



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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1938 AAA Program is Announced

National, State and County Farm Goals for Soil-Depleting Crops, Outlined By Secretary Wallace

The outline of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, which establishes national, state, county and farm goals for soil-depleting crops and for soil-building crops and practices as a part of the effort to restore soil fertility and stabilize agricultural production, was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

"The new program," Secretary Wallace said, "represents a progressive development from the previous programs formulated under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It follows the broad outlines already established and sets up definite objectives for 1938. These include an increase in soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices to further the primary aim of soil-improvement. Goals for soil-depleting crops were fixed as a conservation measure and to assure an ample and balanced supply of food, feed and fiber crops.

"Four years ago agriculture's immediate problem was one of adjusting surpluses which had accumulated during the depression. As the emergency lessened, the farmers began the task of working out a long term and permanent farm program. Such a program must of necessity include soil conservation and a balanced production of food and feed supplies at prices fair to consumers and growers.

"The Agricultural Conservation Program, however, is not a production control program. In the absence of other legislation, normal weather conditions over several seasons again will result in the accumulation of burdensome surpluses. But this fact does not preclude the use of the present program to further conservation and help maintain economic gains which agriculture has made since 1932."

The 1938 program was drafted with the assistance of farmers and farmer representatives from every state. Meetings were held in the field and in Washington before the final plan was adopted. Flexibility to allow the adaptation of details to the needs of the various regions and states is included in the plan.

Salient points in the new program are:

(1) Establishment of national goal for soil-depleting crops and a national objective for soil-building crops and practices. The national goal will be sub-divided into state, county and individual farm goals.

(2) Establishment of individual soil-depleting crops goals for the following crops: Cotton; corn; flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured and dark tobacco; peanuts and rice. A soil-depleting crop goal for potatoes will be established if two-thirds of the producers so vote in a referendum to be held before October 2. Corn goals for individual farms will be established only in designated areas in the Corn Belt. If potato goals are established, they will apply only in designated commercial areas. Goals will not be established for potato producers growing three acres or less. Other crops included in the soil-depleting crop goals will be classified together in the general soil-depleting crop goal.

(3) A maximum payment will be calculated for each farm. Payment will be made for keeping within soil-depleting crop goals and for attaining soil-building goals, including the carrying out of practices. If the soil-depleting crop goal is exceeded, or there is failure to reach the soil-building goal, the payment will be less than the maximum payment.

(4) In general, the 1938 crop classifications will follow those for the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs.

(5) In all regions payments will be divided between landlord and tenant in the proportion that they share in the principal crop, or all crops and practices on the farm.

(6) Specific provisions applicable to the Great Plains area encourage the restoration to grass of land which should not have been plowed.

(7) The AAA regional organization for the administration of the administration by county and state committees will correspond to those for 1937. Administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be paid by the federal government. Opportunity is provided for payments to farmers in their respective counties.

(8) As was the case when the 1937 national program was announced, the actual appropriations for next year's program has not been made. The 1938 program, therefore, is dependent upon the action of Congress. Although in 1936 Congress authorized an annual appropriation for carrying out a program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

As Secretary Wallace has indicated, H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said, "the purpose of establishing goals is to provide more definite objectives for 1938. Also,

the goals should increase the program's efficiency by more directly encouraging better balanced farming. Assignment of individual goals should give each farmer a better concept of his part in the national conservation effort.

"Farmers will increase their soil-conserving acreage and soil-building practices as they have in the past and decrease their acreage in soil-depleting crops. In actual operation, the 1938 program should prove simpler and more effective than the two programs which preceded it. For example, a farmer, when goals for his farm have been established, will know just what he is supposed to do to comply with the plan and just how much he will receive for that compliance. Only one type of payment will be made only if the soil-depleting acreage does not exceed the goal and if there is a sufficient acreage in soil-conserving crops and the required soil-building practices to meet the soil-building goal. Payments will be decreased in cases of failure to reach the goals."

Rates of payment for all commodities were determined in a uniform way. In arriving at the rates the following factors were taken into account: the number of acres in each goal; the farm value of the crops in each goal; the shift in acreage from the 10-year average necessary to reach each goal; and the farm value which these shifts represent based on 10-year average values.

This means that one-half the payment is based upon the conservation (Continued on page four)

Haskell Institute

Lawrence, Kansas

Haskell Institute began in 1884 with twenty-two students from tribes, grew until within the fifth decade of its existence, one thousand students from seventy-five tribes sought in one year to gain education under its guidance.

At the present time 750 boys and girls of at least one-fourth degree of Indian blood are enrolled at Haskell Institute. Although students were originally accepted from any state in the union, eligibility is now restricted to members of tribes from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Carolina, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, New York, and Mississippi. Although the territory from which the students are drawn has been thus restricted, they still come from widely separated sections of the country bringing with them a knowledge of scenery, customs, and occupations to share with fellow students. Boys from the West to whom iron ore, lake boats, and cherry orchards are every day sights exchange stories with boys who are familiar with the white, and pink, and purple bloom of the cotton fields of the South. Boys and girls from the Rocky Mountains of the West to whom iron ore, lake boats, and cherry orchards are every day sights exchange stories with boys who are familiar with the white, and pink, and purple bloom of the cotton fields of the South. Boys and girls from the Rocky Mountains of the West to whom iron ore, lake boats, and cherry orchards are every day sights exchange stories with boys who are familiar with the white, and pink, and purple bloom of the cotton fields of the South.

Students entering the ninth grade, the lowest grade offered at Haskell, may remain after completing their academic work to follow one of the two special courses offered—the business course and the vocational course.

Haskell is essentially a vocational school. Girls may pursue all phases of home economics including marketing, cooking, sewing, child care, and health. After taking a trade-finding course designed to enable them to select trades for which they are best fitted, Haskell boys are given a thorough training in their chosen vocations. Courses are offered in auto mechanics, poultry raising, electricity, blacksmithing, baking, welding, carpentry, plumbing, printing, painting, shoe and harness making, and power plant operation. The entire school plant serves as a laboratory in which the student gains practical experience in his trade. Thus the Indian girl and boy whose ancestors lived the simple life of the camper and the hunter ground prepare at Haskell to live effectively in the more complicated life of today.

A two-year business course, one of the oldest special departments of the school, trains students in all phases of office work. Every year highly trained young people are graduated from this department to fill responsible positions throughout the entire country both in government offices of the Indian service and in commercial firms.

Haskell has many and varied extracurricular activities in which the students take enthusiastic part. Prominent among these are the musical organizations, the gold and blue Indian band strikes up the strains of "Onward Haskell" and sends them ringing through the beautiful Haskell stadium where cheering crowds of Indian boys and girls watch the team uphold the athletic tradition of the school. An Indian orchestra plays concert music in the auditorium. A white-vestured Indian choir assists at Sunday chapel services.

Athletic sports are popular at Haskell. Intramural basketball for girls and both intramural and interscholastic basketball and football for boys are provided. Each year a challenging schedule takes the football team on an interesting tour of various sections of the country.

Religious education is not neglected. Opportunity is given the students to attend Sunday services in

Thirty-Second Annual Convention of Farmers Union Folks to Be Held In Hutchinson This Year

The time will soon be here when all true Farmers Union folks, who possibly can, will be coming to Hutchinson, Kansas for the Thirty Second Annual Convention of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. As usual the convention will begin with a meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 26th. A banquet is planned for the cooperators, their wives and sweethearts in the evening with good food, good coffee, and after dessert some short talks by local and national cooperative leaders. Wednesday will be the first day of the convention proper. The Junior Program will be given on Friday, beginning immediately after the election. It is customary among the other states to so arrange the time of the Junior program as to make it possible for the juniors, junior reserves and juveniles to attend with the least possible disturbance of school schedules. Our this year's program is also so arranged.

We have invited several well known speakers among which are National President E. H. Everson; National Secretary J. M. Graves; L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer; Dr. Shadid, manager of the Oklahoma Farmers Union Cooperative Hospital; H. G. Keeney, President of the Nebraska Farmers Union; Tom Cheek, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, and others whose names we will announce later.

Every local and county Union and eligible Business Association should make arrangements to hold a meeting as soon as possible to elect their delegate to the state convention, pass such resolutions as they would like to submit to the convention, and make arrangements for as large a delegation to attend the convention as they can. Let us make this year's convention one of the best and biggest conventions the Kansas Farmers Union ever held.

We wish that local and county Unions having numbers which they would like to have appear on the program, would write in to the state office telling us what they have to offer and when it can be given. We want Farmers Union musical organizations, and song numbers. A good quartet or chorus, that could appear as needed during all or a part of the convention will be very welcome. Write to the office and tell us what you have.

Every Farm Road leads to Hutchinson if followed in the right direction and long enough, so let us all TAKE ONE NEEDED VACATION FROM FARM WORK AND MEET TOGETHER FOR A CONFERENCE ON OUR BUSINESS AND A GENERAL GOOD TIME.

the churches of Lawrence. Weekly meetings of the various denominations provide religious instructions in which the students receive training for leadership in the religious field. Haskell has as its ideal the preservation of the best of Indian culture and the training of Indian young people to be self-directing and self-supporting either in competition with the white brotherhood or working among the people of their tribe. The school is experiencing a satisfactory degree of success in its aim as indicated by the increasing number of Haskell graduates who with self-reliance and pride of race are finding useful places in the world of today.

Farm, Home Hour Begins Its 10th Year

The National Farm and Home Hour will begin its 10th year on National Broadcasting Company networks Saturday, October 2. On that day the popular noon hour program will be aired over the NBC-Blue network for the 2,711st time since the inaugural broadcast was made on October 2, 1928.

Originally the Farm and Home Hour was broadcast over a limited NBC network of 45 stations. A total of 70 NBC affiliated stations currently carry the program each week day at 1:30 a. m. CST. (12:30 p. m. EST), the same time it was aired nine years ago.

The format of the program has remained substantially the same. It was when National Broadcasting Company officials first conceived the program as a special service to agriculture and country life. The United States Department of Agriculture continues to be the chief cooperator in presenting the Farm and Home Hour. Other cooperating organizations, numbering almost 50 and representing every phase of American agriculture, include the National 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, National Grange, Farmers' Union, American Farm Bureau Federation, and the United States Marine and Army Bands; Helen Stevens Fisher, "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers," starring Harvey Hays, Judith Lowry, Raymond Johnson, and Lucille Husting; H. R. Baukhage, Washington news commentator; Morse Salisbury, chief of radio service for the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Everett Mitchell, master of ceremonies.

