



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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NUMBER 4

Letters Express Racket of International Bankers Destroying Prosperity

Taaken from Book, "Money" by Charles Coughlin

London, June 25th, 1936.
Messrs. Ickheimer, Morton and Vandergould,
No. 3, Wall Street, New York, U. S. A.

Dear Sirs:

A Mr. John Sherman has written us from a town in Ohio, U. S. A. as to the profits that may be made in the National Banking business under a recent act of your Congress, a copy of which act accompanied his letter. Apparently this act has been drawn upon the plan formulated here last summer by the British Bankers Association and by the Association recommended to our American friends as one that if enacted into law, would prove highly profitable to the banking fraternity throughout the world.

"Mr. Sherman declares that there has never before been such an opportunity for capitalists to accumulate money, as that presented by this act and that the old plan of State Banks is so unpopular, that the new scheme will, by contrast, be most favorably regarded, notwithstanding the fact that it gives the National Banks an almost absolute control of the National finance. 'The few who can understand the system,' he says, 'will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages that capital derives from the system, will bear its burdens without complaint and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests.'

"Please advise us fully as to this matter and also state whether or not you will be of assistance to us, if we conclude to establish a National Bank in the City of New York. If you are acquainted with Mr. Sherman (the agent of the National Bank Act), please let him know something of him. If we avail ourselves of the information he furnished, we will of course make due compensation.

"Awaiting your reply, we are,
Your respectful servants,
Rothchild Brothers,"
An American International Banker
Replies to Mr. Rothchild:
Ickheimer, Morton and Vandergould
Private Bankers.
Dealers and Brokers in Stocks and Bonds and Gold, and American Agents for the Investment of English Capital.

Number 3, Wall Street
New York City, July 5, 1936.
Messrs. Rothchild Brothers,
London, England.

"Dear Sirs: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 25th, in which you refer to a communication received from the Honorable John Sherman of Ohio, with reference to the advantages and profits of an American investment under the provisions of our National Bank Act. The fact that Mr. Sherman speaks well of such an investment or of any similar one, is certainly not without weight for that gentleman possesses in a marked degree, the distinguishing characteristics of the successful modern financier. His temperament is such that whatever his feelings may be they never cause him to lose sight of the main chance. He is young, shrewd and ambitious. He has fixed his eye upon the already a member of the United States Congress. He rightfully thinks he has nothing to gain both politically and financially (he has financial ambitions too) by being friendly with men and institutions having large financial resources, and which at times, are not too particular in their methods, either of obtaining governmental aid, or protecting themselves against unfriendly legislation. We trust him here implicitly. His intellect and ambition combine to make him exceedingly valuable to us. Indeed, we predict that if his life is spared, he will prove to be the best friend the moneyed interests of the world have ever had in America.

"As to the organization of a National Bank here, and the nature and profits of such an investment, we beg leave to refer to our printed circular enclosed herein. Inquiries by European capitalists, concerning this matter, have been so numerous, that for convenience we have had our views with regard to it put into printed form.

Should you determine to organize a bank in this City, we shall be glad to aid you. We can easily find financial friends to make a satisfactory directory, and to fill official positions not taken up by the personal representatives you will send over.

Your most obedient servants,
Ickheimer, Morton and Vandergould."

The Circular referred to is here inserted:
Ickheimer, Morton and Vandergould
Private Bankers, Brokers, Etc.
"We have had so many inquiries of late as to the method of organizing national banks under the profits that of Congress, and as to the profits that an investment, that we have thought best to issue this brief circular as an answer to all questions of our friends

and clients:
1. A number of persons, not less than five, may organize a national banking corporation.

2. Except in cities having 6,000 inhabitants or less, a national bank cannot have less than \$1,000,000 capital.

3. They are private corporations organized for private gain and select their own officers and employees.

4. They are not subject to the control of State laws, except as Congress may from time to time provide.

5. They can receive deposits and loan the same for their own benefit.

6. They can buy and sell bonds and discount paper and do a general banking business.

7. To start a national bank on the scale of \$1,000,000 will require the purchase of that amount (par value) of U. S. Government bonds.

8. The U. S. Government bonds can now be purchased at a 50 per cent discount, so that a bank of \$1,000,000 capital can be started at this time with only \$500,000.

9. These bonds must be deposited with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, as security for the national bank currency, that on the making of the deposit will be furnished by the government to the bank.

10. The U. S. Government will pay 6 per cent interest on the bonds, in gold, the interest being paid semi-annually. It will be seen that at the present price of bonds, the interest paid by the government, will itself amount to 12 per cent in gold on all the money invested.

11. The U. S. Government, under the provisions of the National Bank Act, on having the bonds aforesaid deposited with its Treasurer, will, on the strength of such security, furnish national currency to the bank depositing the bonds to the amount of 90 per cent of the face of the bonds, at an annual interest of only ONE per cent per annum. Thus the deposit of \$1,000,000 will secure the issue of \$900,000 in currency.

12. This currency is printed by the U. S. Government in a form so like greenback money, that many people do not detect the difference, although the currency is but a promise of the bank to pay—that is, it is the bank's demand note, and must be signed by the bank's president before it can be used.

13. The demand for money is so great that this currency can be readily loaned to the people across the counter of the bank at a discount of 10 per cent at 30 and 60 days' time, making about 12 per cent interest on the currency.

14. The interest on the bonds, plus the interest on the currency which the bonds secure, plus the incidentals of the business ought to make the gross earnings of the bank amount to from 28 to 33 per cent. The amount of dividends that will be declared will depend largely upon the rental value of the premises occupied by the bank as a place of business. In case it is thought best that the showing of profits should not appear too large, the now common plan of having the directors buy the bank building and then raising the rent and the salaries of the president and cashier may be adopted.

15. National Banks are privileged to either increase or contract their circulation at will and of course grant or withhold loans as they see fit. As the banks have a national organization and can easily act together in withholding loans or extending time, it follows that they can by united action in refusing to make loans cause a stringency in the money market and in a single week or a single day cause a decline in all the products of the country. The tremendous possibilities of speculation involved in this control of the money of a country like the United States, will be at once understood by all bankers.

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NATIONAL CREAM QUALITY CAMPAIGN

WEEDS—The weed problem has been greatly aggravated by the extreme heat and drought conditions prevailing over much of the butter producing area. Weeds of all kinds have remarkable stamina and are able to survive where grasses wither and die. Cows, hungry for greenstuff, overcome any natural distaste and devour weeds greedily in the absence of other green feed.

Weeds have a very bad effect upon the flavor and quality of milk produced, and these bad flavors seemingly cannot be overcome; they carry right through to the butter. Weed-flavored butter is extremely hard to sell and brings only a low price.

Many states are active in the promotion of weed elimination campaigns. State colleges and departments of agriculture are publishing leaflets and posters and other educational material dealing with the subject, and striving mightily to widen the recognition of the more noxious species, those having the most characteristic flavors they cause in milk and cream.

In many areas a differential of a penny, or even as high as 5 cents per pound of butterfat, is levied against weedy cream. Producers everywhere are fast realizing the need of extreme care in guarding against weed growth and are taking to heart the injunctions to mow weeds to take cattle off pasture several hours before milking.

GOING TO TOWN—Rarely does the farmer go to town for the sole purpose of delivering cream; he usually makes it a point to have other business to transact on the same trip. He buys supplies, goes to the movies, goes to the bank, etc. All too often this results in delaying trips to town till the end of the week, when a whole raft of birds can be killed with one stone.

Since the Frequency of Delivery is one of the most important factors in cream quality, it has been suggested that farmers would come to town oftener with cream if the stores in town were open evenings during the week, say, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This practice strikes us as a good opportunity for merchants to spread their weekend load and even increase business to some extent. We believe that farmers would come to town oftener if places of business were open, especially in the summer busy season.

Here and there the industry is finding it profitable from the standpoint of cream quality improvement to furnish to producers plans, descriptions and full information on the making of barrel type coolers. In Nebraska where this type of work seems to be centering, gradual but sure progress is being reported.

As soon as available, we plan to send out a folder describing fully the construction of such farm cream coolers. Farmers who have a desire to withhold such information, the industry in Nebraska is glad to pass it on for the benefit of all.

No. 2 Cream—Reports from various sections of the country as to the receipts of No. 2 cream as compared with a year ago vary all the way from 10 to 50 per cent decrease. It's working, people, it's working.

Questions and Answers—The Dairy Department of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, has issued a seven-page leaflet (small enough to go into a small envelope) entitled, "Producing Quality Cream."

This leaflet points out, first of all, the necessity for cream quality improvement and then takes up in the question-and-answer style the means by which improvement can be brought about—not alone by producers but by all concerned in the handling of cream at any stage.

This question-and-answer style method of discussion appears to have much merit, because the questions are those which it is most natural to ask. They are the questions the farmer, the station operator, and others would ask. The answers in this booklet are clearly and simply made.

