the kitchen closet. In this form the fruit keeps indefinitely without change or loss of flavor and is always ready for use.

Spiced Baked Ham Slice

1 thick slice ham
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 teaspoons brown sugar
1-2 teaspoons mustard
Whole cloves
Paprika
Select a slice of ham cut 1 to 1 1/2 inches thick. Put in a baking dish and pour over it a sauce made from vinegar, sugar, paprika and mustard. Dot with whole cloves and bake in a slow oven until the ham is done, about one hour. Garnish in the center of a platter garnished with parsley.

Turnover Nut Cake

Take 2 tablespoons flour, 1-2 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1-2 cup chopped nuts, 1-3 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup milk, 1-2 cups flour (measured before sifting), 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1-4 teaspoon salt.

Cream first three ingredients together, then add nuts and spread on bottom of well greased 8x8 cake pan. Make a cake batter with remaining ingredients by creaming butter, adding sugar gradually, then well beaten egg and vanilla. Add milk alternately with flour which has been sifted with baking powder and salt. Pour batter over mixture in cake pan. Bake at 350 degrees F. (moderate oven) until cake has risen. Then increase heat to 375 degrees F. until done. Time required about 35 minutes. Cool slightly, then turn out of pan upside down.

Lamb Grill

Take 1-2 pounds ground lamb shoulder, 1-2 pound bacon, 3 tomatoes.
Shape lamb lightly into 6 patties. Place on broiler rack with strips of bacon and tomatoes cut in half and topped with buttered cracker crumbs. Broil until lamb is crisp and tomatoes are heated and browned. Lamb should broil 12-14 minutes. Turn once.

Creamed Onions

Peel 6 medium onions. Cut in 1-2 inch slices. Cover with rapidly boiling water, salted. Cook, uncovered, until tender. Drain. Serve with a medium white sauce. If desired, 1-2 cup egg yolk may be added to the white sauce. Cook 1 minute just before pouring over onions. Servings for six.

Spice Cookies

(Using Buttermilk)
1-2 cup fat
1-2 cups dark brown sugar
2 eggs
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-3 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup buttermilk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 cup nuts (optional)
3-4 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
Cream fat and sugar. Add eggs and beat two minutes. Add rest of ingredients, mixing lightly. Drop spoonfuls of dough from tip of spoon onto greased baking sheet. Flatten each cookie with back of a spoon which is frequently dipped in milk. Bake 10 minutes in moderate oven.

French Chocolate

French chocolate is made by using the following recipe: Use 3 squares chocolate, 1 cup sugar, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon and water. Boil gently and vanilla.
Mix chocolate with sugar, salt, stir constantly until thick and creamy. Add milk and cook until the mixture

becomes very hot. Do not boil. Beat well. Add vanilla and nearly fill cups in which the whipped cream has been placed.

APPLE PIES 200 TIMES AROUND THE WORLD

When all the apples now hanging on the trees are picked this year, when all the apples now hanging ever gathered, it will be 65 percent greater than it was last year and every one of our thirty million families will have at least six bushels of fine fruit to make into pies and sauce and tuck into the pockets of the youngsters.

If all the apples were made into pies, and no one will object to that except Mother in the kitchen, on the basis of six good sized apples to a ten inch pie, and then the pies were placed side by side they would make a row of pies that would extend around the world two hundred times. There would be about thirty billion of them, one pie to offset each dollar of the National debt, and that would give each of us six pies a day every day in the year. Even in New England where apple pie is still a standard breakfast food that would be a lot of pie. But too much apple pie, if there can be too much apple pie, as a lot better than the skimpy servings we have been getting since kitchens ceased to be the heart of the home. Perhaps the large apple crop we are going to gather this year will put more fragrant apple pies back on the table.

Those Leftover Egg Yolks

By Mrs. Cleve Butler
A good way to solve the problem of what to do with the egg yolks left over after making an angel food cake is simply to hard cook them. Bring water to a boil in a covered saucepan, drop in the yolks, one by one, reduce the heat and let the water simmer for 15 minutes. Store the cooked yolks in a cool place. Use them in sandwiches and salads or creamed dishes. When grated they make a colorful garnish. They keep a long time without drying out as the uncooked yolk will.

