

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

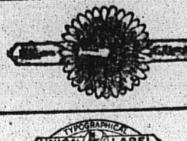
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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



THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1929

BUILD ON ELEVATORS

Our farmers' co-operative elevator associations should be the foundation of any wide-area or central grain-marketing system that may be set up. A marketing system built on the elevators involves no duplication and sets up no cross currents.

Further, a grain-marketing system formed by federating the co-operative elevators is the most democratic system that can be devised. The local associations have self-government in all local matters. These associations are the units of representation in the central association.

All this gives a democracy that cannot possibly exist in a wide-area association that provides for representation by arbitrary geographical districts, without local-association units, and without opportunity for discussion between neighbors.

The promoters of the Wheat Pool in Nebraska are committing the same error. It is an organization of widely-scattered individual farmers, in which democratic control is impossible.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LAMBERTSON VOTES "NO" ON TARIFF BILL

Cong. W. P. Lambertson voted against the Tariff Bill on its passage by the House. Several others failed to support it, merely voting "present."

There is no spread in this bill in favor of agriculture. This is not the bill the President called us here to pass. We had better have no tariff bill than this one.

Of the ninety-one amendments submitted by the committee to their own bill, seventy-two were for increased industrial schedules and only nineteen for agriculture which were more or less local in their application.

The country was supposed to be prosperous industrially, but in the Republican conference the sugar, lumber, shoes, cement, and steel interests formed a coalition and put the rest of us out of business, and then passed the rule which prevented us from even

SENATOR GERALD NYE DISCUSSES FARM LEGISLATION

Federal intermediate credit system; that during the past year the system has been rendered almost wholly unworkable and inadequate for the needs of agriculture. Now, therefore, be it resolved, That we urge and request the aid of our Senators and Congressmen to secure changes in the

centralized organizations ever stub their toe, great will be the fall. Everything will go down together. No local associations will be left as foundation stones upon which to rebuild.

Our plan is built on existing co-operative associations. It sets up no cross currents in the established co-operative movement. It springs from the farmers themselves. And above all, it provides for thoroughgoing democratic control—the prime essential in permanently successful co-operation.

Through it we can handle our products better than ever before, and by means of it we can deal with such federal board or boards as may be established. It is our next and necessary step.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

The only trouble with co-operative marketing is the farmers who don't believe in it.—Illinois Union Farmer.

THE EARNED INCOME CUT

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon recently went on record as favoring, as the next "reform" in income taxes, a cut in earned incomes and salaries. Immediately the cry was taken up by bankers, those in charge of corporation affairs and others who have gone on record in the past few years as favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction.

A reduction in earned incomes and salaries could come about in but two ways—by a reduction in rates or an increase in exemptions. The lower brackets now bear one and one-half per cent rate, and the exemption for married men is \$3,500.

The plea of these "tax reformers" sounds plausible, coming, as it does, largely from those whose incomes, both earned and unearned, are large. It is more than probable, however, that many of these unearned incomes would be readily converted into earned incomes by the simple method of increased salaries.

The movement within the Farmers' Union for closer organization, for greater cohesion, seems to be gaining ground. The Union began in the right way. It organized the farm men and women within their own communities into "locals"—community centers, places for counsel and discussion, means to neighborliness. These locals handled business for their members at the first in such ways as were practical.

The Union developed in the right way. A group of locals around a market center would establish within that center a marketing institution for buying or selling, or for both. Ownership and control were local and well distributed.

CONCENTRATING OUR FORCES

The movement within the Farmers' Union for closer organization, for greater cohesion, seems to be gaining ground. The Union began in the right way. It organized the farm men and women within their own communities into "locals"—community centers, places for counsel and discussion, means to neighborliness. These locals handled business for their members at the first in such ways as were practical.

The second quarterly meeting of the Greenwood Co. Farmers Union will be held at Madison, Kansas, on the second Thursday in June (13th) in the American Legion hall. All locals please come out and help make these meetings better. There will be a basket dinner at noon.

Osage County Union No. 56 will hold its quarterly meeting at Vassar Thursday evening, June 13, 1929. E. L. Bullard, Pres. J. J. Cooper, Sec'y-Treas.

The second quarterly meeting of the Neosho County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie on Saturday, June 8, at 1 P. M. WALTER J. SCHUMISCH, Secretary.

The quarterly meeting of the Ellis County Farmers' Union will be held at Hays on Saturday, June 8th at 1 o'clock P. M. LEO RAYEWSKI, Secy.