Cooperation—More and more members of the creamery industry are beginning to find out that cooperation is not the exclusive property or privilege of anyone. They are finding that cooperation can be profitably indulged in and that its possibilities for good are not confined to any one phase of the business. Evidence in Support—Cooperation appears to have much merit, because the questions are those which it is most natural to ask. They are the questions the farmer, the station operator, and others would ask. The answers in this booklet are clearly and simply made.

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Editor's Note: Now what do you think? Oklahoma Union Farmer.

BIDS ACCEPTED FOR DROUGHT CATTLE BUYING

The Department of Agriculture Drought Committee announced today that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had accepted bids for the buying and processing of cattle obtained by the Government under the emergency Cattle Purchase Program.

The Committee further announced that arrangements are being completed so that if market conditions require, initial purchases may be made Monday, July 20, at three Midwest terminal markets—Chicago, St. Paul and Sioux City.

Bids on the buying and processing of cattle for Government account were accepted by the Bureau and Company, Cudahy Packing Company, and Swift and Company. The accepted bids ranged from 20 to 25 cents per head on the services of buying and slaughtering, chilling and shipping of carcasses. These bids were the lowest received from the area in which the purchasing and processing must be done.

The buying and processing of calves was awarded to the Cudahy Packing Company with a bid of 9 cents per head and 20 cents per hundredweight for processing. Awards on other processing functions, such as boning, canning and storage, will be announced sometime within the next week.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Notices 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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E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Iowa
L. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

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John Frost, Vice President.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
Pauline Cowger, Assistant Secretary.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waverly, Kansas
John Schell, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

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Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President.....Clay Center
Mrs. John Orr, Vice President.....Conway Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer.....Clay Center

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Mo., T. C. Belden, Manager.

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colon, Kansas; Wahsencor, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

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

W. L. Acott, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N, Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thomsen, President.....Secretary
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1936

EDITORIAL

In the Monday's issues of the Topeka Daily Capital and the Kansas City Times, I saw an interview with W. G. West, Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, in which he is advocating the formation of a private seed wheat pool to help out the western Kansas farmers who on account of previous unpaid production loans are not eligible for new seed loans for this year. Mr. West's intention is good, but from past experience I feel that the plan would not work out very well for the poor farmers who would take advantage of it. It is usual for such a seed wheat pool to furnish the seed wheat for one-fourth of the crop raised from the seed. Much of the wheat is raised on leased land for which the renter pays from one-fourth to one-third of the crop as rent. The Government loaning agency probably has a mortgage on the 1937 crop, covering the amount of the accumulated production loans and the accrued interest. Any one can see that even if the crops were good in 1937 and the price fair there would be nothing left for the farmer to pay him for his labor and for the expense of plowing, harrowing, drilling and harvesting.

What we should work for, is the scaling down of the past due production loans or at least the cancellation of all interest charges which have accrued on them. Then funds should be made available to the affected farmers for production purposes. If no other funds are presently available, there is enough money in the relief fund appropriated during the last session of congress to take care of all the pressing cases. The farms in the drought area can be made WPA projects and the farmer hired under the WPA to work his own farm as a relief project. Farmers have during the present emergency been paid to build ponds on their farms as a work relief measure. Certainly raising food for our people is as important as it is to build ponds. Money so loaned or even paid as relief to our farmers must not be considered as charity but rather as an insurance payment to assure our people an adequate supply of food in the future. Even the farmer cannot continue indefinitely producing our necessities at less than cost of production. If Society expects to be fed and clothed it must begin to assume a part of the production risk. The farmer cannot, and should not be expected to take all the risk.

I was disgusted this winter with all the sob sister stuff which was poured through our public press over the demoting of General Haygood for the things he said about our government before a congressional committee. I felt then that the Secretary of war was entirely right in the course he took. The recent army revolt in Spain together with the many recent and past coups engineered by army officers should convince every stu-

dent of history and every one who loves his country that a large standing army is a menace to the liberties of the people. In almost every instance army led revolution if successful has led to a dictatorship and the loss of liberty by the common folk. Militarism whether it be called Fascism, Nazism, Communism or any other kind of an ism always results in the loss of free government. Every move of the Army or the Navy to meddle in our government must be stopped at once, and our military forces must be kept within reasonable bounds despite the propaganda put out by the munition manufacturers and the military officers. As long as we are a free home owning, home and country loving people no foreign country will be very likely to deliberately start a war with us, and if some country should try to come over and attack us, as long as we have a country that really belongs to us and is governed by and for the whole people, we can lick the stuffens out of any army, any country might send over here.

I am informed that the Workers Education program of the Kansas WPA, is considering a five weeks' teachers-training center for the training of relief clients to conduct discussion groups with agricultural and labor groups. Any of our locals having members who would be eligible and competent to conduct such study groups should get in touch with this office immediately or write directly to Hans Holberg, State Supervisor Workers Education, Topeka, Kansas. Persons to be eligible must be relief clients qualified to lead discussions on the AAA, Soil Conservation, Taxation and Tariff Legislation as it affects agriculture, etc. Names of persons recommended should be accompanied by a letter signed by the Local president or secretary. Locals desiring Workers Education classes should also get in touch with Mr. Holberg.

Topeka, Kansas,
July 9, 1936,
Mr. John Vesceky, President,
Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Vesceky:

We read the UNION FARMER with interest, each week, and in the issue of July 9, I note with approval the recommendation in your editorial that the government "Should rehabilitate the farmers on their own farms," instead of removing them to other regions. I am sure you are one hundred per cent right, and I wish the government might see it in the same light, also.

I just wanted to drop you this note saying how much I appreciated your editorial on the subject and which I heartily commend.

With kindest personal regards,
Sincerely yours,
J. C. MOHLER, Secretary,
State Board of Agriculture.

What the Editors of Our Neighboring States Say

Because of their special values we are reprinting here a few of the many fine editorials written by the editors of other Farmers Union papers.

Brother W. B. Simpson has the following to say in the last issue of the Oklahoma Union Farmer:

INACTIVITY DANGEROUS

Did you know that if your legs were bound and you were not permitted to walk for several weeks that when the legs were unbound and even after they had received a lot of massaging you would still be unable to walk. As a matter of fact, you would have to learn all over again just like you did when you were a tiny child. This is the experience of people who have to undergo serious medical treatment and operations.

Paying dues in the Farmers' Union will not build the Union and will not make you a better and more useful citizen and a good neighbor. The membership makes up the Union, and the membership has to be active. If the Union members do not take an active part, then the organization is just like the legs that are bound. It will be no use and no service. It has to, each and every day, be active. Every month something worth while should be chalked up to the credit of the organization. I mean the local. A tub of water left alone without adding to it will soon be offensive and of no use whatever, unfit for drinking or for washing, it even becomes offensive to smell. Ugly colors form in the water, the water is said to be contaminated. No water added to it, and the water not being stirred up and put into motion is where the fault lies. The same is true of the Union. New members must be added regularly. They should be brought in during the year. Your body cannot live without new blood, neither can the Union.

See to it that your local and county organizations are active and accomplishing something. Each month there are many instances where the Union can be of benefit to the community and especially the farmers. The county officers and the local officers can keep informed on the soil conservation program, the highway program of the county and township. The secretary of the Production Credit Association, the secretary of the Farm Land Loan Association, representatives of other groups, the manager or some officer of the cooperatives in the nearby town, should be invited to the meetings to tell what these institutions have to offer. You like the program of these various institutions, if you are for what is going on at the courthouse, co-operate and help. If you don't like it, tear up heaven and earth to change it to your liking. The Union is supposed to make it possible for you to work together.

The school teachers should be drawn into the meetings and see that two or three recitations and couple of songs are furnished. These recitations and songs should be some subjects of the Farmers' Union.

Brother M. H. Tinsley, President-Editor of the Arkansas Union Farmer has some thing to say about Gasoline Tax exemption that should make us Kansans count our blessings.

GASOLINE TAX-REFUND

We have read the platforms of various candidates for Governor. All say they favor legislation that will aid the farmers. But we have not seen one line from any of them favoring refund of gasoline taxes paid by farmers on gasoline used in their tractors or in their homes and not in motor vehicles on our highways.

What mortal man could justify this cold-blooded neglect of the farmers' pocketbook to help pay our road bonds? What could be more unjust?

We are proud of our roads, and we have many miles in Arkansas. We are willing to be taxed to help pay for these roads, but we have no right to be taxed out from all other citizens and made to pay unjustly. If the farmer tries to make life easier for his wife by providing a gasoline cook stove he is made to pay taxes to help retire road bonds. If he operates a tractor to provide food for other citizens of America he is made to pay taxes. Certainly no objection can be made to his paying road taxes on gasoline to operate his automobile or truck on the highways. He should do so. Other citizens are doing this.