Pumpkin Pie

Mix together 2 cups of cooked and strained pumpkin and 1 cup of whole milk. Add well beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 1-2 cupful sugar, which has been mixed with 1-4 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1-4 teaspoonful ginger, 1-4 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1-4 teaspoon salt. Beat until all ingredients are well blended. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. Turn into an unbaked pastry shell and bake in a quick oven, 425 degrees, for 10 minutes. Then reduce heat to 375 degrees and bake for 30 minutes longer or until the filling is firm.

Stuffed Squash

Cut squash lengthwise and scrape out the center. Use a bread dressing just as you would for a stuffing meat. Fill the squash with dressing and add bits of butter on top. Place on a buttered pan, cover it and bake in slow oven until the vegetable is tender. Just before ready to serve, remove cover, turn oven up and brown.

Jelly Roll

Beat yolks of three eggs with five tablespoons of water. Add one cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and one and one-fourth cups of flour sifted with one and one-half teaspoons of combination baking powder. Add beaten whites of eggs and spread in a long shallow pan and bake for twenty-five minutes. Turn out on a cloth, spread with jelly, and roll up while warm.

Baked Corn Beef

4 pounds of corn beef
Whole cloves
1 cup brown sugar, maple syrup or strained honey
Put corn beef into a kettle with cold water to cover. Bring rapidly to the boiling point; skim; immediately reduce the heat and let simmer slowly until the meat is tender. Remove from water, place on a rack in an open roasting pan. Rub brown sugar over corned beef or pour over it maple syrup or strained honey. Stick with cloves in diagonal rows and place in a moderate oven (300 degrees to 350 degrees F.) until the surface is nicely browned.

SPICED CHERRIES

(For meats)
Pour syrup from 1 No. 2 can pitted red cherries into sauce pan and add ¼ cup vinegar, ¼ cup sugar, a grated orange or 1 tablespoon cloves. Bring to boiling point and boil gently for a few minutes. Remove cloves, add cherries and cook gently until syrup is rich and thick. Remove cinnamon and pour into a glass jar. Serve with meats.

RHUBARB CONSERVE

Take two cups rhubarb cut fine, two cups sugar, one orange juice and grated rind. Heat until sugar is dissolved, then set forward and boil thick and clear, pour in glasses and seal.

FIERY TRITOMA FOR BOUQUETS

Their Striking Appearance and Color Get Attention

Brilliant scarlet tritomas are among the most striking flowers of autumn. Their spiking of flaming color are so unusual in character that they make an interesting bouquet by themselves or serve as strong color accents in mixed arrangements.

They may be used effectively in either tall vases or in low spreading bowls. If used in a shallow bowl the water level must be kept as high as possible at all times in order to prolong their life. A heavy white pottery bowl of novel shell design was used in the arrangement illustrated here. A heavy flower holder such as the type with sharp vertical teeth is needed to support the heavy blooms in exactly the position desired.
Full advantage should be taken of the crooks in the stems by placing

them in acetal positions to overcome any appearance of stiffness. The blooms are placed at various levels with some of the larger ones near the bottom of the arrangement to prevent any feeling of top-heaviness.

Since these tritomas, or "red-hot-pokers" as they are sometimes called, have almost no foliage on the long sleek stems, foreign greens may be added to advantage. Also very light yellow-green leaves are especially harmonious. Celosia makes a good combination as the plumes of red and yellow harmonize as a secondary flower and the bushy foliage hides the flower holder and relieves the bareness of the tritoma stems.

FARM DISCUSSIONS AND AAA COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER

A series of local meetings for the election of community Agricultural Conservation committee and discussion of current farm problems and objectives of the 1938 AAA Conservation Program, will be held throughout the United States starting November 8.

The meetings will be completed by the end of November.

Farmer committees which administer the program locally already are in existence throughout the country. The local elections in November will determine the membership of those community committees for next year. The chairman of the community committees of a county constitute the board of directors of the county agricultural conservation association. This board chooses from its own members a county committee. All farmers actively taking part in the Agricultural Conservation Program, or who take steps to participate in next year's program, are automatically members of their county association.

