THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-operation

VOLUME XXII — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929 — NUMBER 6

FARMERS UNION EXHIBITS AT FAIR

FARM ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT CASE---STATEMENT IS MADE

To the Kansas Tax Code Commission,
Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:

Under instruction from the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, and in response to your invitation to appear and make recommendations relative to proposed changes in the Kansas tax system we beg to submit the following:

We feel that changes in our tax system have not kept pace with changed conditions. That, while our tax laws at the time they were enacted probably were equitable, they are far from being so at the present time. That, while ownership of property a half century ago fairly represented ability to pay, it does not to the same extent do so now. Conditions have changed, and our tax laws have not been revised and amended to meet these changed conditions, and visible, tangible property is now bearing a burden of taxation out of all proportion to its relative earning capacity. As a first step towards remedying this inequitable state of affairs, we are recommending that other sources of revenue, not now bearing their fair share of the burdens of government, be tapped to an extent that property be relieved of the entire state tax levy. This would mean a lifting of from 8 to 12 percent of the tax load from property owners.

To that end we favor the enactment of (1) a State Income tax law (2) an excise tax on certain non-essentials or semi-luxuries, (3) a tax on the gross production of such natural resources as lend themselves easily to monopilistic control.

The Income Tax

The Income Tax is probably the most equitable tax that can be levied. It is based on ability to pay. It is never confiscatory. It does not deplete capital stock in any enterprise. It does not necessitate the borrowing of money to pay taxes. That the general property tax does at times deplete capital stock, that it is at times confiscatory and that the owner does quite often have to borrow the money to pay his taxes is evidenced by increasing tax sales and bankruptcies during the past decade. That this has fallen with peculiar force on the farmer, even as compared with other property owners is so evident, and so well substantiated by innumerable statistical reports as to admit of no argument.

On the other hand, there is ample evidence of substantial incomes, even magnificent incomes, from sources other than that in which real visible property is in evidence, and the recipients of which pay little or no tax. Many of these favored ones seem heartily ashamed of this condition and in all fairness would favor a remedy. Some would not. Two examples might be cited. One, a prominent public official, made this statement:

"I am drawing a salary of $10,000 per year, with a home furnished. The only property tax I pay is on some vacant lots that I bought for a speculation. Some of you property owners are paying for schooling my children and for my share of government expense. It isn't right, I should be paying an income tax."

The other man was also a government official. In an appeal against a State Income tax law he is reported to have said:

"While the income tax would relieve a lot of little fellows of a small amount of property tax that they would hardly miss anyway, it would make a lot of us big fellows with heavy incomes dig up pretty heavily."

This would indicate rather clearly the kind of battle that must be waged for an equitable adjustment of our tax system, and should at least indicate the justice in such adjustment.

We favor a graduated income tax, with relatively low exemptions, and a low rate for the lower brackets.

In that connection, since there seems to be some speculation regarding the constitutionality of a graduated income tax law, we urge that every effort be put forth to adopt the proposed constitutional amendment validating such an act. We pledge our wholehearted support to that amendment.

The Excise Tax

We now have in force one tax law that would properly come under the head of excise taxes on non-essentials —the cigarette tax. It returns over three-fourths million dollars per annum. It has resulted in very little friction, very little dissatisfaction and is collected with comparatively little difficulty. There is no logic in taxing one form of tobacco and not another. There are many other articles that could easily come under the same category and on which a tax could be levied and collected just as easily. Bottled drinks, certain toilet articles that are calculated only to satisfy vanity, patent medicines, confections that are designed mostly to tickle the palate, theater admissions with an exemption as to price. These and possibly others might well bear a small tax that would be easily collected, would disturb business practically not at all, and would be paid quite largely by those who, while able to bear a part of the expense of government and many of them really willing to bear such expense, yet do not.

The Gross Production Tax

We realize that the gross production tax is one subject to more controversy, due largely to the fact that such production is more or less localized, and that local taxing units in many instances have created bonded indebtedness predicated on property taxes being collected on values created due to such production. We do feel, however, that the general public, or the state as a whole, has a certain inherent, proprietary interest in oils and mineral denosits within its borders, and that a tax levied on such deposits as they are taken from the earth, never to be returned, is just and equitable. We urged that some plan be worked out whereby such a tax may be levied that will work as little inconvenience as possible to the local units and yet will inure somewhat to the benefit of the taxpayers of the state as a whole.

We insist that the revenue from these taxes be used as replacement of a similar amount of revenue now derived from general property taxes. Any change that does not relieve property of some of its growing burden will not accomplish the result we are striving for. Likewise we are insisting that such change, insofar as at all possible, result in shifting the burden onto the shoulders of those who are not now paying their fair share. That there are thousands of citizens of the state, receiving good incomes from wages, salaries, fees or other intangible sources, and that this is getting relatively larger, is well known. Some of these put their savings into property. They pay the tax. Others invest in pleasures, learning, tax exempt securities. They pay little or no tax. Yet each class enjoys the same educational advantages, privileges and protection of government. It is this injustice, which we feel falls peculiarly heavily on the shoulders of the farmer, which we seek to correct.

We believe that these taxes should go to the General fund of the State Treasury for two reasons. First, they would less likely be additional taxes instead of replacement taxes; second, if sufficient amount could be secured in this way to finance state government, it would eliminate the necessity of a State Board of Equalization and avoid the biennial squabble over valuation as between counties.

General Sales Tax

There seems to be considerable agitation in some quarters for a general sales tax. Bills of this nature were introduced and reported out of committee in the last legislature and evoked considerable discussion. It is our understanding that some favorable sentiment has been expressed to this commission for such a tax. We are opposed to such a tax.

Sales taxes in various forms have been enacted in other countries than ours for centuries back. They were always either the result of an effort of the wealthy to shift the burden onto the poor or middle class or enacted as a last resort of countries that found themselves in impossible financial straits. Most of them have been repealed. The only countries of any consequence that have tried the scheme in recent years are Germany and France. The financial condition of both these countries is too well known to raise any doubt as to the reason for such extreme measures. It is reported that even in these countries this tax is becoming ever more unpopular.

The sales tax would not do the job we want done, viz: shift some of the tax burden off the shoulders of the farmer. As a producer he would without question pay the tax on his gross sales. As a consumer he would probably have the sales tax shifted onto him in the way of an increased price. More than that, there is a serious question whether or not the tax on subsequent sales of his product would not be reflected back to him in a lower price for his product.

Take wheat for example. The shortest route between the producer and consumer involves five sales. A conservative estimate of the various transactions and the tax at the rate of one mill which was the proposed bill introduced by Representative Martin in the 1929 session of the legislature:

	Per Bu.
Farmer to Elevator	$ 1.15
Elevator to Miller Including Freight	1.30
Miller to Baker and Dealer	1.77
Baker and Dealer to Retailer	4.85
Retailer to Consumer	6.13
Total	$15.00
1 Mill Tax on $15.20	.0152

In other words, the total sales tax on a bushel of wheat during all transactions, on the shortest route it could take would be about 15 cents per bushel. That would not seem to be much, yet it would raise some million and a half dollars on wheat alone in Kansas if it were all collected. The question is, who would pay it? The tendency would be to pass it on or pass it back. If the farmer had his usual run of luck it would be "passed back." At any rate very little of it would be shifted to the shoulders of the man who is not now carrying the load. The same reasoning would apply to practically all farm products in Kansas.

There would also be a strong tendency to pyramid a sales tax. A tenth of a cent, or a half of a cent, is too small to add to a sale. In the aggregate, however, the amount would be considerable. It would be easy to add a cent or possibly more to an article.

A sales tax is supposed to be paid either by the producer or consumer. If by the producer, it is equivalent to a tax on gross receipts, which is no indication of the profitableness of the business, and therefore no measure of ability to pay. Some producers and some merchants have a large turnover and small profits. Others have small turnover and large profits. If it is paid by the consumer, it is equivalent to a per capita tax. It is much the same as our unpopular poll tax, without the redeeming feature of being applied only to those who are physically able to work.

We submit that a general sales tax would not in any way help us solve the problem of equalizing the tax burden but would in all probability only make confusion worse confounded and in any event be a dangerous experiment.

RALPH SNYDER,
Chairman, Committee Kans. Farm Organizations. President, Kansas State Farm Bureau.
C. E. COGSWELL,
Vice Chairman. Master, Kansas State Grange.
W. O. SAND,
Secretary. Secretary Kans. Coop. Grain Dealers.
A. M. KINNEY,
Secretary Kansas Farmers Union.
L. E. WEBB,
President, Kansas Coop. Grain Dealers Association.
H. L. HARTSHORN,
Vice President, Farmers Coop. Commission Co.
JOHN VESECKY,
President, Kansas Coop. Wheat Marketing Association.

Great Interest Shown in the Farmers Union Booth at the Topeka Free Fair. Over a Thousand Copies of Kansas Union Farmer are Given to Farmers Who are not Members of a Farm Organization

F. U. ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED

Many Stopped to Ask Question About Our Organization, and Many Favorable Comments Were Made About our Financial Institutions

The Farmers Union State organization, and the different State business institutions were represented at the Topeka Free Fair this year. The Jobbing Association was represented by Mr. H. E. Witham, manager, and Mr. Charles Neeley.

The Insurance Company was represented by Mr. Charles Broom, secretary, and Mr. Ward Spencer and Mr. Charles Simpson, field men.

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company was represented by Mr. George Hobbs, the manager, and Mr. Bob Leisurance.

The Farmers Union Creamery was represented by Mr. A. W. Seamans manager, and Mr. N. A. Ormsby, manager of the egg department. Mr. Ormsby and his egg machine made a great hit. No trouble for him to get a crowd.

State Organization represented by Hon. W. P. Lambertson, Vice President, and A. M. Kinney, Secretary.