It would be just as fair to charge the merchant taxes on the electricity he uses in his store or to charge the lawyer and doctor for the gas they burn in their offices to help pay the road tax. It would be just as fair to charge the Governor and the members of the Legislature on the road bonds. We are willing to pay road taxes or any other kind of taxes that other people pay, but we cannot see why we should be so gullible as to listen to suave talk of the candidates and wax enthusiastic over their election unless they promise to put us on the same basis as other taxpayers in the state.

That trusty old Farmers Union fighter from the far north, A. W. Ricker, Editor of the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul, Minn., has the following sound advice for us: THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AND THE UNION

Probably all political parties which will appear on the official ballots in the various states have now completed their nominations and adopted their platforms. If there is another, it will come from Cleveland this month when representatives of the Townsend Clubs meet in national convention.

Thus far the parties whose candidates will appear on the ballot are: The Democratic Party, The Republican Party, The Socialist Party.

The Union Party. The Prohibition Party. The Communist Party. If there are others they are unimportant. Six parties ought to be enough from which the electorate may choose.

There is enough political variety within the ranks of the Farmers Union membership to spread through all of the above six parties. A majority of our membership will vote either Republican or Democratic, but there are thousands who will vote Socialist and some will vote the Communist ticket. There are others, and no doubt, considerable number, who will vote for William Lemke on the Union ticket.

Certainly the facts as we have stated them above concerning our membership, furnish the sound reason why the Farmers Union as an organization will not give its support to any political party. Moreover, the constitution and by-laws of the Farmers Union forbid the use of the organization as a medium through which to campaign for any political party. A member of the organization has both the right and the privilege of being a Republican, he has the same right and privilege to be a Democrat, a Socialist, a Communist or to affiliate politically with the Union party. The only restriction placed on the member is that he must not use the organization to preach or teach any brand of partisanship.

The Farmers Union is an educational and economic organization of farmers, dedicated by its founders to the advancement of the cooperative movement. To attempt to make anything else of the organization is to destroy it. The purposes for which it was founded.

Before it is over, the presidential campaign of 1936 is going to develop some "heat."

There is a growing sentiment and demand in this nation for the organization of a broadly based radical party. We are to form such a party were blocked by the radical politicians who for reasons based on their own ambitions made terms with the Democratic party for 1936.

It was expected six months ago that the Republicans would nominate a conservative candidate with a conservative platform. Instead, the Republicans nominated a liberal with a platform which fundamentally is as liberal as that adopted by the Democrats.

And now into this contest between the two major parties enters Father Coughlin with his Social Justice program and organization, backing William Lemke of North Dakota and his farm refinancing program. In other words, a third party is thrust into the situation from unexpected quarters, despite the skillfully executed plans of the radical politicians to prevent the organization of such a party in 1936.

No one can tell what proportions the Father Coughlin or Lemke Union party will achieve. It may be a vital factor in this presidential election, or it may fizzle to small proportions. Time will tell.

We have given reasons enough why 1936 is likely to see a heated campaign. We vote the most, only once every two years and by the time we are ready to vote, the citizenship is usually ballyhooed into voting for nothing at all of any consequence.

We may work at the cooperative movement every day in the year and in building cooperation brings lasting results. The only part which the Farmers Union may legitimately take in a political campaign is to choose men and women for legislative offices whose records prove them to be right on our legislative programs, and who are known to be friends and advocates of the cooperative movement.

L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, has the following sound comment to make on the present tendency to push the organization of cooperatives faster than cooperative education and sound financing can assure a sound foundation in order to move faster.

RIGHT WAY SHORTEST

Recently a cooperator in another state expressed the belief that because of the urgency of the need of developing the cooperative movement we should take chances if necessary in order to move faster.

We do need a development of co-operation large enough to stop profiteering on a nation-wide scale, and thus establish the economic equilibrium necessary to continued prosperity. We will take chances, to depart from sound practices and principles, instead of hastening the development if cooperation would only delay it.

Just what kind of chances the brother thought cooperators should take in building the cooperative movement we do not know. But the biggest chances they can take are to accept subsidies or borrow a lot of money for expansion.

In the early 1800's, the condition of the people in Great Britain was much worse than the condition of the people in this country today. The urgency of the need of cooperation was as great then as now. Philanthropists sought to hasten the development of cooperation by subsidizing it. Failure was the almost universal result.

Cooperation did not get away to a real start until the Rochdale Pioneers determined they would stand on their own feet, and build their movement with their own resources, no matter how slowly they might have to go. And when they did that, and others followed their example, cooperation began to grow rapidly.

Enduring cooperation can be estab-

lished no more rapidly than the people learn to cooperate, and no more rapidly than they can build the movement with their own resources. Every attempt to go faster than this is bound to result in failure. There can be no permanent success where outside do-gooders take a hand, and where the cooperators themselves do not have full responsibility.

Because the need of cooperation is urgent is the very reason we should build soundly as we go and not take any chances. For in cooperation as in other things, the right way is always the shortest way to the goal.

FOILING THAT SUMMER SUNBURN

It's out into the sun we go for these carefree Summer days. But the wise maiden takes smart precautions to tan without burning and to stop her tan at the just-right shade of warmth which is most becoming. Summer creams and lotions, with their soothing and protective glycerine content, therefore rank high on every vacation list of essentials, and properly applied, will let you bask on the beach without fear of after-effects.

In addition to soap and water, your skin especially needs lubrication in the summer, so use a cleansing cream to wash. With the skin regularly creamed, sun-burn lotions may in most cases be applied directly to the skin. However, if your skin is sensitive, it is a good plan to smooth on a little vanishing cream as well. Practically all these summer creams and lotions contain glycerine as an essential ingredient because of its power of absorbing and retaining moisture thus preventing dryness, in addition to its other advantages.

To supplement your sunburn preventatives it is also a good idea to profit by the experience of the commercial products and utilize the advantages of glycerine directly. Put half a teaspoonful of glycerine into three-quarters of a cup of water, and smooth it over the skin with a soft cloth, leave it on for a few moments and then wipe off what has not been absorbed into the skin. This simple procedure will make your sunburn prevention doubly sure.

FARM CALENDAR

Poison Mash
The grasshopper battle is on. And the best ammunition that is known to science for controlling the pest is poison bran mash. The mash is made by mixing 20 pounds of bran; 1 pound of white arsenic, Paris green, or London purple; 2 quarts of syrup or molasses; 3 oranges or lemons; and 8 gallons of water. Mix the bran and the poison thoroughly in a wash tub, dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, chop or grind the remaining pulp and then mix it with the water. Dissolve the syrup in the water, and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time to dampen the mash thoroughly. Sow the mash or bait broadcast in the morning, before 7:00 o'clock. The formula given will cover 4 or 5 acres.—E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist.

FIRST AID

With accidents holding one of the top positions as a cause of death in Kansas, it seems strongly advisable to give simple instruction to the general public in the matter of first aid. Many who have died from accidental injuries could have been spared such violent deaths, had the persons who were at hand known how to handle the situation intelligently. This is particularly true of automobile accidents, and of the bystanders, wanting to be as helpful as possible, have picked up the injured persons, and let him lie flat on the ground. Shock induces chill and warmth is important. Call a physician or ambulance at once. Do not try to give stimulants to an unconscious patient. Let the doctor take care of that. Severe bleeding must be stopped as quickly as possible. Sprouts of blood mean that an artery has been severed—steady flow means that a vein has been cut. When an artery is bleeding apply pressure between the point of bleeding and the heart; when a vein is bleeding pressure must be applied on the side away from the heart. If bleeding is not violent place a clean cloth over the wound. Only when these methods fail should a tourniquet be used.

Do not touch the bare skin of a victim of electric shock while he is still in contact with the live current. Remove wire with a dry wooden stick, or move patient by grasping dry portions of his clothing with hands shielded by paper or cloth. Put fainting persons flat on the back with head a little lower than the rest of the body. Stroke and heat are essential in the case of a patient, as the patient's needs are at wide variance. Give victims of asphyxiation plenty of fresh air. Use the prone pressure method to induce breathing in drowning persons. Call a physician for advice on poison antidotes. In any case, keep the patient comfortable and cheerful until the physician arrives.

On the AIR

National Farmers Union Program
Remember, the program of the National Farmers Union every fourth Saturday at 11:30 a. m., central standard time, on the Farm and Home hour. Turn your dial to some station of that national hook-up and hear the message from the National Farmers Union officers, and guest speakers.

Always Something of Interest
In these days of important happenings, all farmers union members should tune in on the regular radio broadcasts. If you have a radio, in-

Neighborhood Notes

COME TO PIQUA FARMERS UNION PICNIC

Members of the Farmers Union of the Piqua Local are making plans for an all day picnic and basket dinner to be held on Thursday, July 30, at the home of H. H. Bruggeman, local member. Mr. Bruggeman has a fine grove on his farm, an ideal place for a picnic.