The program originates in the NBC Chicago and Washington studios as well as on the scene of many nationally-important farm events. During the past year broadcasts (Continued on page four)

Get Together Conference

As our readers will remember, especially those who had the privilege of attending the last National Union convention, there have been for some time two farmers union organizations in Minnesota, one known as the Farmers Union and the other as the Cooperative Union of America. At the last national convention we were assured by National President Everson, Secretary E. E. Kennedy and also some members of the two Minnesota factions that the breach had been healed and that henceforth there would be but one Union organization in Minnesota. It seems from reports made to the National board that the amalgamation has not been completed although members of both organizations are anxious to unite under the banner of the Cooperative Union Activities have asked the National Board to intervene and help them bring about the amalgamation. As the Holiday Association, until his death headed by Billy Reno, was also more or less an off shoot of the Farmers Union; brought about by the critical condition of agriculture during the depth of the depression, we are very glad that a movement is afoot to reunite the farmers composing the two organizations under the banner of the Farmers Union.

Below we reprint a report of the joint membership meeting as it appeared in the National Holiday News.

Amalgamation Committee Set Up to Unite Groups With Farmers Union

Montevideo, Minnesota—On Thursday, September 16th, in the Montevideo Armory, a mass membership meeting of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, Minnesota Division, the Cooperative Union Activities, and the Minnesota Holiday Association was held for the purpose of discussing greater unity among progressive farm organizations.

The meeting was called by a committee consisting of members of the Farmers Union, and the Union Activities headed by E. C. Smith of Montevideo. After the original call to the meeting had been issued, the committee also invited the Holiday membership in view of the recent call for unity issued by John Bosch, head of the Minnesota Holiday Association to the Presidents of the two other groups.

Full Representation Several hundred farmers were present, and a show of hands in the meeting proved the gathering to be representative of all three groups, with many counties represented throughout the state.

The key question before the meeting was the amalgamation of the Cooperative Union Activities group with the Minnesota Division of the Farmers Union. Such an amalgamation had been unanimously voted at previous official conventions of the two groups last year, but the amal-

gamation has not yet been effected. The Montevideo meeting was called in the interests of hastening the amalgamation, and ending the split in the ranks of progressive farmers of the state.

Unity Stressed Under the able chairmanship of E. C. Smith, full and free discussion from all delegates present was encouraged, and contributed to the clarification of all the issues involved. All speakers stressed the need for greater unity, but stated the main problem was to achieve that unity.

George Nelson, chairman of the National Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union was present representing the National Board. Nelson stated the position of the National Board, and indicated their keen desire to see unity effected and a large Minnesota organizations build.

Includes Holiday John Bosch, speaking for the Board of the Minnesota Holiday Association presented the proposal for greater unity through uniting forces with both union groups and the Holiday Association. He stressed the greater strength and bargaining power that farmers would have as a result of one strong organization in place of three smaller ones. His proposal centered mainly about the plan to merge the three organizations, continuing all the Holiday Association activities within the Farmers Union in addition to the present Farmers Union activities, without organizational apparatus.

Bosch pointed out that characteristic activities had been started in the beginning by the Farmers Union, and were still carried out in many communities within the framework of the Farmers Union. Merging of the organizations would eliminate the necessity for duplicating office work, duplicating organizational drives, and a competition between forces that should be strongly united.

Final Agreement Varied opinions expressed in an ardent discussion for a full day, finally brought full agreement on a final motion adopted with only one dissenting vote.

The final motion was based on the general agreement among all parties present that unity of the three groups was essential, and that the most desirable form of that unity was affiliation of all groups with the National Farmers Union. It proposed an amalgamation committee which would accept dues for the National Farmers Union from any and all individual groups who desired membership in the National Union.

Nine Point Program A nine-point program outlining future action was adopted. The nine points are as follows:

1.—That an amalgamation committee of nine persons, three from the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, three from the Holiday Association, and three from the Cooperative Union Activities be set up by the meeting.

The committee members later selected consisted of the following: Cooperative Union Activities, Reverend John Flint, of Underwood, T. N. Walker of Moorhead, and Edward H. (Continued on page four)

Cheat Ocean to Cut Cost of Pumping

In some arid regions, notably California, where pumping water for irrigation has made heavy drafts on underground supplies, the water level has dropped so low that the cost of pumping has become burdensome to farmers. To check the downward trend of the water level, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering has devised improvements in the practice of spreading flood water over porous soils through which it sinks into natural underground reservoirs, renewing supplies for irrigators instead of flowing away to the ocean.

An excellent example of this practice is found in Santa Clara Valley at the southern end of San Francisco Bay. There the pumping overdraft has lowered the water plane more than 100 feet in the last 15 years, and farmers of half the water conservation district were pumping from below sea level. The district 2 years ago built six detention reservoirs to hold back flood water which ordinarily runs off in less than a week, and during the spring and summer gradually fed it back into the streams from which it seeped into the ground. The rise in the wells averaged about 28 feet, with indications it will continue as long as the reservoirs feed water to the streams.

A Safety Congress

For the first time in its history, the National Safety Congress is coming west. The Mississippi River and also for the first time, the matter of agricultural accidents has been given a place on its program.

In the mid-western section of the country, farming is the major industry and has been thought by many to be one of the less dangerous occupations. Recent data, however, show it to be the most hazardous industry, at least in Kansas, and it therefore becomes imperative that steps be taken to correct the faults which are causing suffering and loss of life to rural citizens.

The program of the Agricultural Section of the Safety Congress is the first important step in an organized effort to eliminate the dangers that have made farming the most hazardous of occupations, insofar as accidents are concerned. The Congress will also present an extensive program on highway safety, a subject that directly concerns everybody.

Farmers of Kansas are urged to attend the Congress and to lend their assistance in solving the many problems in connection with farm accident prevention and to participate in the general sessions of the convention.

The 26th National Safety Congress will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, from October 11 to October 15. The Agricultural Safety Section of the program will be on Friday morning, October 15, on the fifth floor of the Municipal Auditorium, room 501. Its program follows:

Chairman, Dr. David J. Price, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

What Are the Outstanding Causes of Agricultural Accidents?—J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Farm Machinery Accidents and Their Prevention.—A. P. Yerkes, International Harvester Co.

Farm Fires and Their Prevention.—W. D. James, President, James Manufacturing Co.

A Program for Farm Safety.—C. H. Seagraves, Director, Dept. of Safety, Illinois Agricultural Station.

Kansas Farmers should be well represented at this Congress and take in the Agricultural Safety meeting.

Contour Road Will Reduce Soil Washing

A straight road or lane across the farm may save time and distance, but it often wastes soil, says the Soil Conservation Service. On land that slopes steeply it takes a three-inch rut only a short time to become a three-foot gully.

Farm roads with a little careful planning may reduce soil erosion rather than abet it. Those laid out on the contour act somewhat like terraces in slowing down surplus water run-off. Furthermore, roads of this type generally are passable in all types of weather.

Where it is necessary to leave the contour and run the road a short distance downhill, Service engineers suggest low, broad-based ridges of the "breaker" type to halt rapid run-off. These may be spaced 50 to 100 feet apart and divert water into sodded side ditches or well-protected fields.

Idea for constructing farm roads or lanes that counteract soil erosion may be gotten first hand by a visit to the nearest demonstration area of the Soil Conservation Service.

Democracy In Business --John Frost

That Profits Belong to the Corporations or Men Operating the Business is False Doctrine

In America we accept without question that democracy in government is best. As Lincoln has so finely put it, we agree to government of the people, by the people, for the people. But we still cling to the doctrine of monarchy in business—the greed-lust theory that business belongs to the monarch who has the money, should be managed by the monarch who is making the money, and all the profits should go to the monarch who has exacted the money. That is the false doctrine that profits belong to the corporations or the men operating the business, and not to the millions of producers and consumers whose business makes the profits.

Ninety seven years ago, in 1844, about forty poverty stricken weavers opened, amidst the taunts of bystanders, the first cooperative store in the world, in a little dingy building on the unromantic street of Toad Lane in Rochdale, England. Today there are 7 1/2 million members of the Rochdale Cooperative in Britain, and they do a business of over 1 billion dollars per year, and in all civilized countries the followers of the lowly Rochdale pioneers are spreading the gospel of democracy in business.

There are three general principles of cooperative marketing based on democratic reasoning.

1st. Interest on the capital invested by members in cooperatives (which interest is overhead expense of the business and not dividends) should be limited to a fair return, as measured by the cost of money; but the profits of the business, whether small or large, should be distributed as a patronage dividend among the members in proportion to the business they furnished the cooperative. Under the old, unfair capitalist plan, dividends go to the customers who furnish the business that makes the dividends.

2nd. Every customer member should have one vote in stockholder meetings. Under the old, unfair capitalist plan the customers have no vote in the management of the business.

3rd. Membership should be open to all, or to all of the class operating the business. Some of us here in America are just beginning to learn that every customer, if belonging to the class operating the business, should have the profits from his customer business credited to him until that credit amounts to a share of stock, at which time the stock should be issued to him, and he becomes a member, entitled, like other, to patronage dividends, thus bringing new members and new business and additional power to the cooperative.

There are four business principles of cooperative marketing based on democratic experience.

1st. Sales must be on a cash basis, and no credit allowed. It is not fair that those who pay cash should stand for the losses of those who get credit and fail to pay.

2nd. The cooperatives should buy and sell at the customary prices. This will protect the cooperative from the charge of price cutting and from financial loss. Then the profits that the cooperative refunds in patronage dividends will measure the benefits of cooperative marketing, and be the incentive for new members to ally themselves with their cooperating neighbors.

3rd. From the earnings of the cooperatives there should be set aside a reserve fund to supplement capital when money is needed and credit is tight.

4th. A promotional fund to finance new improvements or new plants should be set aside. Also an educational fund should be provided to inform the members and prospective members, and to scatter the light of cooperative principles and benefits.

New cooperative principles and methods are being developed by experience. But millions of producers and consumers are still asleep to the vital need of cooperative marketing, not even dreaming of the marvelous opportunities knocking at their doors. Capital's vast propaganda through the movies and through public forums, and especially in magazines and newspapers, has chloroformed the indifferent and unthinking masses of our producers and consumers. We must educate them, and awaken them to the fact, that cooperative marketing gives profits to those whose toil makes profits instead of those whose avarice manipulates profits.

—John Frost.