AAA officials here said that the farmers of each community, as they elect their committees for the 1938 program. That program provides definite national goals for soil conservation work next year, including the acreage of soil-depleting crops consistent with good land practices, increased production, and acreage of soil-building crops and practices.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

NEOSHO COUNTY: The Neosho County State Park was the first recreational area projected by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Kansas was the first State to combine recreation with conservation and its State Park plan, formulated in 1925 after the Neosho program. The Commission was established, has since been adopted by Missouri and Oklahoma. Sportsmen in Labette and Neosho Counties purchased 216 acres of land as a site for the park. The dam which impounds 95 acres of water was completed in 1927.

WICHITA: Football stylists from all over the country turned their eyes toward Wichita on Christmas Day, 1905. New rules had just been adopted marking the transition from the old-fashioned game to the modern open style. The University of Topeka and Fairmount College of this city met in a holiday post-season contest played under the new rules. It is said that the first forward pass in gridiron history was made at this game. Neither team was able to score.

INDEPENDENCE: Negro residents of the Cherokee Strip were awarded the sum of \$1,300,000 as their share of the purchase price of the strip after a contest in the courts of this city. The Cherokee Strip, which had been settled by the Negroes as slaves and afterwards as freedmen, had no legal title to any of the lands and consequently were not entitled to a share of the purchase price received through the sale of the lands prior to the "Cherokee Run" of 1893. Negro settlers instituted a suit in the Federal court asking two million dollars as their rightful share of the proceeds. They were represented by J. Milton Turner of St. Louis, formerly United States Minister to Liberia, and Richard A. Karnes. The suit was compromised in 1895.

EMPORIA: The Anderson Memorial Library at the College of Emporia is said to be the first Carnegie library established west of the Mississippi and the first to be placed in a college. In 1888, Col. John B. Anderson of Emporia presented a number of books from his private collection to the college as a nucleus for a library. Colonel Anderson and Andrew Carnegie had become friends while Anderson was a "driver" superintendent with the Pennsylvania Railroad and Carnegie a telegraph operator. Anderson at that time had offered the use of his private library to the railroad employees. Years later, in appreciation of that offer, Carnegie donated funds for the erection of the college library building.

LINDSBURG: This city took its name from the first syllable of the surname of three of the town's founders, members of the Chicago Swedish Company. They were S. P. Lindgren, S. A. Lindell, and A. P. Linde. The town was organized in 1868.

LARNED: Pawnee County was a center of the Populist movement during the 1890's and early 1900's. The organ of the party in those days was the "Liberator and Teller," a newspaper originally established in Indiana and moved to Larned in 1892 by its editor, W. P. McMahon.

TOPEKA: For the first, and only time in the history of the State a billboard was erected on the Statehouse grounds in January 1918. It carried a patriotic display designed and donated by a local advertising firm. Another billboard was attached to the Federal building.

MANHATTAN: Although a city of but 10,000 population, Manhattan has both a downtown and an uptown business district. The uptown district fringes on the Kansas State College campus and is known as "Aggieville."

FOR CLASSROOM



8655. Sailor Suits are Popular. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 1-7-8 yard of 54 inch fabric with 1-2 yard of 35 inch contrasting and 5-1-2 yards of braid. Bow requires 3-4 yard ribbon. Price 15c.

8032. Chic, Easy To Make. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 4-5 yards of 39 inch material. 7-8 yard ribbon for the bow. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER — Box 48 — Salina, Kansas

Are You Listed Here?