OTHERS REALIZE THE ABILITY OF OUR PRESIDENT

Mr. C. E. Huff, President,
National Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Huff:

"We were much pleased, in fact a good deal more pleased than you were, to see that you were on the sub-committee to draft the grain marketing program. I have a feeling that the resulting plan is going to be a good deal more advantageous to existing cooperatives than if some other schedule had been followed."

The above is from a letter to Mr. Huff from Donald R. Murphy, Managing Editor of Wallaces' Farmer.

When the Federal Farm Board met the first time, there were about sixty representatives of the Farm Organization and Cooperative Institutions invited to meet with them; the Farmers Union had four members in this body. The Committee of sixteen was appointed at this meeting, and the Farmers Union had three members on this committee. This committee met in Chicago, and elected a committee of three to draft the By-Laws and Constitution of the National Marketing Company, and the Farmers Union had one member of this committee, Mr. Huff;

Our Farmers Union organization went from fifteenth place in the first meeting, to third place on the By-Laws committee. This was no accident. The great ability of Mr. Huff, his fearlessness in standing before the Federal Farm Board and demanding that the cooperative institutions which we have spent so many years in building, which we have sacrificed for and which we have gone through so many bittle experiences for, should be erecognized; won the respect of all of the great farm leaders on those two committees, and of the Federal Farm Board itself. I have talked to two members of the committee of sixteen, and they both gave Mr. Huff unstinted praise for his work before the Federal Farm Board.

A. M. K.

THE FARMERS UNION STATE CONVENTION

The Kansas Farmers Union State Convention will meet at Parsons, Kansas, on October 30-31, and November 1st. This will be the most important meeting we have ever held, and it is imperative that every local and business institution should be represented.

The new National Cooperative Marketing Company will probably be functioning by that time, the Farmers Union Federation of Elevators will be in the making, and you will all want to know just where we stand on these matters. The Farmers Union is making history this year and you cannot afford to be represented at this meeting.

Each county union is entitled to a delegate; each local is entitled to a delegate and each business institution is entitled to a delegate. Let us make this the biggest Farmers Union meeting ever held in Kansas.

A. M. K.

Mr. Charles Broom, the Secretary of the Farmers Union Mutual Fire and Hail Insurance Companies, has been connected with these companies since 1920, and has been secretary for the last three years. Great credit is due Mr. Broom for his careful supervision of the business of these institutions.

A WELCOME LETTER FROM OUR FORMER SEC'Y

Every member of the Kansas Farmers Union will be glad to read this letter of Brother Brasted's, and to learn that he is enjoying himself. Mr. Brasted has been carrying a heavy load for years, and it has been a Farmers Union load. We all hope he will come back from his vacation with his health restored, and able to again get into the fight for Farmers Union ideals and principles.

A. M. K.

Tokeland, Wash., Sept. 5, '29.
Dear Folks:

I presume you are thinking that I have failed to remember that I promised to write. But not so. I have not forgotten, but circumstances have been such that I did not feel inclined We started from the farm Saturday, Aug. 10, 1:15 P. M. Stopped one day in Idaho and arrived in Montesano 10:30 A. M. Saturday, August 17. On our way we saw a great variety of country. Fine irrigated tracts and barren desert. All kinds of roads. But am proud to be able to say that the road from Norton to St. Francis was the busiest stretch of road we had, most of the way we had gravel, much of it coarse and loose. But such roads are being oiled or some material used to form a binder which makes a great improvement. Mrs. Brasted and Chas. seem to get along with this country fine and I think it a fine country full of fine and friendly people. But I think a poor place for me at this times. Take some strong, robust young man who feels the need of getting out where he can get a great plenty of strenuous exercise, and I can recommend that he come to the coast country in Washington.

We found the children and grandchildren well and robust, and immediately all the nephews and nieces and friends began planning to show us a good time, which meant of course a trip to the many wonderful scenic places that the Pacific N. W. has. I stood the trip fine; came through on my nerve, I guess. But in three or four days I developed a decidedly painful and persistent attack of lumbago and I cannot say that I am enjoying the lumbago and I find it inconvenient as well as painful. And after fighting it and trying to keep up with the schedule for ten days, we took the car one afternoon and drove out to the beach and started south and when we arrived here we stopped and rented a furnished cabin standing in the pines about 25 rods from the beach. We are on a bay five miles from the ocean proper. It is warmer here and a much nicer place for bathing as the breakers do not run so high.

No one knows where we are but I will write them so. It seems rather strange but good to me. We are very pleasantly located and don't have a thing to do only to lay around and rest, eat and sleep. It is the first time in more than fifty years that I have felt as if it makes no difference to me or any one else what I did. I can go to bed at night without a thought for the morrow. It makes no difference if I get up at 6 o'clock or 11. If I want to go down to the dock and fish well and good. If I want to lie down and sleep, it is all the same. If I want to take a little stroll up some little water course until I get where there is no evidence of man ever having been there, just the forest and hills as the Creater designed. If I want to think "as I look" how puny man's efforts seem to me when he tries to show his reverence by building a finer church structure than some denomination has in his city other than the one he belongs to. There is no one to argue the point with me, but when vacation time is over I will be glad to get back to Kansas and back with the old friends and associates. One of the things I am having brought home to me is that in our hurry and push we don't take time to think enough about our friends and associates and it is good to get away so we have the opportunity to realize their worth. I do not try and keep up with the times. I don't read the papers much, but have learned that there was rather warm in Kansas. Not so here; we have a fire most of the forenoon. I dress as heavy here as I used to in Kansas in the winter time, and do not feel uncomfortable. Think this enough for now. My addre remains 534 West 4th, Monteseano, Wash.

C. E. BRASTED.

THE PROMISED LAND

We read in the Bible that the Lord took Moses up on the mountain and showed him the Promised Land; but the children of Israel wandered around in the wilderness for forty years before they reached it. They were very badly discouraged many times, almost ready to give up, and when they reached the land of promise, they had to fight for its possession.

A good many years ago, a small bunch of farmers down in Texas were taken up on the mountain, and through the mists of selfishness, prejudict, and business greed, they saw a glorious vision; a vision of a prosperous agriculture; a vision of modern happy farm homes, with contented boys and girls following in the footsteps of their parents building up the greatest of all industries, agriculture.

These farmers came down off the mountain, and organized the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America for the march to the Promised Land. We are still in the wilderness of competition, high taxes, misrepresentation and unfair legislation; but we are steadily going forward. There has been many bitter disappointments, some have been discouraged and dropped out along the road; there have been dissensions and disagreements, but these have always been ironed out and the march is still on.

We can almost see the end; as witness the Farm Relief Bill, with its Federal Farm Board, set up to aid cooperative marketing, with its National Cooperative Marketing Company. It is now up to the farmers themselves to say how soon we will reach the end of our march; every farmer who joins a farm organization hastens the time when agriculture shall have something to say about the price it receives for its products.

Just as the children of Israel during the time they were in the wilderness, set up idols and worshipped false gods, organizing rebellions and trying to disrupt the organization which alone could save them from the wilderness, so we have in our farm organizations at the present time men who, to satisfy some personal spleen, would be willing to tear down what we have been to so much bitter labor in building up.

I am sorry to say, that there are sinister influences at work in our Kansas Farmers Union seeking to tear down and disrupt the organization itself. I am glad to say that only a few of our Farmers Union members are involved; among them are disgruntled politicians, discharged employes of some of our statewide business institutions, and others who would use our organization to further their own personal ambitions.

The great mass of our members stand solidly behind the program of the Union, their loyalty and devotion unquestioned. And as they discover the selfish purposes of those who would destroy the organization they will act in no uncertain way to eliminate them. The Kansas Farmers Union faces a growth unparalleled in her whole history. The Promised Land is just before us. And a handful of disturbers will not disturb much.

A. M. KINNEY.

LIVING

The miser thinks he's living
When he's hoarding up his gold;
The soldier calls it living
When he's doing something bold.
Oh the thing that we call living
isn't gold or fame at all!
It's fellowship and sunshine and
it's roses by the wall.
It's evenings glad with music
and a hearthfire that's ablaze,
And the boys which come to mortals
in a thousand different ways.
It is laughter and contentment
and the struggle for a goal;
It is everything that's needful
in the shaping of a soul.

—Edgar A. Guest.

THE DRIVE FOR MEMBERS IS ON AND WE ARE GETTING THEM

Every mail brings reports of new members, and old ones paying up their back dues, with only a few of the volunteers working yet. Every mail brings requests for application blanks, extra copies of the paper and information about the Farmers Union. We need more volunteers. I know we can depend on you old timers who have stood by the Farmers Union through thick and thin, to help us put over this big drive for new members. Go over this evening and talk to your neighbor, ask him to go to the local meeting with you; if your boys do not belong, persuade them to join.

I am telling you, that sometime you will look back to the time when we had forty thousand members in Kansas, and realize that number was only a corporal's guard. Nearly half of the farmers of North Dakota belong to the Farmers Union; will we own up that the farmers up there are smarter than we are? They are doing things up there, and we will be doing things in Kansas if we just wake up. We are all set, let's go!

A. M. KINNEY,
Secretary.

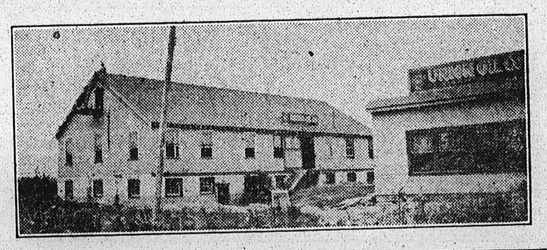
THE ONLY COOPERATIVE OIL COMPOUNDING PLANT IN UNITED STATES

The story of the rapid growth of the Union Oil Company, Cooperative, is an interesting one. From a small beginning it has grown to a very sizable cooperative. It is now operating at North Kansas City, Missouri, the only cooperative compounding plant in the United States. The plant, as shown above, is in the center of the biggest industrial development of the Central West. The plant is located within a few blocks of the great Kansas City air port, which is coming to be the Nation's air center.