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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, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

EDITORIAL

When, during the first Farmers Union Cooperative conference held in Omaha, Nebraska last December, I stated that I believed we Americans are smart enough to build our cooperatives to fit our conditions, and should do so rather than worship as something sacred the so-called Rochdale Cooperative principles, I was branded as heretic by some of our consumers cooperative enthusiasts. The same papers which branded me as a heretic because I did not think that we should unquestionably build our American farm cooperatives according to the 90 year old foreign model, are now carrying news items from the International Cooperative conference in Paris which state that at the instance of the British Cooperative Wholesale, a direct descendant of the original Rochdale Cooperatives, two of the Rochdale Cooperative Principles were dropped, namely selling for cash only and not meddling in partisan politics. Personally I believe that they dropped two of the most sound principles of the cooperative faith, even if the principle of cash business is very hard to live up to. What I wish to stress in this editorial is that there is nothing sacred in this world of ours except human rights. Every instrument of human government and business must, if it is to justify its existence, help to protect the rights of the people and increase their happiness and contentment. While it is well to use all the good found in foreign cooperative principles and usages, still I feel that our cooperatives must be our own. There is entirely too much propaganda spread among us farmers about the paramount importance to American Farmers of consumer cooperatives. I grant that it is important for the consumers to organize in order to eliminate all unnecessary waste in consumer distribution. It is also necessary that we farmers develop our buying power through our local cooperatives and wholesales, but we must not kid ourselves into believing that we can buy ourselves out of debt and into prosperity, nor that the city consumers cooperative will of its own free will and goodness of heart pay us cost of production for the products of our farms. The only way that we farmers can get out of debt is through our own organizations, and the only way that we can ever expect to get and hold a cost of production price is by organizing our own cooperatives large and strong enough so as to be able to bargain on equal terms with combinations of buyers by their trusts and combinations of private capital as is now the case; or as we hope in the future, consumers cooperative organizations. Of course we would rather deal with consumer cooperative than with present day capital combinations, because consumers cooperatives talk our language, and believe as we do in production for use rather than for profit; but after all our permanent welfare lies only in developing and supporting our own farmers organizations.

Travelogue

Sunday, September 19th I took the streamliner to Kansas City. From there I rode with Manager H. E. Witham and George Bicknell of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, to Sioux Falls, South Dakota to attend a national Cooperative Conference. We arrived in Sioux Falls about 9 o'clock Monday morning. After visiting for a while with the cooperative business leaders and the many officials of State Farmers Unions who were attending the meeting, we all repaired to the conference room on the second floor of the Cataract Hotel and got down to work. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. McCarthy, Manager of the Nebraska Farmers

Union State Exchange, chairman of the committee. On motions, Mr. McCarthy and Paul Erickson of South Dakota were made chairman and secretary. President Emil Lorik welcomed the delegates to Sioux Falls on behalf of the South Dakota Farmers Union. After the preliminaries were disposed of Mr. McCarthy proceeded right to business. Mr. Syfstad, General Manager of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., discussed the subject of Cooperative Banking from the standpoint of borrowing from the various Banks For Cooperatives. Next came Mr. Heron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, who discussed Credit Unions, Nebraska's experience in building them, and the possibilities of financial independence which they offer our cooperatives, and farmers. In the afternoon Glenn Talbot of the St. Paul Terminal Exchange, H. E. Witham of the Jobbing Association, Mel Robb, manager of a Nebraska Local Elevator and Mr. Hanson, manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union Grain Exchange, discussed cooperative grain handling. Jimmie Norgaard, being the only Farmers Union creamery man present, told about their troubles and problems. Some of the directors of the Equity creameries in Nebraska and South Dakota were present and took part in the discussions.

In the evening Mr. Norgaard entertained the conference with moving pictures of scenes in Europe which he took while there on a tour last year and with several reels of pictures of Nebraska Cooperative activities. I am of the opinion that a moving picture outfit is a paying proposition for any educational organization. I hope that it will be possible to get a movie of the things that the Kansas Farmers Union members can be proud to call their own, in the way of cooperative business institutions, with some reels along other cultural lines to add variety. An outfit like that would be quite an attraction at our meetings, and the true greatness of our work can be better impressed upon the minds of our younger folks by the use of pictures than by word of mouth.

Tuesday morning Cooperative distribution of Petroleum products was discussed by J. L. Nolan of St. Paul, Geo. E. Kinney, of Nebraska, Geo. Bicknell of Kansas and in the absence of Mr. Herrman of S. D. several of the directors of the South Dakota set up took part in the discussion. Judging by the amount of discussion and the number of questions asked this was one of the most interesting discussions. Mr. Mitchell of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, discussed Cooperative manufacture and distribution of farm implements. Cooperative insurance was discussed by Ben. L. Peters of Nebraska and several others. This discussion centered largely on the kinds of risks and the advantages of Farmers Union membership as a requirement for policy holders. Judging by the success of the Nebraska Farmers Union Insurance company and the extremely low premium rates charged by them I was confirmed in my opinion that instead of being a hindrance, compulsory Farmers Union membership is a great asset to our insurance companies. The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and we drove all the way back to Kansas City yet that night.

Wednesday morning, while waiting for my train I visited the Jobbing Association Warehouse, and watched the boys busily unloading trucks and loading out other trucks. They were so busy that I did not get to talk to them until lunch time. After lunch I visited with our old friend Manager Geo. Hobbs of the Farmers Union Livestock Association. There I also found them all busy and it was some time before George could get time to sit down a while and talk. He informed me that the Livestock Association had decided to again advertise in the Kansas Union Farmer and to give us a list of their sales. We are very glad to be able to welcome the Livestock Association among our advertisers, and especially to reinstate the report on sales in our columns as it was such a popular feature of our paper. Brother Hobbs assured me that the Heart of America local of which he is secretary will again come to the convention with a 100 per cent paid up membership, and this also was welcome news.

After visiting our business interests in Kansas City and hearing the report on their business I am more than ever proud to be a member of the organization which helped build them and had done so much for Agriculture as has the Kansas Farmers Union. I bespeak for our state wide activities the loyal support of all our members and while giving your business to your own cooperative don't forget to pay your dues to your own Farmers Union.

The Cross Roads

W. P. Lambertson
 Albert Weaver, in Cheyenne Co., raised 100,000 bushels of wheat even this year. He sold my first bicycle in 1895. Gillispie's sponsored city park in St. Francis resembles Gage Park's rose garden.

The Grand Lake, on the Divide, is no grander than the first sight of the valley from the mountain near Steamboat Springs.

In Salt Lake City, six blocks make a mile. Mountain water runs continuously in the curbs of main street. Automatic signals blow with the change of lights.

Pocatello and Idaho Falls are free from tokens. However, they are cheating on Kansas by raising wheat on irrigated land.

Mr. Washburn, of the Yellowstone, and the Bear Quest just east of the north line, furnish thrilling climbs. The Devil's Tower, in northeast Wyoming, standing 800 feet above its mountain base and having a 2 acre flat top, is a most distinct phenomenon.

From Red Lodge, in Mont., to the Custer Battlefield, we had the fastest road. Markers indicate where Custer's men fell. They died largely by twos, buddies together.

Eight perfect days in eight states, ending today with Nebraska, gave four of the family 3000 miles and a thousand beautiful scenes.

THE "YES" GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD

The fear persists that the United States will be involved in some of the crazy wars that are going on in different parts of the world. So far nothing has happened to involve the United States.

Foreign affairs are under direct control of the State Department. Secretary of State Hull made a proposal of 14 points for peace to the nations of the world on July 15.

The international code stressed by Secretary Hull in his appeals to a war-torn world emphasizes the need for international self-restraint, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, peaceful negotiations, observance of international agreements, sanctity of treaties, respect of all nations for the rights of others, revitalizing international law, economic security and stability, commercial opportunities, less armament, and avoidance of entangling alliances.

About fifty nations have approved the suggestions of the United States government. Japan and Portugal do not agree to the proposal.

Nations are usually liberal with promises to keep out of war! Secretary Cordell Hull holds firm convictions and unlike many of the high officials and statesmen does not support the crack-pot schemes that would make us parties to the European troubles.

The United States hasn't anything to go to war about; however there is always danger of some accidental occurrence that may involve our peo-

ple or create great damage to our economic interests abroad.

American citizens in Spain, and more lately in China, seem to have an idea that the United States Army and Navy should be used to protect them, regardless of their obstinacy in not quitting the warring centers. President Roosevelt makes it plain that our nation is not looking for trouble, and that we are trying to avoid the dangers of the situations.

MORTGAGE LOANS

PAID IN FULL

The Farm Credit Administration wrote "paid in full" on 25,113 farmers' mortgages during the twelve months ending September 1, or an increase of more than 60 per cent over the preceding twelve months, according to a statement today by Governor W. I. Myers.

The amount of such payments in the twelve months ending September 1 was \$44,715,769, of which \$26,402,611 represented first mortgage loans paid in full by 11,925 Federal land bank borrowers and \$18,313,158 by 13,188 farmers with Land Bank Commissioner loans.

"All Commissioner loans were made since May 1933 many of them on second mortgage security to farmers who faced foreclosure at that time," Governor Myers stated. "Since then a total of 25,422 farmers have paid off their Commissioner loans in full, representing a total amount of approximately \$36,200,000. More than half these payments were made during the past twelve months."

Land Bank Installments Paid
 "In addition to loans paid in full, there is a steady upward trend in payment of principal installments," Governor Myers said. "In spite of extensions and deferments, the majority of Federal land bank borrowers have persistently shown their determination to get out of debt by meeting their interest and principal installments regularly and promptly."

Farmers paid \$39,213,091 of regular principal installments and special payments on Federal land bank loans during the recent twelve-month period which was 83.2 per cent of the amount of principal that would ordinarily have matured. Such payments in the preceding twelve months amounted to \$28,875,033 which was a ratio of 63.7 per cent.

Commissioner Loans
 "Farmers' principal payments on Land Bank Commissioner loans in the twelve months to September 1 were more than twice the amount due and more than twice the amount collected in the preceding twelve months," the Governor continued.

Such principal payments—not counting loans paid in full—amounted to \$21,462,621 for the recent period compared to \$9,414,718 for the corresponding period one year earlier. Principal maturities on Land Bank Commissioner loans for the twelve months to September 1 were \$9,907,622.

"It's clear to me that farmers don't know what is best for them," said the venerable old gray Mouse-Chief.