CATTLE

Ed. and Carl Anderson, Cloud County, Kans.—7 steers	902	\$12.00
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—29 steers	971	11.75
H. E. Doverspike, Chase County, Kans.—22 steers	1040	10.25
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—29 steers	919	11.00
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—40 heifers	688	9.50
C. W. Schlobohm, Lyon County, Kans.—16 heifers	685	8.60
Wm. A. Greshing, Wabunsee County, Kans.—20 steers	853	8.25
A. C. Miller, Ness County, Kans.—10 calves	437	8.25
C. R. Lincoln, McPherson County, Kans.—6 steers	501	8.00
Fred Gnadt, Abansee County, Kans.—13 steers	601	8.00
C. R. Lincoln, McPherson County, Kans.—19 steers	769	8.00
J. H. Keith, Polk County, Mo.—8 steers	690	8.00
Fred Sundberg, McPherson County, Kans.—31 steers	811	7.60
Fred Gnadt, Wabunsee County, Kans.—25 steers	606	7.50
Sidney Nichol, Phillips County, Kans.—5 steers	854	7.50
A. G. Schneider, Rooks County, Kans.—6 steers	560	7.25
A. C. Miller, Ness County, Kans.—7 calves	351	6.50
Eliza Loehard, Nemaha County, Kans.—6 steers	653	7.00
Harold Wiley, Morris County, Kans.—21 heifers	700	7.00
John Oman, Riley County, Kans.—9 steers	868	7.00
D. R. Glaze, Harrison County, Kans.—5 calves	265	7.00
J. H. Deines, Graham County, Kans.—7 steers	558	6.50
C. A. Wickham, Decatur County, Kans.—6 steers	516	6.50
Dan Mulder, Phillips County, Kans.—5 calves	730	6.50
Jacob Stamm, Washington County, Kans.—10 calves	431	6.50
A. G. Schneider, Rooks County, Kans.—10 calves	586	6.25
J. H. Deines, Graham County, Kans.—9 steers	594	6.25
Fred Schurz, Phillips County, Kans.—7 heifers	532	5.75
Harold Wiley, Morris County, Kans.—7 cows	694	5.50
Hille Bros., Trego County, Kans.—20 cows	850	5.00
E. C. Farver, Phillips County, Kans.—8 calves	411	5.25
A. G. Schneider, Rooks County, Kans.—6 steers	501	5.25
Hille Bros., Trego County, Kans.—18 calves	815	5.25
C. A. Wickham, Decatur County, Kans.—6 heifers	493	5.00

HOGS

170 lb. Averages Up	195	\$11.80
Herman F. Reikhof, Lafayette County, Mo.—26	196	11.80
Albert Robinson, Leavenworth County, Kans.—5	182	11.75
Fred Moll, Cherokee County, Kans.—40	191	11.70
C. D. Draper, Livingston County, Mo.—10	218	11.70
Fred Hoppe, Henry County, Mo.—20	208	11.70
Claude Inloes, Henry County, Mo.—18	194	11.70
A. Neuschwander, Henry County, Mo.—13	224	11.70
F. C. Flory, Douglas County, Kans.—13	187	11.70
Herbert Martin, Miami County, Kans.—7	203	11.70
Nina Vance Winn, Clay County, Mo.—6	200	11.70
M. L. Holcom, Douglas County, Kans.—12	280	11.65
J. A. Liggett, Douglas County, Kans.—7	206	11.60
Carl Danner, Linn County, Kans.—8	248	11.60
Loren Hamilton, Daviess County, Mo.—13	220	11.60
Joe W. Campbell, Lafayette County, Mo.—6	196	11.65
Chas. Hay, Linn County, Kans.—13	201	11.60
John Horton, Greenwood County, Kans.—5	276	11.55
A. J. Dalton, Greenwood County, Kans.—5	250	11.55
Ralph Myers, Nemaha County, Kans.—7	250	11.55
W. F. Pletcher, Smith County, Kans.—9	262	11.55
Carl Rickett, Grundy County, Mo.—7	205	11.50
Aug. Klusman, Lafayette County, Mo.—8	260	11.40
W. L. Moore, Ellis County, Kans.—5	216	11.25
Ed Payne, Cloud County, Kans.—7	190	11.25
Earl Tillman, Henry County, Mo.—22	302	11.00

SOWS

B. C. Nelson, Franklin County, Kans.—6	210	\$11.00
W. A. O'Neil, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—5	303	10.50
Farmers Union Shipping Assoc., Marshall County, Kans.—5	280	10.10

LIGHT WEIGHTS

Oliver New, Leavenworth County, Kans.—7	165	\$11.50
Dr. Frank McVaugh, Anderson County, Kans.—10	168	11.00
W. P. Halley, Johnson County, Mo.—16	132	10.50
W. P. Halley, Johnson County, Kans.—7	100	10.00

SHEEP

Howard Scott, Lafayette County, Mo.—12	76	\$ 9.50
Herman Schmidt, Miami County, Kans.—13	79	9.25
D. P. Dyer, Lafayette County, Mo.—17	83	9.25
E. E. Brown, Pettis County, Mo.—6	90	9.25
T. A. Murphy, Bates County, Mo.—7	62	9.00
Raymond Sander, Rooks County, Kans.—6	85	9.00
W. E. Vick, Franklin County, Kans.—11	76	8.65
L. A. McBride, Morris County, Kans.—12	71	8.50
D. P. Dyer, Lafayette County, Mo.—9	62	6.50
Herman Schmidt, Miami County, Kans.—12	69	6.50
Herman Schmidt, Miami County, Kans.—8	130	5.25
Albert Palmberg, Rooks County, Kans.—7	47	4.00
Ralph Woolford, Henry County, Mo.—13	76	2.50