The property consists of two buildings with 10,000 square feet of floor space. The smaller one is used to house the offices, the larger one the compounding equipment and laboratory. A lot of planning was done before the equipment was purchased, with the idea of equipping and arranging the plant so it could be economically operated. Those who did the planning certainly did a good job for it is probably the best arranged plant in this section of the United States. So compact and complete is it that one man, with the aid of modern machinery, can make a carload of lubricating oil per hour. Thus the expense of manufacture is held to the very minimum. And, this does more than keep down the cost of manufacture, it will enable the Union Oil Company to give the very best of service to its members. It is large enough to take care of the rapidly expanding business for several years, and the company owns enough ground so the capacity of the plant can be more than doubled.

The Union Oil Company began operating their new plant in July and Union Certified is now made in the only cooperative compounding plant in the United States! The rapid expansion of the Union Oil Company and the big increase in its volume of business indicates that it is rendering a valuable service to the chain of cooperative oil companies which operate it. It is a cooperative company.

Members of three farm organizations, the Farmers Union, Farmers Equity and the Missouri Farmers Association, serve on the board of directors. Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, represents the Farmers Union on the Board of Directors. Members of the Farmers Union can serve Union Certified, the cooperatives' own brand, at many Farmers Union elevators and stores. Why use an Old Line Company's oils when you can buy the Cooperative Brand?



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C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—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.

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, CEPTEMBER 19, 1929

PLANS FOR GRAIN CORPORATION SUBMITTED FARM BOARD

The sub-committee, of which I am a member, has just completed its work on the proposed articles of incorporation and by-laws of the new National Grain Marketing Corporation and have submitted it to the Federal Farm Board.

It is too early as yet to discuss its provisions in detail, as it must be found to be acceptable in legal terms and in general provisions by the Farm Board. But the Board has shown an attitude favorable to any reasonable form of set-up which the cooperatives desire, and it may be accepted without any modification at all.

Without going into detail, let it be said that every grain cooperative in the United States can go into it with safety to itself and without violence to its form or identity. The plan is fair, flexible, inclusive, practical. And it will get results. Nothing is sacrificed of business efficiency nor in the way of centralizing the product, but democracy and proper distribution of control is assured. It will be farmer owned, farmer controlled. It will be capable of doing at maximum efficiency everything authorized or provided in the Farm Bill.

I have been no enthusiast. But I have worked very hard, as have the others, to make this a thing over which enthusiasm might be justified. And if the form remains as now provided I hope that every Farmers Union Grain Cooperative in the whole U. S. becomes related to it, and at once. Get your neighbors into the local and into your elevator association. Get your elevator into the Farmers Union Federation. Get ready. The day of Cooperation is at hand.

MODIFICATION OF PACKERS CONSENT DECREE SOUGHT

Some years ago the big packers were found violating the law, or at least they were so charged. They accepted by consent a court decree imposing restrictions upon them. They could not conduct retail stores. They could not handle "unrelated commodities," such as canned goods or fresh milk and cream, in their refrigerator cars, and thus have a transportation advantage over competitors.

They now want the decree "modified," but the modification asked fo amounts practically to setting the decree aside. Many live stock associations some live stock commission agencies and a few farm organizations have joined in the petition to have the modification granted.

There is danger in it, in my judgment. No one wants the packers discriminated against. They are no worse (and no better) than other selfish groups which seek profits by any means at hand. And the others are free while the packers are bound. Chain stores retail meats, and already in a small way are operating packing plants. We should be fair. But if the packers are freed from all restrictions we may find that we have put a new and more difficult opponent in the field against the cooperatives.

Their attitude in the matter of direct buying of hogs has shown them as ruthless and inconsiderate of the farmers' interests as they ever were of a competitor. We are apt to find them in the field of dairy and poultry product marketing, with advantages over the cooperatives (in transportation, say), and yet with no benefits to producers. Any change ought to be made with care.

WE MUST GO TO MARKET WITH OUR PRODUCTS

Distribution has become an essential (although secondary) part of production. Every important producing group now so controls the distribution of its product as to protect the reputation, and very largely the price, of that product. That is, every group by agriculture. Attempts on the part of farmers to enter the control markets have been hindered by unfavorable laws, by combinations of those who fatten by present methods, and by the too-conservative attitude of many farmers.

But the day is at hand for farm conrol of farm marketing for farm income. Years of experience have shown the way; laws no longer hinder and the Federal Farm Bill actually encourages cooperative handling to the very door of the consumer; farmers by thousands are joining the movement. Agriculture is taking its place as the distributor of its own products.

Marketing alone will not cure the American farm ill. But the organization necessary to market will give power to secure equality otherwise, or at least will help to do so. And if there can be added to farm income the amount now taken out as profits in the agricultural trades it will mean hundreds of millions in increases. We have a right to do this. Now, it is our duty. We could not escape the issue if we would. The farmers must go to market with his products, and the profits which others have taken must be added to his income as a producer. Cooperation affords the only means. It pays.

The Breeders Gazette (Chicago) discusses this principle in a recent editorial, and incidentally gives the editor's conception of what will result from the fair administration of the Farm Bill:

> It all reminds me of something Herbert Hoover once told men and which I undertook to relate in our issue of July, 1928: 'There is a difference between agriculture and industry in the application of their economics. Standard Oil owns filling stations and there makes a profit on the service of distribution. This distribution profit goes into the dividends on production. A motor car manufacturer figures his cost of production, cost of branch houses, cost of service departments, cost of accessories. He dictates the merchandising of his product. It is all a service, and any profit which accrues goes back into production. In industry, distribution makes a profit, and that profit goes back into production. In agriculture, this is not true; the distributive system is separate from production."
>
> The President, if I mistake not, is undertaking to revert the profits of distribution to farm production.

CANADA GETS DR. BOOTH FROM U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dr. J. F. Booth is known to many Kansas farmers and farm leaders as a man of insight and adian government, according to this report, publems, and his personal charm attracts men to his leadership. He has served well in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but has found it greatly to his advantage to take a position with the Canadian governmen, according to this repor, published in The Scoop Shovel, Manitoba Wheat Pool organ:

The announcement of the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa that Dr. J. F. Booth has been appointed Commissioner of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculturt is especially welcome to western co-operators. It indicates that the first step has been taken by the Minister of Agriculture in the direction of bringing the department into line with other aspects of agriculture besides that of production, as they have recommended.

The co-operatives of western Canada have urged upon the minister the desirability of creating within the department of agriculture a branch of agricultural economics and Dr. Booth, who was at one time within the Department of Agriculture in Sackatechewan and comes to Ottawa from the co-operative division of the Economics branch of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is particularly qualified for the position. For co-operators, however, this is only a beginning and we hope it is the intention of the Minister Washington and make co-operation a special of Agriculture to go as far as they have at subject in the branch of agricultural economics. Co-operation is the biggest and most important development in the agriculture of the country and while it is not asking for any special concessions from the government it has some right to ask that it be given the place in the administration which its importance demands.

DO WE HAVE AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX?

The question may be seriously raised whether the farmer does not often suffer as a direct result of a cultivated sense of inferiority. In a public gathering if a farmer speaks he prefaces his remarks with the statement that he is "just an ordinary farmer," although he may easily be the most capable man in the crowd. We insist on saying "I'm only a clodhopper," or "I'm but a county hick."

Such remarks may be half humorous, and in recognition of the funny paper or moving picture conception of the farmer. But we ought to quit saying it. Neither we nor others should think in such terms Every hear of anyone else speak in way of his calling? Not much! He tries to dignify it. If he sells a couple of small property insurance policies and lets two men trade houses by paying him a commission he is a realtor and demands respect.

No one has a more important calling than has the farmer. He is doing his work well. He is not an inferior, but the equal of any general class. We like the following from the Alabama Times, dealing with this matter:

> The story is told of the old Grecian who was given the job of scavenger of the city of Athens, because his superiors wanted to disgrace him. But he turned the trick—so well did he do his job—so respectful did he make it that his position became the prize and honored position of all Athens. There is a good deal of truth in the illustration. The world hardly has time to give credit to whom credit is due. We have to demand credit sometimes. We thing the farmer has an inferiority complex and is letting a lot of the frills and the bally-hoo of the towns get the best of him. He is not giving himself credit for what he is and what he does. If this editorial aims to drive home anything it is the fact that folks in the country must keep pride in themselves and their profession if they expect the rest of the world to respect them. The farmer who is looking after his family and who is doing a good job with the ground under his feet has no apologies to make to a living soul. Let's lift up our heads, quit calling ourselves clodhoppers, and demand the recognition that a man following so fundamental a profession to the preservation of the human race, deserves.

-:- REFLECTIONS -:-

DEMAND MAY EXCEED THE SUPPLY

"Notice: I hereby notify a certain family on Ferguson Creek to quit sending men to my place to buy liquor as I have quit the business and they are able to take care of the customers themselves."—Ad in a Pikeville (Ky.) paper.

THERE ARE A FEW IN THE FARM MOVEMENT LIKE THIS

The little girl was crying. Her mother, to distract her thoughts, called:

"Oh, come here, darling—come here and look at the airplane."

The little girl ran to the window and stared up at the airplane till it disappeared. Then she got out her little wet handkerchief again.

"Mama, what was I crying about?" she asked.—Wall Street Journal.

Both Russia and China seem determined on a war of self-defense.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TRADE BARRIERS "TOO HIGH"

At the World Advertising Convention now meeting at Berlin, Sir William Crawford, the British advertising agent, uttered a timely warning against the danger to world peace inherent in the Protectionist delusion.

"At the present pace in tariff wall building," he said, "we shall find ourselves in ten years only able to consume our own goods. That will be a dreadful state of affairs, leading as it must to wars; for wars are caused by trade jealousy and lack of trade. I urge that we encourage the exchange of the best goods or services one with another. To do so is not less important than to exchange literature or art or philosophy.

