THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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COOPERATIVE MEET HELD AT MANHATTAN DECLARED A SUCCESS

Kansas State Agricultural College Is Sponsor of Annual Conference

TWO DAY MEETING

C. E. Huff Of National Grain and Ralph Snyder Of Wichita Bank Give Talks

The Cooperative conference held in Manhattan April 16 and 17 was said by those present to be the best conference held there in recent years This conference is an annual event put on by the various statewide and local cooperatives in connection with the college. In this conference the various cooperative officers and members furnish the larger part of the program with the college men making a report on the work of the extension department and the Department of Agriculture Economics as it relates to cooperative marketing and purchasing.

Raph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives presided at the Thursdays meeting which was given to the discussion of the problems of Farmers Cooperative Associations, principally those dealing with marketing. O. H. Hatfield, director Equity Union Grain Co., Copeland, Kansas spoke from the stand point of the local farmers elevator and its relation to the regional sales agency and the final hookup with the Farmers National Grain Corporation He stressed the progress made in the development of Farmers Grain marketing agencies and especially the efficient service rendered to the local and regional cooperatives by the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation under the able and friendly management of H. E. Witham.

Phil Evans, Manager of the Producers Commission Association of Kansas City, Mo., gave the history and development of the Producers Co., and its growth in size and importance on the Kansas City market until now he said it is the second largest handler of livestock on the Kansas City yards. He stated the purposes that they are striving to accomplish are; to get a better price for the farmer. Lower the costs and better the service.

John L. Schulte, manager of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Beloit, Kas, Gave the history and experience of their county unit an dits growth from a one elevator unit into one of the largest county units in Kansas. He said that now they give their members almost copplete service with their Elevators handling all the regular side lines, their oil stations, produce stations and cooperative stores and a complete feed mixing plant

Exel W. Myerton gave a fine account of the operation and growth of the Nemaha Cooperative Creamery Association. Which Ralph Suyder said is so well fixed financially that they are trying to loan the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives some of their surplus. Mr. Myerton made one statement that differs from the usual desire in both private and cooperative business. He said that they are doing as much business as they feel that they can efficiently handle and that they have no desire to increase their volume but are centering their efforts on improving their service to their members. How much better this world would be if all business followed their example.

Mr. B. W. Roepke of the Washington County Cooperative Creamery Association described their services and what they are doing to better serve their members and to lower the overhead of their association.

Mr. E. P. Mulligan of the Pure Milk Producers Association of Kansas City, Mo., described their association and how it operates. "The Milk producers Association," he said, "is not a marketing organization but rather a bargaining association which deals with the organized distributors and tries to negotiate a favorable contract for its members." He described in detal the method of payment and the division of the prdoucers basic milk supply into that used as fluid milk which commands the highest price, that used for cream and that processed into milk powder and other products.

Dr. O. O. Wolf spoke for the Midwest Wool Marketing Association of which he is an officer. He told of the savings made to members of the wool pool through the better grading of their wool and its sale as clean wool rather than as it comes from the farm.. He also stressed the greater bargaining power of National sales agency as compared to a local cooperative or even a regional sales agency.

Banquet at 6:15 p. m.

H. E. Witham, Manager of the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation acted as toastmaster at the banquet which was held in the College cafeteria. He exhibited unexpected talent in that line and told some amusing, True Stories, on some of those present.

V. M. Rucker of the Kansas State College gave some encouraging figures on the work done by 4H clubs in the study of cooperation He stressed the need of better support of the study clubs by the cooperatives so that the clubs would not be so dependent on the various chambers of commerce for funds He complimented some of the cooperatives on their suport of the movement.

C E. Huff, Formerly State President of the Kansas Farmers Union was the principal speaker of the evening. It is unfortunate that we do not have a complete copy of his speech. In his usual clear, concise and yet entertaining way he discussed the various questions confronting the cooperatives and the farmers as a whole. He paid his compliments to Chicago board of trade and showed that when one bought wheat futures on the board of trade he did not buy wheat that is fit for human consumption but rather junk that has no right to masquerade as wheat and certainly should not be permitted as the basis of prices for good straight country run wheat. Later on in his talk he paid his compliments to Captain Dan Casement, President of the Farmers Independence Council, who was afraid that he might be sulied by signing a corn-hog allotment contract, but with a clear conscience accepted donations ranging up to $5000 from the DuPonts and others who are not averse to making a profit by furnishing weapons and ammunition for legalized murder otherwise called war.

Second Day of Conference

Our reporter could not attend the second day of the conference which was given over to the discussion of consumers cooperatives and their relation to Producers Cooperatives. H. A. Cowden, President of the Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Mo., presided at this meeting. We are below giving a short review of the speech of Dr. Joseph G. Knapp of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Harmonious Growth of Coop Groups Foreseen

Looking ahead in the fast-growing development of cooperative purchasing among farmers and among urban groups of consumers, Dr. Joseph G. Knapp of the Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration, declared here today (April 17) that he foresaw no fundamental grounds for conflict between these two lines of cooperative enterprise. He expressed this view before members of the Kansas Cooperative Conference at their annual meeting at Manhattan.

As long as consumer cooperation is largely rural, as in Denmark and Sweden, Dr. Knapp pointed out the movement is all cooperation to advance the farmer's interests. The problem of cooridinating agricultural cooperation and consumer cooperation comes when consumer cooperation is largely an urban movement, he said, since farmers are interested in getting as high a price for their product as possible and urban consumers are interested in getting food supplies and other products as cheaply as possible.

"This question of producer-consumer relationship has been a very practical one in England where consumers' cooperative societies handle approximately one-third of all food products sold," Dr Knapp declared. "At one time the English consumers' cooperatives believed that they could settle this problem by gradually taking over the farming industry. However, actual experience in operating farms proved that farming is an occupation that cannot be taken over and operated by consumers' cooperative associations. It was found that agriculture could not be operated on a factory basis like other manufacturing industries. In recent years consumers' cooperative leaders in England have encouraged agricultural cooperative associations with the thought that they have a definite function to perform."

DrI. Knapp pointed to the Cooperative Wholesale Society in England. "This successful consumers' association," he said, "not only performs a wholesale service for agricultural associations in handling consumer goods but lso operates a special agricultural department which handles fertilizer, feed, seed, and other farm production supplies. In the United States it has been demonstrated that a com-

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Hospitalization Given Approval

The Cooperative Hospitalization plan as suggested by our State Board having appeared in the Kansas Union Farmer recently, with a comparison of its privileges and benefits, seem to have met with very favorable response in Kansas among our Famers Union people.

A very splendid letter, commending the plan, with its many advantages was received from Mr. William, C. Gehrke, Supt. of the Smolan schools, in which he advises he is for the plan and in the event such a cooperative were established in Kansas, he wanted to be one of the charter members, which one should very naturally expect, since he is really a cooperator—understanding the principles and a firm believer in what the Farmers Union stands for and is trying to accomplish. Mr. Gehrke is one of those educators, who has a reason for the faith there is in him, which is so well depicted in his article in the Kansas Union Farmer, of April 16th.

We also have splendid approval from Mr. Herman Brauer, Haven, Kansas, endorsing the hospitalization plan, and suggests a feature that is new with us, while not so new from other quarters where the subject has been given more consideration than with us.

Mr. Brauer advises in his part of the country, the Farmers Union folks are interested along this line and suggests this will be the means of adding a lot of new members in the Farmers Union and returning a lot of the old ones.

We shall be very much pleased to have comments and inquiries from our membership or locals and request them to take the matter under consideration and report to us, so we may measure the sentiment and interest.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF F. U. TELLS OF RESETTLEMENT AID

Splendid Advancement In Work Shown In North and South Dakota. Redeem Land

50,000 ARE HELPED

Cal Ward Tells How The Government And Farmer Has Joined Hands In This Program

The following article, taken bodily from the Farmers Union Herald even with the excellent note by Editor A. W. Ricker, is both timely and instructive. The Author does not need any introduction to our Kansas folks. The work he did for our farmers while serving as President of the Kansas Farmers Union is of inestimable value and its benefits will be felt perhaps long after we have forgotten the author.

Editors Note: C. A. Ward, former president of the Kansas Farmers Union is now regional director of Resettlement and rehabilitation work in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota, with headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr. In the same set-up E. E. Greene, formerly state secretary of the North Dakota state Union, is director of the cooperative division. Several more of our Farmers Union officials and workers have been drawn into this field of work.

Nationally, Resettlement and rehabilitation work, are in charge of Rexford Tugwell. When this division was created, to it were transferred the old F. E. R. A. so far as rural relief is concerned, Resettlement, and Rehabilitation. Tugwell had thrust upon him, therefore, what amounted to several national organizations running across the continent, each with supervising officials. Some of these organizations had done but little in the field assigned to them, that is little but draw their salaries. Government officials once appointed are not easy to remove.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation came in, therefore, for severe criticism at the start because more money apparently was being spent on administration than on performance.

The assigned field of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, however, has in our judgment more possibilities of actual constructive performance than any of the many governmental agencies dealing with relief problems.

The objective of Resettlement is to take farmers from land which will not furnish a living to those who dwell upon it, and place them where making a living is possible.

The aim of Rehabilitation is to supply farmers who, because of crop failures, have exhausted their working capital in the form of machinery and foundation stock, rehabilitate them with what they need to carry on farming, and then make them self-supporting rather than dependents.

There is a third matter equally important, namely, to get debts scaled down, taxes paid, and thus a millstone around the neck of the farmer removed.

Now, may anyone think of something, more worthwhile or sanely valuable than such work? And yet the Resettlement Division is in danger of being seriously handicapped by having part of its funds taken away to be used for other purposes such as boondoggling projects in congressmen's districts where there are more votes than in the agricultural area.

Farmers are in the same position they have always been, namely, scattered over a vast expanse of territory and thus prevented from being able to make mass protests and mass demands. When funds are to be divided, they go to those who howl the loudest and who howl together. Congressmen yield to the most vocal pressure, and always go the farmer's share of the money.

We see in rural rehabilitation perhaps the only means of constructive and lasting help to thousands of farmers, victims alike of drouth and depression. Our legislative committee is taking this matter up at Washington and pressing for continuance of the allocation of funds to Tugwell's division, namely, six hundred millions of dollars. Our farmers need those funds for feed, seed, machinery, livestock, poultry—in short, the things necessory to get going again.

There should go to Washington, resolutions, letters and demands that Resettlement and Rehabilitation be given its allotment of relief funds and that its work be vigorously carried on.

For the remainder read Ward's story below:

Resettlement and Rehabilitation
By C. A. Ward

Nearly 50,000 farm families in North Dakota and South Dakota are on their way back to independence and self-support through the Resettlement Administration's rehabilitation program—a partnership affair between the farmer and the government.

Into the partnership, the farmer puts a lot of hard work and determination to make good; while the government invests money (rehabilitation loans) and sound advice from

CAL A. WARD

men and women throughly trained in farm and home management.

These partnerships are succeeding just because these families are so terribly eager to win out. They want advice and are glad to follow it.

Standard dehabilitation loans are based on written plans for farm and home management and careful budgets prepared jointly by the farmer and his wife and Resettlement employees, with aid from agricultural colleges, the extension service, and county advisory committees of men and women serving without pay. The loans are to be repaid with interest in from two to five years.

The Wasted Area

About 1,895,000 acres in the Dakotas are on the way back, too. The government is trying to check the frightful waste of soil and fertility, and to put low-yield crop land back into its best uses.

In many cases this means its native uses before men tried to grow wheat on land meant only for pasture and before they stripped away grass and trees and destroyed most of our wild game.

Such lands will be made into pastures, parks, game preserves, or used for similar purposes. Lands already in pasture will be protected from overgrazing families who take advantage of this opportunity to sell their lands (it's all voluntary) will have our assistance in getting set-up in better locations as close as possible to their present homes.

Other low income farm families who just can't make a go of it where they are because of poor land will have the same opportunity for government aid in getting set-up in better locations as near as possible to their present homes, if they show ability to become self-supporting and repay the loans.