Mr. John Vesceky, president of the Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker of the day. Other farm leaders have promised their assistance. Our committee composed of wide-awake local members, E. H. Weckel, Jim Heffern, H. H. Bruggeman, Mrs. Walter Murphy and Mrs. B. F. Slicka are leaving nothing undone to make the day a success. The picnic is sponsored by the Farmers Union. The public is invited; we want every one to come—that means you. Remember the date, Thursday, July 30. Vincent J. Slicka.

PRES. EVERSON SPOKE AT WESTMORELAND

Our loyal National President, E. H. Everson, who believes and fights without compromise for Cost of Production as well as the genuine Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill for all farmers, gave a very interesting address at the Courthouse at Westmoreland on July 9th. He would have been worth anyone's trouble to have driven a hundred miles to hear Mr. Everson read from the book, "Who Gets the Money?" by an impartial author. Perhaps the farmers would then stand up and fight if they knew what a small share of the national income they receive. The courtroom was well filled in spite of the heat and busy harvest season.

Mr. Everson praised our entire Kansas Congressional delegation for their loyal work and votes at Washington. He also said he was very disappointed to find out that our Congressman from this district, Randolph Carpenter, had decided not to be a candidate for re-election, because he has faithfully stood by and fought continuously for the farmers, which is the Frazier-Lemke Bill and Cost of Production.

Mr. Everson also said: "I'm going to vote for Wm. Lemke for President and I think something will be wrong with you if you don't. Here is one farmer who wishes the world to know that he is going to vote for Wm. Lemke for President."

Mr. Everson also said, "Both old parties are getting the jitters and the move jitters I can give them, the better I'll like it." Now please remember what Mr. Everson said about our whole Kansas Congressional Legislators, and do your best to send them back to help Lemke. We'll try and send a congressman that will do as well from this district as Randolph Carpenter.

Mr. Everson quoted from a speech by ex-Congressman Louis McFadden of Pennsylvania which was very enlightening as to the real rulers of this great United States of America.

Mr. Everson said: "If the State Colleges won't function for the benefit of the farmer, they should be abolished."

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Mitchell County)
Whereas the death angel has visited our community and taken from our midst the life of Brother Charles Magrieter.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Prairie Gem local 540, extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy to the sorrow stricken wife, Mrs. Magrieter and daughter, Mrs. Ethel Timbers and family.

Be it further resolved that a copy

be sent to the bereaved family, and to acquaint them with the Farmers Union.

Farm and Home Stations

The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:00 p. m., central standard time, each week day: WCEF, Chicago, KWK, St. Louis; WREN, Lawrence; WKY, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; WHO, Des Moines; WLV, Cincinnati; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas.

FARM RADIO BREVITIES

Although the National Farm and Home Hour contains a wealth of farm news and information, each day's program brings to country folk music by some of radio's best known musicians. Walter Blaufuss and the Homesteaders, the United States Marine Band, the United States Army Band, guest soloists and many other radio stars contribute the daily musical portions of the program.

The Farm and Home Hour ends each day with the playing of the national anthem. It is the only network radio program which regularly features the "Star Spangled Banner." The opening theme of the program is the "Stars and Stripes."

HOW TO MAKE ICE CREAM AT HOME

When the thermometer goes to 90 in the shade, our nation's summer dish, ice cream, in all its variations, reaches its summit of popularity. The sound of the freezer being cranked is sweet music to our ears. He was an ingenious American who invented the ice cream freezer. It was another ingenious American who further simplified and made economical the making of ice cream at home by the invention of ice cream powder. The basic principle for making home-made ice cream with powder is simplicity itself—one quart

of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Farmers Union, and a copy be written in the secretary's book.

Guy Jones,
Mrs. Howard Dean,
Mrs. Charles Oplinger.

FARMERS UNION PROGRAM

"The Penalties of Ignorance and Indifference," is the title of the talk to be given by E. H. Everson, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, during the National Farm and Home Hour on Saturday, July 25.

Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the Union, also will be heard, presenting up to the minute news of the organization, as another feature of the program which is broadcast over the NBC-Blue network at 11:30 a. m., CST, (12:30 p. m., EST).

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING

Anderson County Farmers Union met at Indian Creek schoolhouse Friday night, July 10 with a full house.

There was considerable discussion of sending a delegate to the camp in South Dakota. We would like to know if anyone else is going to this part of the state and if any arrangements are being made for several to go together and cut the cost of transportation.

Mrs. Bibbens and Miss McGill gave readings. The Bellview folks sang for us. Mr. Welborn and sons of Colony entertained with instrumental music. After the meeting ice cream and cake were served.

The next meeting will be at Bellview Friday night, Aug. 14. Bring sandwiches and F. U. creamery will furnish ice tea.

Mrs. Black, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Gretten were appointed a committee to arrange for sending someone to the camp.

F. R. K.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

Barton County

Mrs. Anna Steiner, Claffin, Barton County, Kansas, born July 8, 1867. Died July 19, 1936.

Whereas, it was the will of Almighty God to take from this life of toil and labor, the soul of Mrs. Anna Steiner, beloved mother of August and Julius Steiner, and step-sister of Wm. L. Zacher, Kansas, brother members of the Farmers Union;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Odin Farmers Union local number 233 extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy in their time of bereavement.

Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved, a copy to the Farmers Union paper for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

Wm. B. Zacher,
A. A. Beran,
Fred Jacobs.

ATTEND ALLEN COUNTY PICNIC

The Allen County Farmers Union is sponsoring a farm picnic which will be in Geer's grove on Elm Creek one mile south of La Harpe on Thursday, August 6.

The various committees are at work now to make the day enjoyable for both young and old. There will be music, games, etc., in the forenoon, basket dinner at noon, and Senator John Frost, Vice President of Kansas Farmers Union, will speak at 1:30.

Farmers from adjoining counties are invited to come. Bring well filled baskets and enjoy yourself with us.

Plan now to come and make this picnic a success.

Don't forget the date and the well filled baskets.

Stanley W. Harris,
Allen County President.

of milk, or milk and cream, blended with a package of ice cream powder, then freeze.

There are five versions of this convenient product—unflavored, vanilla, chocolate, strawberry and lemon. With a dash of any variety of ingenuity, housewives can make an infinite variety of ice cream desserts. Here are the master recipes for freezer ice cream, and recipes for two popular ice creams—coffee and fresh peach.

Master Recipe

For freezer ice cream, one quart milk, 1 package powder. Add milk gradually to powder, stirring until dissolved. Freeze in freezer. Makes 1 1/4 quarts ice cream. Instead of the quart of milk in this recipe, you may prefer to use 1 cup cream and 3 cups milk, or 1 cup evaporated milk and 3 cups milk or water. Either substitution will give fine results. (With chocolate powder, add 1/4 cup sugar.)

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 8

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Frieda Maelzer, who is chairman of the committee on "Readings" at the Manhattan Jamboree, or celebration of Junior and Reserve work, on August 12, has sent in the poems for the different aged groups. If you are 6 years old, to 8, you can learn and recite one of the two poems listed under that age. If you are 8 to 12 years old, there are two poems of which you may take your choice, and so with those 12 to 16 years old. You will notice, also, the rules given, and the points on which will be judged. This is fine training, and the committee wants every Junior and Reserve to take part.

Then, there is a special prize listed for those 16 to 21 years of age who have learned the Junior Creed. We have not been informed what prizes are being offered in the contests in each of these groups, but the winners are going to have a happy surprise.

The committee in charge of arrangements of this Jamboree, which has been held annually for several years, invites any Junior, Reserve, Junior leader, and Farmers Union member in the state to come to Manhattan on that date, and take part in the Jamboree.

It is through meetings of this kind that we learn to know the people in other communities, their problems, and helpful ideas. Friendships are formed which last through a life time. They are very worth while and instructive, as well as a place where we all have a jolly good time.

This week we have received blanks for registration, for those who can attend the all-state camp in the Black Hills.

Registration Blank

FARMERS UNION ALL-STATE JUNIOR CAMP
August 24-30, 1936
Black Hills, South Dakota

Directed by the Farmers Union Co-operative Education Service.

Name of Applicant:

Age:

State:

Local:

Address of Applicant:

Status as Member:

(Specify whether Junior, Leader, Employee, or Official)

If a Junior, give parents' name and address:

Registration Fee of \$8.00 enclosed. Registration Fee must be in State office at Salina, Kansas, not later than August 10.

CERTIFICATION BY STATE LEADER

I hereby certify that

hereby eligible to attend the All-state Junior Camp, in the Black Hills, August 24-30, as a member from Kansas.

Signature Junior Director.

THE NEW PRINTS



8778. Make This Pantie Frock. Designed in Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards of 35 inch material, plus 1-2 yard of contrasting, together with 1 1/2 yard of 1 1/2 inch bias binding for trimming. Price 15c.