"It is an error to believe that you can permanently create employment while increasing the tariff barriers of trade. The world is barring itself by such slogans as 'Buy Belgian,' 'Buy French,' and 'Buy British.' In my country, which is almost a Free Trade country, we are drifting definitely to a tariff system. Let this Convention cry a halt to tariffs!"

It is to be hoped that the delegates (business men and women from 20 nations) will give heed to this sound advice.—Commonwealth, London.

IMPOSSIBLE

According to the Wickersham plan, Prohibition is to be enforced by a simple division of labor. The national government will keep liquor out of the States and the States will keep it out of the citizens.—New Yorker.

WAR IS MURDER

"It matters little what feelings may have possessed the fighting men. It is not these feelings that determine either the cause or the issue of war. War is nothing else. War remains what it has always been, murder for the sake of loot."—G. Lowes Dickinson, famous English essayist.

WINGS

By Betty Ramsay

Silver wings shining
Deep in the sky,
Silver wires singing
As winds whip by.

Three motors throbbing
Exultant and strong,
Propellers repeating
The triumphal song.

Onward still beating
Past every sea,
Outward still winging
Fearless and free.

Wings of the morning!
Proud wings and strong!
Out of the dawning
Fling back your song!

WE ARE APT TO FEEL THIS WAY IN THE MORNING

Boss—"Ye're late this morning, Rastus!"

Rastus.—"Well, sah, when Ah looked in de glass dis mornin' Ah couldn't see meself there, so Ah thought Ah'd gone to work. It was only some time afterwards dat Ah discovered dat de glass had dropt out ob de frame!"—Everybody's Weekly (London).

UNEVENLY DIVIDED

Two per cent of the population of Great Britain own eighty per cent of the National Wealth.

STARTING DOWN THE CHUTE

The people who want high tariffs and big exports of manufactured goods have started on a chain of logic that leads straight to trouble for American agriculture. Shee how it goes:

Big exports of manufactured goods go along with reduced exports of agricultural products. The foreign market can only absorb so much! if it buys farm products, it will have less money for manufactures. So farmers are being urged to reduce production to domestic needs and leave the foreign market for the manufacturer.

But exports of manufactured goods must be paid for some way. The tariff on such goods, we are told, must be kept high. Therefore the payment can not be made in manufactures. Raw materials, including food products, have now tariff protection about half that given to manufactures. Why not lower the tariff on those products a bit more and let the foreign countries pay for our manufactures by shipments of raw materials into this country?

Do you see where this line of argument is taking us? The logical end is heavy imports of food products a high tariff on manufactured goods and big exports on manufactures.

That is the end toward which current doctrines of forcign trade and protection are headed. Will the farm states ever be conscious enough of what is going on to block the process?—Wallaces Farmer.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BOARD IS ORGANIZED

G. W. Hobbs, Manager at K. C., Is Member of Board to Meet Soon in Chicago With Federal Farm Board

A meeting which was the forerunner of a series of events important to live stock men in this part of the middle west was called Wednesday, September 4, at the Castle Hotel in Omaha, Nebraska, and was attended by representatives of the different Farmers Union live stock commission firms. One of the principal results of this meeting was the formation of a National Live Stock Board.

The purpose of this board, which is composed of nine members, is to meet with the Federal Farm Board at Chicago in the near future. Just what will be the result of the Chicago gathering cannot be predicted, but the live stock board will be there in the interests of the farmers and live stock producers and will see what can be done. There is plenty to be done, and it is hoped that the conference with the Federal Board will be productive of desirable results.

Heading the recently formed National Live Stock Board is C. E. Huff, of Salina, Kansas. Mr. Huff is probably as well versed in matters that will come before the conference as any man in the United States. He is president of the National Farmers Union, president of the Kansas Farmers Union and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. Albert Fickler of Chicago is the secretary of the National Board.—"The Co-Operator."

MORE TOP-DOWN STUFF

Formation of a $50,000,000 nation-wide fruit and vegetable growers' cooperative marketing organization, to be known as the United Growers of America, was announced in an Associated Press dispatch from New York on August 11.

Directors of this so-called co-operative, as given in the press report, include such well known gardeners as Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Robert H. Bingham, Kentucky newspaper publisher; William M. Jardine, former secretary of agriculture; Arthur H. Rule, vice-president of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, and Gray Silver, former Washington representative of the Farm Bureau and president of the Armour-Rosenbaum Grain Marketing Company fake a few years ago.

-:- NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES -:-

RESOLUTIONS

Leonardville, Kansas, Sept. 7, 1929
Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas;

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union No. 5 in quarterly session at Arbor schoolhouse today:

I. We are opposed to the passing of the present form of the pending tariff bill, it being more injurious than beneficial to agriculture. We urge our Senators and Congressmen to fight its passage.

Be it further resolved that a copy of article I be sent to Representative Strong andSenator Capper and Allan.

II. We recommend that all Farmers Union elevators join the proposed federation of Farmers Union elevators.

III. We urge that all possible means be used to promote and extend the organization of agriculture in order that it may benefit by the means extended by the government in its farm relief bill.

IV. We are emphatically opposed to the decision of Attorney General Smith in the Gage-Scheleen v. s. Linderman-Peterson case. We think it unwarranted and unfair and ask that he not let his personal feelings enter into his decisions hereafter.

V. We wish to express our thanks to the ladies of Arbor Local for the bounteous dinner served.

Gust Larson, Sec'y.

WOODSON COUNTY

The County Union will meet at the school house at Piqua, Friday evening, Sept. 20th, where a program and a general good time will be had. The ladies are to bring sandwiches and the Union will furnish the coffee, et.

Everybody invited and expected to have a good time.

Wm. Neiman, County Pres.

RILEY COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

Editor Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear Sir:

The Riley County Union held its quarterly meeting at the Arbor school house on Saturday, Sept. 8th, with a full house attendance. Insofar as interest and attendance and success goes it was the best meeting the county Union has had for a long time. The meeting was called at 11:30 o'clock by the president, John Graham, who had to drive 30 miles from his home. He then proceeded to appoint the usual committees and then we adjourned for dinner which was a feast, superfine and super-abundant which the ladies of that local had prepared.

After the dinner was over the meeting was again called to order and a short program was rendered, then the reports from the committees were read and discussed. The credentials committee reported representatives from 8 locals which was double the number usually present.

We had the good fortune to have our national president, C. E. Huff, and our state secretary, A. M. Kinney, with us. Mr. Huff spoke about his experience with the national farm board and their attempts at setting up the rules and regulations governing the grain marketing corporation. Mr. Kinney talked about the advantages of the federation of all F. U. elevators and we all listened with intense interest.

Yours fraternally,
John L. Larson,
Stockdale, Kansas.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETING

The Crawford Co. F. E. and C. U. of A. will hold its third quarterly meeting the 24th of September at Strickler hall at 1 P. M. prompt. There is plenty to do. Come, we have a surprise for you.

George H. Hamm, Pres.
G. W. Thompson, Secy.

ALLEN COUNTY UNION

The annual picnic will be held in Moran Park Saturday, Sept. 21, 1929. We want every member of the county present. We also extend an invitation to other union folk to attend.

Some of the men from our various institutions are expected to attend. Our county president, Mr. Lust, will have a message for us.

Basket dinner, program, speaking. Come. C. A. HOUK, Co. Sec'y.

CY AND HIS DAY

Cy and his family were in the milk lot one evening last fall when Dad drove up. Among other things, the talk turned to the price of butter-fat. Cy remarked "We got 43 cents today at the Farmers Union." Said Dad—"Oh dog gone the Farmers Union, they never done me any good." "Do you remember, Dad," said Cy, in the early teens of 1900 when we were milking 17 or 18 cows and selling butter-fat for 19 cents a lb? We didn't have a Farmers Union creamery up at Kansas City then nor were all those loyal co-operatives at work in the northern states.

Butter-fat didn't drop below 37 cents last year and that for only a short time. Yes Dad," said Cy, "I think the Farmers Union has done you as well as a lot of others some good."

Sarah Sprague.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN STARTING OFF WITH ENTHUSIASM

Hiawatha, Kans., Sept. 11, 1929.
Dear brothers of Farmers Union:

All officials of our great organizations are putting on a drive for membership, urged upon them by the Farm Relief Board, appointed by Pres. Herbert Hoover. Chairman Alexander Legge of this board says, "The only way to get relief is by organization. The board will aid only through Farm Associations which assure units of credit and possible control for equitable marketing of farm products.

State Sec'y Kinney made us a personal visit and gives us the service of our State Vice Pres., Cong. W. P. Lambertson. It is urged that we send a good delegation to Parsons from our county, each local association sending a delegate. It should be the duty of every Union man to bring in as many members and not let good old Brown county lag. Let us get the prosperity due us thru "Farm Aid". When would you want us?

Yours truly,
Wm. G. Hinton, Pres.
Clyde Royer, Sec'y.

Comment: The above letter was sent to all of the local secretaries of Brown County by Mr. Hinton, County President, and Mr. Royer, County Secretary. This is what I call getting busy. I hope every member of the Farmers Union in Brown county will attend these meetings, and take his neighbors with him. This kind of co-operation from the county officers will double our membership this winter. A. M. K.

Tom—Why are your socks on wrong side out, Bob?

Bob—My feet were hot, and I turned the hose on them.

SERVING OR BEING SERVED

There's a number of us who creep,
Into this world to eat and sleep,
And know no reason why we're born
Save only to consume the corn,
Devour the cattle, flesh and fish,
And leave behind an empty dish.
And if our tombstones when we die
Weren't taught to flatter and to lie,
There's nothing better could be said,
Than that he's eaten up his bread.
Drunk up his drink and went to bed.

Announcement

OPENING GUN IN CAMPAIGN

We are starting the campaign for membership with a series of premiums to be given to Farmers Union members for doing some work in getting new members.

This plan is open to Farmers Union women as well as men; if you are too busy to spend a little time in getting your neighbor to join your organization, have your wife or daughter take this work up.