In virtually every county we have splendid groups of men and women who are sacrificing time and energy to persuade farm debtors and creditors to get together where they can look at their mutual problems and settle them out of court like good friends and neighbors.

Scaling Down Debts

In the six months that Resettlement has had the job of aiding these farm debt adjustment committees they have succeeded in arranging 997 friendly settlements in the Dakotas. Creditors in these cases voluntarily cut the amounts due from $3,741,981.39 to $2,155,573.53. This is particularly remarkable because the committees have no legal power, no money to loan, and are just as eager to make sure the farmer pays every cent he can as they are to avoid foreclosures. The $179,402.48 in back taxes paid to state and local treasureries as a direct result of these agreements should be a real help in easing tax burdens and untangling public finances in some localities.

Not long ago Resettlement approved on initial loan of $82,000 for a Farmers Union cooperative poultry and turkey plant at Williston, N. D. Rehabilitation families in 17 Monta-

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WHAT ONE MAN DID

(From Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul Minnesota)

John Frost, vicepresident of the Kansas Farmers Union, recenty conducted a series of five local meetings in a Kansas county. After each meeting he and an officer of the local spent the following day visiting in the vicinity and soliciting new members. The work was followed up by other local members.

This was the result—Frost personally took 48 applications for membership in the week and others enough more so that in one week 80 new members were added to the Union membership rolls of that county.

Now, Montana, North Dakota Minnesota and Wisconsin, can you beat that record? we are urging Montana to put on a statewide membership drive well organized in advance, and a goal set of 10,000 paid up members. Why not pick a month for this drive and every local in the state enlist for service, and with carefully made plans. Is June a good month? Can it be done sooner? When those final wheat allotment checks are paid, every Montana farmer should be urged to lay aside the price of joining the Farmers Union and paying the 1936 dues.

Come on, Montana, let's go!

NAT'L. PRESIDENT IN A DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL FINANCING

Says That The Only Control of War Is To Take The Profit Away

DEFENDS DEFLATION

Questions The Popular Belief Of What Goes To Make Sound Banking. Is it Large Deposits?

The best and most effective way to prevent War and promote Peace is to take the profit out of war by providing first for the conscription of wealth in the event it is necessary to go to War. If we would do that it would not be necessary for producers to produce all of the new wealth to pay for the Cost of the War; while the War Profiteers clip coupons and receive tax-exemption and foreclose mortgages on the producers, who borrowed money, paying 8 and 10 percent interest to buy Liberty Bonds and were forced through the Deflation of the Federal Reserve Banks to sell these Liberty Bonds for 80 to 85 cents on the dollar, at a time when, according to the Wall Street Journal, the Federal Reserve System had a credit expansion power of twenty billions of dollars.

Deflation

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency showed that on June 30, 1920 we had a per capita circulation of money in the United States of $40.47 and on June 30, 1922, the per capita circulation had been reduced to $32.44.

The same report showed Federal Reserve Notes in Circulation on November 25, 1920 of $3,325,629,000 and on October 25, 1922 of $2,298,536,000 or a deflation in Federal Reserve Notes of more than $1,125,000,000. Surely no one would be so foolish as to claim this money was not needed. That was when this depression began. That was what President Harding called "Back to Normalcy." That was when the thousands of banks in the middle West closed and which finally culminated in Roosevelt's Bank Moratorium in 1933.

That was when they reduced the prices of our corn, hogs, cattle, grain and cotton so low that they made it impossible for us to meet our obligations.

That is what our so-called Sound Money Enthusiasts call "Sound banking." To them, evidently, sound banking must mean playing tight and loose with our Credit in order to enable the mortgagees to deprive us of our homes and property.

For many, many years the banks have made a practice of advertising their huge deposits as proof of the soundness of their institution. What would you think of the indvidual who boasted of the vast amount of debts he owed (because that is what the deposits in the banks are). They are the bank's debts and they are required by law to keep from 20 to 25 per cent in reserve to pay these deposits with. Would you say he was a sound credit risk? No, indeed, you would not, and yet, the large deposits in a bank are considered to be an indication of the soundness of that institution! There is only about enough money in circulation all told to pay 2 per cent interest on our total indebtedness and these debts are payable only in money.

New Paris Banker Asks, What Does Our President Mean?

Dan H. Fisher, a prominent and conservative Indiana Banker has written several letters to Congressmen and Senators and to the President of the United States urging passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill and an intelligent expansion of the currency.

He received a reply from Herbert E. Gaston, the assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which was published in the April 3rd issue of "The Farmers Exchange" of New Paris, Indiana. Following is the substance of his reply, I quote:

"Though recognizing the superficial attractiveness of raising funds through currency issues rather than interest-bearing obligations, the administration adopted the latter method of financing the deficit for several reasons.

"In the first place, there was no reason to believe that the depression was due to a lack of coin or paper currency in circulation. The amount of United States coin and currency outside of the Treasury and outside of the Federal Resereve Banks (as shown in the last column of Table 40, page 389, of the enclosed extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1935) increased during the depression, and there was no preceding decrease which could account for the occurence of the depression. During the depression, on the other hand, the quantity of bank deposits subject to check in all banks of the United States declined radically. The Government's borrowing method therefore, had the effect of increasing the kind of money in which the decline had taken place. The public, moreover, has clearly shown its preference for holding most of its money in the form of banks deposits. Efforts on the part of the Treasury or Federal Reserve Banks to force additional currency into circulation by making more of their payments in currency rather than with checks would only result in deposits of most, if not all, of the additional currency in banks and Federal Reserve banks or in the Treasury.

"In the second place, the sale of interest-bearing securities to banks and others does not add to the excess reserves of our banking system, whereas the issue of paper currency and its deposit in banks would add directly to such reserves. By reason of large gold imports, the return of currency from hoarding, and the purchase of Government securities by the twelve Federal Reserve banks, among other factors, the bank reserves of the country have been greatly in excess of the minimum legal requirements for several years. These legal requirements for member banks of the Federal Reserve System average, roughly, ten per cent of their demand deposit liabilities. Any additional reserves, therefore, would provide a basis for a potential expansion of bank credit would have been seriously jeopardized.

"Finally, the borrowing method of financing the deficit imposes desirable restraints upon the Government. These restraints are: (1) the necessity of paying interest on the borrowing; 2) the necessity of retiring or refunding the borrowings on specified maturity dates;; and (3) the necessity of persuading, rather than compelling the public to buy its obligations. The absence of these restraints in the case of paper money issues has often operated in the past to permit undisciplined increases in governmental expenditures and in the quantity of money. When the quantity of money is increased without limit, its value depreciates and prices rise to undesirable levels. The injury to the people and to the country's economic structure that results from such depreciation of the currency is too great to risk, in the opinion of this administration, in order merely to save the interest on borrowings."

Well, well, ain't that something? "No reason to believe that the depression was due to lack of money." No, no, just an over-production of debts, and the remedy for that condition is to just let the creditors take over the property. Mr. Gaston speaks of the depression as if it was all over with. I wonder how many people really believe that??

I am reminded of the story of the Irishman who got killed falling out of the fifth story window of a building. It wasn't the fall that hurt him. It was the stopping so suddenly, you know.

And so with the banking situation, it wasn't the credit situation that brought about the depression. It was the calling of loans for payment, of course. "The amount of coin and currency outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks increased during the depression and no preceding decrease which could account for the occurence of the depression." Sure, people with money in the banks would draw it out and the banks would curtail their loans, which constitutes ordinarily 90 per cent of our medium of exchange and seinvest in Government bonds, guaranteed interest-bearing and tax exempt.

"During the depression" he says, "the quantity of bank deposits subject to check in all banks declined." Surely it would "And the Government's borrowing method, therefore hand the effect of increasing the kind of money in which the decline had taken place." Ah! yes, currency is dangerous; but interest-bearing bonds are perfectly safe! A peculiar remedy indeed. Like giving a person the small pox as a cure for the itch!

But, listen to this: "In the second place, the sale of interest-bearing securities to banks does not add to the excess reserves of our banking system, whereas, the issuance of paper currency and its deposit in the banks would add directly to such resereves." No, indeed. it does not

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Interest Shown In New F. U. Business

We are more than pleased with the interest our membership has developed in our line of serums and vaccines.

We shall be very glad indeed to have all of our farmers know we can furnish a full line of biologics to supply every need of our farmer stockmen, with anything they may need for their horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry and that ours is as good as can be secured from anywhere.

In this connection, let us remind you of the free expert advice from an outstanding veterinary authority on any condition you might have in your herd or any animal or animals you may have if you will just write us giving us the animal's symptoms or describing the condition.

In this way we can develop an open forum in our paper, since many other farmers might have the same conditions and troubles you have and profit by your having written us and need the same advice you do.

In the event you have lost any calves from Bangs disease, you should at once vaccinate your cow herd and immunize them against this disease for the rest of their lives. Our vaccines are guaranteed to be 95 per cent perfect.

Spring calves should be vaccinated against blackleg and immunized for life and the pigs immunized against hog cholera and swine plague.

Consult the schedule as published in this paper. It's for your benefit.

Send us your order for anything you need. We are looking for it.

—Kansas Farmers Union.

HEAVY NITROGEN LOSSES SHOWN BY FARM STATISTICS

Northeast Kansas Corn Land Has Decreased 9 Bushels In Productiveness

SERIOUS PROBLEM

Harvested Crops Remove Nitrogen Faster Than Natural Elements Can Restore Is Cause

Those people who delight in references to the "good old days" can find plenty of support for their statements in Kansas farm statistics. They can, for example, prove that in spite of improved crop varieties and tillage practices northeastern Kansas corn land that used to produce 37 bushes an acre now yields only a little more than 28.

The reason, of course, is that the soil is now lacking in something that it used to contain—and that "something" is nitrogen. And therein lies the connection between a bacterium too small to be seen with the naked eye and the government's new farm program.

Harvested crops remove nitrogen from the soil faster than natural agencies replenish the supply. Department of Agriculture workers calculate that the net annual loss amounts to about 3,300,000 tons for the United States. Average productivity of our farm land will continue to decline until we achieve a balance between land uses which take nitrogen out of the soil, and those which restore it—in other words, until we eliminate this annual nitrogen loss.

The two principal agencies which restore nitrogen to the soil are the manure of domestic animals and legumes. For much of Kansas, legumes offer the most practical means for achieving the needed balance between soil depletion and soil building. Such crops as alfalfa, the clovers, lespedeza, soybeans, and peas of various types enrich the soil because of some sort of cooperative relationship with bacteria which live on their roots. That is why farm leaders have for years been urging the growing of legumes in rotation with grain crops.

The new soil conservation program goes a step farther by providing the financial assistance necessary to enable many farmers to adopt such rotations. The immediate result, of course, will be reduction in acreage of cash grain crops and an increase in hay and pasture acreage. The long-time result will be stabilization of agriculture through halting the downward trend of yields and lowering production costs.

An equally important result, and one of more direct interest to the average farmer, will be the balancing of enterprises on each farming unit. The farmer who has outlined the changes necessary to operate his farm most effectively and most efficiently probably will find that they fit surprisingly well into the specifications of this new undertaking.

WOMEN ALSO TO HAVE PROGRAM AT ANNUAL ROUND-UP AT FORT HAYS EXPERIMENT STATION

The completed program for the annual Round-Up at the Fort Hays Experiment Station on Saturday, April 25th, provides for a program for women. In addition to the meat cutting demonstration by Prof. David L. Mackintosh at 11 A. M., Superintendent L. C. Aicher has arranged through Miss Ellen Batchelor, Acting State Home Demonstration Leader of the Extension Division of Kansas State College, for an afternoon program consisting of lantern slide lectures and demonstrations.

Madame Carrie Hall, an authority on the origin of quilt block patterns, will talk on "The Romance of the Patchwork Quilt in America." Madame Hall has made over 850 patterns. She is a very fine needlewoman and gives an interesting talk on quilts and quilting, including much colonial history during the time when quilting was of necessity a home industry. Many of her quilt designs register American history from Colonial times to the present. Her quilt blocks are exquisite in color harmony and execution, and her discussion and demonstration should interest most women.