Neighborhood Notes

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Marysville, Kansas, on September 14, 1937, with 17 delegates present representing seven locals. Dinner was served under supervision of Mrs. O. W. Dam and assisted by Mrs. Alvin Meyer from the Blanchville Local. Brother John Frost, vice president of the State Union, on the good of the Order, made a plea for an awakening of the farmers and said that when they do, the trusts and big business will be forced to yield to their demands. Miss Esther Ekblad, of Leonardville, state Junior Leader, urged organization of all Junior Farmers Unions in all Locals as a means of strengthening the organization. Miss Iva Koepf, home city county Junior Leader also urged organization of Junior groups. A. J. Wenpe, newspaper editor for the good of the order, sanctioned what the Junior Leader said and warned that something must be done; for if the Union decreases in membership the next year is the answer? Certainly we must do something. Mr. Victor Hawkins, president of the Riley County Farmers Union, gave us a very nice talk. His talk was enjoyed by everybody present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions:

Whereas:
 1. We wish to thank the ladies for the excellent dinner enjoyed by all who were present.

2. We deplore and condemn what is called "suitcase farming" as being opposed to the best interests of any farming community. We recommend a graduated land tax as a remedy.

3. We urge our members to strictly comply with the conditions of the gas tax exemption law. If we do not do so it will probably be repealed in the next legislature.

4. The quail is almost extinct on our farms caused principally by the drought and city sportsmen, and the grasshoppers are causing increased damage to our crops each year that is running into millions of dollars. We ask the state game department to close all open dates that permit extermination of our native quail.

5. We ask a law making it illegal to pass a car on curves or at the top of a hill where visibility is limited.

6. We oppose a 20 per cent reduction in wheat seeding as asked by Secretary Wallace as long as foreign imports of wheat continue, and ask the American farmer and the American consumer to further ask the department of commerce to promote sales of wheat to the world markets and foreign buyers.

7. We ask the state to restrict tractor owners from seeding hundreds of acres to wheat, driving the small farmers from their homes.

George Romeck, county president was elected delegate to the state meeting. Beattie was chosen for our next meeting.

Committees for the next meeting: Hall, George Romeck; dinner, Mrs. J. C. Chase, Mrs. George Romeck, Beattie; and Mrs. George Sholz, of Frankfort; good of the order, Geo. Ruffner, Beattie; O. W. Dam, Marysville; Resolution, B. F. Kooser, Beattie; Wilbur Wycoff, Beattie, and George Sholz, Frankfort—Fred C. Pralle, Secretary.

REPORT OF MEETING OF NUMBER 782

Local No. 782 met as usual the third Tuesday in September. Our crowd was very small. Ed. Dettmer has been elected as secretary and Treasurer for the rest of the year.

After a short business meeting and some discussion on various farm problems we enjoyed some splendid music by two young ladies of the local.

Anyone coming to take part in the program at the next meeting, may do so.

It was decided not to have refreshments—Reporter.

SUCCESSFUL ELLSWORTH COUNTY PICNIC

In spite of the hard wind and dust on Tuesday, September 21, there was a fine crowd of nearly 300 at the Ellsworth County Farmers Union picnic, to celebrate Founders Day of the Farmers Union. This picnic program was in a grove at the Frank Kanak farm a short distance from Kanak, and an ideal location for such a celebration.

At noon long tables were set up, which fairly groaned under the weight of all the good things to eat which the farmers wives had prepared for lunch. There, among came the large tubs of barbecued beef which had been supplied as a courtesy of the Ellsworth Farmers Union Business Association. You heard remarks from every one. "I've never tasted more delicious beef. So well cooked and such a good flavor." The Farmers Union employees in their jaunty uniforms assisted with the serving.

Horse shoe pitching seemed to be the center of the attraction during the morning, but the name of the winner was not reported to us.

Then every one gathered to the platform where the afternoon program was to be given. Comfortable chairs and benches were available for all. The Ellsworth High School Band entertained the group with some very fine music for perhaps 30 minutes. The formal program was in charge of Mr. Chester Chapman, Secretary of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union.

Out of county visitors and Farmers Union members were introduced and each brought greetings and spoke briefly of the organization and for all. Miss Pauline Cowger, State Secretary; Miss Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader; Hon. Frank Carlson, Sixth District Representative in Congress; Mr. Bob Parsons representing Farmers Union Live Stock

Commission Company, and Mr. M. L. Beckman.

National President E. H. Everson and he held the close in that of his listeners. He told of the work he has been doing the past year as National President of the Farmers Union, and how very important it is that the farmers become members of their own class organization. Mr. Everson outlined the type of plan he would like to see effective, but said "that's what I'd do if I had my way, but I cannot always have my way, but I am glad to get what I can." He closed his address with the plea that every member urge upon his neighbor the importance of membership in a militant farm organization, and that they use every effort to double if not treble the membership, in the near future.

A loud speaker was provided for the speaking, and it enabled the listeners to hear clearly what the speakers had to say.

Several years ago Ellsworth County had an annual picnic, which was looked forward to by members all over the county, and well attended. They hope this meeting will continue that custom. As an indication of the high regard for the Farmers Union in that county, the schools cooperated in that about 20 of the surrounding district country schools were dismissed that the pupils could attend this meeting and hear the fine talks.

Have you ever asked your schools to cooperate with you in that way? A program of fun was in charge of Mr. Pat Nash, Manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Ellsworth.

In the 30 yard race for girls 7 to 10 years old: Maryann Smith won first prize, Irma Kohls second and Doris Kohls, third.

Thirty yard race for girls 10 to 13 years old: Opal Smith, first; Alice Bray, second; Wilma Kohls, third.

Thirty yard race for boys 7 to 10 years old: Kenneth Merrill, first; Winslow Ploutz, second; Jack Erhardt, third.

Fifty yard race, boys 10 to 13 years: Wilbur Erhardt, first; Junior Svoboda, second; Douglas Merrill, third.

Fifty yard race boys 13 to 15 years: Ygnacio Perez, first; Lloyd Shively, second; Bernard Forrest, third.

Sack race for girls: Alice Bray, first; Norma Anderson, second; Virginia Bryan, third.

Sack race for boys: Bill Kelley, first; Lloyd Shively, second; Wilbur Erhardt, third.

Three leg race, boys and girls: Virginia Forrest and Rose Jandos, first; Kenneth Atchison and Joe Lerma, second; Bill Kelley and Lloyd Bell, third.

Immediately after the races a tug of war was contested between 12 picked men living north of Highway 40 and 12 picked men from south of Highway 40. This contest created a great deal of interest and amusement and was a very well balanced tug of war. The south was the victor.

The Kanopolis grade school soft ball team defeated a team of young men chosen from the crowd, by a score of 11 to 10.

The dance in the evening drew a large crowd. The wind blew enough to make the dust disagreeable but everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves.

FROST TO SPEAK AT NEMAH COUNTY

The quarterly meeting of the Nemaha County Farmers Union will be held in Seneca on Tuesday, October 5 at 10 o'clock a. m.

This will be an all day meeting. Everybody bring sandwiches and pie. Lunch will be served at noon.

The regular business of the county union will be taken care of in the morning, also election of delegates to the state convention at Hutchinson. We want all locals to be represented.

Would like to have all members present at this meeting. There will be a short program in the afternoon, an invitation was sent to John Frost to be the speaker. Frank Roots, President B. L. Sack, Secretary.

HAYS AUXILIARY MEETS

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Hays Local No. 1150 of the Farmers Union met at the home of Mrs. Ira Moon Sept. 21, with ten members and three visitors present. Miss Lou Pratt was elected as delegate to the State Convention at Hutchinson.

After the business meeting the time was spent in reading articles of current interest and their discussion. During the social hour refreshments were served.

Mrs. E. C. Mall, Secy.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD

Could rodents talk and reason, could they say:
 "Come! Come!" said Chief Mouse to all the mice leaders, "food is getting scarce in the fields, and grain bins, on account of drought."

"Let us call all the mice families to one great mouse meeting, to discuss the farmers' problems; and to comfort and encourage dirt farmers before us mice starve to death."

"For years and years, us mice have worked in fields and bins, to hold over-production and crop surpluses down; so dirt farmers could get fair prices for farm products."

"But farmers have kept cats, our enemies, to devour us mice, and our little baby mice, and have poisoned whole families of us mice and killed us in traps."

"Our sole purpose in holding a general mouse convention, is to teach farmers that all mice and rats too, tend to keep surpluses down, and prices up; up above 'the cost of production'."

"So why should farmers keep cats and poison to kill their friends—the mice and rats?" asked the venerable old gray Mouse-Chief.

"Dirt farmers do not know that us mice, and rats too, work day and night to hold down surpluses of

CORRECTION

In our last weeks issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we published reports of the various committees as adopted by Mid-West Farmers Union conference in Omaha on September 8th. The secretary in making out the report attached the name of Emil Lorik to one of the reports. This was in error as Mr. Lorik did not sign any committee reports. He only attended the meeting during a part of the last session, as he stopped over on his way to Chicago.

grain for farmers; so that farmers can get fair prices for the normal supply we leave them.

"Us mice, and rats too, help to reduce supplies, and surpluses to 'an ever normal granary,' but farmers—and farmers' cats—kill us rodents as if we were robbers!"

"But," squealed another wise mouse, "who will pay the cost of production on what all of us mice, and rats eat, and waste, and on crops, drought and insects, etc., destroy?"

"I advise the farmers," said the veteran old gray mouse, "to all rise and shine, and sing:"

"On Jordan's stormy bank we stand,
 And cast our wishful eyes—
 'Tis ourn's fair and happy land
 'Where our possessions lie."

"Yes," said a mouse with a religious turn of mind, "these 'cost of production' advocates are like some socialists, who don't believe in 'profit, rent or interest' for anybody; who even claim that they are unselfish enough to carry on any business and make no profit at all. Can they get cost? How magnanimous!"

Well, answered the Chief, "Old Mouse," "The cost of production, based upon all us mice and rats eat, and waste; and upon the crops destroyed by insects, floods, droughts, heat, frost, smut, rust, etc., and upon the loss of live stock would be a real cost—'the cost of production'—to individual farmers."

Then Chief Mouse adjourned the famous mouse convention with a resolution for mice and rats to eat plenty, to keep surpluses down.

ARTIST DESIGNS KITCHEN PARING KNIFE FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

For the first time in a hundred years—and perhaps in its whole history—the kitchen paring knife has been streamlined and fashioned to conform to its functional requirements as a result of the work of John Vassos, artist and designer. Mr. Vassos spent more than a year on studies aimed to revolutionize and to make more efficient and more comfortable this much-used kitchen tool. The work was done for the Remington Arms Company which is now producing the knife.