See your local secretary at once, get some application blanks, go to your neighbor, and tell him what we are doing and what the Federal Farm Board has said, "that in order for the farmer to receive any benefit from the Farm Relief Bill, he must join some farm organization."

Go to your banker and the business men in your town and ask them to help you in organizing farmers in your community. I am sure you will meet a friendly attitude on their part.

Study the list of premiums, and then go after one or more of them.

In a week or two I hope to announce the rest of our plans for the campaign. I assure you that we mean to put on a real campaign.

A. M. KINNEY, Secretary.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To the locals making the largest gain in membership, First Prize $20.00 in cash; second prize, $10.00 in cash; third prize, $5.00 in cash.

To the local making the largest per cent of gain; first prize, $20.00; second prize, $10.00; third prize, $5.00.

To the member getting the largest number of new members: first prize, a seventeen jewel Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it; second prize, a seven jeweled Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it.

To every member getting ten or more new members but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a $7.00 Fountain Pen.

To every member who gets five or more, and less than ten new members, a $3.50 Automatic Pencil.

To every member who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a Farmers Union Button.

To the Farmers Union woman who gets the largest number of new members: first prize, a fifteen jeweled gold wrist watch; second prize, a seven jeweled wrist watch.

To every woman getting ten or more new members, but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a $10.00 Overnight Suitcase with complete Toilet Set.

To every woman who gets five or more and less than ten new members, a $5.00 Mesh Bag.

To every woman who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a $2.00 Automatic Pencil.

The initiation fee for new members is $2.00. This fee will be collected from each new member, together with the balance of this year's dues. Old members who did not pay 1928 dues will be counted as new members on this contest.

Paid organizers working for the state office, men working for any of the state wide institutions, on a salary, and members working for a cash commission will be barred from this contest.

Contest will end on the date of our Annual State Convention. The last Tuesday in October.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE $1 —YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERTTORS

ALMA
Maebelle Fink

ALTA VISTA
Achula M. Falter
Erma C. Hoch

ALTON
Cleora Bates

AMIO
Maxine Snodgras
Marthelle Snodgrass

ARKANSAS CITY
Carl Brown

ARNOLD
Josephine Pantel

BALDWIN
Hellen Holcom
Helen E. Sutton
Veda Sutton

BARNES
Mildred Truhlicka

BAXTER SPRINGS
Bettie Irene Lowe

BURNS
Nadine Guggisburg

BREMEN
Melba Pecenka

BERN
Mary Heiniger

BELLE PLAINE
Margaret Zimmerma
Louise Zimmerman

COLONY
Julia Powell
Jeanne Williams

CONWAY
Wayne Seibert
Lela Seibert

DELIA
Loretta Simecka

DRESDEN
Iren. Fortin

ELLSWORTH
Bernadine Svoboda

ERIE
Irene Wentworth

FLORAL
Letha E. Watson
Paul Hilton Watson

FRANKFORT
Dane Odo Dexter
Laveta Dexter

GARNETT
Blair Watkinson

KINCAID
Addie Hardin
Clinton Donald
Howard Donald
Lucille Gretten
Fern Rogers
Marjorie Alice Rogers

LYNDON
Naomi Aitchen
Florence Barrett
Ruth Beaman
Grace Beaman

LUCAS
Wilma Brichacek
Blanche Aksamit

LA CROSSE
Lucille Wilson

LA HARPE
Arline Robinson

LAWRENCE
Della Bond

MONT IDA
Helen Centlivre
Pete Centlivre
Keith Centlivre

MADISON
Georgia Grace Coffman

MORAN
Lucille Zornes
Evelyn Zornes
Wyman Zornes

MERIDEN
Margary Jean Kresie

PARSONS
Elsie M. Long

MICHIGAN VALLEY
Floyd Lee
Wilbur Lee

MAPLE HILL
Rufus Miller
Jean Miller

McFARLAND
Evelyn Mathis

NORTON
Ivah Jones
Zenith Fower

OTTAWA
Mildred Nelson

OSAWATOMIE
Richard Schiefelbusch
Max Schiefelbusch

OGALLAH
Mildred Rogers
Naomi Jean Rogers
Hellen Hillman
Erma Rogers

OAKLEY
Esther Sims
Clifford Sim

OVERBROOK
Duane Brecheisen
Elgitha Hoffman

PERRY
Eldha Beuerman

PLEASANTON
Isabel Johnson

QUINTER
Melvin Inloes
Cecil Phelps

RUSH CENTER
Helen Bartz

RANSOM
Phyllis Turman

ROSSVILLE
Georgana Olejnik

SCOTT CITY
Junior Rudolph
Kathleen Rudolph

SALINA
Paul Huff

SPRING HILL
Ralph Wedd
Erma S. Hoch

ST. PAUL
Margaret McGowen

TIMKIN
Dorothy Kraisinger
Nadine E. Neidenthal

UTICA
Marie Newton
Vera Funk

ULYSSES
Gladys M. Collins

VASSAR
Elizabeth Brown

WAKEENEY
Hilda Helen Fabrizius
Helwig Fabrizius

WESTPHALIA
Ned Corley

WAMEGO
Adeline Miller.

WHITE CITY
Lorena Tatlow

WINDOM
Autumn Andes

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union who writes a letter for publication can be a member of department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, the child must signify his intentions to study the lessons, and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send in their lessons.

The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is:
AUNT PATIENCE,
In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER. Salina. Kansas.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Juniors:

I am happy enough to say Hurrah! This morning when I went to the post office I found the pins. So that when you read this you will probably have your pin and your book already to put your lessons into.

I have not received many lessons yet, but am going to be patient, because I know how good your resolutions are, that you will get all the lessons that are assigned you at school and then there are so many things that you like to do after school, and the days are so long, that you can do so many things before it gets dark, and then after the sun finally does disappear in the west, you are just too tired to do anything but just go to bed. One of these days the time will just come right for you to get every thing done and then we will all be happy. All you new members who have your pins, will please me very much if you will write and tell me how you like them. And listen, any one who is a member and who does not have a pin and book, please write me right away, because it is a mistake as I intend to get the pins and books all out by the time your paper gets to you.—Aunt Patience.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSE WIFE

Pickles Make Meal More Appetizing

Pickles, although low in food value, do stimulate the appetite and often make a meal more appetizing even though they should be eaten only by healthy adults, states Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension food and nutrition specialist at State college. The following three pickle recipes are suggested by Miss Wilder:

Dill pickles—Make a solution of one and one-half gallons of water, one quart of vinegar and one pound of rock salt. Pour this over the cucumbers. Cherry leaves, grape or horseradish leaves may be added.

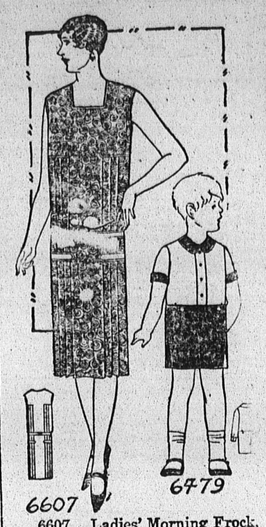
Carrot pickles—Cook carrots until tender in salted water. Pack hot in sterilized jars. Fill the jars with a solution of one cup of salt, one cup of sugar, four quarts of vinegar. Mustard seed may be added.

Tomato pickles—Ingredients, 4 cups vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 1-2 cup salt, 4 large onions, 3 green peppers, 3 tablespoonfuls mustard seed, 4 large tomatoes, 2 cups celery. Chop the vegetables and drain and add them to the first three ingredients. Bring the whole to a boil. Pack hot in sterilized jars and seal.

If the vinegar solution is too strong Miss Wilder says, shriveling will result. This may often be prevented by placing the material in a weaker solution at first.

If the brine is not strong enough, or if the pickles are not kept below the brine, they may become soft. This is caused by bacteria and the softness cannot be remedied after it is once established.

It is not advisable to use hard water in pickling, according to Miss Wilder. Iron in the water may cause pickles to turn black.



6607. Ladies' Morning Frock, with Slender Hips.

Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 36 inch material. For belt and strap trimming of contrasting material ⅜ yard will be required cut crosswise. The width of the Frock at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Price 15c.

6479. Boys' Suit.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 3 year size as pictured in the large view will require ⅞ yard for the Blouse, and 1⅛ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs and Trousers of 35 inch material. If made with long sleeves the Blouse requires 1 yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL and WINTER 1929-1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE IN DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) al' valuable hints to the home dreessmaker.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH FROM THE SUN

The present 'craze" for sun-tan, ultra violet rays, eggs from sun-tanned hens and ultra violet light in breakfast food raises the question, are these things really healthful and if so how and why?

Yes, they are healthful, because they give us the antirachitic vitamin, says Dr. Martha Kramer, professor of food and nutrition at K. S. A. C. This vitamin is necessary for protection against rickets. It is produced by ultra violet rays in the sun—not the heat of the sun.

We may get these 'ultra-violets" directly from exposure to the sun, or to ray machines, or we may receive them indirectly by eating eggs from hens that have fed in the sun, or in small quantities, from cereal that has been "vitamized."

It isn't at all necessary to burn in the sun to benefit by it, since ultra violet rays are something quite different from the sun's heat.

The ordinary window glass does not let through these health giving rays. Special glass, of carefully planned composition, is probably the health window of the future. Bathrooms are being equipped with mercury vapor lamps which can "bring the sun indoors" at any moment, winter or summer.

The stockingless, sleeveless fashion for women may be more than a fad because it is based on health.

HAS IT OCCURRED TO YOU

1. That an application of manure after the last alfalfa crop is cut will protect the stand during the winter and insure an early and more vigorous crop next spring?

2. That seeding of grass and clover in late summer or early fall will produce a crop of hay at the same time as seedings made last spring and that the crop will be heavier and freer of weeds?

3. That the silo should be cleaned out any repairs or paintir done this month so that everything will be ready when the corn is ready for the silo.

4. That if corn is allowed to stand until the grains are well dented a larger tonnage of more palatable silage will be produced than when cut too early.