At 4 P. M. following the Round-Up program, Superintendent L. C. Aicher will put on a demonstration of the new basin lister, a machine devised by the Experiment Station to make dams in lister furrows. Demonstrations in several counties in western Kansas already prove keen interest in this new piece of farm equipment.

SHEEP GET BIGHEAD FROM EATING POISONOUS PLANTS

Coal oil brush and spineless horsebrush plants appear harmless, but scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture find they cause the western sheep disease, "bighead," which brings heavy losses each spring as flocks are driven from winter range to the lambing grounds. Sheep will not eat these plants except when feed is scarce, which often happens on the trail.

Investigators of the Bureau of Animal Industry learned that outbreaks of "bighead" are common where these plants grow and that the plants are most poisonous in the spring about the time sheep are on trail.

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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.

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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936

EDITORIAL

As I must have the editorial work done by 10 o'clock Saturday I am combining my editorial with the travelogue. I received an urgent telegram calling me to Washington, D. C. to testify before the Senate Committee on Agriculture in favor of the Commodity Exchange Control Bill. Today, Saturday, I have a meeting scheduled for Webber, Kansas and as I have to be in Washington by Tuesday morning I have to do all my home work before the bus leaves.

I am sure that all our people realize the importance to us farmers of the passage of the Commodity Exchange Control Bill. Already the plans of the professional speculator seem to be all laid to push down the wheat market if we get some timely rains so as to have chance even of a moderate surplus over domestic requirements. If you watch the action of the option market you can see that after even a small rain in the wheat district, new crop options are forced down. I feel sure that unless this bill is passed we shall again see low grain prices as soon as the fear of government price control or an actual shortage in the grains is past. The gamblers in our commodities are banking on the fear of both parties; that by passing a real control act, one that will be effective, they might lose the support of the gambling element and of the financial interests with which the large grain gamblers are connected. It would help a lot if our farmers both singly and as Union locals would send letters to all our senators and to the prominent members of the Senate from other states urging the immediate passage of this bill. Several thousand letters sent direct by our folks would surely do wonders.

Monday, April 13, Mr. Doubrava, president of the board of the Black Wolf Farmers Union Cooperative Mercantile Ass'n, called up to see if I could speak to a special meeting of their shareholders Tuesday evening. I agreed to go if he would promise to take me there and back the same night. The meeting was well attended, there being about 60 present. I spoke for about an hour and then the meeting proceeded to the amendment of their by-laws, for which purpose it had been called. All the amendments proposed were adopted. At the close of the meeting Pres. Doubrava asked a rising vote of appreciation for my talk. After the vote I told the meeting that the best way to show their appreciation was to see every farmer in the trade territory of Black Wolf and get them to join the Farmers Union or if they are already members, to pay up their current dues I shall hold Pres. Doubrava and the other officials to their promise and am expecting a large increase in membership as a result of the meeting.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

April 18, 1936

Senator Carter Glass said that he was opposed to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox but since the great leader of the Confederate forces had done so, he favored spending 100 thousand dollars for the development and improvement of the place as a historical monument.

Not one Republican has sat in the Speaker's chair since March 4, 1931. The majority never calls a member from the other side to preside, which is unlike the practice in the Kansas legislature.

The same trowel was used last Thursday in the laying of the corner stone of the new Interior Building that President Washington used in 1793 in laying the corner stone of the Capitol. It is made of silver and very small.

For the first time we have appropriated money for rural roads, 25-million for a starter. This is one of the most justifiable camel nosings that can be recalled.

Jefferson in writing his own epitaph shows what he valued most in his life. "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia." No reference to office holding—not even the Presidency.

For the 'teenth time yesterday, the friends of the Frazier-Lemke bill were all set to put the last three necessary names to the petition when all at once two came off.

There are 102 Republican Congressmen and they are nearly all out for reelection. Only one of the whole group is being opposed in the Primary by a right-winger. All the others who have opposition are finding it on the left flank.

When strolling through Statutary Hall with William Allen White, he pointed to the one of Allen which represents the State of Ohio. and said, "He is my namesake."

THE FARMERS WIFE

Up in the morning at four o'clock
An hour ahead of the Plymouth Rock;
Breakfast to get, the eggs to turn,
A farmers wife her salt does earn.
Dishes to wash, the bread to set,
The beds to make, rock the bassinet;
The floors to sweep and then to mop,
Keeps her going without a stop;
Lunch to pack for kiddies three,
Who skip away in childish glee;
The baby to bathe, bread to knead,
The carrots to hoe, the onions to weed
Butter to churn, a pie to bake;
Hush!. There! the baby's awake!
Dinner to get for hungry men
Whose appetites thrive on oxygen;
Spuds to peel, meat to fry,
Gracious, how that boy does cry!
Oh, well! Between the dawn and setting sun,
There should be time to get all done.
The same old round, same work to do,
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, too,
It's a great old life, if one's got grit,
For oftentimes you'll want to quit.

Farmers are the only ones who will ever build up the Farmers Union. If you lag behind, you hurt your own cause.

Neighborhood Notes

STAFFORD COUNTY HAS GOOD PLAN

About 20 members of the Stafford County Farmers Union signified their willingness Tuesday night to spend a day working with the county organizer, Blaine O'Connor, in an effort to obtain additional members in new territory.

Accordingly, plans were made to visit farmers living in the area northeast of Stafford, lying just south of the Rattlesnake creek, and later on, it is expected that visits will be paid in other parts of the county, where members of the union are not so numerous.

At Tuesday night's meeting, held with Liberty local as host, County President Ray Harter appointed Blaine O'Connor, R. W. Goodman, and Ray Henry as members of a committee to seek out a nominee for the state senatorship from this district, with the idea of choosing a man who would endorse those things beneficial to the farm group.

Reports at Tuesday night's meeting showed that all locals are carrying out their scheduled meetings, with the exception that Livingston was unable to meet at its regular time.

Edward Slade, county secretary, in explaining the matter of taking over the Stafford Home Lumber Co. as a co-operative material yard said, "We have decided that unless we can go ahead and take this thing over, paying cash, and keeping out of debt, we'll not do it." He went ahead to explain that present indications are that the yard will become a co-operative within a short time, however.

R. W. Goodman and H. H. McCandless gave brief explanatons of the current farm program.

County Lecturer Blaine O'Connor, in emphasizing the need for increased membership, said, "I think we ought to keep on working just a little every day, and I think we ought to keep right on talking Farmers Union." He explained how increased strength can only follow increased membership, and expressed a willingness to carry on whatever type of campaign is necessary to enlarge the membership.

Lamoreaux local presented the program of entertainment for the evening, including a duet by Dwight Tayor and Byron Slade, a one-act play, and a reading by Geraldine Meireis. Members of the play cast were Orval Hartsell, Mrs. Will Meireis, Miss Laveta Hartsell, Arnold Flandermeyer, Wayne Meireis, and Johnnie Snyder.

Refreshments of doughnuts and coffee were served.

Next county meeting is to be held with Lamoreaux local, and cake and coffee will be served. Members are to bring the cake; Lamoreaux local will provide the coffee. This meeting will be held at the regular time, Tuesday, May 5.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tankage and Meat Scraps.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Clay County

Whereas God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove our brother Leonard Alquist, for many years an esteemed member of this Local, and the father of our brothers Everett and Emery Alquist. Therefore be it resolved by the members of Hayes Local No. 1130 that we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the K. U. F., and a copy to be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Wm. Goechler,
Mrs. Wm. Van Move,
Miss Lou Pratt.
Committee.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
(Thomas County)

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst the daughter of our brother, Frank N. Moos of Local No. 533.

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of Enterprise Local No. 533 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the bereaved family, and one spread on the minutes.

J .P. Moos, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Ellsworth County

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove by death, our brother, Uncle Dornblaser, the last surviving member of the original ten farmers who organized the first local Farmers Union in Raines County, Texas.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of Walnut Grove Local, 973 express our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of the local.—Elmer Stroede, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Gove County

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst the wife of our faithful brothher, Emil Enstrom, of Quinter Local, No. 1095.

Therefore be it resolved that we members of said local extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it also resolved that a copy of these resoutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the bereaved family, also spread on the minutes.

Norman Flora
E. L. Phelps.

GOOD PROGRAM AT CENTER HILL LOCAL

Secretary of Farmers Union,
Dear Secretary:

The Center Hill Local 1147 held their meeting at the schoolhouse Tuesday evening, April 7.

The following program was given: Solo—Little Orphan Annie.... Arlene Anderson
Recitation.... Leonard Anderson
Recitation—Faces ..Arlene Anderson
One act play entitled "Corn Fed Babies". Characters: Wilma Baker, a young wife—Alta Richter; Lula, the baker's maid—Verneal Anderson; Leslie Baker, Wilma's husband employed by Bernard & Co.—Wilbert Toburen; John Bernard, head of Bernard & So.—Franklin Bulk; Alice Wainer, Wilma's mother—Annetta Potts.

The play was sponsored by Mrs. Elmer Pritz, assisted by Anna Mae Toburen.

The program committee plans to have Mr. Coover, principal of Randolph rural high school with us at our May meeting.

The business meeting was then called to order by President Harry Toburen. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary E. G. Kaump, which were approved.

A letter from Geo. Landon's secretary, was also read by local secretary.

Gust Larson, county secretary, gave a report of the last quarterly meeting. Mrs. Dobson, assisted by some of the local men, discussed the new farm bill that is being brought up.

The meeting was then adjourned until our next meeting time, May 5.

The ladies served a delicious lunch consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee.

Verneal Anderson,
Reporter.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Feed Ingredients.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNION PRESIDENT WRITES

Mr. John Vesecky,
President, Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Brother Vesecky:

Have never had the privilege of meeting you, however, permit me to assure you of our appreciation of the stand you are taking in behalf of the Farmers Union cooperatives. It seems that Kansas and South Dakota have a great deal in common and it is a source of satisfaction to see the two states traveling down the road together in the cooperative program.

Mr. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, some time ago carried an editorial designating the CCA as "Cuckoo Cooperators." He compared the CCA to the cuckoo bird that lays its eggs in other nests for other birds to hatch. It seems a very fitting designation of an outfit whose program seems to be to simply appropriate what others have built.

It is my opinion that the CCA has not helped you build Farmers Union in Kansas. Am I right? My observation of them here was anything but favorable. It seemed to me they were here to exploit our membership and to ultimately eliminate our own Farmers Union wholesale institution.

Best wishes for continued success in the good work you are doing, I am

Fraternally yours,
Emil Loriks, State President,
South Dakota Farmers Union.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For KFU and Union Standard Egg Mash.

REPUBLIC COUNTY WANTS INFORMATION

Whereas the enemies of the Triple A had Hon. H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture publish a list of the farmers who received $10,000 or more as adjustment payment in the past three years,

Resolved that we the Republic County Farmers Union ask Secretary Wallace to also publish a list of the individuals and corporations who have drawn $100,000 or more in the form of protective tariff or subsidies annually in the past one hundred years.

The above is a resolution adopted by the County Union in its regular meeting. Please publish the same in our paper.

Charles Hanzlick, Co. Secy.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

LETTER FROM J. E. SHIPPS

Dear Cooperators:

The past week was somewhat filled with meetings over our County.

Monday night at Wayne, Kansas, Wednesday night at Island Local, Thursday night in court house at Belleville.

Friday night we had our quarterly county meeting with our good Farmers Union folks of Agenda. A mighty nice program which was enjoyed by all, plenty of good eats, but between above acts, Truman Lewis made a nice short talk in behalf of Cooperation and Organization. He was followed by the speaker of the evening, our State President, John Vesecky, who gave us a splendid address on our own good Farmers Union and its relationship to agriculture.

Again on Saturday night President Vesecky made a fine appeal to the good farmers around Cuba, Kansas, to organize and help win the many battles confronting the farmers, in fact our nation which depends on agriculture for its well being.

I just want to say Mr. Vesecky made a multitude of friends in Republic county, and will assure him his trip to our county will bear fruit. We had approximately 125 at Agenda meeting and about thirty at the Cuba meeting. Agenda has a fine local and business association now, owning their elevator. I predict in the very near future Cuba will boast a good local and an elevator.