Gove County Union will hold its second regular meeting at Grainfield, June 12th at 1:30 p. m. in F. U. Hall, across street from elevator. All members invited to attend. HENRY SPRINGER, Pres. A. SITES, Secretary.

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operation—a thing more important in the long run than is the mere handling of a given crop or commodity. There were some failures, of course, but they were local and not disastrous. And by success and failure the way was carefully surveyed and proven. What we have done was and is right.

The next step, then, is to so relate what we have built that it becomes an effective organized marketing machine, and without destroying the fundamentals of local ownership and democratic member-control. This is accomplished through federation. Our creameries are moving toward it and will shortly be marketing some 20 million pounds of butter annually through a single agency and in effective relation to other co-operative dairy marketing institutions.

Such machinery is democratic, safe, effective. Through it we can handle our products better than ever before, and by means of it we can deal with such federal board or boards as may be established. It is our next and necessary step.

IT WAS KANSAS DAY AT THE CAPITAL

A few days ago Governor Clyde M. Reed appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and in a masterly two-hour argument presented the claims of mid-west farmers in general and of Kansas in particular in the rate case. This argument was the culmination of the long, hard fight which has been waged, and was a fitting (and I think effective) climax.

Among other facts which the governor cited was this, that while the railroads have increased their gross incomes 103.82 per cent for the period 1921-1928 over 1915-1916, for the same periods the farmers' gross income has increased but 13.86 per cent. Yet the carriers were denying the existence of a farm depression and citing their need for increased rates.

The governor made a deep impression upon the Commission, to judge by their responsive attention, and the effect upon the final decision is apt to be very great. The farm organizations are justified in a sense of pride and satisfaction at the showing made, whatever the outcome.

On the same day Congressman James G. Strong succeeded in passing an amendment to the tariff bill, providing that after 90 days after the passage of the Act no flour manufactured in a bonded mill from imported wheat shall be exported under a preferential tariff arrangement. It was the only instance in which an amendment not offered by the Committee came through alive—the Committee having agreed upon a year's delay.

Canadian wheat may be milled in the U. S. under bond for reexport and drawback privilege. This is supposed to give business to U. S. mills and employment to our workers without injury to our farmers. But in practice some 4 million bushels of wheat so milled has been sold in the Cuban market, under the preferential tariff arrangement, designed to give U. S. producers the advantage of Cuban markets and against the rest of the world. The result has been that mills using our own wheat could not compete in the Cuban market, and Canadian wheat supplanted it. The quantity so entering that market has been rather steadily increasing.

This practice was hurtful to our agriculture, unfair to our inland mills, and not honest because it violated the intent of the law. The Congress man is to be congratulated and commended for his success in this matter.

And just to show that Democrats are as useful as people Congressman Will Ayers went out and rounded up more Democratic votes than Al Smith got last November in support of the Strong amendment. It was a good day for Kansas.

Federal intermediate credit bank act as follows: "1. That the Federal intermediate credit banks be divorced from the Federal land bank and be made a separate institution for farm credits; that the board created to manage the affairs of the Federal intermediate credit bank system should consist of members who are conversant with and in sympathy with the needs of agriculture in the various parts of the United States, one of whom should be the Secretary of Agriculture.

"2. That the franchise tax as now applied to the Federal intermediate credit bank system should be abolished.

"3. That we recommend that paragraph 3-b of section 202 of the Federal intermediate credit bank act be changed and amended so as to permit credit corporations to rediscount agricultural paper with the Federal intermediate credit bank up to a sum aggregating twenty times the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such corporation.

"4. That because the farmers are required to pay a rate of interest dependent upon the rate at which debentures are sold, which vary a great deal from time to time according to the condition of the current money market, and which at this time is unreasonably high, we urge the Congress to stabilize the interest rate at which the loans are made available to the borrower by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe on behalf of the Government for all the debentures issued by the Federal Farm Loan Board for the needs of the Federal intermediate credit banks, whenever the market will not absorb such debentures, at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent per annum. Be it further