5. That if rape is seeded during this month it will furnish pasturage for hogs late in the fall.

6. That a turnip patch seeded this month will afford a source of healthful food next spring which may prevent the necessjty of paying a doctor's bill?

7. That a watermelon put in the spring early in the morning for cutting in the middle of the forenoon or afternoon will make the day seem shorter and the work less arduous for the boys.

APPLESAUCE CAKE FOR LARGER NUMBER

It saves time to make four cakes at once for the party, the church supper, or the ice cream social. Here is a very economical recipe for making four two-layer cakes at once. One fourth the recipe will make one two-layer cake.

The applesauce cake is rich, spicy but moist enough to keep well.

4 cups sugar
2 cups butter substitute
3 cups of applesauce
3 cups of water
4 eggs
9 cups flour
1 cup cornstarch
4 cups raisins
4 taspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves
1 teaspoons nutmeg
3 teaspoons soda
3 teaspoons baking powder

Boil apples and water until soft. Cream fat and sugar. Sift together flour, cornstarch, and add baking powder and spices mixed with soda.

To the creamed fat and sugar add applesauce, then the flour combination above. Then eggs, and finally raisins which have been floured.

FARMIN'

Those that like verbal filigree
Give it this name; agronomy.

And other fancy folk there be
That like to call it husbandry.

In Goldsmith's time there was a village
Where people liked to call it tillage.

And Burns, the word still further changing,
Turned agriculture into "granging."

And other old-time scribes there be
That like to call it yeomanry.

While Matthew Arnold (best of tonics!)
Once synonymed it ge honics.

To none of these do I object,
For each and every one's correct,

But just the same I see no harm in
Referrin' to the theme as farmin'.

—Farm and Fireside.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Registry Shropshire Rams; also a few Registry Shropshire Ewes. Albert Meyer, Sr., Gridley, Kansas.

For Sale—Police Pups. Five Dollars. R. Yaussi—Marysville, Kansas.

Fine Registered O. I. C. Pigs $15.00. K. W. Buchanan, Manitou, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

Raise Angora Wool Producing Rabbits—Big profits from wool, meat, breeding stock. $45 per trio. Sterling Furs,—278 Sexton Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Dutton's Pile Salve $1.00—W. H. Dutton Box 1203, Little Rock, Arkansas.

WANTED

WANTED—Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. E. Huff, Pres.----------Salina, Kansas
Joe Atkins, Vice-Pres ----------
----Wessington Springs, South Dakota.
Jas. O'Shea, Sec.------Roberts, Montana.

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Kansas City, Missouri

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
201 Oak St.,
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
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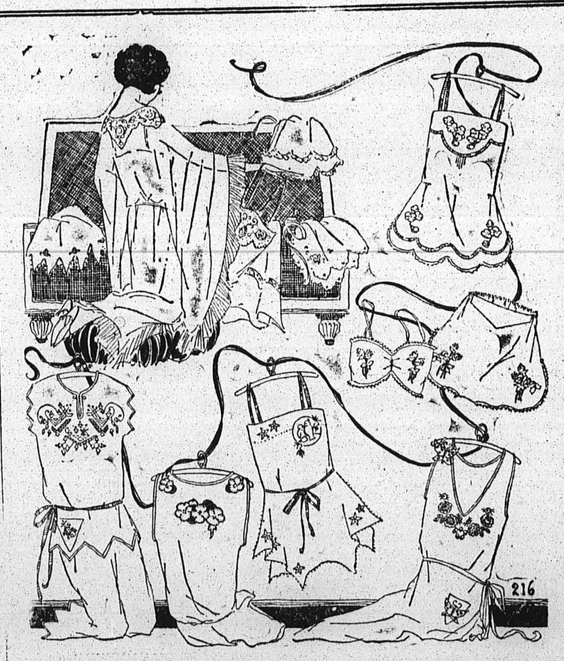
Salina, Kansas.



GROUP OF LINGERIE PATTERNS

We have grouped on one pattern, transfers for half a dozen matching sets of gowns or pajamas and whatever your favorite undies may be. No cutting patterns are included, but a chart that shows how to get a gown and combination from 2½ yards of 40-inch material, together with color and stitch instructions for these clever and original designs accompanies each order. The pattern itself has more than two dozen motifs.

Pansies on orchid have small, cut-out background spots; apple blossoms in pink and white, and dainty clovers on rose, are gracefully natural, while a green and white motif with darn stitch sections is as extremely conventional. Tiny applique love birds with added stars are suggested for use on yellow, with the sixth set featuring separate buttonhold butterflies lightly fluttering on a shoulder or pocket. All are included in order number 216, at 25 cents.

—Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS WARNED AGAINST SEEDING TOO LARGE WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE

If famers carry out their expressed intentions to seed this fall an acreage of winter wheat 1.2 per cent greater than was seeded last fell, production will, with average abandonment and average yield, continue to be well above domestic requirements and the 1930 winter wheat crop will have to be marketed on an export basis, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its outlook report on winter wheat issued September 6.

"The world market for wheat of the 1930 crop," says the bureau, "probably will be no better than, and may not be as good as, that for the present season. Yields of spring wheat in the United States and Canada this year have been very low and prospects now are that yields in Argentina and Australia will also be lower than usual. Farmers should not depend upon low yields next year keeping down the world wheat crop.

"Looking further ahead, United States farmers must expect to meet continued keen competition in export markets from Canada, Australia and Argentina. Furthermore, there is a possibility that Russia may again be a factor in the world market in a few years. In view of the general tendency for expansion of acreage in the principal exporting countries, it seems very doubtful whether prices of wheat in world markets in the next few years will average much above the levels of the last six years, unless unfavorable conditions result in a series of unusually low yields."

A LOSS KANSAS WHEAT FARMERS CANNOT AFFORD

Now Is the Time to Prevent a Duplication of a Similar Loss in 1930.

By H. M. Bainer, Director
Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association

"More smut and rye this year than ever" and "The worst I have ever seen." These are statements made nearly every day by wheat buyers. Statistics show that they are at least partly correct. Both smut and rye are on the increase, especially when compared to the 1928 crop.

SMUT. Federal Grain Inspection statistics show that out of 25,511 car loads of wheat delivered on the Kansas City market in July, 3095, or over 12 percent were smutty. In August, 1628 car loads out of 9225 were smutty, over 17.6 percent. With only 10.6 percent of the 1928 crop smutty, the estimated money loss to the state was $6,000,000. Evidently the 1929 loss will be considerably more. This loss could have been overcome by seed treatment at a cost of less than ten cents an acre for material and labor. Copper carbonate dust, properly applied, is an absolute preventative. With so much smut everywhere it will not be safe to sow any seed this fall without treatment, unless it is known to be smut-free.

RYE. From present indication the 1929 crop carries the greatest amount of rye for years. Federal statistics for the Kansas City market show that up to 1928 there had been a gradual reduction in rye-mixed wheat In 1926, 5 percent graded down on account of rye; in 1927, 3.7 percent and in 1928, 2 percent. At present it looks like 5 percent or more of the 1928 crop would be rye-mixed. Rye, mixed with wheat, lowers the grade and price and makes an unsatisfactory combination for grain, flour or bread. The penalty for rye mixture is certain to become more and more severe. Rye has already ruined the reputation of some of our best wheat growing sections. The only remedy is to sow rye-free seed on rye-free ground.

Pompey, the Roman, had water clocks installed in the urts for the benefit of the lawyers—"to stop their babbling." This was 2,000 years ago.

The first paved road in the United States was between New York and Boston in 1850. It was made of cobblestone.

MADE UP FUDGE APRON NO. 131

This apron is practically made up, all edges being bound and the two strings for apron straps are furnished. It also has the new circular flare skirt. The material is good quality unbleached muslin. Price of this apron postpaid to any address is only 40c.

RAISE DOMESTIC RABBITS

Several times more profitable than poultry. Government figures show this. Our magazine explains. Sent you three months for 35 cents. Write to-day.

National Rabbit Journal
4702 Mission Road, Dept. 5062
Kansas City, Kansas

666

is a Prescription for
Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Bilious Fever and Malaria.
It is the most speedy remedy known

CUPRO-JABONITE

Copper Carbonate Dust,
18% — 20%

Kills Stinking Smut

Stinking Smut causes not only heavy losses in the yield, but a dock age at the elevator. The percentage of smutted wheat sold on the Kansas City Market this year is approximately 50% higher than it was in 1928.

As this smut is spread and propogated by smutted seed the only method of its control is by treating your seed wheat. Write us for our circular which explains thoroughly its cause and how to control it by using Copper-Carbonate Dust.

This product is manufacturer in Kansas City and is distributed by

THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
1147 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

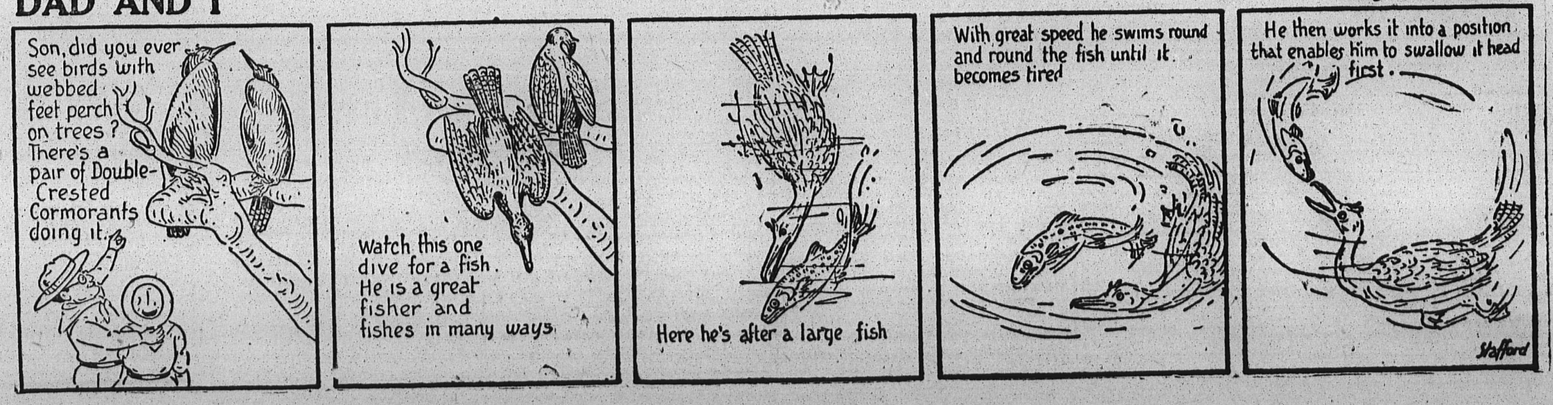
Set Yourself A Goal--

—and then bend every effort toward accomplishing it.