Maybe you don't thnik I am proud of our Republic County Farmers Union Locals. Island and Highland were both well represented as well as Wayne.

No, we are not going to the dogs. We are going to build a bigger and better Union.

All over the state let us help our president to realize his ambitions, to double the membership in 1936. He deserves our cooperation, and has a tremendous job. As president, editor, organizer, and whatnot, We are going to have him again and I know his next appearance here will mean even a much larger audience to speak to. Let's go and grow.

Cooperatively,
J. E. SHIPPS.

Make 1936 the best year in Farmers Union history—in your Local.

ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM SHOEMAKER

I read with interest each week the reports from different parts of the State from Mr. Frost and our President, Mr. Vesecky's Travelogue, I have worked the past week in the territories of Tasco in Sheridan County also Hoxie, and Lenora, Clayton, Reager, and Oronoque in Norton County. Have visited some of the real Loyal Farmers Union men of these places who will help get a bunch out for an organization meeting in the two coming weeks. The several old locals in the Lenora vicinity will centralize and endeavor to organize one large local at Lenora, with the cooperation of the Lenora Mercantile Association Board of Directors.

Mr. L. E. Greenwood of near Oronoque is very anxious to help to revive his local at Mount Pleasant School house and also the Norton County Unit He has agreed to make the arrangements for and advertise a meeting Wednesday evening, April 22nd.

Mr. Harvey Mizzell and Mr. Morris Kirk of Clayton, and the Bishop Brothers and Mr. Guy Hicks of Reager are all in hopes of a good local and willing to work as usual.

It seems with a few good influential workers like the ones mentioned in each community we will be able to increase our membership very much and also increase the attentions to Agriculture and accomplish at least some of our proposed intentions for our general benefits.

We are proud of the stand our Kansas congressmen have taken in supporting the petition to give our Bills a hearing, but would like for some of the others who have not got their names on it to tell us why it is necessary to use any pressure to cause them to place their names on or take them from this petition, are we asking any more than industry have always been allowed? If they do not know what they should do then I suppose they should let some one tell them but they were no doubt sent to Washington by people that thought they would know what to do.

It is a shame that we have to admit that we are only 10 per cent organized in our Kansas Farmers Union. Is it the fault of our Union or the fault of ours? Let's see, a 10 per cent organization means that one farmer is paying his dues and also paying for nine of his neighbors considering the benefits we are getting, the one that paid his dues got his wheat benefit check and the crop insurance, so did his nine neighbors that did not pay. He has carried the fight forward for the cost of production bill but the nine have refused to help him finish it. He has secured the exemption on gasoline for tractor use, and the other nine also got it; he got his and his nine neighbors automobile license at a one-half saving, and many other benefits that could be illustrated. Now what are you other nine going to do about it?

Are you going to help us to get our Farm Moragages refinanced at 1½ per cent interest or would you rather save your Farmer Union dues and pay 6 per cent interest and compel us to pay it? Will you help us get the cost of production for our products or would it be better to save these dues and continue to produce and sell at any price they see fit to put on our commodities? Will you help us retain our "Exemption clause" in the gasoline tax law, or save your dues and strike out this clause?

Now, let's think this over a little and the next order of exempt gas we order let's use the savings to pay our dues, then next January when we buy our 1937 Automobile license, pay our full year's dues and stick the balance of that saving in our pockets. Would this not be a good program for us all to adopt?

Yours very truly,
Ira L. Shoemaker.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Prime Corrugated Sheets.

STAYS WITH THE UNION

Dear Sir:

I have neglected to pay for my paper. But I was in the flood last year and did not make any more than enough to live on.

I think the Farmers Union is a fine organization and wish every farmer belonged but they listen too much to the town fellow. When a farmer loses in a cooperative organization, he is ready to quit but he goes ahead from year to year planting his crop whether he raises anything or not.

I do not know if you knew G. W. Hardtarfer or not. We used to entertain a lot of the F. U. speakers but the only ones of them that are left are Wm. Swanson and O. M. Lippert. We have belonged to the Union and think just as much of the organization as I ever did. Here is hoping you success.

Yours,
Orpha Hardtarfer.

P. S.: Mr. G. W., my husband, worked hard for the F. U. when he lived but he died for years ago.—Orpha H.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tank Heaters and Stock Tanks.

LET FARMERS CONTROL OWN BUSINESS

Mr. John Vesecky:

Dear Sir:

You will probably be surprised to get a letter from some one you have never met, but since reading your article in the Kansas Union Farmer of April 9th. I want to congratulate you and the Board of the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. for the stand you have taken in regord to the Jobbing Assn. reentering into the oil business.

It is amusing to notice how some clever propaganda, delivered by some smooth tongued orator, can cause otherwise intelligent and loyal Farmers Union members to sign on the dotted line of these ready made resolutions that are being circulated so freely among our members the last few weeks.

I can not understand why it was such a crime for the Board of Managers of the Jobbing Assn. to vote to use the company's funds for a legitimate business that will be of benefit to probably a majority of its members. But I suppose if the same board had voted to surrender the Jobbing Assn. with all its funds and assets to the C. C. A. that would have been good business.

Well I may be old fashioned, but I believe that the farmers had better control their own business just as long as they can.

Just why is there such a fuss raised about this oil business? Suppose the Farmers Union members that have a filling station located in their town, and some one else decides to erect another station in the same town, and the Farmers Union members would raise a rumpus and hold protest meetings all over the country. Don't you think that would be considered rather childish?

It is an established fact in any business, that the firm giving the best service is going to get the most business. There never has been anything gained by condemning your competitor and shouting "thief, thief." But rather it appears as someone has an ax to grind and is getting worried lest he won't be able to find anyone to turn the grindstone.

Yours truly,
Emil Sameulson, Mgr.,
Randolph F. U Co-Op. Assn.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, business relations have been broken between The Farmers Union Jobbing Association and The Consumers Co-op Association, considering the handling of petroleum products by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in competition with the Consumers Co-op Association, and,

Whereas, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association declares that the Consumers Co-op Association has broken their part of an agreement and the contract pertaining to the payment of brokerage on goods sold to Farmers Union business associations, which they agreed to pay the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for services rendered by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in the establishment and placing the C. C. A. goods on the market through the different Farmers Union established business organizations, and Whereas, that charge has not been even denied so far as our information has been and the most of it has been gathered from The Kansas Union Farmer the past two issues, and,

Whereas, The Kansas Farmers Union did not build up an organization to be dictated to by some other organization which does not live up to the conditions and stipulations of contracts, that is the expressed purpost of contracts, to be adhered to, not to be broken by not paying what is due either party of contracts.

Therefor, Be It Resolved, that The Farmers Union Wheat Growers Co-op Association of Cicero, Kansas, go on record sustaining the actin taken by the management of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, for the following reasons, viz, because the management of the Farmers Union JoJbbing Association has proven themselves to be fair and very reasonable for a long period of years, and these years have been years of service to Farmers and Farm Organizations such as ours.

We stockholders of the Farmers Union Wheat Growers Co-op Association, of Cicreo, Kansass, have owned stock in the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for several years and have become believers in the faith and integrity of ourselves and our worthwhile servants, the present and past management as well. We hold the management second to none, when it comes to being fair.

When the Union Oil Co., made connections through the Farmers Union Jobbing association, we, the writers, had to, or at east we did sever connections with nice people to do business with and stocked some of the Union Oil Co's goods and still have some on hand. But we do not like the line of action taken by the C. C. A. and several local business associations. It just does not look fair and it just does not make sense to have the Jobbing Associatin to grant privileges to the C. C. A. and they not pay what they agreed to do. Now the Farmers Union Jobbing Association does not ask any odds from those that do not care to patronize them. They are only offering their continued worthwhile service to those that do not like the action taken by Contract Breakers.

We feel that the early success that the C. C. A. had was largely due to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and should be paid for as agreed. We Farmers Union people remember well what it takes to get the ideas schooled in the country, and we feel that we had a little part in that Program.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that we go on record opposing the action taken by the C. C. A.. We condemn the practice of violating contracts, and we Furthermore condemn the tactics of entering wedge shaped influences in Co-operative groups, who are working to build up co-operative work.

We ask that these resolutions be published in the Kansas Farmers Union Paper.

John D. McCormick, Pres.
G. A. Teague, Sec'y.

MIAMI COUNTY MEETINGS

Beginning Wednesday, April 22, Vice-President John Frost will be in Miami county for the balance of that week, addressing meetings.

Mr. Harvey H. Verdier, manager of the Osawatomie business association is arranging these meetings for Mr. Frost. We do not have the schedule as to where the meeting will be each night, but your local paper is carrying the notice.

Everybody welcime at these meetings.

COMMENTS OF MITCHELL COUNTY MEMBER

Kansas Union Farmer,

I have been a member of the Farmers Union since 1913 when I started to farm for myself and have been one of the Directors of the Mitchell County Farmers Union business association for a number of years. It seems a few men seem to think they are the main cheese when it comes to running some of the Farmers Union business Associations.

The membership at the annual meetings has always endorsed the C. C. A. as one of their business associations even last fall. Why don't the Jobbing Association sever its connection with Farmers National? Oh that would be going backward took too much time to get the Coop's together. Well whats the difference in the other way around the C. C. A. is hooked up with different Coop's in a national organization of regionals.

We as the stockholders own the C. C. A. as well as the Jobbing Association so why furnish money both ways, Oh yes, I know some of the fellows wanting the Jobbing Association to go in the oil business say they are not going to solicit C. C. A. business and such remarks but seems like asking for their business must be soliciting.

The remarks that the C. C. A. is the bottom of all resolutions and so on sure don't hold good in Mitchell County as we passed a resolution opposing the Jobbing Association going in the oil business at our third quarterly meeting in September which was published in the Kansas Union Farmer and there were only home folks at this meeting still some one that had been out of the state for sometime got credit for it and he hadn't even known about the resolution.

What about the deal that was tried to be pulled at the annual meeting of the Jobbing Association. I think there ought to be a house cleaning once at least. As any one that thinks an Association owes him a job is to little to hold such a job in a coop.

As to the Jobbing Association getting so much business for the C. C. A. will say I helped to work up the membership in our county but the Jobbing Association didn't help, the C. C. A. (then the Union Oil Co.) sent men into the county to put the membership over.

We have nine directors in our county and if we were thinking of starting in a new field we sure wouldn't start if our board was nearly half opposed as the Jobbing Association board stood would either convince rest of board or give up the idea.

This letter isn't beink Okayed or anything else by CCA as I haven't even talked to any of the board of this county or any CCA men either but am answering some of the remarks in the last Union paper. I have talked to some of the men that are pushing the Jobbing Association oil business and am convinced more than ever it is the wrong move as there are so many other fields to work up and do the Farmers so much good, one for instance is the poultry and eggs.

Yours Truly,
Fred Boehner

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For all kinds of Wire and Steel Posts.

NEMAHA COUNTY MEETING

The Nemaha Co. Farmers Union will hold its quarterly meeting in Kelly on April 30. The business meeting will be held at 10 o'clock. There will be lunch at noon followed by a good program. Rev. Charles Richard, our candidate for state senator, will give an address.

F. B. Roots, President.

LADIES AUXILIARY OF KANSAS

Last week we had a notice of a new auxiliary being started up in Clay county. In this weeks neighborhood notes we find where the Ladies Auxiliary at Conway Springs had an interesting meeting.

The state officers are
Mrs. M. L. Beckman, of Clay Center
President
Mrs. John E. Orr of Conway Springs
Vice-President
Mrs. Everett Alquist of Clay Center
Secretary-Treasurer

The Auxiliary dues are 50c per years. 15c of this amount is to remain with the local people, to assist in carrying on the work, and 35c is to be sent to Mrs. Alquist, as state dues.

In some of our Farmers Union Locals, I believe the women are carrying on the active work but have not notified the state Auxiliary officers of what they are doing. Several of the Farmers Union states have had active auxiliaries for years. Kansas has had an organization, but the last few years it has not been so active and we have not heard as much of their work as we hope to in future. The women can do much in building up our Farmers Union membership, so lets watch them.