"Resolved, That we complain of the administration of the Federal intermediate credit system as it is now operated, because of the unreasonable attitude assumed during the last several months by those in administration of the system; that the present policy of the Farm Loan Board is such that the usefulness of the bank is largely if not wholly destroyed; that because of the unreasonable, conservative and strict rules and regulations of the board, as at present administered, the farmers are now deprived of the financial aid they are entitled to and which was intended by Congress when the

law was enacted; that the recently adopted policy of the board, whether intended or not, has the effect of compelling many of the borrowers to discontinue business with this credit agency and to seek aid from sources not desirous or adequately able to make such agricultural loans; that the present restrictive policy of the board has forced many farmers to liquidate their loans and discontinue farming, which policy will ultimately drive the loans, discounting agencies to liquidate the loans, discontinue operation, and thus close this avenue of much-needed credit for agriculture; be it further

REFLECTIONS

THE DEBENTURE PLAN

To a member of the Grange, which has backed the plan for several years, the debenture plan is as familiar as is the equalization fee to a member of the Farm Bureau or the Farmers' Union. It is an old remedy for the injustice the tariff does to agriculture. Discussion in the house, where administration leaders refused to allow a vote on the plan, and in the senate, where it is getting vigorous support, has brought it to the front again.

The debenture plan, fortunately, is easy to understand. If the present plan were law, an exporter who shipped a bushel of wheat abroad would get a certificate for 21 cents, half the tariff. This certificate he would sell to some importer who had customs duties to pay on goods he had imported into the country. The 21 cent certificate would be accepted by the customs service at its face value to help pay these duties. Thus the price of wheat in the United States would be shopped up to the world price plus 21 cents, less the small discount the importer would demand for the bother of handling the certificate. In the same way, the price of every other farm product exported would be shopped up to the world price plus half the tariff. The only exception is cotton, which has no tariff, but which would carry a debenture rate of 2 cents a pound.

Why is this plan being urged now? Because the Hoover plan makes no provisions for aid in handling the exportable surplus. And of course, it is the exportable surplus that does the damage to crops like wheat and cotton and to meat products like pork. In the effort to get some provision in the farm bill that would help the farmers of the great staples which are not aided by the tariff and whose price is set on the world market, farm groups in both houses have asked for this addition to the administration bill.

To the plan, there are three main

objections: It is a subsidy; it will cause overproduction; it won't help the corn belt. It is, of course, a subsidy. The money comes, indirectly but actually, from the federal treasury. In the same sense the tariff is a subsidy, particularly a tariff so high that it prevents goods from coming in, and paying duty as they come. Would it cause overproduction? In its original form, it might. In its amended form, the bill provides that an increase in production will bring a corresponding decrease in the debenture rate. This penalty on overproduction would work something like the equalization fee. The odds are that it would be sufficient.

Would it help the corn belt? If there were a tariff of 4 cents a pound on hogs, and the debenture plan went through, the price of hogs at Chicago would go up nearly \$2 a hundred the day after the bill was signed. Of course, the tariff on hogs is low now, but if the debenture plan went through, the tariff could be increased at the same session. The debenture plan has a number of merits. It does tackle the problem of exportable surplus. We are going to hear more of it, particularly when the tariff bill comes up. Presumably the new tariff bill is to give agriculture a fair deal on tariffs. Yet no tariff will help wheat, or cotton, or pork, or any crop of which we have an exportable surplus. The vote on this in both houses will be worth watching.—Wallace's Farmer.

PUBLIC WORKS AS MEANS OF EMPLOYMENT

"Lloyd George, leader of the Liberal party in England, is quoted by the brilliant idea of a vast system of public improvements to be inaugurated all through the Isles as a remedy for the unemployment problem that now dogs British statesmen with the persistence of a Banquo's ghost. And when the big public jobs are all done, what then? If it is just employment the Britishers want, let

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"And the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

Discovery just made in Washington by government experts that farmers have raised too much wheat and that nothing can be done about it any more.

Why God bless 'em, United States has always raised a wheat surplus. The child-like simplicity is pitiful. What's wanted is the same protection in our home market that other industries get.

It takes a little different tariff mechanism but the principle is the same, to maintain an American price level commensurate with American standard of living.

The industrial East is not willing to concede that commerce with agriculture. Any suggested effective plan is denounced as unsound.

The great hope of industrialists is to save enough in marketing between producer and consumer without rise in price to the latter—to soothe down the farmers and get them to believe their problem is solved.

We have never had much faith that the saving of this margin between producer and consumer would solve the farm problem. Most of our wheat cooperatives in Kansas by their actual saving is all that is necessary.

This attitude of course makes them popular with the eastern industrial interests, but beyond furnishing some jobs it has not materially raised wheat prices.