8781. Distinction And Simplicity Go Hand in Hand In This Lovely Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20; 22, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3 5/8 yards of 35 inch fabric. Price 15c.

Send orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

CONTESTS AND RULES FOR MANHATTAN JAMBOREE

Two poems are given, of which the contestant may take his choice of reciting at the Junior and Reserve Jamboree, Manhattan, Kansas, August 12, in the city park.

Prizes will be given the winner of each age group, in the contest. Any Junior or Reserve, in Kansas is invited, and will be welcomed to attend and take part in these contests.

Readings and Farmers Union Creed

Memory, 20 per cent.
Voice, 20 per cent.
Poise, 10 per cent.
Gestures, 20 per cent.
Interpretation, 30 per cent.
Total 100 per cent.

The essays submitted, on Peace and Patriotism, will be judged according to contest rules as published in the June 4 issue of the paper. These rules will be printed again next week. Points considered in judging the essays will be:

Thought content, 20 per cent.
Presentation, 15 per cent.
Authenticity, 15 per cent.
Originality, 10 per cent.
Social Value, 40 per cent.
Total 100 per cent.

The Four-Minute Speech contest, which is also on the subject, "Peace and Patriotism," our national subject for this year, is to be judged on the following points:

Subject matter, 15 per cent.
Authenticity, 10 per cent.
Thought value, 25 per cent.
Delivery, 10 per cent.
Poise, 10 per cent.

Detailed rules and explanations for the Four Minute Speech contest will also be given in next week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Agas 6-8 (Choice (a) or (b))
(a) Schools for Fish.
I've learned something amazing—That fishes swim in schools!
Can they have books of lessons,
And do they mind the rules?

And do they play at recess
Tag, hopscotch, and I-spy?
And does a sea bell tell them
When recess has gone by?
—Wilhelmina Sugmiller.

(b) Toad and the Rabbit.

Said the Rabbit to the Hop Toad:
"It's very strange to me
How very big and long and wide
A Hop Toad's mouth can be."

Said the Hop Toad to the Rabbit:
"I'm sure I'd shed some tears
If on my head I had to wear
Such floppy-floppy ears."
—John Martin.

Agas 8-12 (Choice (a) or (b)).
(a) Indian Children.

Where we walk to school each day
Indian children used to play—
All about our native land,
Where the shops and houses stand.

And the trees were very tall,
And there were no streets at all,
Not a church and not a steeple—
Only woods and Indian people.

Only wigwags on the ground,
And at night bears prowled around.
What a different place today!
Where we live and work and play!
—Annette Wynne.

(b) The Rabbit.

Brown bunny sits inside his burrow
Till everything is still,
Then out he slips along the furrow
Out to the grassy hill.

He nibbles all about the bushes
Or sits to wash his face,
But at a sound he stamps, and rushes
At a stirring pace.

You see some little streaks and flashes
A last sharp twinkle of white,
As down his hind-hole he dashes
And disappears from sight.
—Edith King.

Agas 12-16 (Choice (a) or (b)).

(a) How to Tell the Wild Animals
If ever you should go by chance
To jungles in the East;
And if there should to you ad-

vance
A large and tawny beast,
If he roars at you as you're dyin'
You'll know it is the Asian Lion.

Or if some time when roaming
round
A noble wild beast greets you,
With black stripes on a yellow
Just notice if he eats you.
This simple rule may help you
learn
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

If strolling forth, a beast you
view,
Whose hide with spots is peppered,
As soon as he has leapt on you
You'll know it is the leopard.
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll leap and land and again

If when you're walking round your
yard,
You meet a creature there,
Who hugs you very, very hard,
Be sure it is the Bear.
He'll give you just one more car-

ess.
Though to distinguish beasts of
prey
A movie might nonplus,
The Cr— yes you always may
Tell from Hyenas thus:
Hyenas come with merry smile
As if they weep, they're Crocodi-

les.
The true chameleon is small,
A lizard sort of thing;
He hasn't any ears at all,
And not a single wing.
If there is nothing on the tree
Tis the Chameleon you see.
—Carolyn Wells.

(b) The Twins.

In form and feature, face and limb
I grew so like my brother,
That folks got to taking me for
him.

And each for one another,
It puzzled all our kith and kin,
It reached an awful pitch;
For one of us was born a twin,
Yet not a soul knew which.

One day (to make the matter
worse)
Before our names were fixed,
As we were being washed by
nurse

We got completely mixed;
And this, you see, by Fate's de-
cree,
My brother John got christened me,
And I got christened him.

This fatal likeness even dogged
My footsteps when at school;
And I was always getting flogged
For John turned out a fool,
I put this question hopelessly
To everyone I knew—
What would you do, if you were me
To prove that you were you

Our close resemblance turned the
tide
Of my domestic life;
For somehow my intended bride
Became my brother's wife.
In short, year after year the same
Absurd mistakes went on,
And when I died—the neighbors
came
And buried Brother John.
—Henry Leigh.

SPECIAL PRIZE

A special prize will be given to any
Junior between the ages of 16 to 21
years who recites the Farmers Union
creed with the greatest feeling and
expression.

THE FARMERS UNION CREED

Because I know that as an individ-
ual I am nothing, but banded with
my brother farmers, I am a pow-
er, I pledge the work of my hands,
the fruit of my toil, 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 for-
get 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 business institu-
tions with my entire production
and our leadership with my utmost
confidence.

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

PICNIC GAMES

You'll be having your local picnic
before very long. Try these new
games that are fine for out-doors.

Peanut Hunt—Divide all present
into two groups, calling one side the
"Cats," and the other side the
"Dogs." A leader must be chosen
from each side. Then the hunt for
peanuts that have been hidden in
the grass begins. When a member of
either side finds a peanut he may
not pick it up, but stands by it and
gives the call of his tribe—barks if
he belongs to the Dogs, or meows if
he belongs to the Cats. Then the
leader must come and pick the peanut
up. The side finding the largest
number of nuts wins.

Hoop Relay—Line up in two rows.
A large hoop, as a barrel hoop, is
given to the leader. At a given sig-
nal the first person puts the hoop
over his head, and steps through it,
then passes it on to the next one who
does the same. This continues to the
last one in the row, who steps
through it and then runs up to the
front with it. The row getting their
hoop to the front first wins.

Paper sack Relay—Line up in two
rows, 25 feet ahead of each row,
place a chair, and enough paper sacks
to supply one to each player in the
row. At the signal, each player, be-
ginning with the first in each row,
runs to the chair ahead of his row,
sits down in it, blows up a paper bag,
breaks it on his knee, then runs back
to the end of his row. The next per-
son in the row proceeds the same
way until one row has won.

Feeding Pop Corn—One blind-
folded person feeds pop corn out of

:: Of Interest To Women ::

GENERAL ANSWERS TO CANNING QUESTIONS

(continued from last week)

32. Do Keer Home Canning Book Recipes call for level measurements? Yes. Unless otherwise specified.

33. In the cold pack method is it necessary to heat the syrup before it is poured on the fruit?

No. Cold syrup may be used.

34. How long should jars be boiled to sterilize?

We recommend washing jars in hot suds. Rinse the jars thoroughly, then place in pan clear water, with folded cloth in bottom of pan, set on stove letting water come to boil and boil for at least 15 minutes.

35. Should bubbles appear in the jar after it is taken out of the boiler to cool?

Bubbles often appear in the jar after it is removed from boiler because food is still boiling in the jar. Ordinarily bubbles do not appear once the product has been allowed to thoroughly cool, unless the jar is shaken.

36. Do completely filled jars become contaminated by food coming in contact with lid?

No, food coming in contact with the lid does not become contaminated. However, jars should be filled only to within 1-2 inches of top if water is used, or 1-1 1/2 inches of top if syrup is used, so that when lid is placed it will not force food out on sealing edge of jar and prevent a seal. Food touching lid also interferes with the test for seal.

37. Can jars and caps be tested to determine when a seal is obtained?

Yes, after the jars are cold they may be tested for seal as follows: Take a spoon and gently tap the lids. If properly sealed they will give a clear, ringing note. If not properly sealed the sound will be dull and low in the key. Observe the lids closely. A concave surface indicates a tight seal.

38. How far apart should jars be set on rack in even?

Jars should not touch the sides of the oven and should be set apart sufficiently for heat to circulate around them.

39. How much water or syrup should be used on food products in even canning?

Fill the jars to within 1-2 inch of top if using water, or 1 1/2 inches of top if using syrup. (See Question and Answer number 37 for height product should be packed.)

40. What is the difference between an oven regulator and an oven indicator?

The oven regulator automatically controls the oven temperature and maintains an even and uniform degree of heat. An oven indicator simply indicates the oven temperature, but does not regulate or hold the oven temperature at a given point.