Don't delay. Talk the Farmers Union membership campaign over in your next meeting—or see that a meeting is called for that purpose.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juvenile's from 16 to 6

COMMENTS
By Aunt Patience

We are asking every local, county and district Junior Leader to meet in the state office in the City of Salina on Saturday May 2. Should the local not yet have elected a Junior Leader, we will be glad to have some representative meet with the group and take part in the discussions.

We want to coordinate the work, that we may work closer together than we have in the past. There are so many problems to discuss, and already I have quite a list. Now, if you have any questions or suggestions, be sure to mail them in to me, that I may have them before May 2. I feel sure problems have come up at different times, and this is to be your opportunity to have them discussed.

Of course you want to help your parents clean up the yards and carry away and burn the rubbish that has accumulated since last fall. Dont stop there. Look around and see if there isn't something you can go ahead and do as a happy surprise. Mother needs help around the house, with the spring house cleaning, and Father has plenty of odd jobs, spading the garden, repairing fences, etc. This is a good time to start to learn a part of the farm business. Surprise the folks by the thoroughness with which you can do these different jobs.

How many of you have your own separate xegetable gardens and flower gardens? Try it out, and you will so enjoy having your own little gardens. Maybe your vegetables will be ready to eat before the ones in Dad's garden. Plant seed from the same package as his, and see what they do. The same way with fliwers. It might be they would grow larger and faster.

I want to give you a few lines of poetry by Kate L. Brown, entitled "A Little Plant'—

In the heart of a seed, buried deep, so deep!
A dear little plant lay fast asleep.
"Wake," said the sunshine, "and creep to the light."
"Wake", said the voice of the raindrops bright.
The little plant heard, and it rose to see
What the wonderful outside world might be.

Last week we gave you some questions about the part our navy can and does take in Peace or war. This week, I want to discuss the other portion of our study topic 'patriotism.' I believe, several weeks ago I gave you several suggestions about this subject, but now I offer a few additions.

1. Is a hero a patriot?
2. Does a patriot always further patriotism?
3. Name several outstanding patriots? Several furthering patriotism.
44. What are the characteristics of patriotism?
5. Are these measured by achievement?
6. How can one further Patriotism?

Let's check over your reply to question number 3, and see if practically each name offered has not had some part in furthering or developing war. There are other ways to show our patriotism, and many, many of our citizens have. But their names have not been heralded as our war participants.

This week we are running the four minute speech outline of the National Study topic, "Social Security." This should be especially interesting to every Kansan at this time, for our legislators are making a special study of the question, to know just what Kansas laws will permit us to do. There is a vast amount of reference material to be had on this subject, right now.

I sincerely hope the Juniors are preparing these speeches, and that we can have a contest at our state convention next fall, and each local will have several contestants on the different subjects. Then there will be the national convention soon after the state convention, and we want several of the Kansas Juniors to take part there.

Only by working together can we hope to accomplish our ambitions, so let us all pull together..

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

8737. Adorable Princess Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires (for dress) 2 1-8 yards, (for panties) 7-8 yard plus 1-2 yard contrasting of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

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Salina, Kansas

CALL FOR JUNIOR LEADER MEETING

All District, County and Local Junior leaders and all others interested in Junior work are invited to attend a Junior work conference to be held in Salina, Kansas, Saturday, May 2. at 10 o'clock, State F. U. office All those planning to attend please notify the state office so that we may have ample accommodations for all. Those having suggestions for discussion subjects and order of business, please forward same to the head office as soon as possible so that we can get the program in the April 30 issue of the Union Farmer.

MESSAGE TO JUNIOR RESERVES

First District Junior Reserves:

It's planting time. Remember our project for April is for the girls, everlasting flowers and for the boys pop-corn.

These were selected because we wanted the Reserves to grow something they could exhibit at the Junior Jamboree and at the state convention later on (and too, we thought some buttered pop-corn or some popcorn balls would go fine at our meetings next winter!)

We are being asked about the flowers—look in your seed catolag for Acrochinum, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum, Lunaria, Rhodanthe or Statice—these are all everlasting, and if picked when the buds are nearly half open, and hung in a cool, dark place to dry will be beautiful all winter. Several of the seed catalogs furnish them in collections.. If I could plant only one variety, I think I should choose Helichrysums.

As for the pop-corn, I think I may say a prize will be given for best exhibits of both white and yellow.

We hope to be able to announce plans for the district Jamboree very soon. School will soon be out so we will have more time to work on our projects and on Junior Reserve work in general.

Leona Dobson, District Secy.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

Social Security—What Does it Mean?

I. Social security is generally understood to mean the assurance of a source of income that will enable the individual to live decently and comfortably and provide him with a living when he can no longer work.

II. Present conditions reveal an appauling social situation:
1) One-sixth of entire population of U. S. on relief.
2) One-fifth of all formerly employed workers out of a job.
3) A third of all our aged are dependent.
4) Two-fifths of those on relief are children.
5) Nearly half of all Americans do not get proper medical care.
6) Millions live in homes little better than hovels.
7) Even in 1929, the annual earnings of 18 million workers was under $1,000 each.
(Relief Administrator Hopkins—January 3, 1935.)

III. Obvious to any of us that inability to work does not arrive at age 60-65, but awaits youth and dogs the footsteps of middleaged supporters of families.
1) Causes of situation:
a) Technological unemployment due to use of machines and power.
b) Unemployment caused by system of exploitation under which low wages to labor, high prices to consumer, and low prices to producers, and production for profit are all a part. No profits, no production, no employment; no production, no emplyment; no income, no purchases; no purchases, no profits, etc.
2) Wages paid the majority of workers either as salaries or in terms of prices paid for the products they produce are insufficient to cover living expenses let alone provide for savings against emergencies, illness and old age.

IV. Demand for government provision of social security insurance has grown out of the evident impossibility for the individual who most needs social insurance to finance it himself.
1) European countries have come to forms of social insurance, months and years prior to this time.
2) Present insurance under social security act of present administration provides $30 per month to aged.
3) Townsend Pension Plan has been most noted of all other proposals.

V. Points to consider when studying a social security plan:
1) Where will the funds be raised? Whence will the taxation come?
3) Who will be included?
4) How much must the individual put into it in proportion to the benefits he may expect to receive,
5) Does it adequately cover social emergencies (illness, unemployment, disability, etc.)?

VI. What points should be incorporated into workable plan?
Discussion and questions follow.

PATRIOTISM

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said—
"This is my own, my native land."
Whose heart has ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power or pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.
—Anon.

REFLECTIONS

When you pause before life's glass to reflect
And reflection clearly shows a defect
Do not straight the glass abuse,
Do not sulk and get 'the blues'
There's no surer way to lose, self-respect.
Just brace up and look again, head erect.
Strive to get on speaking terms with that defect.
Then blame self and put to route
Sulks and blues and foolish doubt.
Spare the glass and you'll win out—
thus reflect.—Carl Wiggins.

NAT'L PRESIDENT IN A DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL FINANCING

(continued from page 1)

add to reserves. It just adds to the huge government deficit that is being created so rapidly that we shiver for the fate of our posterity. No, it just adds to our national debt and hastens National bankruptcy. "Efforts on the part of the Treasury or Federal Reserve Banks to force additional currency into circulation by payments in currency would result in deposits of the additional currency in banks or Federal Reserve of the Treasury."

Well, well, the record shows there was $8.86 per capita less of actual money in circulation outside the Treasury one year after Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated, and there was nowhere near enough then.

So, after all, it seems to me, that the Administration's remedy for our dishonest Banking and Monetary System is about on a par with that of the little boy who conceived the idea that the way to help his hungry baby sister was to take its bottle of milk and feed it to the cat.

It's a peculiar way to drive the money changers out of the temple, isn't it, by simply promoting them to sing in the choir? This financial policy has reduced the value of our farm property in the United States during the period of 1930 to 1935 a little more than 31 per cent, according to the United States Census, making it impossible for one to refinance his loan because they tell you, you have no equity and of course that is duck soup for the mortgagees.

But, oh, just listen to this: "Finally the borrowing method of financing the deficit imposes desirable restraints upon the Government. These restraints are: (1) the necessity of paying interest on the borrowing. (2) the necessity of retiring the borrowing on specified maturity dates, and, (3) the necessity of persuading rather than compelling the public to buy its obligation. The absence of these restraints in the case of paper money issuance has often operated in the past to permit undisciplined increases in governmental expenditures in the quantity of money." Woudn't that make a horse laugh? These obligations when they are finally paid (if ever paid) will require at least twice as much taxes to pay principal and interest in addition to the tax-exemption that is created through the issuance of the bond. Yet, we must continue this borrowing method of financing the deficit in order to restrain the Government from spending too much money, and in order to persuade rather than compel the public to buy our government obligations!

Secretary Gaston fails to explain that the six billion dollars of bank deposits cancelled out of existence during the Moratorium, together with the tremendous losses in bank deposits previous to that time, has created a tremendous deficit in our medium of exchange and this deflation is still going on, notwithstanding the huge issues of interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds.

Certainly we are not asking for inflation, we are simply asking for an honest dollar that will honestly measure the value of our property and services in exchange, and restire the value of uor property that has been destroyed through this ruthless deflation.

Every issuance of tax-exempt, interest-bearing Bonds calls for payment, not only of the bond, but the interest thereon plus the tax-exemption for those best able to pay taxes, which must be eventually paid by those less able to pay. I cannot see any logic whatsoever in Mr. Gaston's argument for such a financial policy.

HENS ARE LAYING MORE

Egg production has increased. Output by farm flocks on April 1 was about 4 per cent greater than on April 1, 1935, and 2 per cent more than in 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production was smaller, however, than the five-year April 1 average of the years 1928-1932 by about 7 per cent.

In flocks kept by crop correspondents, more eggs were laid by 100 hens on April 1 this year then on that date in any previous year since 1929, or 54.7 eggs compared with 53.9 a year ago, and 51.1 in 1934. The gain this year between March 1 and April 1 was more than seasonal because layings on March 1 were low.

There are more layers in farm flocks this year compared with last but fewer chicks and young chickens. Prospects are, however, that hatchings this month will show a more than seasonal gain. Egg prices to farmers were somewhat less on March 15 this year than last, but prices of chickens were highher.

On April 1 there was an average of 75 hens and pullets per farm flock compared with 72.9 on that date last year, and a five-year April average of 82.3.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF F. U. TELLS OF RESETTLEMENT AID

(continued from page 1)

na and North Dakota counties may take advantage of savings offered by this cooperative through individual loans from Resettlement. This will serve 30,000 farm families in the two states.

Loans may be made to individuals and groups for cooperative production, processing, storing and marketing;; for pure-bred sire associations, household and community facilities, joint ownership of farm machinery, or a number of similar enterprises.

Requirements for loans are: (1) the cooperative must promote rehabilitation or relief in stricken agricultural areas; (2) the individuol or group must show a real cooperative spirit; and (3) the project must be economically sound and must not compete unjustly with any other cooperative already established in the area.

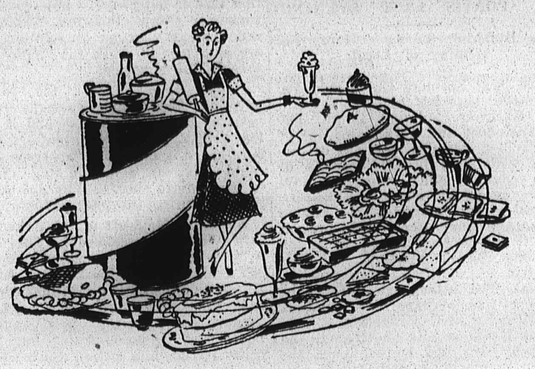
Cooperative Loans

One other important requirement applies both to cooperative loans and to rehabilitation loans. Any individual or group that wants to borrow from Resettlement must prove it really needs the money and cannot get it from any other public or private agency at reasonable interest rates. Our job is already so big that we surely don't want to compete with other agencies.