If we succeed under the Senate bill in forming a huge buying and selling corporation backed by millions of money to buy up the surplus and raise the domestic price behind the tariff wall it should result in putting the wheat farmer on a paying basis.

There has never been but a few years at a time when there has been an unmanageable surplus. Always something happens to check production so that the world has need for all its food products.

The success of farm legislation will depend on the Federal Farm Board to be created. If they have no idea beyond economic marketing it will be a failure, but if they have the vision of domestic prices on the plane of an American standard of living for agriculture it should be a success.

Hoover doesn't seem to be stingy like Coolidge. He apparently is willing for Congress to appropriate abundance of money to appropriate farmers may be helped to prosperity. It will be up to us to make it a success.

The protected manufacturing interests just can't give up greed for more

them get to work bailing out the English Channel, the Irish Sea and other nearby waters; such a job would be at least perpetual.—The Commonwealth England.

KITCHEN GARDEN

By Rupert Croft-Cooke
The evening mist in the garden is white and chill. And all the vegetables stand in waiting rows. They lift their formless leaves and stalks, so still. You would say that hardly a root of them drinks, or grows.

The stately stems of the artichokes, tall as men. In a rank like soldiers stand, and the spinach sighs. With leaves torn down, remembering evenings when The summer moon laughed out of the racing skies.

And the bubbling Brussels sprouts with the thousand faces, Smile at the broken celery that had stood So firm and straight, and mauve sage leaves in place in rows. Set for the housemaid's hand in boxes of wood.

And the cabbages, the fat stupid cabbages spread Their vacant features in a sleep they have not earned. Dreaming again of the white butterflies who had said Such faithful things last summer, and never returned.

SAFETY FIRST
"Yes," said the timid passenger to the airplane pilot. "I understand I'm to sit still and not be afraid and all that; but tell me, if something happens, and we fall what do I do?" "Oh, that's easy," said the Pilot. "Just grab anything that we're passing and hang on."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

and more protection. The present tariff revision was avowedly to raise percentages on farm products but so far has resulted in helping manufacturing more than agriculture

I guess we'll have to admit that this country has become industrialized, that farmers just as well "go way back and sit down and take their medicine, or else take Mary Helen's advice to 'grab more hell and less corn and wheat.'"

I'm going on record that inside of five years the great consuming centers will be beseeching us farmers to produce more, that they will be wild-eyed by the age-old primeval urge to fill their stomachs. A. S.

RAISE THE STANDARD OF AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS

C. E. Buchanan, Control Division
It is evident after four years under the Kansas Seed Law that the law is of much value to the farmers and seedmen of Kansas.

The State Board of Agriculture, through the Control Division, has used various means to acquaint the people of Kansas with the provisions of the seed law, and to secure the benefits to be obtained from observing its provisions. This has been disseminated by direct conversation, by posters in public places, fair exhibits, correspondence, circulars, and radio. Yet, many handlers of seed seem to have never read this law, as indicated by reports regarding it. Managers of some farmers co-operative elevators and stores, hardware merchants, and grain dealers who handle seed are not observing this law, a syndicated by reports received at the office of the Control Division, Topeka, Kansas. Every manager of a farmers co-operative elevator, and grain dealer should be, and doubtless is interested in the production of good crops in his locality. He should know that better seed makes better crops; therefore, he should know the quality of seed he handles as well as of other products in which he deals.

How can one know what quality of seed he is selling or planting, except by testing the seed. The State Board of Agriculture maintains a laboratory at Manhattan, Kansas where seed is tested free of charge. It certainly pays "to know What You Sow"—pays in dollars and cents in the satisfaction of knowing. An elevator manager purchased a car of No. 2 oats that looked fine and the farmers bought and planted the oats. They did not grow. Some of the seed was planted in dollars many times over to have tested the oats before planting. A farmer held 1,200 bushels of last year's crop of oats for seed for himself and neighbors. Before planting he had a sample tested and very few seeds sprouted. It was certainly some satisfaction to him to know before planting that the seed would not grow, as well as saving the loss of the grain as seed. Many such cases can be cited.

No one wants to see his place with noxious weeds. One may see seed against this by having the seed analyzed at the State Seed Laboratory. The law requires that all agricultural seeds sold for planting shall be labeled either as tested or untested. The law holds the Kansas seller responsible for the affixing of the label, and for the accuracy of statements made on the labels.