Mr. Vassos, who lives in Silvermine, Conn., has achieved a reputation for redesigning common articles of everyday life in a way that makes them more truly conform to the function of their use. His designs include handles for automobiles, built-in chairs, tuning handles on radios, indirect lighting fixtures, telephone wall sets for elevators, turnstiles, such exhibitions as the recent Chicago World's Fair, lawnmowers, washing machines, microphones, and other types of transmitters. Many of these appliances are articles have become standard equipment which the American public has widely adopted.

The new paring knife developed by this designer is designed to give just the right blade balance for the work, with a maximum leverage at the cutting point of the blade itself. It is made of stainless steel that holds a curved surface at the bottom of the blade. A curve where the blade joins the handle acts as a "stop," preventing any danger of cutting the finger if the knife slips. The handle, which is of hard black rubber, reinforced and decorated with two steel rivets, is sufficiently ample in thickness so that the fingers rest instead of being irritated as the position of the knife is changed. It is extra-long and tapers to a flowing line to a series of fine grooves across the tip which serves as a sure gripping surface for the last two fingers.

Mr. Vassos states that to achieve the new lines for this knife he first took pieces of sculptor's putty and made a form suitable to his own hand and then a form suitable to the hand of a woman model. The woman model was selected by him as one whose hand was nearest to the average feminine hand in size and shape. The putty form was then recast into a permanent form made of wood. From this wooden model, a number of knives were made and submitted to 500 women in all parts of the country, asking them to try out the knives in their own kitchens and report how they liked them. Changes suggested by these women were incorporated in the finished knife.

As a result of these home tests of the handle and blade, certain new qualities were developed in this paring knife: (1) It can be used with either the right or the left hand; (2) it has perfect balance for leverage; (3) the streamline shape makes it so tapered that it permits a comfortable grip and fatigue is avoided. This last-mentioned characteristic is regarded as a particularly important improvement in view of a survey made among chefs of large New York hotels which indicated that the kitchen paring knife is used one-third of the time spent in the preparation of food. (4) It prevents irritation and calluses, so the beauty of the feminine hand is preserved. The new knife comes with three styles of blades: uniformly pointed or scimitar shape; cut-away or sheep-foot blade; and clip blade.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Letter to Farmers Union Junior Leaders

Dear Leader: The calendar tells us that we have only a month to make our final preparations for our State Convention to be held at Hutchinson, October 28-29. I was in the State Office this week to discuss plans for JUNIOR DAY, and as we planned a tentative program, it became very clear to us that our hands are tied without your cooperation.

Our greatest concern is of course the contests, as we want them to be the outstanding feature of Junior Day. We are expecting that you urge your Juniors to take part. Be sure that they have the rules clearly in mind; you will find them in the August 5 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. We are asking that all Juniors participating in the contests carry a membership card. These cards are not to be issued to any but a bona fide Junior member, boys are required to pay 25c dues that goes to the National Farmers Union, while girls are issued cards on the same basis as their mothers. To get Junior cards instruct your Local secretary to send the following information to the State Office: 1. Name and address of Junior. 2. Age of Juniors.—In order that the state records may show when the Junior becomes twenty-one. 3. Parent's Name.—In order that the State Office may know whether or not the parent's dues are paid. If they are not, the Junior cannot receive a card.

Naturally we are very anxious to make this year's Junior program just as good or better than that of last year, and I know you are too. It is impossible for us to know what talent you have among the Juniors in your Locals, so the logical procedure is for you to give us that information. Anything in the way of entertainment that you Juniors could furnish that would be of credit to our showing on Junior Day, report them to me.

We want you to urge Juniors to attend the entire convention and encourage your Locals to send a large delegation on Junior Day. We expect to have an hour or hour and a half program in the morning, a Junior Luncheon, and a continued program in the afternoon, not to exceed two hours. Therefore Juniors will be given ample time to be on hand for all the activities, and to get home at a reasonable hour in the evening. Perhaps your Juniors would like to put on some form of entertainment in your Local to help pay their expenses to the convention. It is also very important that you as a leader attend the convention to take part in discussions and help us make plans for the ensuing year. Be sure to bring your suggestions and problems.

Watch the Junior page of the K. U. F. for notes about the Junior part of the Convention program, and plan accordingly to be a publicity committee.

Fraternally yours,
Esther Ekblad,
State Junior Leader.

COMMON THINGS

By Dorothy W. Boice
God's greatest things are common things;
The warmth of sun; the hush of rain,
The thrill of winds that come from afar
To tumble in a field of grain,
All simple things, His greatest gifts:
A fern-clad rock, a poplar tree,
A fleet of yellow butterflies
That sail on seas of chicory.
How infinitely kind He is,
Who gave me love and work to do,
And songs to sing, and hills to roam,
And candle light to share with you!

NEWEST FASHIONS



8030. A Slenderizing Design. Designed in Sizes: 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting for full length scarf. With short sleeves 3 1/2 yards. Scarf in short length requires a piece 12 inches wide by 2 yards long. Price 15c.
8729. Make this Adorable Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 1 requires 1 7/8 yard of 39 inch material. Price 15c.
Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

They Also Served

Herbert E. Smith
"Man's Noblest Friend"
Out from the past—the dim, bloody, shifting past—came this noble animal, the horse; side by side with man, fighting with him the battles of progress, bearing with him the burdens of the centuries. Down the long, hard road, through flint and mire, through swamp and sand, wherever there has been a footprint, there also will be a hoofprint.
John Trotwood Moore.

American horses—and mules—were in the service of the Allied troops long before the American Expeditionary Forces were dreamed of. But the major exodus of horses and mules from American farms and remount depots really began in 1917 when we entered the war.

No one knows how many of these faithful animals ever were shipped overseas. Certainly no man who served "over there" but can fail to remember his surge of nostalgia as he heard, "Somewhere in France," the whinny of a home-bred horse or the familiar bray of a long-eared Yankee mule.

Many of these American horses and mules were taken prisoners of war by German troops in the early stages of the A. E. F.'s active participation in the war. These animals were removed from the front and taken back to interior Germany where they were exhibited, in their American harness and equipment, to the admiring civil population.

Today 32 of these horses captured by the enemy from the A. E. F. are still in Germany. They have learned a new language and have new masters. Most of the American horses are on farms in rural Germany. But they are not worked to excess. They are treated with kindness and understanding by the German farmers.

Each of these horses who served in action during the World War, American horses as well as the German animals, is registered at Berlin and each wears upon the left crown of his bridle an especially cast medal designating him a wartime hero.

On the top of this medal is a reproduction of the Iron Cross, under which is the inscription in raised letters: KRIEGSKAMERAD ("War Buddy").

All of these veteran horses are assured kind, comfortable treatment for the rest of their existence.—Our Dumb Animals.

Convention Reminders

Junior Day, Friday, October 29.

The contest rules were printed in the August 5 issue of the K. U. F. Be sure to have them clearly in mind.

Note the time limit for speeches not longer than 4 1/2 minutes, nor less than 3 1/2 minutes. The essays, not less than 1500 words, nor more than 1800 words.

Three copies of your essay must be in the State Office of the Kansas Farmers Union by October 15.

Every Junior should carry a membership card. Have your Local secretary to send your name, age, parent's name, and if you are a boy, 25 cents dues to the State Office and you will be issued a membership card. As their fathers, boys pay dues and as your mother is a member without paying dues, girls are admitted in the same way. This 25 cents is National F. U. dues.

Transportation to the National F. U. convention at Oklahoma City is in store for the contest winners.

Learn the Farmers Union Creed and keep in mind the Junior motto, "He loves his country best, Who strives to make it best."
Esther Ekblad,
State Junior Leader.

Plan School Lunches Carefully



Children's Appetites Will Lag If Packing of School Lunches Permitted to Become Routine Affair

THE packing of school lunches may become a routine task because of its frequency. If the packing of the lunch is allowed to slip into a rut, the children's appetites will lag and they will not get the most out of the food. The result that soon the growing children are going without many essential foods they need to carry on their school work and build strong healthy bodies.

There will always be favorites in sandwiches that seem to be the backbone of the lunch box, but faithful as they are, there is also need for variety and newness to keep the appetites from lagging. This ever present need for change may be accomplished in many different ways. Besides many tasty sandwich fillings, there are several different types of bread that lend themselves well to sandwiches.

Milk is such an important item in the diet that it must not be overlooked in the school lunch. If not supplied at the school, it may be carried in vacuum bottles and can take several different forms for the sake of variety. Cream soups of all kinds incorporate milk to an advantage and may be carried well in a vacuum bottle. Chocolate milk and cocoa both make ideal milk beverages for a lunch box.

Following are some suggestions that may serve as a guide for lunch box menu planning. If planned in advance, the chances for better balanced menus are greater, and at the same time less effort at the last minute is required.

Sandwich Bread Suggestions
Nut bread; date nut bread; orange bread; apricot bread; fig nut bread; prune bread; Boston Brown bread; gingerbread; bran bread; whole wheat bread; raisin bread; corn bread; rye bread and white bread.

Sandwich Filling Suggestions
Peanut butter and mayonnaise; peanut butter and marshmallow cream; peanut butter with minced onion; peanut butter with crisp bacon; peanut butter with fruit preserves or jelly; cottage cheese with salmon; cottage cheese with onion and nuts; cottage cheese with chopped olives; cottage cheese with crushed pineapple.

Dessert Suggestions
Graham crackers spread with melted milk chocolate; graham crackers with peanut butter and marshmallow cream; cup cakes; fudge bars; date cookies; sponge cakes; cup custards; tapioca, corn starch and chocolate puddings; fruit tarts; fresh fruits; hard candy and milk chocolate.

Food Extras
Lettuce rolls filled with meat or vegetable filling; stuffed celery (cheese spread); potato chips; open faced sandwiches in animal shapes; deviled eggs stuffed with meat filling; raw vegetables—carrot, tomato; fruits—apples, pears, peaches, plums, oranges and bananas.

The Goal of Physical Fitness

Physical fitness in itself may appear on first thought to be a worthy goal. Actually it is impossible to conceive of attaining a sound, functioning body without translating the result into active benefits. In other words, physical fitness is not an end in itself but merely a means or a tool in accomplishing certain coveted objectives.

For most people these objectives may be grouped loosely into two classes: (1) those which are necessary to physical efficiency—strength, endurance, and skill in doing the daily task; (2) those which contribute most to enjoyment of life—enthusiasm, alertness, and a zest for living.

Obviously, these two objectives cannot be divorced; each is inseparably linked with the other. For example, the sense of accomplishment and satisfaction resulting from a task well done gives rise to enjoyment. Similarly, a buoyant attitude contributes immeasurably to the success of any undertaking.