Rehabilitation and cooperation—those two words sum up our whole program. Through rehabilitation we are helping 50,000 Dakota families get back on their feet. At five to a family, that's a quarter million people. Through resettlement, which is rehabilitation in a new location, we will help other thousands of farm people. Through land conservation—rehabilitation of the land—we will bring back close to one and nine-tenths million acres from the brink of ruin, and make them more useful to communities about them, and to the whole nation.

Any family or group must be eager to cooperate before we can offer them any help. Other state and local agencies have given us fine cooperation so essential to the success of our work, and the success of debt adjustment committee rests entirely on cooperation between debtor and creditor, and these men and women working without pay.

Recipe Contest At Boiling Point



Many Women Competing For Cash Prizes And Free Trip To New York

THERE will be mental clinches aplenty when the casual business girl cook and the earnest homemaker begin a record breaking effort to create the best canned food menus. The pantry shelves will creak and groan with the weight of various tinned delicacies and staples as the girls, from sixteen on, start competing for the title of 1936 National Champion of the Women's Exposition Cooking Contest. Women in big cities, country towns, and on the farms will match their wits and skill in preparation to win the prize for the six best recipes using hermetically sealed, commercially canned foods.

Worth While Prizes

This nation-wide competition has been divided into six geographic sections and a winner will be selected from each section. After these finalists are notified by telegraph of their victories they will be awarded a three day trip to New York with all expenses paid and the opportunity to compete, during the Women's National Exposition at the Grand Central Palace on May 25, for the grand prize of $500, and other cash prizes of $250, $200, and $150, and two of $100. Thus each section winner is assured of at least a $100 cash prize.

Who Can Compete

The contest is open to women and girls over sixteen years of age, and each contestant may submit as many complete menus with their accompanying recipes as she wants. There must be six recipes furnished with each menu, each sufficient to serve from four to six persons, and all entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, May 16.

The purpose of the competition is to develop the greatest possible number of excellent menus consisting of foods prepared from canned products so that ultimately a book may be published which will enable the housewife to prepare a complete and appetizing dinner from the products on her pantry shelves.

Society Women Interested

Many socially prominent women are interested in this competition which is expected to accomplish something very much worth while for the cuisine of the whole United States. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, II, Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mrs. Barber Larocque, Mrs. Kenneth Castleman, Madame Queena Mario, Metropolitan Opera star, Mrs. Frederick J. Fox, and Mrs. Bennett Bishop.

Where To Get Rule Blanks

Rule blanks are being distributed by women's clubs, Campfire Girls, Girls Friendly Societies, and by local chain and grocery stores, but, if you have not received one from any of these sources you can get one by writing to the Fifteenth Annual Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries, Grand Central Palace, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York.

WHOOPING COUGH

More than three-fourths of the cases of whooping cough are found in children less than five years of age, although no age is exempt from the disease. The largest number of cases and the greatest number of deaths occur in the first year of life. Epidemics of this disease occur every two or three years, usually beginning in the spring Whooping cough is contracted by direct exposure to the disease and is most infectious in the beginning stages. The period of incubation is from one to two weeks.

A child may have whooping cough without whooping. Usual symptoms are: signs of an ordinary cold with a little fever; vomiting after coughing is sometimes an early symptom; a hoarse, jerky cough; whites of the eyes are a little reddened. After four to twelve days the child coughs oftener and the paroxysms last longer. About this time the long indrawn breath after coughing is usually accompanied by a whoop A quantity of mucous is expelled with the cough. Patent cough medicines are dangerous, as the purpose of the cough is to relieve the patient of mucous. If the child vomits after a meal, give it another smaller meal to maintain strength. Cereals, eggs, milk and butter are valuable foods. Fresh air is essential. Have the child sleep near a widely opened window, but not in a direct draught. Move the child in the daytime from one freshly aired room to another. Keep the patient away from all other children and report the case to health authorities.

Physicians are now advocating immunization for whooping cough, especially for children less than five years of age. This immunization, which is comparatively new, is apparently successful. Serum treatment during the disease also reduces its severity.

Four hundred and forty-one cases of whooping cough have been reported in Kansas this year up to April 4.

With the membership campaign going on, now is the time for all members in the state to be doing the same thing at the same time.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Folks plant flower beds with an eye to color and decorative masses, kitchen gardens for utility, herb gardens for savor, but few follow the simple old-fashioned idea of planting flowers for aroma.

"It is possible to plant shrubs and vines and flowering annuals and perennials about the house so that the garden will be fragrant," says Ruth J. Peck, the Kansas State College extension service. "One can also plant roses, English violets, and little clove pinks, and even some of the big handsome peonies for indoor vases."

Plan the perfume garden so that one group of plantings is succeeded by another, each with its own appeal. These are sweet alyssum; migonette, pinks and perennial phlox; sweet helictroue; stock; some of the nicotianas. Nasturtiums have a spicy fragrance. The leaves of the rose geranum are both fragrant and spicy and are used to flavor a mild jelly.

The sooner you and your Local get into this 1936 membership campaign the more successful and the more surprising will that campaign be.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

COTTAGE CHEESE SALMON SALAD

Have you ever prepared a Cottage Cheese Salmon Salad? It is one recipe which calls for a minimum of ingredients but gives a maximum of satisfaction.

This salad makes an ideal main dish for a buffet service at informal suppers and luncheons. In addition to its being a delicious salad, it is exceptionally good to use as a spread for canapes or sandwiches.

As with most salads of this type, in order to improve the flavor, it is advisable to prepare it an hour or more before serving and place in the refrigerator Either red salmon or tuna fish may be used in this recipe

The recipe is very simple and easy to prepare. You will wish to add it to your collection of salad favorites.

Cottage Cheese Salmon Salad
1 cup cottage cheese
1 cup minced salmon (red)
½ cup chopped celery
¼ cup chopped sweet pickles
Salt and pepper to taste
½ cup mayonnaise

Combine all ingredients in order given. Allow to stand in a cold place for an hour before serving to improve flavor. Serve on lettuce, Tuna fish may be substituted for the salmon if you so desire. Serves 6.

CRACKLING CORN BREAD

1½ cups corn meal
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons sugar
1 egg, well beaten
3 teaspoons baking powder
1¼ cups milk
1½ cups cracklings

Add flour, corn-meal, sugar, salt, baking powder, egg, and milk. Add cracklings. Beat thoroughly. Bake in well-oiled shallow pan in hot oven about 20 minutes, or drop by teaspoonfuls on a hot well-oiled griddle. Fry until golden brown.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

In ½ cup lukewarm water dissolve 1 yeast cake, add 2 cups scalded and cooled milk and 3 cups flour; beat thoroughly, cover and set aside until light. Then add 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup melted butter and sufficient flour to knead. Be very careful not to add more flour than is needed. Knead about ten minutes. Gently turn on to a lightly-floured board, upper side down, roll into a sheet half an inch thick, cut into rounds, brush over half of each round with melted butter and fold the other half over the buttered pan. When doubled in bulk bake about half an hour. When nearly baked brush over the surface with the beaten white of an egg and return to oven.

POP-OVERS

½ cup flour
¼ tea spoon salt
½ cup milk
1 egg
½ teaspoon melted butter

Sift salt and flour, add half of the milk, beat well. Add remainder of milk, the well beaten egg and butter. Beat two minutes with egg beater. Turn at once into hot buttered pans. Bake in a hot oven and serve immediately.

QUICK ROLLS

1 cup sweet milk
3 tablespoons shortening
2 tablespoons salt
1¼ tablespoons sugar
2 yeast cakes
½cup lukewarm water
Flour

Scald milk, add shortening and salt and cool until lukewarm. Add sugar and yeast cakes to lukewarm water and stir until yeast is dissolved. Then add to lukewarm milk with 2½ cups flour. Mix well and add 1 cup or more brand flour, using just enough to make smooth, soft dough. Cut in twenty-four portions. Shape each portion in small round balls, place in rows on mixing board or cloth and let stand in warm place until double in bulk, or about forty minutes. With handle of knife dipped in flour make deep crease in center of each roll.

CORN BREAD WITH SOUR MILK

2 cups corn meal
2 cups sour milk
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg

Place your sour milk in mixing bowl, add soda, salt and corn meal, and finally the beaten egg. Beat and pour in hot muffin pans which have been well greased. Bake in a hot oven until brown.

CORN DODGERS

Over 1 cup of corn meal pour about ½ cup of boiling water (just enough water must be added to make a mixture thick enough to be dropped from the end of a spoon in cookie fashion onto a greased pan). Season with ½ teaspoon of salt and add a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Beat this mixture well and drop from a spoon onto a greased pan. Bake in a very hot oven. The dodgers should rise and be hollow inside. They should be the size of a small cookie. Should the batter to too thin or the oven too cool they will not be hollow in the center.

THREE YEAR-AROUND VEGETABLES

Three vegetables which have no fear of frost or freezing, and really benefit by the cold rigors of winter, are parsnips, kale and salsify.. They should be planted in the spring with the quick growing vegetables, but are not ready for use until late in the fall, or preferably, after the ground has frozen solid, when they seem to develop their fine flavors. After freezing, they may be dug up and used at any time, and are as delicious in March as they were the previous December.

Salsify, or oyster plant, as it is usually called because of its flavor, needs a long season of growth, and even then its roots do not become large. They are long and slender, seldom attaining over an inch in diameter. One of the reasons that has caused this vegetable to lack popularity is its unattractive and discolored appearance when cooked.

This is due to the fact that it secreates a milky juice which turns black when exposed to air. It should be cleaned and scraped in water acidified with a little vinegar; this will do away with the discoloring. It is best cooked by dipping it in batter and frying in deep fat. Boiling and creaming also makes a fine dish.

The seed should be sown early and deeply considering its size, 3-4 inch down being about right. They should be thinned to about 4 inches apart, as the roots do not need the room to develop required by parsnips or turnips. Prepare the soil deeply for the long roots.

Cultural instructions for parsnips are about the same although they need more space in which to grow.

Kale, the mid-winter salad crop, should have plenty of moisture and a rich soil, the idea being to produce a luxuriant leaf growth to be used later on. Hot, dry periods, without moisture will defeat the kale. It much resembles lettuce, but has a distinct cabbage taste, especially when cooked. Plant the cruly varieties.

Because of the long season of growth, and the attention given to these three vegetabes, be sure to get a first-class fresh packet of seeds. After spending most of a year waiting for them you will want the best crop obtainable.

SPICED CONTINENTAL SPINACH MAKES A BIG HIT

If American children are eating their spinach with any relish at all it is probably because a syndicated comic strip character put it over and not because solicitous mothers have made this valuable food appetizing or attractive. Continental mothers of growing children have long known how to make spinach a delectable dish instead of the watery wad of green leaves that comes to most of our tables. For infants, of course strained spinach is the rule on the other side of the Atlantic as well as on this.

Nutmeg Does the Trick

Wash the spinach thoroughly, then cut the leaves from the stems, discarding the latter. Boil fifteen minutes, using only the water that adheres to the leaves from the washings. Add a level tablespoon of salt for two pounds of spinach.

Drain off the water and chop fine, preferably with a chopping knife and bowl so that none of the juices will be lost.

Brown two level tablespoons of flour in a heaping tablespoon of butter, using an iron skillet or heavy pot. When the flour is a dark spicy brown, add a bouillon cube dissolved in a half cup of hot water, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. When the mixture reaches a custardly consistency stir in the chopped spinach and a quarter teaspoon of grated nutmeg. Garnish with slices of hard boiled egg.

ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date .....
Post Office .....

Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of..... Please have the following advertisement (.....words) at 3c per word run..... times.

Copy of ad. .....
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SIGNED.....

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City.