The provisions of this law should be observed only because it is the law of the state but for the production of better crops and better seed for future crops, and to raise the standard of agriculture in Kansas.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS. THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 80c IN YOUR LOCAL AND SEND 20c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE. THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Notice Ladies Auxiliary Members

We have a chance to get Ladies Auxiliary Pins. These pins are a nice size fit with a safety clasp and enameled in blue and gold. They will sell at 50c each. How many want one? Send your name to this office and we will see if it would pay us to order any amount of them.
Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.
Box 48.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Maeblle Fink | ALTON |
| Clara Bates | BALDWIN |
| Hellen Holcom | BURNS |
| Nadine Guggsburg | BREMEN |
| Melba Pecena | BERN |
| Mary Heinig | BELLE PLAINE |
| Margaret Zimmerman | BEELER |
| Louise Zimmerman | BEELER |
| Golda McBride | COLONY |
| Julia Powell | DELIA |
| Loretta Simecka | DRESDEN |
| Irene Fortin | ERIE |
| Irene Wentworth | FLORAL |
| Letha E. Watson | Paul Elton Watson |
| Paul Elton Watson | KINCAID |
| Addie Hardin | Clinton Donald |
| Howard Donald | Lucille Gretten |
| Lucille Gretten | LYNDON |
| Naomi Kitchen | Florence Barrett |
| Florence Barrett | LUCAS |
| Wilma Brichacek | Blanche Aksamit |
| Blanche Aksamit | LA CROSSE |
| Lucille Wilson | LAWRENCE |
| Della Bond | MONT IDA |
| Helen Centlivre | Pete Centlivre |
| Pete Centlivre | Keith Centlivre |
| Keith Centlivre | MADISON |
| Georgia Grace Coffman | MORAN |
| MORAN | Lucille Zornes |
| Lucille Zornes | Evelyn Zornes |
| Evelyn Zornes | MERIDEN |
| Margary Jean Kreste | |

MICHIGAN VALLEY

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Floyd Lee | Wilbur Lee |
| Rufus Miller | Jean Miller |
| McFARLAND | Evelyn Mathias |
| NORTON | Ivah Jones |
| OTTAWA | Zenith Fowler |
| Mildred Nelson | OSAWATOMIE |
| Richard Schiefelbusch | Max Schiefelbusch |
| OGALLAH | Mildred Rogers |
| Naomi Jean Rogers | Hellen Hillman |
| OAKLEY | Ether Sims |
| OVERBROOK | Durene Brecheisen |
| PERRY | Eldha Beerman |
| QUINTER | Melvin Inloes |
| Cecil Phelps | RUSH CENTER |
| Helen Bartz | RANSOM |
| Phyllis Turman | ROSSVILLE |
| Georgana Olejnik | SCOTT CITY |
| Junior Rudolph | Kathleen Rudolph |
| SALINA | Paul Huff |
| TIMKIN | Dorothy Kraisinger |
| Nadine E. Neidert | UTICA |
| Marie Newton | Vera Funk |
| ULYSSES | Gladys M. Collins |
| VASSAR | Elizabeth Brown |
| WAKEENEY | Hilda Helen Fabrizio |
| WESTPHALIA | Helwig Fabrizio |
| Ned Corley | WAMEGO |
| Adeline Miller | |

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

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

I am happy to write to you this week because I do not have to make excuses for not writing you pins. Hope you all have your pins by now and hope not one is disappointed in them. One boy, Melvin Enloes of Quinter has his and has written me already, how is that for service! We have three new members this week. I am sure proud of the membership roll. Elizabeth Brown says her cousin Florence told her about us. We think Florence is a good booster. Hope Elizabeth will like us. Durene Brecheisen says she has been reading the paper and liked it so she thought she would be a member. That sure is nice and we will try to have something that will interest her every week. Cleora Bates says that her father has been taking the Kansas Union Farmer for a long time, but she just happened to pick it up and see the page. She immediately became interested and the result is a letter asking to be a member. This is what I have been telling you about and the job that you all can do. Just ask your friends if they have ever read the Junior page in the Kansas Union Farmer. We hope that if they read it they will want to be members. Cleora has never heard anything about it, so she asks questions, which I will try to answer. All it costs, Cleora is your time. You are entitled to a book and a membership pin. In return for this we ask that you study the lessons that are in the paper once a month and answer the questions that are asked. This is so that you will learn to be a co-operator and can carry on the Farmers Union organization after you grow up and after all the members who are now active are too old to work in the organization any longer. I will send out the books and the pins as soon as I have the time. Would like to get in more lessons, am sure we do not have in all the ones that we should have. Hoping to hear from you all soon, I am,
Yours truly,
AUNT PATIENCE.