41. What effect do some methods of canning have on the flavor of canned fruits?

The open kettle method causes, (with a consequent loss of flavor), the boiling away of some of the food values which are retained in the hot or cold pack method.

42. What fruits contain sufficient acid to make it unnecessary to process them?

Rhubarb, cranberries, and gooseberries. Care must be exercised in canning with the cold water method, use only pure, or distilled water, and firm, freshly picked fruits.

43. May fruit be canned successfully without sugar?

Yes by using water in place of syrup.

44. How does one ly-peel peaches?

Use only firm peaches. To a gallon of boiling water, add two tablespoons of lye, and bring to boiling point. Place peaches in wire basket or in cheese cloth bag and lower into boiling solution for about one minute. Remove and rinse in cold water using a crash towel to rub off peeling. This method may also be used with apricots, if they are firm.

45. In canning fruit having stones, will the flavor be improved by leaving in an occasional stone?

This is a matter of individual taste. Some people prefer the slightly bitter flavor occasioned by leaving a stone or two.

46. What causes peaches and pears to turn dark brown after they have been canned? How can this be prevented?

(a) Discoloration of fruits in the top of the jar is due to enzyme activity and sometimes indicates under-processing. The remedy is an increase of 5 to 10 minutes in the processing time and a thorough exhausting of all air from the jars.

(b) In oven canning, occasionally we find an oven which seems to heat an excessive amount of heat at the top, which will cause upper layers of fruit in jar to become brown, but in no way affect the flavor.

(c) Fruit exposed to air too long after being peeled and before being canned. This can be overcome by dropping peeled fruit into slightly salted or plain water until ready to put in jars.

(d) Pears canned by cold pack method will retain original color better if a tablespoon of lemon juice is added to each quart jar.

(e) Fruits canned without sugar, after being opened and exposed to air, sometimes turn brown just as fresh fruit does when exposed to air.

47. How may strawberries be canned to prevent floating and to retain their original color?

By precooking for five minutes in a thick syrup, then allowing the berries to stand in the syrup for a few hours before packing in jars and processing. After canning store jars in

seal and a convex surface means no seal.

38. If jar does not seal and must be reprocessed does it have to be processed the full length of time?

Just what shall be done with the unsealed jar will depend upon the cause. If cap or lid is at fault and product is a fruit, simply replace cap or lid with new one and process in water bath until product reaches boiling point. If it is a non-acid food it should be reprocessed approximately one-fourth to one-third the regular processing period. If jar is defective the product would require reprocessing. It is doubtful if this will be profitable since the reprocessing would need to be of approximately the same length as a normal period for that particular product. Few foods will stand up under such treatment.

39. Should jars, after being processed by any method, be set on a cold surface?

Hot jars should never be set on a cold surface, but set on a board, or on a surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid.

40. Why is a shorter period of processing used when canning in a pressure cooker?

Because a higher degree of temperature is obtained under pressure.

41. In the hot water bath method of processing is it all right to allow jars to cool in the water?

No. The product will be overcooked and certain types of spoilage may develop due to slow cooling.

OVEN CANNING

42. In oven canning will fruit packed to within 2 inch of top of jar and covered with water to within 1-2 inch of top or syrup to within 1-2 inches of top of jar, boil out with regular set at 250 degrees?

No. If it does, oven regulator needs adjustment, or it is too solid a pack.

43. How far apart should jars be set on rack in oven?

Jars should not touch the sides of the oven and should be set apart sufficiently for heat to circulate around them.

44. How much water or syrup should be used on food products in oven canning?

Fill the jars to within 1-2 inch of top if using water, or 1 1/2 inches of top if using syrup. (See Question and Answer number 37 for height product should be packed.)

45. What is the difference between an oven regulator and an oven indicator?

The oven regulator automatically controls the oven temperature and maintains an even and uniform degree of heat. An oven indicator simply indicates the oven temperature, but does not regulate or hold the oven temperature at a given point.

FRUITS

46. What effect do some methods of canning have on the flavor of canned fruits?

The open kettle method causes, (with a consequent loss of flavor), the boiling away of some of the food values which are retained in the hot or cold pack method.

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Rhubarb, cranberries, and gooseberries. Care must be exercised in canning with the cold water method, use only pure, or distilled water, and firm, freshly picked fruits.

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(e) Fruits canned without sugar, after being opened and exposed to air, sometimes turn brown just as fresh fruit does when exposed to air.

52. How may strawberries be canned to prevent floating and to retain their original color?

By precooking for five minutes in a thick syrup, then allowing the berries to stand in the syrup for a few hours before packing in jars and processing. After canning store jars in

a dark place to retain color of berries.

53. Why are home canned fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, pickles, and preserves better than commercially canned products for the housewife from a standpoint of economy and food value?

Home canned products are much more economical than commercially packed ones, and if processed in the jar all food values are retained.

54. How are berries, other fruits and tomatoes kept from floating?

(a) By not over-processing.
(b) By not using overripe fruit.
(c) By not packing too loosely.
(d) By not using too heavy syrup.

55. Why should fruits be graded according to size and ripeness?

(a) Fruits should be uniform in size and firmness so that heat penetration will be equal, which would not be the case if large and small fruits were all canned in one jar.

(b) Partly ripe and fully ripe fruits should never be canned in the same jar. All partly ripe fruits should be canned together, and all fully ripe fruits should be canned together.

(c) Overripe fruits should never be used for anything unless it be jams or butters.

56. How high should fruit be packed in a jar when canned by open kettle method?

Jars should be filled to within 1-2 inch of top with fruit and syrup.

57. How high should fruit be packed in jar for hot or cold pack canning?

Jars should be filled to within 1-2 inch of top with fruit and 1 1/2 inches of top with syrup.

JELLIES

How can fruit juices be tested for Pectin Content?

1. To one teaspoon of cooled juice, add one teaspoon of grain alcohol and stir slowly. Weal or discolored alcohol may be used but DO NOT TASTE as the latter two are poison.

(a) Juice rich in pectin will form a large amount of bulky gelatinous material.

(b) Juices moderately rich in pectin will form small pieces of gelatinous material.

(c) Juices poor in pectin will form small flaky pieces of sediment.

2. Or mix 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 tablespoon Epsom salts, 2 tablespoons cooled fruit juice. Stir well and let stand for 20 minutes. If mixture forms into a semi-solid mass the juice contains sufficient pectin.

59. What fruits contain pectin and acid? Which lack pectin? Which lack acid?

Cranberries, quinces, green apples, crab apples, blackberries, gooseberries, orange rind and white pulp of oranges contain pectin.

Peaches, pears, cherries, strawberries, pineapples and rhubarb contain practically no pectin when ripe.

Pears and sweet apples contain practically no acid.

60. Will fruits which lack acid make jelly?

No. Three ingredients are essential; pectin, acid and sugar, in

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending July 18th, 1936	
Monson Bros—Geary Co. Ks—31 str, hrs 765	8.50
H. W. Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—20 str 865	7.50
Adam Ziegler—Trego Co Ks—20 str 865	7.35
James Brandon—Coffey Co Ks—16 hrs 646	7.25
Adam Ziegler—Trego Co Ks—9 str and hrs 646	7.25
C. C. Speck—Grundy Co Mo—5 hrs 724	6.50
Henry Breymer—Pottawatomie Co Ks—13 yrigs 752	6.25
Edwin Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—12 clvs 471	6.25
Fred Miller—Wabunsee Co Ks—12 clvs 390	6.25
W. L. Bailey—Rush Co Ks—7 calves 385	6.25
H. J. Jones—Norton Co Ks—6 hrs 686	5.25
J. E. Cornwell—Russell Co Ks—29 str 841	5.15
Myron Chapman—Mitchell Co Ks—60 str 563	5.00
Chas Allen—Osborne Co Ks—7 hrs 734	5.00
L. F. Cox—Stamford, Neb—7 str 618	5.00
W. L. Bailey—Rush Co Ks—7 hrs 711	5.00
Harold Volz—Stamford, Neb—41 str 460	4.75
T. T. Fleming—Clay Co Mo—21 cows 1081	4.60
F. A. Peterson—McPherson Co Ks—10 str 474	4.50
L. F. Cox—Stamford, Neb—10 str 481	4.50
W. J. Snyder—Anderson Co Ks—11 str 775	4.50
C. W. Angell—Osborne Co Ks—4 cows 937	4.25
Wm. J. Benda—Marion Co Ks—13 cows 981	4.15
J. E. Gregory—Johnson Co Ks—18 str 597	4.00
H. L. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—18 str 597	3.90
R. L. Hamilton—Osage Co Ks—19 cows, 1018	3.75
C. H. Hogan—Washington Co Ks—6 hrs 756	3.60
H. J. Jones—Norton Co Ks—7 cows 1034	3.50
C. A. Lindblade—McPherson Co Ks—7 cows 851	3.50
J. R. French—Johnson Co Ks—28 cows 851	2.75