FARM ACCIDENT PREVENTION URGED BY FEDERAL ENGINEER

Far more attention has been given to accident prevention in industry than on the farm and in the home although farm and home accidents outnumber all others, said Dr. D. J. Price, fire prevention expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, speaking before the Agricultural Safety Section of the National Safety Congress in Kansas City today. There is urgent need for the adoption and application in the rural districts of those safety measures which have proved their value in the urban and industrial centers, he said.

Doctor Price called attention to Red Cross reports showing that more persons are accidentally killed at work in agricultural pursuits than in any other occupation. In 1936 fatal work accidents in agriculture numbered 4500, compared with only 2800 in construction activities and 2300 in manufacturing. Based on Red Cross reports, Doctor Price's statement pointed out that the annual accident death rate per 100,000 workers for the total of all occupations was 32.8 percent, but the death rate for agricultural accidents alone was 42 per 100,000 workers.

The State of Kansas has been outstanding in giving attention to the farm accident problem. At a seven-year study in that State showed that 50 percent of all industrial deaths occurred in agriculture. Twenty-nine percent of these fatal work accidents on the farms in Kansas were due to machinery, 20 to farm animals, 12 to heat, 8 to vehicle, 9 to falls, 5 to lightning and 17 to other causes.

Price called attention to the importance of farm fire prevention and stated that at least 3500 lives are lost each year as the result of fire on American farms. The annual property loss from these farm fires has been estimated at approximately \$100,000,000.

A study of silo gas accidents has shown that in the gases present there is a depletion of oxygen and an increase of carbon dioxide due to the active fermentation of the silage. The greatest danger comes when large quantities of carbon dioxide gas are generated during the fermentation that always takes place during the storage of fresh material for ensiling. Because of the presence of this suffocating gas, care should be exercised in entering silos during the storage period.

Doctor Price stated that the disaster last March in which three hundred children and teachers were killed in the Texas schoolhouse explosion has emphasized the need for safety in the construction and operation of rural school buildings. The New London tragedy has shown that provision must be made for compul-

sory building and fire inspection of schools in rural areas to afford the same protection as in the urban centers.

TWO POULTRY HYBRIDS ARE VALUABLE FOR MANY FARMS

In testing the hybrids produced from 13 crosses of standard breeds of chickens in various parts of the country, poultry investigators in the U. S. Department of Agriculture have found that at least two of the hybrids may be valuable on many farms. One hybrid came from a cross of Rhode Island Red males with White Wyandotte females. The other, Barred Plymouth Rock males with Rhode Island Red females, is the one commonly used now for broiler production.

It might pay a poultryman who is having trouble with his chickens because they do not live and grow well to raise one or the other of the two hybrids, according to Charles W. Knox and Marlow W. Olsen, who conducted the breeding investigations. The two hybrids show about 12 percent better survival than either the standard bred Rhode Island Reds at the National Agricultural Research Center or the standardbred White Leghorns of seven different breeders with which they were compared. They laid 10 or 12 fewer eggs in a year or an average of about 190 eggs apiece.

Knox and Olsen say that if a poultry breeder wants to get high-quality hybrid chickens, he must cross high-quality parent stock in the first place. The investigators find that whenever the parents come from the flocks of good poultry breeders, the hybrids are better than those from flocks where no particular breeding work is under way. Compared with those from poor breeding flocks, hybrid progeny from the stock of the better poultry breeders lay an average of from 25 to 35 more eggs in a year, the eggs weigh more, and the layers show less broodiness.

Both hybrids are superior to Rhode Island Reds for broiler production. At the broiler age of 10 weeks, the Rhode Island Red-White Wyandotte hybrids average about a third of a pound more and the Barred Plymouth Rock-Rhode Island Red hybrids about two-fifths of a pound more than the pure Reds.