Overbrook, Kan., May 31, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the letters that the Junior Co-operators have been writing and think I would like to be long to your club. Please send me a book and the back lessons and a pin. I am seven years old and will be in the Seventh grade. My birthday is December 16. Have I a twin in the club?
Yours truly,
DURENE BRECHEISEN.

Quinter, Kan., June 2, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my pin this morning. I sure do like it. I was glad I got it. It is the nicest pin I have had for a long time.
Sincerely,
MELVILLE INLOES.

Vassar, Kansas, May 26, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to join your club. My cousin, Florence, told me about it. So I happened to pick it up and I read about the Junior Co-operators. I would like very much to become a member. Please write and tell me all about it as I am very much interested. Does it cost anything? How old do you have to be to join. I have a little sister seven years old who would like to join if she is old enough. Please send me a book and my back lessons. I have a birthday twin in the club? Please write soon in answer to my letter.
Yours truly,
CLEORA BATES.

Alton, Kans., May 31, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am a farm girl and 12 years old. My birthday is April 29. My father takes the Kansas Union Farmer but I have never read any in it. I happened to pick it up and I read about the Junior Co-operators. I would like very much to become a member. Please write and tell me all about it as I am very much interested. Does it cost anything? How old do you have to be to join. I have a little sister seven years old who would like to join if she is old enough. Please send me a book and my back lessons. I have a birthday twin in the club? Please write soon in answer to my letter.
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DURENE BRECHEISEN.



6538. Boys' Suit. Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. For collar, vest and belt of contrasting material 1/2 yard requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material for facing on the belt, and 2 1/2 yards of bias binding for the skirt. The width of the Frock at the lower edge with plaits extended is about 2 yards. Price 15c.

6160. Ladies' Morning Frock. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; and Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material for facing on the belt, and 2 1/2 yards of bias binding for the skirt. The width of the Frock at the lower edge with plaits extended is about 2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

SUMMER DISHES MADE WITH MILK

- Four refreshing spring and summer dishes, in which milk is the main ingredient, are suggested by Miss Mary A. Dolve, State College extension specialist in the extension service circular 277. Miss Dolve recommends the following recipes:
- Milk Sherbet
 - 4 cups skim milk
 - 1 T. gelatin
 - 1 1/2 cups sugar or honey.
 - Juice of 3 lemons or oranges or 1/2 cup grape or berry juice.
 - Spanish Cream
 - 1 oz. granulated gelatin (2 T.)
 - 1/2 cup cold water
 - 1/2 cup hot water
 - 1 t. vanilla
 - 1-3 cup sugar

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

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FARMERS Union Fire Insurance. Hall insurance in season. M. E. Greenwood, Carlton, Kans. Phone 2228.

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BUFF Orphington Duck eggs, 12, \$1.25; 24, \$2.25. Chas. Sanders, LeRoy, Kansas.

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WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 96, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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FOR SALE: One Rumley 30-60 Tractor; one Rumley 36-60 Separator. Will sell reasonable price. Barjon Dell & Co., McCune, Kansas.

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ELEVATORS FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Twenty thousand bushel iron clad elevator. For information write or see, W. H. Hines, Elmo, Kansas.

1/2 t. salt
2 eggs
2 1/2 cups cold milk
Make custard with egg yolks, sugar and hot milk. Add softened gelatin. When about to be thick fold in beaten whites. Chill and serve with whipped cream.

Buttermilk Lemonade
1 qt. buttermilk
3 lemons
Sugar
A delicious variation from ordinary buttermilk may be made by addition of lemon juice and sugar. The quantity of lemon and sugar should be varied to suit the taste of the individual. The beverage is delightful, especially refreshing on a hot day.

Cottage Cheese Pudding
2 cups cottage cheese
1/4 cup bread crumbs
1/2 cup sugar or honey
1/2 cup raisins, cherries, prunes, or apples
1/2 cup melted fat
2 eggs slightly beaten
Mix thoroughly and bake like custard.

USE PRESSURE COOKERS IN CANNING NONACID FOODS
Research and practical experience have demonstrated, says Dr. A. F. Woods, director of Scientific Work, United States Department of Agriculture, that nonacid food products, like asparagus, beans, corn, peas, beets, spinach, meats, and fish, can not be canned safely by processing in boiling water, but must be sterilized under pressure with approved time and temperature.