Resolve to do your bit to make "cooperation by farmers" a success. Even tho you should not live to see the goal attained, you have had that great satisfaction which comes from doing one's best for a cause that will make Life brighter for those who follow.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association
KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAD AND I — By Stafford



-:- HONOR ROLL -:-

ANDERSON COUNTY
Fairmount 2049

BROWN COUNTY
Iemple 1431
Carson 1035
Hamlin 1820

CHASE COUNTY
Saffordville 1936
Miller 1929

CLAY COUNTY
Chester 1125
Prairie Star 944
Pleasant Valley 1025

CHEROKEE COUNTY
Melrose 2059

COWLEY COUNTY
Busy Bee 1986

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Quick 765
Maple Grove 1803
Mt. Carmel 1706
Stillwell 2060
Dumbbell 581
Ozark 699

COFFEY COUNTY
Eighty-Eight 2098
Eighty-Eight 2098

ELLIS COUNTY
Pleasant Valley 1804
Wiles 834
Excelsor 606

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Advance 1889
Little Wolf 1376
Excelsior 975
Fairview 1070
Shamel 974
Prairie Star 944

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Rock Creek 2149

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Neal 1313
Summitt 1574

HARPER COUNTY
Freeport 1539

JACKSON COUNTY
Mayetta 1904

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Grantville 2055
Fairmount 1912

JEWELL COUNTY
Pleasant Prairie 594

JOHNSON COUNTY
Sharon 1744

LANE COUNTY
Amy 5164

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY
Stamwood 1330

LINN COUNTY
Pleasant Home 2055

LYON COUNTY
Bushong 579
Allen 1075
Admire 1255

McPHERSON COUNTY
North Side 1061
Pioneer 656

MIAMI COUNTY
Jingo 1737
Oak Grove 1825

MARSHALL COUNTY
Summit 859
Barrett 1071

MITCHELL COUNTY
Plum Creek 460
Prairie Gem 540

NEMEHA COUNTY
Prairie Grove 899
Liberty 883
Korber 914
Prairie Ridge 887

NORTON COUNTY
Almelo 918
Pleasant Valley 1025

OSAGE COUNTY
Union 1412

OSBORNE COUNTY
Victor 775

PHILLIPS COUNTY
Crystal 876

RICE COUNTY
Chase 1563
Pleasant Hill 1387

RILEY COUNTY
Rock Island 1199
Pleasant Hill 1202

ROOKS COUNTY
West Corning .....

RUSH COUNTY
Lone Star 917
Sand Creek 804
Independence 773

RUSSELL COUNTY
Pleasant Hill 728
Pleasant Valley 698

SALINE COUNTY
Rural Rest 2133

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Greenwich 1875

SCOTT COUNTY
Pleasant Valley 1526
Beaver Flatts 2117
Excelsior 1534
Pence 1740
Lone Prairie 1544

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Dover 2506
Pauline 1845

THOMAS COUNTY
Sunflower 1131

TREGO COUNTY
Silver Lake 679

WABAUNSEE COUNTY
Chalk 1580
Turkey Creek 1868
Freemont 2014
Herynk 1427

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Liberty 1142
Excelsior 959
Pleasant View 833
Pleasant Ridge 880

WOODSON COUNTY
Liberty 2148

LETTER TO JONAS SLICKERY

Hon. Jonas Slickery, M. C.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Jonas:

The Federal Farm Board, set up by the Agricultural Marketing Act, the so-called Farm Relief Bill, has begun to function; and I am wondering just what you attitude will be towards the working out of this measure.

I remember an interview you gave out shortly after the passage of this act, in which you painted in glowing words, the benefits which would accrue to the farmers by reason of this Farm Bill.

This farm bill was not what we wanted. We knew what we wanted, and that was the right to sell our products on a protected market the same as the industrial manufacturers do with their products; but you fellows down in Washington patted us on our backs, told us how you loved us, and how you would like to give us what we wanted, but that what we wanted was un-American, and unconstitutional, but if we would be good boys, you would give us something a good deal better; and so you gave us this Agricultural Marketing Act.

I remember a Fourth of July celebration back in the old sod school house days in the sand hills, when we were kids. Those were pretty hard times, and any kid who had any money to spend was certainly lucky. Well, my uncle back east had sent me fifty cents on my birthday, and I had saved it to spend at the celebration. I had figured for days, and I knew just what I was going to buy, and how I was going to spend it; but you were on hand early that morning, and finding out that I had some money, you stuck closer to me than a brother, telling me how much fun we could have if we would spend it all for firecrackers. I fell for it, just buying one dinky sack of peanuts, and blowing the rest for firecrackers. You knew so much more than I did about shooting firecrackers, that I let you shoot them, and darned if you did not eat most of the peanuts, too. I get so blamed mad when I think of this incident, that I feel like throwing rocks at you.

We have decided to be good boys, Jonas, and will try to work with the Federal Farm Board, but the Board says that the only way a farmer can receive any benefit from this legislation is for him to join some farm organization, and I am wondering if you fellows who are responsible for this Bill will advise your farmer constituents to join a farm organization, or will you just wash your hands of the whole matter thinking that you have fooled us again.

Your old schoolmate,
A. M. KINNEY.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board has arranged for additional loans to cotton cooperative marketing associations of the South. Some time ago the Board agreed to advance 25 per cent of the value of cotton on which the associations had fixed a definite price, this advance to be supplemental to a 65 per cent loan already made by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. This supplemental loan, making the total advances by Government agencies equal to 90 per cent of the fixed value of cotton, was specially designed to meet the needs of cotton farmers, members of cooperatives, who wish to realize the full price of their cotton when they need money, without regard to whether or not the cotton actually has been sold by the association. The additional loan agreement, now entered into between the Board and the cotton cooperatives, provides for a supplemental 10 per cent advance on cotton on which prices have not been fixed. This cotton having previously been pledged to the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks for 65 per cent of its face value, the additional 10 per cent to be loaned by the Federal Farm Board will permit the cooperative to advance to its members 75 per cent of the value of the cotton at time of delivery by the member to the association.

The two types of loans are expected to meet every merchandising need of the southern cotton cooperatives in their transactions with their membership, and should result in a very considerable increase in deliveries and in membership of the associations themselves.

The amount of money involved will be limited only by the demands of the cooperatives. So far as figures are available the sums to be advanced between now and December 15 under the two types of loans mentioned will probably run close to twenty million dollars.

Plans are also under way by the cotton cooperatives, with the approval of the Farm Board, for the formation of a national financing and selling organization, which it is hoped will include in its membership all of the cotton cooperatives of the South, and which will serve as a central organization for cooperative cotton in much the same way that the Farmers National Grain Corporation, now in process of formation, is expected to serve the grain cooperatives of the United States. The same general policy of centralization of effort in the marketing of agricultural commodities will apply to other farm products. It is the hope of the Board that eventually these organizations, owned, controlled, and operated by farmers, may become large enough to do for farmers on a permanent basis many of the things which the Federal Farm Board is expected to do on a temporary basis.

Pending the organization of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the Board recently agreed to make supplemental loans to wheat cooperatives on practically the same basis adopted for cotton. These loans to wheat cooperatives will be on the basis of 10 cents per bushel on unsold wheat, and on a basis of 90 per cent of the value of wheat on which a price has been fixed. Only those wheat and cotton associations which have qualified for loans from the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks can at this time be served by the supplemental loans of the Federal Farm Board.

The Farm Board itself has as yet no machinery with which to handle its funds. Through the courtesy of the Federal Farm Loan Board and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, however, the loan machinery of those banks has been made available for use by the Federal Farm Board, so that the loans for both Government agencies will be handled by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS KEEPS ON GROWING

Total Number of Head to August 31 Is 253,362, With Valuation of Nearly Eight Million

NET EARNINGS ARE HIGH

Handling 253,362 head of live stock during the first eight months of 1929, with a valuation of $7,621,757.85, your firm has brought its net earnings for this year, up to and including August 31, to $18,916.83. The totals here include purchases and drive-ins reduced to car loads, making a total number the period mentioned 3,845. Thus the net earnings per car load handled amount to $4.944.

The net earnings per car load this year so far compare very favorably with those of last year. At the close of 1928, it was found that the net earnings per car handled by this firm amounted to $3.86. With net earnings per car so far this year, this firm was able to declare dividends based on 22 percent of commissions collected, which went back to stockholder customers. Of course other factors influence the amount of the patronage dividends, but with this most favorable showing in net profits and earnings, prospects are very bright for another good dividend at the close of 1929.

Some idea of what this firm has meant to farmers and shippers in the middle west can be gained by studying the amount of money that has been paid back to stockholder customers since 1921. Since that time this firm has paid back to the farmers who own stock in this firm the amount of $135,679.83. That amount of money would be lining the pockets of some old line commission companies had it not been for the fact that the farmers have their own firm through which they can market their live stock. —"The Co-Operator."

FIGURES SHOW GROWTH OF WICHITA COMPANY

Glance at Comparative Statement of Receipts Discloses Fact That Business Is Rapidly Increasing

Something of the rapid and substantial development of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Wichita can be realized after studying the comparative statement of receipts of car loads of live stock for previous years for that firm.