Physical vigor and enthusiasm for living, taken together, embody that characteristic known as vitality. The importance of vitality to the success of any endeavor makes it important to consider its components and the methods of acquiring and conserving it. It is the purpose of this leaflet to review for the reader present information on factors which contribute to vital health and well-being—factors largely within the control of the individual person. The elements which govern these factors will also be considered together with the relatively simple way in which each person may develop for himself a high "vitality rating."

GOD IS HERE

By Madeleine Aaron
God is here! I hear His voice
While thrushes make the woods rejoice.
I touch His robe each time I place
My hand against a pansy's face.
I breathe His breath if I must pass
Verbenas trailing in the grass.
God is here; From every tree
His leafy fingers beckon me.

WAR!

We all owe an obligation to those who gave up their lives in the World War, that cannot be paid except in one way, and that is to fight, war on the face of the earth. Every fallen soldier who died in vain unless we, who survive, can "WAR ON WAR" until war shall be no more. Let us faithfully pay in full this obligation we owe to the thousands, who went out from their homes under the stars and stripes, but never returned.

From "The Militant Voice of Agriculture."
JOHN A. SIMPSON.

WHAT OTHER MEN THINK OF FARMING

- "The first and most respectable of all arts is agriculture."—Rousseau.
- "Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor to man."—Daniel Webster.
- "Of all occupations from which gain is secured, there is none better than agriculture, nothing more productive, nothing sweeter, nothing more worthy of a free man."—Cicero.
- "Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food."—Spencer.
- "This sweet to spend one's time in the cultivation of the field."—Lid.
- "Farmers and their families make up about 30 per cent of our population. They exceed in number any other group engaged in one general industry."—Henry G. Wallace.
- "The agricultural population produces the bravest men, the most valiant soldiers, and a class of citizens that least given of all to evil designs."—Cato.
- "The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land."—Emerson.
- "Animals are such agreeable friends—they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms."—George Eliot.
- "To plow is to pray—to plant is to prophesy, and the harvest answers and fulfills."—R. G. Ingersoll.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WINTER WATER BABIES

By Marian Cuthbert Walker
Even one or two summer water babies will keep a mother distracted. But winter water babies can be handled a dozen at a time without fear of drowning. For these vines, plants and bulbs will flourish in clear water, without soil, all winter long. None of the usual worrying about house plants for fear their feet are too wet or too dry or that the soil isn't right.

Starting with the vines, there are English ivy, philodendron, and Wandering Jew, all of which will take root in water or can be started in soil and transferred later. Then there's our friend, the sweet potato, which will sprout the amazingly beautiful foliage if the lower half of a sound, healthy tuber is kept submerged in water. No trick to nurse this baby.

Only the best, full-sized bulbs are worth planting indoors. I usually buy early and store them in a cool place until November. They can be planted any time up to March. Root growth depends on keeping them cool but they'll grow, top and bottom, in a window. Narcissus, tulips, hyacinths—there's no end to bulbs that will grow in water. Sand or pebbles will keep them upright, if a bowl is used, or large bulbs can be set in vases or bottles. Such things as umbrella plants and parrot's-feather demand a bit of soil. The latter, commonly used in outdoor pools, will trail gracefully over the sides of a bowl.

Half the trick is getting just the right kind of container. Notion stores have beauties these days, but handsome effects can be had from bottles and jars which once contained vinegar, jam, or fruit juices. Clear glass shows the roots most attractively. A cool room is better than a hot exposure. Change the water at once should it become polluted.

Bulbs need low bowls or pans. Old glazed crocks are good; a coat of paint or enamel on the inside will make them water-tight. And the fish and other critters to hold a bulb or two.

A MOVITA CINNA-MEG COMBINES NUTRITION WITH TROPICAL GLAMOUR

Youngsters and oldsters, too, are coming home from the soda fountains these days with tales about a new beverage that is easily duplicated in any home kitchen. The white jacked soda jerkers call it "Movita Cinna-Meg," a name that only hints of its tropical contents and its Hollywood origin.

Cinna-Meg was first introduced to this country from Samoa where the dark-haired Movita, whose fame began with her part as the native wife in "Mutiny on the Bounty," was on land run in "Paradise Isle."

She mixed milk, native fruits and spices and created a drink which combined nourishment with appetizing fragrance. Upon her return to Hollywood she continued to make the Cinna-Meg and drink it to relieve the weariness of long hours on the lot. At her suggestion a soda fountain boy began to make it up for her and so a new fountain drink was born.

It is easily prepared at home, too. Because it is nutritious it is a splendid treat for children. Because of its sophisticated flavor it appeals to adults.

Movita Cinna-Meg
(Recipe for One Serving)
1/2 banana
1 glass cold milk
1 tablespoon unsweetened pineapple juice
1 dash grated nutmeg
1 tall piece stick cinnamon.

Cut the half banana into small pieces and whip it in an electric mixer until creamy. Or it may be put through a fine wire sieve and beaten with a rotary beater until creamy. Pour this into a tall serving glass, add the milk and pineapple juice, and stir with the cinnamon stick until the mixture is smooth. Add the dash of nutmeg last. Movita uses the cinnamon stick as a sipper and gets extra flavor.

UNITY OF FRUITS AND FLAVORS

Henry Ward Beecher was a great preacher. He was as well a great lover of apples and his sermon on PIE is a deification of the fitting climax of a perfect meal. This is his recipe:

After going down into the great cellar where the apple bins were stored with the winter's supply and bringing up a great wooden bowl of choice fruit, came the time when the cook had to choose the kind of pie she would make. "There is," says Beecher, "the one made without undercrust, in a deep plate, and the apples laid in, in full quarters; or the apples being stewed are beaten to a much and seasoned and put between the double paste; or they are sliced thin and cooked entirely within the covers; or they are put without seasoning into their bed, and when baked the upper lid is raised, and the butter, nutmeg, cinnamon and sugar are added; the whole well mixed, and the crust returned as if nothing had happened."

"But oh, be careful of the paste! Let it not be like putty, nor rush to the other extreme and make it so flaky that one holds his breath while eating for fear of blowing it all away. Let it not be plain as bread, nor yet rich like cake. Aim at that glorious medium, in which it is tender, without being fugaciously flaky; short without being too short; a mild, sapid, brittle thing, that lies upon the tongue, so as to let the apple strike through and touch the papilla with a more effluent flavor. But this, like all high art, must be a thing of inspiration or instinct. A true cook will understand us, and we care not if others do not!"

"Do not suppose that we limit the apple-pie to the kinds and methods enumerated. Its capacity in variation is endless, and every diversity discovers some new charm or flavor. It will accept almost every flavor of every spice. And yet nothing is so fatal to the rare and higher graces of apple-pie as inconsiderate, vulgar spicing. It is not meant to be a mere vehicle for the exhibition of these spices, in their own natures. It is a glorious unity in which sugar gives up its nature as sugar, and butter ceases to be butter, and each flavor—some spice gladly vanishes from its own full nature, that all of them by a common death, may rise into the new life of apple-pie. Not that apple-pie is no longer apple! It, too, is transformed, and the final pie, though born of apple, sugar, butter, nutmeg, cinnamon, lemon, is like none of these, and the compound ideal of them all, refined, purified, and by fire fixed in blissful perfection."

STIR CAPRICIOUS APPETITES WITH SPICED CEREALS

Spice instead of a spank is the remedy that the modern mother applies to the child who "just won't eat his cereal." When the wholesome dish of hot rice and milk or the supper-time farina pudding are firmly refused as only a youngster can be refused in a spicing glamour that makes it not only acceptable but relished.

Cinnamon blends particularly well with both rice and farina. Try sprinkling the ground cinnamon over the rice, and use several small pieces of whole cinnamon while boiling the farina.

When plain milk palls new excitement can be given it by a mild mixture of spices. Into two cups of irradiated evaporated milk and two cups of water stir vigorously one-half teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, one-fourth teaspoon salt, and three tablespoons sugar. If a rotary beater is used for the stirring a nice foam appears. This recipe can be served hot or cold and is enough for four large servings.

STUFFED MACARONI-STEAK

1 package long macaroni
4 tablespoons butter
2 pounds round steak
1 medium onion
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup hot water
1 cup grated cheese
Salt, pepper, sage.

Soak macaroni without breaking in three quarts of boiling water to which a tablespoon of salt has been added. Boil about 10 minutes; remove to a platter and drain off all water. Marinate with the melted butter, keeping the lengths in horizontal order. Wipe steak with damp cloth. Pound to make more tender. Cut steak into six inch squares, or keep whole if preferred. On top of the prepared steak spread salt, pepper, sage and chopped onion.

Place a bundle of macaroni on top and roll steak around, sheering well or tying properly to retain the macaroni strands. Brown steak on all sides in butter or fat quickly, then add cup of hot water and cover. Simmer until tender in an oven with heat of 400 degrees. Remove steak, add water to liquid in pan to make about 2 cups of gravy. Serve with gravy poured over stuffed steaks and any leftover macaroni placed around the plate or platter as a border. Garnish with parsley.

DRY CLEANING AT HOME

So many persons are injured fatally—some are a terribly crippled and disfigured—while cleaning garments at home, that the State Board of Health strongly advises against this practice. Commercial dry cleaning is a form of safety insurance for the home-maker, which means the happiness and welfare of the family. Usually it is a much-needed mother who is cruelly or perhaps fatally, burned in the accidents due to using inflammable cleaning fluids.

Home dry cleaning is always done as a matter of economy, since the commercial work is done so much more efficiently. For families who feel that they cannot afford the commercial work, it is recommended that materials which can be laundered should predominate in the various wardrobes.

Despite the warnings issued, and the horrible examples of crippling and death, it is logical to suppose that there will be many women who will continue this unsafe practice. Therefore we quote the following rules from the National Safety Council: (1) Use only a non-inflammable fluid. (A can of cleaning fluid may be marked "non-explosive" and still be flammable.) (2) Keep the hands out of the solvent by using a suction washer. (3) Do the cleaning outside the house, where all toxic and other vapors will be quickly dissipated. (4) Dry the garments outside the house. (5) Kee children and pets away. (6) Never, under any circumstances use gasoline, naphtha or kerosene for garment cleaning purposes. (7) Even in removing small spots, follow these suggestions.

The importance of the rigid care stipulated in the foregoing paragraph can be over-emphasized, as proven by the fact that one person died in Kansas last year from burns sustained while cleaning clothes with gasoline in the yard of her home; this occurred, even though fresh air is considered to be a safeguard.

FEWER CATTLE ON FEED

About 29 percent fewer cattle were on feed in the corn belt states on August 1 this year than last, according to the U. S. department of agriculture. The total on feed for market is the smallest at this date for many years.