Pressure cookers are now standard equipment and are readily available at small cost. The department does not recommend any particular make, although attention is called to the importance of having the pressure

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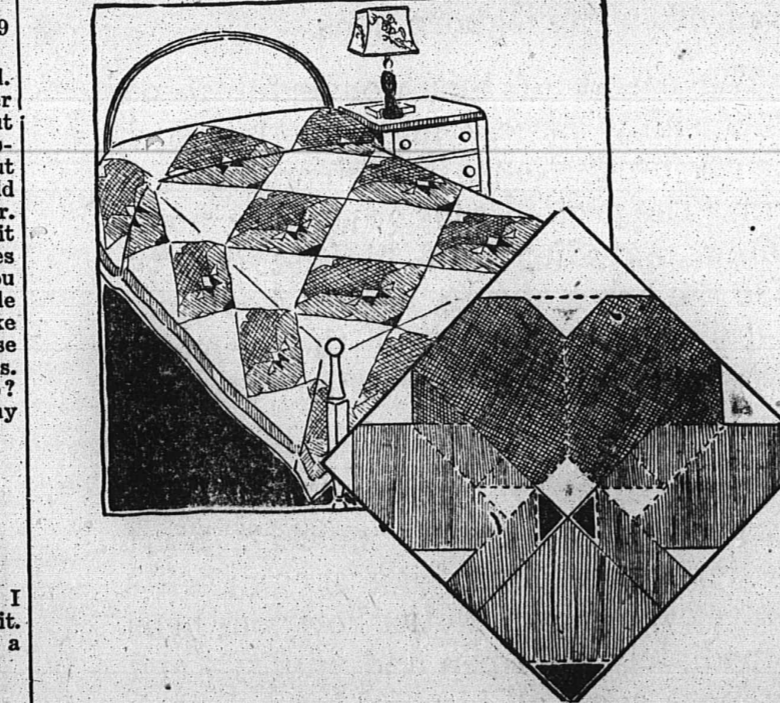
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LET'S MAKE A PANSY QUILT

The pansy quilt, number 200, is a piece of lavender and violet with a bright little center in yellow and green. Sixteen pieced blocks with alternating white squares are enough for even a full sized quilt if borders are added as suggested in the small sketch. Cardboard cutting patterns of all parts with definite instructions and chart for making the block are included in order number 200 at 20 cents. An assortment of best quality A. B.

C. percales in exact colors for a 14-inch pillow may be ordered 200-B at 40 cents. This will include material for the front, back and boxing. However it will not include the cutting patterns and it will be necessary for you to order them separately. It requires 6 7-12 yards of material to make the complete quilt, and this amount in proper color assortment will be sent in this beautiful fast color percale for \$2.55 postpaid. This is number 200-C.—Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

DAD AND I

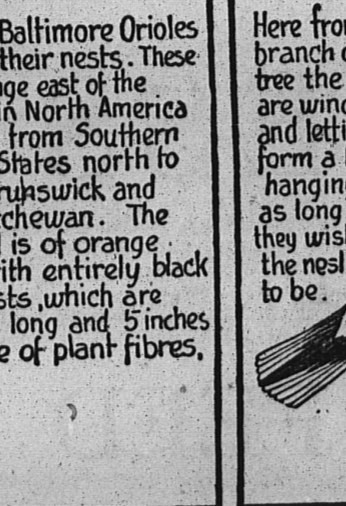
Over there are Baltimore Orioles building their nests. These birds range east of the Rockies in North America breeding from Southern United States north to New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The beautiful bird is of orange flame color with entirely black head. Their nests, which are often 10 inches long and 5 inches wide, are made of plant fibres, string etc

Here from the branch of an elm tree the Orioles are winding strings and letting them form a loop hanging as long as they wish the nest to be.

After many loops are placed they begin to weave down or low in between the strands.

One of the birds stays inside weaving, pecking and pressing the down and tow into shape while the mate brings the material.

Now the nest is finished in some manner they have fastened on it for camouflage. Eggs are laid during the months of May and June. In time they are hatched and the parents work hard to feed their young.



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Now the nest is finished in some manner they have fastened on it for camouflage. Eggs are laid during the months of May and June. In time they are hatched and the parents work hard to feed their young.