Lack of space in this issue prevents publishing a detailed report of the Wichita house at this time, but the few figures given below are enough to show the very healthy growth of the firm. In receipts of cattle and hogs this year, the Farmers Union firm stands at the top of the list at the Wichita yards. Following is a comparative statement of total receipts for the firm in recent years:

Total cars handled in 1926, 1,041.
Total cars handled in 1927, 1,380.
Total cars handled in 1928, 1,945.
Total cars handled to Sept. 1, 1929, 1,129.

A business that increases year after year as this business is increasing is a wonderful testimonial from the farmers in favor of co-operation. It proves that the firm is serving the farmers and live stock men well, and that they are taking advantage of the opportunities offered by shipping to their co-operative marketing firm.

L. J. Alkire is the local manager of the Wichita branch of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and G. W. Hobbs is the general manager.—"The Co-Operator"

The Chinese knew the direction finding power of the lodestone before the Europeans devised the real mariners' compass in 1300.

Sixty-five million equare feet of plate glass were used in automobiles last year. This area is equivalent to that of 1,500 acres.

Motorist—Is it ver far to the next towwn?

Native—Well, it seems further'n it is, but it ain't.

CONFUSION IN TAXATION

The general property tax is declared by some to be the fairest system, others denounce it as unjust, and insist that the income tax is the ideal tax. Others are sure a sales tax is the right plan. Others declare for an additional special tax on rich oil and mineral production, and on amusements, cosmetics, and non essentials, whatever they are. Another theory is that money and other intangibles should be exempted in order that interest may be lower and that insurance and savings may be encouraged. Some would tax mortgaged land to the mortgager, some to the mortgagee, and some would exempt it. Some declare for a single tax on land only. Others would exempt land used for legumes and land held idle to prevent a surplus. Classification of taxes, giving graduated lower rates on some property and higher rates on other property, is heralded by some reformers as the panacea for our tax ills. Don't molest our present system, for business has become accustomed to it, advise others, and warn that our tax system is complicated, and any change may seriously affect many industries.

The appearance recently before the Tax Code Commission of various groups of industries, each recommending a method of taxation favorable to itself, and opposing other methods advocated by other groups, illustrates the confusion in Kansas taxation, and illustrates that self interest is the cause of the confusion. We must get down to bed rock, and build our tax system on the basis of right principle, and find an equitable yard stick to measure each citizen's share of the tax needed to support our government.

John Frost.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING RATE AND DEPTH OF SOWING WHEAT

"A bushel of good seed wheat, properly sown, will go as far and will give better results than six pecks of ordinary seed," says H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing he says, "A well prepared seedbed requires less seed than one poorly prepared. Early sowing requires less seed than late sowing. Sections of limited rainfall require less seed than humid sections. To insure a good stand and a crop of high quality, all seed should be cleaned and graded and above everything else, it should be free of rye, weed and smut.

"Climatic conditions have much to do in governing the amount of seed needed. For example, eastern Kansas requires twice as much seed per acre as the western part of the state. This is due to more favorable moisture conditions, which will support a thicker stand, also to the fact that eastern Kansas wheat stools less. For reasonably early sowing, eastern Kansas requires from 5 to 6 pecks of seed per acre and for late sowing, 1 to 2 pecks more seed is needed For central Kansas, 4 to 5 pecks of seed per acre is required. And for the western part of the state, 2 to 3 pecks is enough, especially for reasonably early sowing on well prepared ground.

"More mistakes are made by sowing wheat too shallow than too deep. For eastern Kansas, when there is plenty of moisture, there is no advantage in sowing deeper than 1½ to 2 inches, but if the top soil is dry, an inch deeper will give better results. For western Kansas, it is advisable to cover the seed from 3 to 3½ inches, even when down in moist soil, because of the danger of drying out before it germinates. When sown at this depth in a dry soil, light showers will not cause the seed to sprout and when sufficient moisture comes to soak down to it, there will be enough to start its growth and keep it growing. For western Kansas, the furrow drill has the advantage of being able to sow the seed deeply, reaching the moisture, if there is any. The furrows also protect the crop in its early growth and help hold the snow."

THE SCHOOL LUNCH IMPORTANT TO CHILD

School days again bring to many mothers the problem of preparing appetizing and nourishing cold lunches. "The cold lunch which a child carries to school should be planned with care," says Miss Conie Foote, foods and nutrition, K. S. A. C., "because it is one of the three daily meals and should furnish its share of the total calories necessary to growth and development."

In general the lunch should be made up of sandwiches, fruit, dessert, and a bottle of milk if possible. But these foods should be varied to keep the child's appetite from lagging. For instance, bread, the sandwich foundation, may be white, brown, nut, raisin, graham, cinnamon, orange, or cocoanut.

There are many possibilities for sandwich fillings. First, meat of all kinds, sliced thin, chopped or ground and if dry, moistened with salad dressing. Sardines and tuna fish, with salad dressing, also make good fillings. Eggs are always available and are especially pleasing hard boiled, chopped, and mixed with salad dressing.

Cheese is another nourishing food with many sandwich possibilities. It may be served alone or with dressing, with chopped nuts, olives, and salad dressing, or with preserves and jelly. Peanut butter is a favorite with many children. Chopped raisins or dates added to it make a delectable variation.

For desserts, cake, cookies, cooked custard, sweet chocolate, and dates are suggestions. If fresh fruit is not available a small glass jar of stewed fruit or apple sauce may be included. It is wise to get a small jar with a tight screw top for foods such as sauces, puddings, custards, and stewed fruits.

The lunch container itself is important, stresses Miss Foote. It should be frequently cleansed and scalded and should be well ventilated. White paper napkins and oiled paper make it possible to pack a dainty attractive lunch.

FARMERS UNION .... SdwjwJorbW

RESEARCH AND FARMER CONTROL HESSIAN FLY

Insect Which Formerly Caused Losses Running Far Into Millions Now Being Checked.

As a result of the discovery, through scientific research, of practical means of controlling the Hessian fly, insect enemy of wheat growers, and the application by farmers of the control measures developed by the research, there has been no general outbreak of the Hessian fly for 10 years, says Dr. W. H. Larrimer, entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Only too often, says Doctor Larrimer, entomologists are forced to relate a dolorous tale of heavy losses caused by some pest of plants or animals, but in the Hession fly control campaign there is a story of a different kind, a story of losses prevented by the efforts of crop growers.

"Before 1919 the Hessian fly caused losses running into hundreds of millions of dollars, and entomologists had come to expect severe outbreaks at from five to seven year intervals," says Doctor Larrimer. "Now I am happy to be able to report, over a large part of the winter-wheat belt the pest is comparatively scarce. The decline in the numbers of the pest came from two causes—the discovery through research of an effective method of control, and the application by wheat growers of the results of this research."

Control of the Hessian fly is based upon the planting of the wheat late enough in the season so that the Hessian flies will emerge before the wheat is in a stage to invite attack. The fly lives only a day or two, and without young wheat on which to lay its eggs it dies without multiplying its kind. Control of the Hessian fly required no new or expensive method. Farmers needed only to appropriately time their customary operations.

"I do not mean to say that there has been no damage from the Hessian fly since 1919. There has. In some localities damage has been severe. There are two reasons for local outbreaks. In some instances abnormal conditions, usually climatic, are favorable to the fly and hinder control. In others a single farmer or a group of farmers may forget past damage or decide that the Hessian fly has disappeared forever, and plant too early. Such a lapse is what the fly is waiting for, and it is likely to multiply until it does severe damage through the whole locality. It is always wiser to be on guard and not relax vigilence.

"Critical areas where the Hessian fly menaces early-sown wheat are: southern Pennsylvania, western Virginia, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, northern Kentucky, southern Tennessee, all of Missouri, southeastern Nebraska, central and northeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma. In these sections early planting is particularly hazardous, and there is urgent need for control work."

HAS MADE GOOD with millions!
KC BAKING POWDER
[Double Action]
Same Price for Over 38 Years
25 ounces for 25¢
Pure—Economical Efficient
MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

VITONE
KAMALA
Combination Worm Tablets
Positively the most scientific remedy for both Tape and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of Kamala with other drugs that will kill all tape and round worms in poultry. The Tablets are far superior to capsules, they will not gum or stick in the fowls' throat. Just place the tablet in the fowls' mouth and they will swallow it. No instruments to fuss with, no waste; no guess work; no starving or doses to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—50 Tablets, $1.00. 100 Tablets, $1.75. 200 Tablets, $3.00. 500 Tablets, $6.75. 1,000 Tablets, $12.00.
Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices.
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Quickly Relieved
Don't suffer with Eczema, Dandruff, Pimples, Blemishes and other annoying skin irritations. Zemo antiseptic liquid is the safe sure way to relief. Itching often disappears overnight. Splendid for Sunburn and Poison Ivy. All druggists 35c, 60c, $1.00.
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FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS

LUMBER
MILLWORK and general building material at
25% OR MORE SAVING
to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight. FARMERS LUMBER CO.
2105 Boyd Street Omaha, Nebr.

A Former Governor
SAYS:—"Were I young again all my life insurance would be in this (Farmers Union) Company, for the taking of this policy has caused me to observe the growth and management of our Company and to take note of its business practices.
"Buy life insurance in such amounts as you need and can afford. Buy it for yourself and your wife and your babies in a company that in all of its plans and organization has your interest and welfare uppermost."
That is the message former Governor Jonathan M. Davis, of Kansas, authorizes to Farmers Union members and farmers everywhere.
A letter or postal card, bearing your name and address, will bring you full details of all policies without obligation.
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
Fire, Lightning, Wind and Hail
SALINA - - - - - - -KANSAS

LISTERINE THROAT TABLETS
Antiseptic
Prevent & Relieve Hoarseness Sore Throat Coughs
Made by Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

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KRAFT K CHEESE
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PATRONIZE YOUR OWN FIRM
Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company
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