Eggplant Slices, Browned

1 eggplant
3 tablespoons salt
1 egg or 2 yolks
2 tablespoons milk
1-2 cup crumbs
3 tablespoons fat
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-4 teaspoon celery salt
4 tablespoons grated cheese (optional)

Cut the eggplant into one-inch crossway slices. Discard the rind. Sprinkle the slices with salt and arrange on top each other. Press down with a heavyweight. (A plate may be used.) Let stand 3 hours. Drain and rinse in cold water. Dip into the crumbs, then into the egg mixed with the milk and again into the crumbs. Brown in the fat heated in a frying pan. Add the rest of the ingredients. Cover and cook 10 minutes or until the slices are tender when tested with a fork.

Pineapple and Cucumber Salad

2 tablespoons gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1 cup boiling water
1-4 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup vinegar
Juice of 1-2 lemon
1 cup diced cucumber
1 cup shredded pineapple
1-2 cup mayonnaise
1-4 cup cream, whipped
Paprika
Soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes; then dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, salt vinegar and lemon juice. Let cool. When mixture begins to thicken stir in cucumber and pineapple and pour into molds. Chill thoroughly.
Unfold on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise to which whipped cream has been added. Sprinkle with paprika.

Cream Puffs

Cream Puffs are easy to make, and who doesn't like them?
1-2 cup butter
1 cup water
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup flour
4 eggs
Heat butter and water in saucepan until boiling. Remove from stove. Add salt and flour and stir vigorously. Place over low heat and stir until dough is smooth and does not stick to sides of pan. Remove from stove, add eggs one at a time, beating thoroughly. The dough should be smooth, fairly stiff, and in appearance. Place spoonfuls roughly in rounded heaps on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 20 minutes, then reduce to 325 degrees to 350 degrees for 25 minutes. Long baking produces a very crisp puff. Remove from baking sheet at once. Slit each puff and fill with cream filling, ice cream, or whipped cream, and serve plain or with chocolate sauce. Makes 8 to 10.

Custard Filling

2 cups milk
1-2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 tablespoons flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 beaten egg yolks
1 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
Heat milk in double boiler, add sugar, cornstarch, flour, and salt. Stir until smooth and thick, cooking about 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from stove, add butter, vanilla. Cool and fill cream puffs.

Chocolate Sauce

2-4 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons cocoa
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon butter
Mix dry ingredients. Add boiling water, mix, and cook over low heat until smooth and thick, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and butter. Serve warm or cold.

Sausage Kraut

Boil one cup rice till half done, drain. Simmer two pounds sauerkraut in four tablespoons lard and three lumps sugar till done, add one-half teaspoon paprika. Wash the sauerkraut first if it is very sour. Grease a baking dish, put in a layer sausage and rice. Cover with sauerkraut and top with a layer of sour cream. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for fifteen minutes. Serves six generously. Beef and pork gulash, with or without the sausage, are variations of this sauerkraut-rice dish.

LEMON SAUCE

1-2 cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 cup boiling water
2 tablespoons butter
1-2 tablespoons lemon juice
1-2 lemon, sliced.
Mix the sugar and the cornstarch gradually add the boiling water and cook until clear. Add butter, lemon juice and sliced lemon. Let stand a few minutes, then remove lemon slices and add a dash of nutmeg.

BAKED APPLE SURPRISE

Wash and core good, tart apples. Fill centers with left-over cooked oatmeal or wheat-cereal. Add a few raisins. Sprinkle one tablespoon of sugar over each apple. Add just enough water to cover bottom of baking dish. Bake covered and in a moderately hot oven until the apples are cooked, then remove cover and bake until tender.

SPICED GRAPE BUTTER

Wash grapes, remove stems, separate the pulp from the skins, and let stand overnight. Heat pulp to boiling point and drain through a colander. Add the skins to pulp and to each 5 pints of fruit add 5 cups brown sugar and 1/2 tablespoon of cloves and 1 of cinnamon. Boil the mixture one hour, add 1 cup cider vinegar and continue boiling until mixture is thick. Stir constantly to prevent burning. Pack butter into clean, hot glass jars and seal immediately.

The Farmers Union Creed

Because I know that as an individual I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmer I am power—I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.

I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.

I will attend my local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.

I will support our cooperatives with my entire patronage and our leadership with my utmost confidence.

And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it—worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of all faithfulness, is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.

—Gladys Talbott Edwards.

Are You Listed Here?

Some of the outstanding sales made by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission on the Kansas City market.

Week Ending September 23, 1937

CATTLE		
	Weight	Price
Ed and Carl Anderson, Cloud County, Kans.—7 steers	898	\$13.00
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—29 steers	903	12.00
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—29 steers	930	12.00
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—31 steers	931	11.50
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—26 steers	1048	9.75
Harold Beck, Saline County, Kans.—7 yearlings	470	9.50
Wallace Anderson, Osborne County, Kans.—9 yearlings	658	9.25
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—20 steers	1011	9.25
C. W. Boone, Greenwood County, Kans.—22 steers	898	9.00
Harold Beck, Saline County, Kans.—5 yearlings	555	8.50
Dan Younklin, Clay County, Kans.—28 steers	849	7.75
Dan Younklin, Clay County, Kans.—24 steers	722	7.75
Nick Grenier, Mitchell County, Kans.—5 steers	650	7.75
J. A. Wilcox, Lafayette County, Mo.—5 steers	598	7.30
Frank Shelbaum, Riley County, Kans.—7 heifers	674	7.00
J. F. Stockhoff, Linn County, Kans.—9 heifers	677	6.75
H. B. Cumberland, Ottawa County, Kans.—5 calves	458	6.00
H. B. Cumberland, Ottawa County, Kans.—6 calves	441	5.50
Silas King, Wyandotte County, Kans.—7 calves	70	5.00

HOGS		
170 lb. Averages and Up		
Truman B. Todd, Franklin County, Kans.—5	214	\$11.00
Earl Davis, Polk County, Mo.—8	210	11.00
L. E. Weber, Lafayette County, Mo.—17	212	11.00
H. W. Temple & Son, Lafayette County, Mo.—31	212	11.00
Geo. Flentje, Nemaha County, Kans.—29	212	11.00
Olio Pack, Cedar County, Mo.—9	192	11.00
P. C. Gerstenberger, Linn County, Kans.—11	229	11.00
J. M. Pyeatt, Bates County, Mo.—5	206	11.85
Earl Franklin, Bates County, Mo.—9	204	11.85
Glenn Russell, St. Clair County, Mo.—5	189	11.85
G. H. Haszlett, Morris County, Kans.—15	247	11.80
C. E. Swigford, Hickory County, Mo.—8	180	11.80
L. J. Scannour, Leavenworth County, Kans.—14	180	11.80
W. W. Thompson & Co., Phillips County, Kans.—62	236	11.75
W. W. Thompson & Co., Phillips County, Kans.—27	220	11.75
Lloyd Kohlenberg, Miami County, Kans.—5	254	11.75
Lee Neff, St. Clair County, Mo.—10	185	11.75
C. A. Taylor, Anderson County, Kans.—5	194	11.65
Morgan Bros., Douglas County, Kans.—5	261	11.65
Ethere Jeanin, Leavenworth County, Kans.—5	176	11.60
Irene Haste, St. Clair County, Mo.—17	175	11.25
A. Uhlman, Allen County, Kans.—5	237	10.25
W. W. Thompson & Co., Phillips County, Kans.—5	287	10.25
B. O. Hoover, Osage County, Kans.—5		

SHEEP		
A. J. Kingery, Franklin County, Kans.—7	78	\$11.00
Raymond Hampton, Cass County, Kans.—6	85	11.00
Pete Johannes, Franklin County, Kans.—16	95	11.00
Russell Borland, Clay County, Kans.—7	75	10.25
Louis Tonn, Clay County, Kans.—20	84	10.25
E. W. Runft, Republic County, Kans.—5	88	10.25
W. R. Carroll, Osage County, Kans.—29	77	10.00
Willie Sandberg, Lafayette County, Mo.—7	77	10.00
J. J. Salbach, Cooper County, Mo.—15	71	10.00
Mrs. Harvey Boyd, Livingston County, Mo.—13	84	10.00
Henry Bletcher, Riley County, Kans.—9	78	9.00
Merle Mann, Allen County, Kans.—7	77	8.00
Geo. McGill, Cass County, Mo.—7	110	8.00
Harry Ward, Linn County, Kans.—8	61	7.50
Harry Knop, Cass County, Mo.—5	66	7.00
D. L. Harmon, Lafayette County, Mo.—12	66	7.00
Mrs. Harvey Boyd, Livingston County, Mo.—5	135	6.25
L. L. Drummond, Grundy County, Mo.—17	136	5.50
Harry Knop, Cass County, Mo.—9	100	3.00
J. M. Davis, Bourbon County, Kans.—3	130	3.00
J. M. Davis, Bourbon County, Kans.—31	92	2.75
J. M. Davis, Bourbon County, Kans.—32		

1938 AAA PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page one)

attained by reaching the goals and one-half on the sacrifice involved.

The 1938 goal for all soil-depleting crops is between 275 million and 290 million acres. This compares with the 1937-38 average of 305,000,000 acres.

The soil-depleting goal includes the normal acreage in soil-conserving crops and the increase resulting from the shifts in soil-depleting crops, in addition to practices such as liming, terracing, the restoration of land to native grasses and the seeding of legumes and perennial grasses.

Goals for soil-depleting crops in comparison with 1937-38 average acreages follow:

Crop	1937-38 (Thousand Acres)	1938 Goal (Thousand Acres)
Corn	102,468	92,000—96,000
Cotton	36,858	29,000—31,000
Rice	900	825—875
Tobacco		
Flue-Cured		
Burley	924	840—880
Fire-cured and Dark Air	394	480—500
Cured	231	170—180
Cigar filler and		
binde	98	85—90
Peanuts	1,544	1,500—1,600
Potatoes	3,346	3,100—3,300
General	157,480	145,000—155,000

All soil depleting* 305,000 275,000—290,000

*Sugar beets and sugar cane included.

Outline of the 1938 Program

The total soil-depleting crop goal, including the general soil-depleting crop goal and the special soil-depleting crop goals for cotton, tobacco, corn, potatoes, peanuts, and rice will be divided between state, county, and individual farms.

Within each State, county goals will be established by the AAA and the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

County goals for cotton, tobacco, and rice will be established for each county where such crops are grown.