SHEEP

Charles Cooper—Osage Co Ks—5 70	9.75
L. C. Piers and Son—Osage Co Ks—46 75	9.75
M. E. Doolin—Grundy Co Mo—10 72	9.75
T. M. McDaniels—Johnson Co Mo—6 66	9.75
Lee W. Kaff—Osage Co Ks—35 70	9.75
W. E. Hutchins—Johnson Co Ks—14 72	9.75
H. H. Wirtz—Henry Co Mo—14 72	9.75
Edward Cooper—Osage Co Ks—7 89	9.75
Frank McLuskey—Miami Co Ks—9 76	9.75
Franzi—Gilmore—Allen Co Ks—5 67	9.75
Emma Coop Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—8 76	9.25
S. W. Lust—Allen Co Ks—18 70	9.25
C. E. Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—16 80	9.25
Ed Kervin—Miami Co Ks—6 77	9.25
Ray Astell—Grundy Co Mo—12 65	9.25
C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70	9.25
V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—7 72	9.25
Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78	9.25
Ted Clouton—Allen Co Ks—18 68	9.25
Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 69	9.25
E. J. Robins—Johnson Co Ks—19 82	9.25
Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—7 77	9.25
Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77	9.25
J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75	9.25
Doig Marlin—Linn Co Ks—12 84	9.25
E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79	9.00
H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65	9.00
Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82	9.00
El Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77	9.00
H. B. Borzemet—Clay Co Mo—17 80	9.00
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82	9.00
W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70	9.00
R. Hampton—Cass Co Ks—5 78	8.00
Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82	7.50
Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—13 55	6.75
C. D. Shoben—Sullivan Co Ks—13 55	6.00
Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68	6.00
C. O. Stearns—Tillman, Okla—9 46	6.00
F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57	6.00
Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59	6.00
J. B. Byson—Henry Co Mo—7 61	5.75
Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—15 56	4.25
Harry Norton—Linn Co Ks—5 128	4.25
P. S. Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo—35 77	2.50

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Avgs. Up	
W. J. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—9 245	10.35
H. J. McGrath—Washington Co Ks—20 240	10.35
Herman Bischoff—Lafayette Co Mo—19 246	10.10
Pat McNally—Nemaha Co Ks—5 279	10.00
C. W. Zabel—Nemaha Co Ks—7 268	10.00
W. F. Hox—Carroll Co Mo—7 245	9.95
J. L. Wegman—Pottawatomie Co Ks—14 238	9.75
Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avgs.	
H. W. Clausen—Miami Co Ks—7 181	10.35
Wm. Gaughn—Nemaha Co Ks—25 224	10.35
Guy Polly—Grundy Co Mo—25 215	10.35
John H. Myers, Estate—Nemaha Co Ks—23 226	10.35
E. C. Mitchell—Henry Co Mo—5 206	10.35
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—12 205	10.10
Peckman Bros—Miami Co Ks—12 218	10.05
E. M. Badders—Anderson Co Ks—11 190	10.00
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—10 201	10.00
Walter McCulley—Grundy Co Mo—7 171	10.00
Mrs. Ed. Sartin—Johnson Co Ks—15 176	10.00
Tony Eggeneschwyler—Crawford Co Ks—13 196	10.00
C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—10 223	10.00
Allen Morgan—Sullivan Co Mo—6 193	9.95
Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—12 198	9.95
C. R. Soward and Son—Douglas Co Ks—6 196	9.95
Farmers Coop Exc.—Sullivan Co Mo—8 198	9.95
L. L. Gardner—Miami Co Ks—5 192	9.95
Theo Tammell—Lafayette Co Mo—8 193	9.95
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—6 181	9.90
E. H. Erickson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—19 74	9.75
O. K. Crowder—St. Clair Co Mo—6 175	9.50
J. N. Ricard—Washington County, Ks—7 220	9.50
Arthur Rockhold—Douglas Co Ks—10 171	9.50
Gene Reh—Franklin Co Ks—6 180	9.50

Light Lights and Pigs	
Edw. Freese—Lafayette County Mo—28 151	10.25
S. J. Rotert—Henry Co Mo—8 163	10.25
Ira Gooch—Coffey Co Ks—5 146	10.15
Joseph Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—18 161	10.15
Charles Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—17 164	9.95
Guy Polly—Grundy Co Mo—17 164	9.75
J. A. Reh—Franklin Co Ks—5 154	9.50
A. H. Eastwood—Miami Co Ks—6 151	9.25
L. L. Gardner—Miami Co Ks—5 156	9.00
W. W. Young—Platte Co Mo—8 133	7.50
Chas. Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—6 121	7.50
Chas. Hothar—Jackson Co Mo—6 95	7.50
Fred Hay—Franklin Co Ks—5 119	7.50
Fred Humphries—Carroll Co Mo—5 82	7.50
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—9 132	7.50
W. A. Towner—Johnson Co Ks—8 137	7.50
G. A. Iddings—Davess Co Mo—17 145	4.00

SOWS	
Max Allen—Franklin Co Ks—6 285	8.75
L. L. Gardner—Miami Co Ks—12 263	8.65
Fred Parks—Clinton Co Mo—6 353	8.50
Wm. Schultz—Miami Co Ks—5 306	8.50
Arthur Gieselman—Lafayette Co Mo—4 325	8.50
Walter E. Roepke—Washington Co Ks—6 293	8.40
E. H. Erickson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 320	8.25
Con Repp—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 334	8.25
Frank McVaigh—Anderson Co Ks—4 340	8.00
J. N. Ricard—Washington Co Ks—4 407	7.90
Farmers Coop. Exc.—Sullivan Co Mo—5 408	7.80

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.Week Ending July 16, 1936
BUTTER MARKET

Only fractional changes have been recorded in the butter market during the past week. Following the display of an easier tone at the opening, the

market at Chicago reacted to the previous week's close and has held steady at the prevailing prices. New York recorded more irregularity during the week, closing with quotations at the close the same as at the opening. While the statistical position has held very favorably as shown by production reports and storage holdings, many in the trade have continued friendly due principally to the seriousness of the drought conditions. Several prominent in the trade have due to the present high prices, developed and supported a conservative at-

titude which has resulted in nervous and spotted markets at times.

The weather has been and continues to be a very influencing factor. The market has been very sensitive to weather news and the slightest indication of moisture fall in the producing areas, caused buyers to back away with holders of butter unwilling to reduce asking prices without further evidence of moisture relief. While there have been showers and cooler weather in some spots, relief has, for the most part, been only temporary and almost negligible so far as production is concerned. With the major portion of the producing area still in the grip of the drought, the balance of power rests in the hands of sellers, but with moisture fall sufficient to help pastures and growing crops, holders are likely to weaken and the market react to lower levels, at least temporarily.

Another factor receiving more attention daily is reports on the falling off of movement of butter into consumption channels as result of present prices which are approximately 10 per pound higher than a year ago. Foreign butter prices are still on a comparatively high basis but our prices are approaching levels that might bring heavier supplies. Arrivals of import butter have been light recently although fear is expressed in market circles of imports if prices continue to advance.

EGG MARKET

The Egg market has been somewhat irregular during the week with only fractional changes in quotations recorded. High temperatures have resulted in excessive supplies have caused some of the eggs which have found outlets at only sharp discounts. Better quality stock has been less burdensome and found more ready outlets. In spite of the hot weather, receipts have been holding up unusually well. In fact, better than anticipated. This coupled with the into storage movement showing increases as compared with last year, has held the market in check in spite of the shortage in cold storage holdings as compared to a year ago.

The market displays somewhat easier tendencies at this writing with no immediate radical change in prospect.

By A. W. Seaman.

TRENCH SILOS SAVE FEED ON FARMS IN DROUGHT AREA

Drought conditions may justify the use of a large number of emergency silos this summer, say specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although there are several types of silos, the trench silo is considered one of the most practical for emergency use in saving damaged crops.

Trench silos are especially adapted for use on rented farms where the tenant or the owner does not wish to erect a tower silo. The trench silo may be completed on short notice and with ordinary farm labor and equipment.

A trench 8 feet deep, 50 feet long, and averaging 10 feet in width, will hold about 100 tons of silage. It can be dug by 3 men, using 6 horses on wheel or slip scrapers and a plow, in about 5 days. Ordinarily, no cash outlay for material is necessary and the labor cost should not exceed 75 cents for each ton of capacity.

A trench silo may be located on well-drained ground. By digging back into a hillside and providing a little slope to the bottom, good drainage can be provided. Such a location is also best for removing both the feed and the silage for feeding.

The sides of the trench should be smoothed and tapered, and angle depending upon the soil's resistance to sliding. Ordinarily, a silo 8 feet wide at the bottom and 8 feet deep should be about 12 feet wide at the top.