Week ending April 17th, 1936

J. W. Cowle—Republic Co., Kansas—6 steers 1025	$9.25
Munson Brothers—Geary Co., Kansas—26 steers 987	9.00
R. H. Carr—Furnas Co. Nebraska—22 steers 1046	9.00
G. W. Gilkey—St. Clair Co. Mo.—8 steers 1026	8.75
Edd Valek—Republic Co., Kansas—7 steers 988	8.75
W. H. Capsey—Jackson Co., Kansas—22 steers 1140	8.40
E. A. Latzke—Geary Co., Kansas—14 steers and heifers 890	8.40
Munson Brothers—Geary Co., Kansas—10 strs & hfers 802	8.25
K4 Land & C. Co.—Maters, Colo.—25 steers 836	8.15
Chas. Good—Cass Co., Missouri—12 steers 1250	8.15
G. W. Gilkey—St. Clair Co., Mo.—11 heifers 997	8.00
Herman Vahrenberg—Lafayette Co., Mo.—10 strs & hfs 755	8.00
M. D. Babb—Geary Co., Kansas 11 steers 858	8.00
S. D. Myers—McPherson Co., Kans.—21 steers 1000	8.00
Watler E. Roepke—Washington Co., Kas—10 strs & hfs 659	7.60
Mrs. M. V. Gann—Lafayette Co., Mo.—6 heifers 713	7.50
Leslie Anderson—Riley Co., Kansas— 9 strs & hfrs 748	7.50
H. E. Holland—Jackson Co. Mo.—16 heifers 701	7.50
J. J. Klenda—Marion Co., Kansas—14 steers 955	7.50
J. W. Price—Pawnee, Nebr.—18 heifers 842	7.25
S. M. Mitchell—Franklin Co., Kansas—19 heifers 527	7.25
Ed. Spigle—Osage Co., Kansas—9 steers & heifers 668	7.00
J. W. Price—Pawnee, Nebr.—8 heifers 652	7.00
Jake Solluer—Osborne Co., Kansas—10 heifers 647	6.50
Mrs. Lorene Martin—Linn Co., Kansas—6 strs & hfers 620	6.50
Jake Solluer—Osborne Co., Kansas—10 heifers 647	6.50
Henry Van Scoyoc—Washington Co., Kansas—8 steers 743	6.35
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—12 cows 1100	5.50
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—13 cows 864	4.75
H. E. Holand—Jackson Co., Mo. —21 cows 807	4.60
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—15 cows 930	4.00

Sheep

W. E. Hutchins—Linn County, Kans.—6 83	10.75
Milton Rohrer—Dickinson County, Kans.—250 99	10.00

Hogs

Medium and heavy butchers 230 pound average and up

Merrit Shannon—Miami County, Kans.—7 231	$10.55
W. G, Myers—Osage County, Kans.—6 246	10.45
H. E. Lidikay—Franklin County, Kans—38 234	10.45
Farmers Coop Exchg.—Sullivan County, Mo.— 14 259	10.40
Schoepflin & Butell—Osage County, Kans.—21 231	10.40
Dennis L. O'Conner—Harrison County, Mo.—45 235	10.40
Roy N. Anderson—Osage County, Kans.—13 235	10.40
Herman Vahrenburg—Lafayette County, Mo.—6 233	10.40
Otto Roggekamp—Pottawatome County, Kans.—15 231	10.40
Mary Taft—Wabaunsee County, Kans.—9 231	10.35
J. C. Flentie—Nemaha County, Kans.—10 240	10.25
Alfred Knehans—Lafayette County, Mo.—12 237	10.25
Frank Lawhead—Linn County, Kans.—14 263	10.20
H. W. Neth—Clinton County, Mo.—21 269	10.20
Frank Metcalf—Neosho County, Kans.—19 239	10.15
Farmers Unon Elev.—Johnson County, Kans.—8 247	10.15
Oliver Schutz—Douglas County, Kans.—6 266	10.10

Light Butchers 170 to 230 pound average

Ed Stoll—Saline County, Mo.—40 205	10.55
J. A. Vandrell—Platte County, Mo.—26 206	10.55
Gus Arzberger—Miami County, Kans.—8 245	10.55
Carl Knapp—Dickinson County, Kans.—8 182	10.55
Carl Askland—Osage County, Kans.—8 200	10.50
G. F. Jahnke—Geary County, Kans.—9 212	10.50
Wm. Mills—Osage County, Kans.—9 228	10.50
Alvin A. Orton—Wabaunsee County, Kans.—10 172	10.50
C. A. Orton—Wabaunsee County, Kans.—11 177	10.50
Bob Smith—Johnson County, Kans.—7 204	10.50
W. K. Swart—Allen County, Kans.—7 198	10.50
Alfred Knehans—Lafayette County, Mo.—23 203	10.50
Ivan Rahe—Marshall County, Kans.—39 207	10.45
J. M. Poppen—Osborne County, Kans.—6 213	10.45
R. F.. Rinne—Lafayette County,Mo.—7 188	10.45
Chas. Wahl—Pottawatomie County, Mo.—5 222	10.45
Victor Berry—Sullivan County, Mo.—10 171	10.45
Russell Nickel—St Clair County, Mo.—7 212	10.45
Harry Lamoreux—Marshall County, Kans.—14 210	10.45
L. M. Holmes—Douglas County, Kans.—12 189	10.45
A. F. Fishburn—Douglas County, Kans.—7 181	10.40
R. L. Burry—Henry County, Mo.—5 204	10.40
M. H. Carley—Osage County, Kans.—12 220	10.40
Warren Silkman—Riley County, Kans.—6 195	10.40
Fank Payne—Coffey County, Kans.—22 209	10.40
J. H. Richter—Coffey County, Kans.—8 205	10.40
W. H. Doberer—Clay County, Kans.—9 190	10.40
M. O. Brown—Republic County, Kans.—13 216	10.40
Albrt Roggenkamp—Marshall County, Kans.— 5 222	10.40
Will Banning—Osage County, Kans.—5 206	10.40
Alex Branson—Osage County, Kans.—20 218	10.40
Robert Taylor—Johnson County, Kans.—8 213	10.40
John Knehans—Lafayette County, Mo.—8 172	10.40
E. R. Livingood—Dickinson County, Kans.—6 190	10.40
Henry Knoll—Osborne County, Kans.—19 187	10.40
Max Allen—Franklin County, Kans.—6 221	10.40
Merle Rogers—Anderson County, Kans.—14 212	10.40
L. E. Weber—Lafayette County, Kans.—14 195	10.40
V. A. Boone—Greenwood County, Kans.—6 201	10.40
Henry Proett—Lafayette County, Mo.—8 213	10.35
W. S. Browning—Lafayette County, Mo.—11 177	10.35
Herman Ringel—Wabaunsee County, Kans.—18 173	10.35
Louis Temple—Lafayette County, Mo.—10 200	10.35
Logan Johnson—Wabaunsee County, Kans.—6 206	10.35
W. W. Sowers—Lafayette County, Mo.—8 172	10.35
Geo. Milligan—Johnson County, Kans.—5 176	10.35
J. W. Knoche—Miami County, Kans.—11 191	10.35
Levi Fritch—Nemaha County, Kans.—20 227	10.30
C. M. Stoll—Lafayette County, Mo.—5 172	10.25
B. O. Hoover—Osage County, Kans.—6 228	10.25
P. B. Sabin—Marshall County, Kans.—5 202	10.25
Farmers Union Shipping As.—Marshall Co., Kas.—12 228	10.25
Farmers Coop Exchange—Sullivan County, Mo.—5 172	10.25
Chet Wagner—Franklin County, Kans.—5 204	10.25
J. L. Wegman—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—15 218	10.20
Mrs. Vanerliets—Marshall County, Kans.—6 198	10.00
Walter L. Smith—Johnson County, Mo. 8 213	9.85

Light Lights and Pigs

A. H., Barth—Henry County, Mo.—7 152	10.50
Frank A. Fritz—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—8 166	10.45
Ross A. Watts—Pettis County, Mo.—7 168	10.35
A. Moreland—Anderson County, Kans.—6 153	10.25
George Holtz—Miami County, Kans.—20 125	10.25
H. E. Didikay—Franklin County, Kans.—11 167	10.25
Robert Steen—Miami County, Kans.—5 156	10.25
Leo Sanders—Henry County, Mo.—9 143	10.25
Miss Ellen Meville—Douglas County, Kans.—6 133	10.10
Dee A. Doughty—Allen County, Kans.—7 144	10.10
Leo Sanders— Henry County, Mo.—6 101	10.00
A. F. Fishburn—Douglas County, Kans.—14 120	10.00

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE—Double Standard Polled Hereford cattle. 6 choice yearling heifers, 2 choice yearling bulls, 10 cows and calves. J. P. Fengel, Lincolnville, Kans. tf.

PLANTS

Frostproof Cabbage, Each Bunch Fifty, Mossed, Labeled Variety Name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, 65c, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75. Onion: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker. Prepaid: 500, 60c; 1000, $1.00; 6000, $3.50 Tomato: Large, Well Rooted, Open Field Grown, Mossed, Labeled With Variety Name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, Postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.25. Pepper Mossed and Labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, Postpaid: 100, 65c; 200, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1000, $2.50; Full Count, Prompt Shipment, Safe Arrival, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

UNION PLANT COMPANY
Texarkana, Arkansas
5-28-c

CCOPERATIVE MEET DECLARED A SUCCESS

(continued from page 1)

modity like it can be handled advantageously through a cooperative wholesale association that provides a source of supply to any type of cooperative retail outlet—farmers' bulk plant or city filling station."

Dr. Knapp expressed the view that the development of consumer associations might be very beneficial to farmers' cooperatives. By efficiency in distribution and elimination of waste, consumers associations might increase the consumption of farm products, now retarded to some extent by inefficient retail methods of distribution.

"The elimination of waste and profit in retail and wholesale distribution," said Dr. Knapp, "would put more money into consumers' pockets and increase the capacity of consumers to use more products."

Dr. Knapp expressed the belief that organization of urban consumers into cooperative associations might enable their members to see a "little more clearly the nature of the farm problem." They would come to realize the short-sightedness of any policy on their part that would destroy the prosperity of agriculture, which in turn would react on the prosperity of consumers in the towns.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

RECORD MEETING HELD AT PORTIS LAST EVENING!

Two Hundred Farmers Here For Meeting of Local.

The local Farmers Union men had a meeting here last night at the Angell Hardware building. It was largely attended and we imagine one of the largest attended meetings of farmers ever held in this locality or even Osborne county, or perhaps anywhere except in convention affairs. Almost every farmer from around Portis and some others were present and it might be referred to as an old-time rousing meeting. A little bit like an old-time camp meeting revival. The attendance during the evening was perhaps two hundred. Mr. Gregory, of Osborne, who is head of the Union in this county, was the chief speaker and he explained the Group Membership plan which was the object of the meeting. It evidently took well, as a record number signed up for the plan. More than one hundred of the men put their name on the line, and this far exceeds any record made by any other community. It was stated at the meeting that the local Union organizations were in fine shape financially and in every way and it is hoped to work up a lot of interest in the Portis Local. Another meeting is to be held soon.

Coffee by the gallon and doughnuts by the dozen were served to the large crowd.—Portis Independent.

FROM MEMBER AT BURNS, KAS.

Dear Brother Cooperators, and Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer:

It is not my intentions to prolong a seemingly useless discussion nor to quarrel with anyone, but the front page article by our President in the April 9th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, just naturally stirs up my indignation to the point where I feel like entering a protest.

In the first place, Mr. Vesecky makes the statement that these protest meetings were cut and dried, and worded according to a prepared form. Does he think that the membership which elected him to office are not capable of thinking for themselves?

Secondly, he says that these resolutions were passed hurriedly and without due consideration. If he will take note of the siguatures on these resolutions, he will find the signatures of some of the most successful and outstanding Business Managers and members of Boards of Directors of our Farmers Union Locals and Business Associations from over the entire State,—men who do not exercise so called "snap-judgement" nor make decisions hastily and with out due consideration.

Plainly it is the opinion of our State President that the Farmers Union membership, and stockholders of the Jobbing Association have no right to express their opinion in this matter.

Isn't it to insure democratic control by the membership, that the paragraphs relating to referendum and recall, are inserted in our Constitution and By-laws? Yet in this case the membership were only asking for a stockholders meeting of the Jobbing Association to consider a subject of vital importance. Just who are our State officials responsible to?—to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union?—or to the salaried officials of one of our Business Associations?

As to the statement that the CCA is seeking to develop a Mermaid type of cooperative, if Mr. Vesecky will refer to the files of the Kansas Union Farmer, he will find that in the report of the annual meeting of the Jobbing Association in February of 1936, is contained a paragraph in which the Jobbing Association seeks to classify itself as a Consumer Cooperative!