County goals for corn, potatoes, and peanuts shall be established only for those counties which are in the principal commercial producing areas designated by the AAA.

County goals will be based on average acreages grown in the counties, adjusted when necessary to trends in acreage, the recommendations of district and county agricultural planning committees with respect to the relationship between acreages of certain crops which are needed to promote soil conservation.

In each county, the county agricultural committee will establish for each farm a total soil-depleting crop goal and any goal for an individual farm, in establishing such individual goals, the county committee will con-

sider the tillable acreages on a farm, the type of soil, topography, production facilities, the crop rotation system, acreages customarily grown on the farm, and acreages of food and feed crops needed for home consumption.

County committees will establish soil-building goals for individual farms, taking into consideration the minimum requirements specified under the program, the acreage of new seedlings required in 1937 to promote soil conservation, the application of limestone and fertilizer required for soil-conserving crops and the improvement of pastures and the acreage on which terracing, contour listing, and other mechanical practices are needed to prevent wind and water erosion. These goals can be met by maintaining soil-conserving crops and by the use of other soil-building practices adapted to the needs of each State or county.

Under the previous program separate rates were established for diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops and the for the carrying out of each soil-building practice. Under this plan a producer calculated his payment at the end of the crop year by applying these separate rates to each acre diverted and to each practice performed. In 1938, however, the maximum payment for each producer will be calculated at the beginning of the crop year and the attainment of the soil-depleting crop goal and the soil-building goal will be set as conditions of full payment. Each producer will know what he must do for complete cooperation. This change should result in a greater degree of compliance and in consequence make the program more effective from the standpoint of soil conservation and economic use of the land.

Methods of Payment

Payments will be made for staying within a farm's soil-depleting crop goal and for achieving the soil-building goal. The payment will be calculated as follows:

(1) \$1.50 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre in the general soil-depleting crop goal.

(2) 10 cents per bushel of corn for each acre in the corn goal.

(3) 2 cents per pound of the farm's normal yield per acre of cotton for each acre in the cotton goal.

(4) The following number of cents per pound of the farm's normal yield per acre of tobacco for each acre in the tobacco goal:

Burley	1.2 cent
Flue-cured	1 cent
Fire-cured and Dark-air	1.7 cents
Cigar filler and binder	0.8 cent

(5) Twelve hundredths of a cent per pound of the farm's normal yield per acre of rice for each acre in the rice goal.

(6) Two-tenths of a cent per pound of the farm's normal yield per acre of peanuts for each acre in the peanut goal.

(7) 70 cents per acre on either the soil-conserving acreage, or one-fourth of the total soil-depleting

crop goal established for the farm whichever is greater.

(8) 50 cents per acre of restoration land designated for the farm (this provision applies only in certain areas of the Great Plains States). Restoration land is land that has been cropped once since 1933 and has been designated by the county committee as unsuitable to cropping. Such land is to be returned to permanent grass cover.

(9) \$2.00 per acre of the average annual acreage of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1936-1937 and of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1938.

(10) In the Western and North Central Regions and in Oklahoma and Texas, 3 cents per acre of non-crop open pasture land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity on a 12 months basis of such pasture.

In all other States 30 cents per acre, adjusted by regions for productivity, for fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm. Such pasture must be capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres of such pasture land.

The sum of any payments which are due toward the attainment of total payment for 1938, if both the soil-depleting crop goal and the soil-building goals are fully met. Only partial payments will be made if soil-depleting crop goals are exceeded or if the soil-building goal is only partially achieved. Deductions will be made in the Great Plains area if cultivated land is not handled so as to prevent wind and water erosion in 1938.

Soil-Building Crops and Practices
The specific crops and practices to be counted toward the attainment of a farm's soil-building goal correspond in general to those approved for use in the 1937 program. State committees will later select the list of soil-conserving crops and practices that will apply to their particular States.

Range and Naval Stores

The range program, developed during 1936 and 1937, will be continued in 1938. The naval stores program, similar to the 1936 and 1937 program, will be a part of the 1938 conservation program.

Administration
The administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the States and counties as in 1937, will be through the State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county and county committees, the County Agricultural Conservation Association and the Extension Service of the Land Grant Colleges.

The regional divisions of the United States for AAA administrative purposes is continued without change.

The Southern Region is composed of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.
The East Central Region comprises Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.
The Northeast Region includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

The North Central Region is made up of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota.

The Western Division includes North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Editors Note: Because of lack of time we have not given the 1938 Conservation program enough study to say whether it is better or worse than was the 1937 program. We hope our readers will give it careful study and consideration.

GET TOGETHER CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

Reitmeier of Crookston; Minnesota Division of the Farmers Union, Alford Wesen of Alexandria, E. C. Smith of Montevideo, and Simon Simonson of Hanley Falls; Farmers Holiday Association, Harry Haugland of Watson, John Bosch of Minneapolis, and Carl Barkeus of Dawson.

2.—The committee shall select from its number an executive committee of 3 consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

3.—All membership dues collected by this committee for members in the Minnesota Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union shall be held in trust. Funds from other sources for expenses shall be held separately and be properly accounted for.

4.—That the State Boards of the County Union Activities and the Holiday Association shall be requested to cooperate in a drive for membership to the Minnesota Farmers Union prior to the cut-off for the State Convention of the Farmers Union.

5.—The committee shall present the membership dues to the State Board of the Minnesota Farmers Union prior to the cut-off for the state convention of the Farmers Union on condition that membership dues shall be included effective for the 1937 convention. If the membership dues are accepted the committee shall also request and receive a complete list of the FEUCU membership as of that day.

Next Step

6.—If the State Board of the FEUCU refuses to accept the membership dues or issue membership cards, the committee jointly with representatives of the Activities and the Holiday Association shall proceed to present the membership dues together with a list of members to the National Convention. With a complete recital of their experience requesting a voice and vote in the convention.

7.—If the National Convention refuses to accept the membership dues or to recognize the committee or give it proper credentials the committee shall proceed to call a special convention at the earliest opportunity of members who have paid in trust to the committee shall be taken.

8.—The committee shall immediately request a joint meeting with the State Boards of the Union Activities

and the Holiday to plan membership drives.

9. Members to be presented to the State Board of the FEUCU shall be confined to farmers or others defined by the by-laws of the FEUCU.

FARM HOME HOUR BEGINS ITS TENTH YEAR

(Continued from page one)

have been made from live stock exhibitions, cornhusking contests, harvest festivals, country life meetings, state agricultural colleges and the annual conventions of several major farm organizations.

Wide coverage of these farm events and the daily messages of practical information broadcast by experts in the federal agriculture department has earned the program the title of "The Nation's Bulletin Board of Agriculture."

The Farm and Home Hour is under the direction of William E. Drips, NBC director of agriculture.

KARAKULS

Attracted by high prices for pelts and by the two-million dollar market which imported Karakul pelts found in this country in 1935, many west-ern sheepmen are beginning to breed these fur-bearing, broadtailed Asiatic sheep. Adherents of the breed recommend it for regions of small rainfall and sparse vegetation and claim that since lambs are slaughtered for their pelts when a few days old, the ewes are better able to survive the rigors of drought and heat because they do not have to nurse the lamb.

Karakul sheep are native to the high plateaus of Bokhara, in Asia, where the summers are hot and dry and the winters are cold. Having survived this rigorous climate for centuries, present day Karakuls are extremely hardy. They are excellent grazers, covering ground rapidly and flocking closely together.

The department of agriculture is carrying on experiments with Karakul pelts. The national agricultural research center at Beltsville, Md. Karakul rams are being crossed with blackface Highland sheep and with Corriedales. The ewes thus produced are crossed with Karakul rams. Pelts from fourth-cross Karakul-Highland pelts sold for \$5.62; from the Karakul-Corriedale fourth-cross for \$3.33; and the average price for 29 purebred Karakul pelts was \$4.26.

Three types of fur are produced—broadtail, Persian lamb, and caracul. The broadtail is the most valuable and a comparatively small number of these pelts are produced. Next in value is Persian lamb, which comes from Karakul lambs three to ten days old. It has a tight, lustrous curl that must be watched carefully from the time the lambs are born, for while the value of the pelt increases with its size, the curl is likely to open rapidly after the fifth day, and it is essential that a tight curled pelt be marketed. Caracul is a trade name given to the lustrous, open type of fur which shows a wavy moire pattern, free from close curls. These pelts are usually light in weight and are best if removed when the lambs are not more than two weeks old.

The mature Karakul produces a lustrous but coarse wool which is used in the manufacture of rugs, carpets, blankets, robes and costumes. These pelts are usually light in weight and are best if removed when the lambs are not more than two weeks old.

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As is the case with any new or unfamiliar breed, some promoters advance elaborate claims for the Karakul, exaggerating the prices paid for pelts and wool and claiming that a premium is paid for the lambs when marketed for meat. Sheepmen who are contemplating Karakul production should carefully investigate and secure unbiased information from the various state and federal government experiment stations.

Some of the leading and largest Karakul flocks, both in size and quality, are located in Colorado, Idaho, and California, along the Union Pacific Railroad.—C. E. C.

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR FEED GRAINS IN EUROPE

There should be a better demand for United States feed grains in Europe during the 1937-38 season than for many years, according to a report received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Berlin Office. European surplus supplies have been reduced to low levels and new crop production is not very promising, the Bureau said.

Europe as a whole is harvesting about an average wheat crop, definitely below average crops of rye, barley and oats, but probably somewhat above average crops of corn, potatoes, and sugar beets. North Africa has a greatly reduced barley crop.

Carry-over stocks of feed are at low levels not only in the surplus producing areas of Poland and the Danube Basin but especially in the deficit producing regions, particularly in Germany. Because of these facts European importers of feed

grains during the 1937-38 season will be almost entirely dependent upon non-European and Russian supplies. Present indications point toward much better grain crops in Soviet Russia and Turkey this year, so that these countries may fill a part of the gap left open by Rumania and Poland.

The high level of food prices during the past season has been very unfavorable for the livestock industry in most European countries, the Bureau's foreign office reported. It has already resulted in a substantial curtailment in high numbers which will probably continue during 1938. The development, in turn, may tend to reduce feed needs somewhat during the coming year, it was said.

Whether or not the hog-feed ration become more favorable in Europe during the 1937-38 grain marketing season, on new crop developments in the Southern Hemisphere, particularly in Argentina, and on the extent to which European high prices may rise in consequence of decreasing numbers. Increased animal supplies from Argentina, however, will not be available to European feeders until the early spring of 1938. During the first half of the season the feed deficit will have to be supplied largely by imports from the United States and Soviet Russia.

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