Such silos can be filled more cheaply than tower silos, as a blower is not required. Tramping of the silage may be done with horses. If silage cutter cannot be obtained, whole bundles of corn may be ensiled in trench silo. Close packing, heavy tramping, the bundles crosswise, and tight sealing are especially important in making silage of bundle corn.

The most inexpensive and practical seal for a trench silo consists, generally of about 1 foot of dirt, which overlaid with down with a heavy roller. As the silage settles much after filling, the trench should be heaped high with silage 2 to 3 feet above the ground level before the straw and dirt are put on.

While the capacity may be varied by changing the dimensions, the depth and width should depend upon the number of livestock being fed as it is important that the silage be removed at one end fast enough. Farmers having a silo from 8 feet deep, 6 feet wide at the bottom, and 10 feet wide at the top and the equivalent of 18 to 20 mature cattle can remove the silage from one end in a matter of days. With pounds of silage being fed about 3 inches a day by feeding about 3 inches of silage to head daily. With the equivalent of 10 to 12 mature cattle, a silo 6 feet deep, 6 feet wide at the bottom, and 8 feet at the top may have the silage removed fast enough to prevent spoiling. A smaller silo than this is not recommended in most cases as the proportion of spoiled silage around the edges is much greater in smaller silos.

By refacing, or trimming, the sides, which of course increases the size of the trench silo may be used for several years, during which time the cost of storage space is almost nothing if the cost of digging is charged against the first year's fill of silage.

Detailed information on trench silos may be obtained from State agricultural colleges or experiment stations.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE: New Independent Beam 3, 4, and 5-row Wheatland Beam at sacrifice prices. See or write: Stafford Hardware and Imp. Company, Stafford, Kansas. 7-23-c

FOR SALE:—38 acres bounded on two sides by river. Ideal site for resort. Nine room house, \$4500. A. J. Lehtinen, Green Alders Park, Aberdeen, Washington. 7-30-c

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Rural Electrification Administration today launched a program of financing farmstead wiring installations by approving a contract to lend \$30,000 for this purpose to an Ohio cooperative group. This is the first loan made by REA for any purpose other than to build rural distribution lines.

Under the terms of the contract approved today, REA will lend the \$30,000 to the Pioneer Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Farm Bureau Bldg., Columbus, Ohio, to be repaid in equal semi-annual installments over five years. The semi-annual payments to REA will include interest on the unpaid balances at the rate of 3 percent a year. The Cooperative will lend this money to its members, who are also members of the three coordinated REA-financed electric service cooperatives in Miami, Shelby and Champaign Counties, Ohio, embracing 903 miles of line which will serve 3,620 customers. These three service cooperatives, as well as the borrower under the contract approved today, are sponsored by the State Farm Bureau Federation.

Terms on which the Cooperative may re-lend to its members are guided by the contract with REA. Loans will be made up to 80 percent of the cost of farmstead wiring installation, with money to be paid back over periods of up to five years in equal semi-annual installments. The Cooperative's expenses incident to hauling these loans are to be met by another 3 percent interest charge on the unpaid balance. The individual farmers may, therefore, have their farmsteads wired by paying 20 per cent of the cost in cash and the balance in equal semi-annual payments. These payments are on a semi-annual basis to coincide with peak periods of farm income.

The contract between REA and the Pioneer Rural Electric Cooperative provides that wiring installations are to be made on a group basis, by independent electrical contractors, according to plans and specifications approved by REA. Contracts for installing wiring on groups of farms will be awarded to qualified electricians on the basis of competitive bidding. In this way the members of the cooperative can obtain the benefits of mass construction. These same practices have proved to be a major contributing factor, greatly decreasing the average cost of rural distribution line since the Federal rural electrification program was undertaken.

This contract with the Ohio Cooperative is authorized by the emergency authorization of May 11, 1935. The program outlined in the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, for which funds will be available on July 1, contemplates Federal loans through REA for all phases of rural electrification, including construction, transmission and distribution lines, farmstead wiring, and the purchase and installation of household and farm electrical equipment, and pressure water systems and plumbing.

Loans for farmstead wiring may include service extensions beyond the limit allowed as part of the distribution line under standard REA loans. Administrator Morris I. Cooke, emphasizes, in announcing the terms of this first wiring-loan contract, that the plans and specifications of individual farmsteads submitted for REA approval must call for first-class materials and must make adequate provision for possible future expansion to permit the addition of new electrical appliances.

The principles underlying the Federal wiring-loan program have been discussed at conferences held by Administrator Cooke with representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and of the National Electrical Contractors' Association.

Discussing the farm-wiring plan, Administrator Cooke said: "Unity of action will save the farmers of this country hundreds of thousands of dollars in their wiring alone. The cost of wiring can be reduced substantially by cooperative action resulting in a contractor wiring a hundred or more farmsteads under one contract rather than bidding on each individual farm. We all know that if a man builds 20 houses as one project, the cost of each one is less than if only a single house

were built. Similar savings are possible in wiring installations.

"We are very desirous of having wiring installations used as efficiently as possible so that farmers get dependable and serviceable wiring at reasonable cost. This is very important to the success of a new rural electric line. The Government financing arrangements are devised to make it easier for the farmers to use a profitable amount of electricity from the start. The more current used, the greater benefits they will derive—not only in modern comforts and drudgery—eliminating conveniences, but also in increased production and better quality of the farm output, resulting in greater income for farmers."

FOR BETTER FARM HOMES

Better farm homes are the major aim of Kansas farm women it was indicated in a recent report of Bessie E. McClelland, state home economist for the Resettlement Administration. Her monthly statement of progress in her division seen as a cross section survey of farm women's interests, showed nearly all farm wives were interested in bettering their families' living conditions.

Miss McClelland's report showed the 40 home management supervisors under her had advised women during the month on a wide variety of problems, including canning, food preparation, household furnishing, buying, gardening, health, child care and others.

With home grown produce scheduled to provide 50 per cent or more of the table supplies for the state's clients, gardening came in for the most attention during the month period covered by the report. A total of 789 women were advised on care of the different garden crops.

Food conservation, including canning, preserving and drying of fruits, vegetables and meats, was the next most important item on the list of work done. Six hundred seventy-nine farm women sought help in this field.

Advice on health problems was given to 176 women, while 143 got help in improving their home surroundings. Hundreds of others received suggestions and guidance on sanitation, recreation, family relationships, account keeping and other problems of home management.

In addition Miss McClelland reported a series of letters giving information on canning problems was sent out. Included were hints on proper equipment and recipes giving tested methods for canning various foods.

Several demonstration "schools" and meetings were held during this typically busy month, the Resettlement Administration report said.

The total case load for the period was 8,686 families, of whom 3,843 were classed as standard budgeted loan clients and 3,843 were recipients of emergency subsistence grants.

I WASHED TODAY

Today it's cold. It snowed. We washed the clothes, My little son and I. He carried the cobs and coal—My little, blue-eyed son.

And when the wash was ready to hang, He carried the basket of pins. And braved the cold, to hand Me each pin.

And when I cried for sheer Joy, at his devotion, He filled with tears and said: "You just wait, Mother, when I'm a man, you shall not Work so hard."

Today it rained, and I washed. My son's a man, and he has Gone away to live, And I am old, but every Time I wash, I miss the Little blue-eyed boy and his Helpful ways.

The old house seemed so empty After he went away. There was no cheer: "Hello, Ma! How are you today? Well, now, What can I do, to help, today?"

So as I grow old, I listen For the sound, so dear, of little Feet coming down the stairs—"Well, hello Ma! How are you today?"

Mary E. Winters.



STRETCHES EASILY, AND STAYS STRAIGHT OVER EVEN OR UNEVEN GROUND

Distributed by The
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Kansas

FARMING AND YOU

By H. UMBERGER, Director
Kansas State College Extension
Service

Summarized recommendations of 105 Kansas county agricultural planning committees show that for ideal land use about 24 per cent of the state's 1935 soil-depleting acreage should be diverted to legumes, pasture, and fallow. This is a striking testimonial to the soundness of the present Agricultural Conservation Program, which is aimed to bring about a 15 per cent shift. It also happens that the soil-conserving crops and farming practices encouraged by the program are those recommended by these planning committees of experienced farmers. This means that Kansas can use the conservation program to further a plan of agricultural development worked out and supported by the farmers of the state.

The members of these planning committees had sound, practical reasons for every cropping change they suggested. The counties in which the provisions of the conservation program are used to aid in bringing about the desired changes are going to be better farming areas in the future than they have been in the past. Farming has been the last of the

major industries to adopt organized planning, but farm people have clearly shown that they can use the method and that they can work together. They are bringing the organization and administration of farming—its social phases—into step with the great technical developments in production which have come about during the last century. The work of these Kansas planning committees is an indication of a trend that is profoundly affecting agriculture the world over.

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
Above, lots of 100, each	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	each
	75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets
Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

The CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.

SALINA - KANSAS

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

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

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