For the poultryman who likes to sex his chicks at hatching time, the Red Wyandotte hybrid offers an opportunity for a good job of sexing simply on the basis of color. The females are predominantly red and the males predominantly white. The investigators used the progeny from the three-way crosses, but found them to be inferior to the progeny from the two-way crosses. The three-way crosses were: White Wyandottes mated with the female

progeny from a cross of Rhode Island Reds males and Lt. Sussex females; a and Light Sussex males crossed with the female progeny from a cross of Rhode Island Red males and White Wyandotte females.

The two-way crosses were: Rhode Island Red males with White Wyandotte females, Barred Plymouth Rocks with Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Reds with Barred Plymouth Rocks, Red Leghorns with Light Sussex, White Leghorns with White Plymouth Rocks, and White Plymouth Rocks with White Leghorns.

In the instance of the Barred Plymouth Rocks crossed with Rhode Island Reds, two crosses were used, each coming from a different breeder. The same was true of the Rhode Island Reds crossed with Barred Plymouth Rocks. The Red Leghorns which were crossed with the Light Sussex were a variety now being developed at the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland. Of the 13 crosses, seven were made by Record of Performance breeders and six by breeders who were doing no trapnest work. Four of the breeders were doing R. O. P. work; three were not. The standard-bred Rhode Island Reds at the National Agricultural Research Center were equivalent to R. O. P. Stock.

WALLACE URGES PROTECTION FOR RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN

The need of adequate inspection and safeguards against farm fires and explosions in rural schools was emphasized by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace today in urging observance of National Fire Prevention Week, which begins October 3.

Last year about 3500 people lost their lives in farm fires. The property loss was approximately \$100,000,000. This does not include the fire loss in the non-farming rural communities—villages, towns, and cities of less than 2500 population—which is estimated at \$125,000,000. "The tragic explosion last March in a Texas consolidated school which killed 300 children and teachers reveals the shocking fact," said the secretary, "that but few rural schools have provisions for insuring rural schools against fire, explosion, and faulty construction." He urged that steps be taken to protect rural school children with the same strict safety laws that apply in the cities.

SLEEPING SICKNESS (Encephalomyelitis of Horses)

We would invite your attention to our article on Encephalomyelitis, or Sleeping Sickness, on page 52 of our book. Note that we recommend the specific serum on sick horses; and, if disease is in the neighborhood, when these two products are available. The price on the serum is \$4.00 per 100ccs, \$8.00 per 250ccs bottle. The vaccine treatment costs \$3.50 per head; so the cost is rather high. Just at present it appears that none of the laboratories will have sufficient supplies this fall.

In our article we explain our theory why seemingly we get such good results by using our Equine Influenza Bacterin, giving three doses at five to seven day intervals. This costs only \$1.25 for a ten dose bottle. In addition to this bacterin, for an animal showing symptoms we would advise an early purgative, cleaning out the rectum and supplying plenty of water, even procuring. If the animal can still swallow, a product like a full dose (5 tablets) of our Anti-Cyanide, each twenty-four hours for about three days, to help counteract the poisonous toxins of the disease, would be

indicated. This costs \$1.00 for 10 tablets; \$2.50 for 30; or \$6.00 for 100. Some customers are also giving three to five doses of Calcium Gluconate, 100ccs to the dose, injected under the skin once daily which is highly beneficial. A 250ccs bottle costs only \$1.25.

We are certainly gratified by the excellent reports sent in by our users on this line of treatment—many reporting over 80 per cent recovery, and we believe you, too, will be entirely satisfied. We are always glad to be of service and will appreciate your orders right along. KANSAS FARMER UNION—Salina.

FARM CALENDAR

Kansas State College Staff
September 20 to 25

PIG FEEDING—Pigs make the most economical gains when they are full fed on grain. This is true when they are on pasture, as well as in the dry lot. For this reason, many producers of market hogs prefer to use self-feeders. Self-feeders should have separate compartments for the grain and for the protein supplement. Of course, pigs do better on pasture, but there is no economy in limiting the amount of grain if the pigs are being fattened for market.—F. W. Bell, animal husbandry.

FEWER FARMERS—Farm population in the United States decreased in 1936. It had increased during the depression years, and a decrease was to be expected with the return of more prosperous times. The decrease largely was the result of the return to the cities of people who had taken refuge with their farmer relatives during the depression.—W. E. Grimes, economics and sociology.