In closing I wish to say that any student of cooperation knows that Locals are built only around successful local Business activities. The need of our local Farmers Union stores for a Cooperative Wholesale establishment has long been apparent, and to that end the Farmers Union attempted to develop a line of "Union Gold" staple groceries a few years ago,—and failed!! In the C. C. A. we now have the opportunity to develop a Cooperative Wholesale, and certainly it would be much wiser to have allowed then the entire consumer field and to have developed our own Farmers Union program along the lines of Producers Cooperatives than to have taken the stand which our Farmers Union officials apparently have taken. Our Farmers Union might well build its program on the Producer activities we already have, viz., marketing, thru the Livestock Commission Co., and Farmers National Grain Corporation, and, 2. thru processing plants such as the Farmers Union Creamery which we already have and the establishment of new plants to process the farmers products, namely. Meat Packing Plants and Flour and Feed Mills.

Yours Truly,
F. R. Jarvis.

President Burns Farmers Union Local, Burns, Kansas.

THAT PROCESSING TAX

Frank A. Chapin

It seems there are always some persons who either can't or won't try to understand what is easily seen.

This processing tax has been, and still is a "myth" to many. Yet the information needed is quite available and not complicated.

One of our neighbors, quite a hog man, remarked about the processing tax, using the expression, "You've got to show me the farmer does not pay this processing tax." Not being able to sign a contract because of having one or two sows, we thought to learn just how this matter stood, so wrote to Senator Capper, asking several questions. He replied quite fully, explaining the "whereof" concerning the process. We enclose his letter which explains the matter clearly. To condemn a thing without knowing any valid reason for such an attitude is assuming an intenable position.

About us are many farmers who must hunt about for a hog or two for their home supply. The only question that is not clear, is how does the consumer escape this tax. Taking a round-about view as to solution, we are at a loss to reach the "N'th" degree in the equasion.

Capper-Hope Law, the solved question. This solution seems easy, yet this is not yet a law, and is being fought by the big packers. We once heard it said, that "a person who could sing, but wouldn't sing, ought to be made to sing."—Why not apply this system to the packers?

Again, C. M. Scott of the Arkansas City Wavelet, remarked: "The way to stop a chronic grumbler, was to put a "Husher" on his mouth." After all, nine-tenths of the growling comes from those who were never a bit in danger, yet kept the howl going. There need be no restraint on the really law-abiding citizen. Such would do the right thing without any legal restraint. It is the fellow who demands absolute exemption from all restraining methods.. Hence the need of laws with teeth in them, so that the over-rider may be captured and made to go straight. So we are still in hopes of a national adjournment to all of the many new and somewhat puzzling questions now before us. Just now all of the kettles on the political fire-place-crane are beginning to bubble over and the scum is thickling down every avenue of escape, smearing up every countryside with their spurme. After November there will be a general house-cleaning, when we hope our National Front Door Steps and Yard may get a thorough renovation.

This "pseudo" political jibe, is just only one feud between partisan place-seekers.

It seems queer how so many of these seeming non-essentias drift into a conglomerate whole, thus touching every interest in business and social relation. Our position, standing beside this seething tide of questionable patronage can only admire, then wonder where will it end? So we are trying to settle this processing tax question, and so get that out of the way and that's a lot.

We were glad to see a cut of a two-million-bushel elevator in Texas, and this is only a gesture toward bigger and better facilities for doing our own business. Our old eyes can't see through all of this fog, but just the same, we see "Our Flag is Still there" and so far no vile viand has dared to tear it down. So onward and upward to the stars through difficulties, Long may the name of the author of this hang conspicuously in the hall of our memory.

Capper Letter

Mr. Frank A. Chapin,
Winfield, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Chapin:

Your card of March 18th in which you make inquiry concerning the processing tax on hogs, is received.

That tax was levied under the AAA and the tax was collected by the first processor; that is, the butcher or packer in the case of hogs, and the processor then turned the tax over to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who in turn paid it into the government unless he was prevented from doing so by a suit which impounded the tax. In some instances the processor went into court and had the taxes impounded.

It is the general understanding that the tax was either deducted from the price which the processor paid to the producer or that the tax was passed on to the consumer. On that account it has been my feeling that the processing taxes should not be paid back to the processor, but rather that it should be paid to the government and become a part of the general revenue fund of the government. The Supreme Court in declaring the AAA unconstitutional took the position that the processing tax should be paid back to the processors.

Inasmuch as the AAA was declared unconstitutional on January 6th there would be no way in which sew contracts might now be entered into. Provision has been made, however, for the completion of payments on contracts which were definitely closed before the decision of the court. I do not know whether your contract was entered into prior to that time. My suggestion would be that you discuss the matter with the Corn-Hog Control Committee for Cowley County. The chairman of that committee will be able to advise you as to the status of your contract, if you, in fact, have a contract, and he should likewise be able to tell you whether there is anything due on it.

With kind regards, I am
Cordially yours,
Arthur Capper.

With a large membership right at the starting of the year, the Farmers Union will be more effective than ever before.

ZEPHYR LOCAL NOTES

The members of the Farmers Union held its first regular meeting in April at the Beacon Light school house with 37 members and visitors present. After preliminary business it was decided to have a picnic again this year, about the same time as last year Vance Clark, R. D. Rhoades and Harvey Staley were named on a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

D. W. Little announced that a group of entertainers from the Wichita Eagle would come down for our first May meeting, and the group voted to invite them down and hold the meeting in the Scout Hut.

Lesturer Hughes gave a discussion of the Japanese leader, Kagawa, and his application of the Cooperative principals to the national life. George Pillsbury spoke briefly concerning the controversy with the Jobbing Ass'n and D. W. Little also made remarks.

Ice cream and cake were served by officers of the local, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Staley to those present.

The members of the Farmers Union were pleasantly surprised Monday night, March 2, at their regular meeting by the presence of L. J. Alkire, manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission of Wichita. Mr. Alkire spoke to the group on the new problems confronting the farmer as a result of the Supreme Court's decision. Those who accompanied Mr. Alkire were his two daughters, Zella and Stella; and Miss Margaret La Doux and John Criser.

Ladies Auxiliary

The Ladies Auxiliary to Zephyr Farmers Union local met at the home of Mrs. Harvey Staley on April 6.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. B. F. Rice.

The meeting opened with the singing of "America, the Beautiful," after which the secretary read the story of the writing of the song.

A short business session was held. The president appointed each member as a committee of one to remind each member of the meeting date.

Mrs. Fred Orr, who was leader, chose as her subject, "The Constitution of the United States."

The hostess served refreshments of ice cream, angel food cake, and coffee.

Committee Meet

The Educational Committee of the Consumers Cooperative Ass'n met Monday at 8 p. m., March 9 in the office of the Farmers Cooperative Ass'n Oil Co. The members of this committee are: John Orr, representative Mutual Insurance Co.; Mark Lewis, shareholder of Cooperative; Edna Baker, youth leader; Gail Hamilton, board member; Pauline Harsha, junior; B. F. Rice, president of Cooperative; Geo. Pillsbury, manager of Co-op.; Walter Taylor, minister; Leo Halsey, employee of Co-op.; M. M. Hughes, representative of Creamery Ass'n; Mrs. Elva Staley, woman member; Neva Orr, woman member.

Rev. Walter Taylor was elected chairman; Pauline Harsha, vice chairman; Leo Halsey, sec'y-treas.

These meetings are open to the public, and we invite you to come.

Edna Baker,
Corr. Sec.

Don't let our enemies say "I told you so." Show them the Union is strong.

STRIP CROPPING HELPS SAVE SOIL

Salina, Kan., April 18—In the war on soil erosion, strips of erosion-resistance crops alternated with strips of clean cultivated crops across the slope have been found to be effective barriers, point out agronomists of the Soil Conservation Service.

Strip cropping, the agronomists point out, checks and velocity of runoff water, causes more moisture to be absorbed, and filters out soil particles being removed. This greatly reduces erosion dangers.

The erosion-resistant strips, which vary in width from 20 to 100 feet, depending upon the slope of the land, may consist of thickly seeded annuals such as Sudan grass, cane, lespedeza, oats, wheat, barley, ond soybeans, or they may consist of the more permanent plants, such as alfalfa, and sweet clover. The agronomists explain that if strips consist of annual crops they should be rotated each year with clean cultivated crops. If more permanent strips are used, the clean-cultivated crops between the strips should be rotated each year, with only occasional rotation for the strips.

Strip cropping can be used to eliminate all point rows between terraces by planting alternate etrrace ridges with some erosion-resistant crop in strips of varying widths. Since feed crops must be grown some place on the farm, the agronomists say there is nothing to be lost and soil and moisture to be saved by growing them in contour strips alternated with strips of clean cultivated crops.

Who will be the first in your Local to report a new member, or an old member brought back into the Union?

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

Week Ending April 15, 1936
BUTTER MARKET

With firmness prevailing at the opening the market registered advances during the week up to 2 1-4 c in Chicago and 1 1-4 c in New York. Considerable of these advances were, however, lost in declines at the close of the week. The market is very easy and unsettled at the close.

Early in the week some distributors, supplying retail trade, who, as reported in recent weeks, had been keeping supplies closely cleared, not only did not have supplies to meet demands, but in some instances had real difficulty in finding butter to fill standing orders. For the most part production is showing some increase, but the increase is not heavy. The recent cold spell which spread over much of the producing area appears to have had a marked effect on production. In many instances declines are reported, while in others increase has been checked.

As the week closes, demand is less active and supplies are beginning to accumulate. While there is no great excess quantity of butter in any of the markets, it will not take much of an accumulation of supplies at this time of the year at prevailing prices to force a lower market. The speculative element is interested in getting prices down to storage price levels and thus the minute supplies begin to exceed demand advantage will be taken of the opportunity to push the prices down. That is a costumary procedure and this year is no exception, thus a marked decline in prices can be expected in the not distant future.

EGG MARKET

Cooler weather has retarded egg production to some extent. This, coupled with exceptionally good movement into consumptive channels, and a very favorable April 1st cold storage report has resulted in fractional advances in the egg market during the week. Many reports show movement of eggs into consumptive channels the past few weeks one of the best periods of record at this season of the year.

This active consumptive demand for hatching purposes has taken a considerable quantity of eggs that otherwise would have gone into storage. The April 1st U. S. Cold Storage Report shows a shortage of 706,000 cases as compared with April 1st last year and 626,000 cases short of the five year average. The movement into storage, however, can be overcome in the next two months as the season is at least three or four weeks late.

Breakers are resisting the recent price advances and in some instances have ceased breaking temporarily, pending further developments. Prices in the next few weeks will be influenced very greatly by receipts.

A. W. Seamans, Asst. Mgr.

DUES

There has been no change in the amount of dues to be collected for 1936.

The constitution provides that of the $2.75 which the member pays to his local secretary $1.95 is to be remitted to the state office. In communities where the locals are no longer active, the individual member remits the full $2.75 to this office, which is credited. Then, when the group is reorganized, the local share of his individual dues is returned to the local organizations.

In the back of the 1935 issue of the constitution is a table for computing the dues of new members joining the Farmers Union. This table indicates the amount of dues to collect, and the amount to be remitted to the State office for those new members.

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.
Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
G. W. Hobbs, General Manager
Kansas City Wichita Parsons

K F U CHICK STARTER
A Quality Feed

The time to start making PROFIT in the Poultry business is with your CHICKS. They must have special care and proper feed from the start.

K F U CHICK STARTER, plus proper Brooding conditions and Sanitary measures, insures fast growing, healthy chicks, full of vim and vigor.

Union Standard All Mash
(Starter & Grower)

For the feeder that prefers an ALL MASH Ration for Chicks to be fed without the addition of grain.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Central & Water Sts. K. C., Kansas

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, 25 doses	53c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands $3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehirning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

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

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags $20.00)	$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	$1.00
Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	$1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1½c

We Sell Results — At Reasonable Prices — That's What You Want.
Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51 Phone 974.
SALINA, KANSAS.