TREE CULTIVATION—Young windbreak and shelterbelt trees should be fall cultivated so that the soil will absorb winter moisture. Weed growth also harbors rodents that may bark the trees during the winter. After cultivation, the soil surface should be left rough to retain snow. Crops should not be planted between the tree rows except where the soil is extremely sandy and likely to blow. Rye or wheat may be sown as a winter cover to control soil blowing. Such a cover crop should be plowed under in the spring.—L. F. Smith, extension forester.

SEED CORN—It is none too early to make plans for field selection of seed corn from the standing stalks

before a killing frost. As much attention should be paid to the parent plant as to the ear. The ears should be dried rapidly and thoroughly on strings or hangers so that no two ears touch each other. This will insure high germination and strong, viable seed.—A. M. Brunson, agronomy.

Classified Ads

OPPORTUNITY: Wanted, a good man to operate a 400 acre farm on a partnership basis. Address W. C. Landson, Laytonville, Arkansas for particulars and terms.

FOR SALE—Registered Polled Hereford Cows, calving at side, or separately—9 Bulls, 13 Heifers—one Ton Herd Bull—J. P. Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas. 9-23-c

A SENSATIONAL BARGAIN IN BULBS! To increase the number of our customers by 25000, we will send you FREE a nice collection of 365 Spring and Summer flowering Bulbs: HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSI, CROCUS, IRIS, ANEMONES, etc., all varieties separately packed and named. Send us for postage, packing, etc. a one dollar treasury note by registered letter, and mention your name and full address in block letters. Six collections together with six addresses only 5 dollars. Please do not send coins and stamps, and mention the name of this paper. Dispatch carriage paid all over the world without increase in price. FRANK VAN BORSELEN, Bulb Grower, HEEMSTED, Holland, Europe. 9-30-c

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard.

Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets

Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

Consolidated Printing and Stationery Co.

Salina, Kansas

For Better Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

This week has been designated as fire prevention week and is observed all over Kansas by cleaning up rubbish around the premises, cutting and burning weeds, inspecting all buildings, and correcting and eliminating all fire hazards found.

Fire loss in Kansas each year is tremendous, and proportionately the loss caused by fire on farms is much greater than that in the towns and cities.

Because our fire fighting apparatus on the farms is so pitifully inadequate, very few farm buildings are saved once the fire gets a good start. It is doubly important that we observe fire prevention week on our farms, since it is so hard for us to stop fires after they start.

Let us make a resolution that we will not only keep this week as fire prevention week and do our best to make our farm homes safe from fire during this fall and winter, but that we will make every week this year a fire prevention week and use every precaution to prevent fires. After we have taken all possible precautions to prevent fires we must not forget to take the most important precaution of all, that is to protect ourselves against unavoidable losses by insuring in the old reliable

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

Salina, Kansas

and now... NOPCO XX

in handy factory-sealed cans



NOPCO XX is a scientific blend of natural vitamin A and D concentrate—guaranteed standardized to contain 3,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 400 U.S.P. units (400 A.O.A.C. chick units) of vitamin D per gram.

Be sure to use mill-mixed feeds containing NOPCO XX, or if you mix your own use NOPCO XX in the handy factory-sealed 2 pound and 5 pound cans.

For every dollar spent for ordinary oil, NOPCO XX would save you 20% to 40% and at the same time supply equivalent potency per unit of feeding. The 2 pound can contains as much vitamin D as 1 1/2 gallons of U.S.P. cod liver oil. The 5 pound can contains almost as much vitamin D as 3 gallons of U.S.P. oil.

Definite mixing instructions printed on every can. Cans eliminate undue waste—no mess—easy to handle—cans when empty can be used for many odd jobs on the farm.

MADE BY: NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY • CHICAGO, ILL.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

Kansas City, Missouri

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?
WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	Farmers Union Song Book 20c
	Business Manual 5c
	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c	Secretary's Minute Book..... 25c
Constitution 5c	Book of Fumes, (Kins.)..... 25c
Credentia Blank, 10 for..... 5c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Demit Blank, 15 for..... 10c	Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	83c
Money back guarantee, per dose	74c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose.....	74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
100 dose lots, per dose	1.00
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
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	2.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	8.50
Dreosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	14c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.	

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

SALINA, KANSAS

Phone 974