Half of Farmers Get Only 12% Of Income

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a report on agriculture and came up with these interesting conclusions. As a whole, the industry is in poor condition, and in any other period in history, higher prices and increased production have raised cash income 100 per cent above pre-Depression levels. The top 45 per cent of farm families had cash incomes ranging from $3,000 to $3,750 and only 25 per cent of the farmers received 8 per cent of the total income. Ten per cent had incomes of less than $110 and 60 per cent had incomes under $190. Some Woes Off

These figures, the board said, "are not an obvious that rural pov-
erity has not been eliminated." It added that many low-income farm families were worse off than before the war.

The most fortunate farmers' income position is indicated by the fact that the prices they received for their products were up 99 per cent since 1910, while the prices for the things they bought increased only 20 per cent. This means that the farmers will probably be challenged by the urban areas, but they are vowing to hold on to their "expee-
ture." Out-Third-Meide

During the war production has increased about a third, with a standing shortage of labor.

The report states that "very strong increase in the use of mechanized labor. The unemployment is 7 per cent, the prices very low, and the low prices cause an increase in the labor needed in the field, according to the report. The Board of Agriculture has not yet received full reports of the farmers' present situation.

The value of farm land has dropped 15 per cent, and the board says this is a grave indication of continued prosperity after the war, when "the boom-
minded" will probably find the last war is likely to be repeated.

Gene Voorhees Back
J. G. J. Vorhees, returned from Europe late in August and is enjoying a 3-day furlough. His wife and Mrs. Voorhees have been visiting friends this month as an exception.

Vesecky Says Education of Members and Public Neglected;
Every Co-op Should Allocate 5% of Net Savings for This Purpose

By JOHN VESCEKY

Your reporter has read with much in-
terest the recent annual report of the National Farmers Union and the National Farmers Union for the year ending April 30, 1945, which has lately been issued.

The Scottish Farmers Union seems to be about seven years old and is a very active champion of the rights of the farmers. They have a good organization and are making progress.

From reading the report we would say that it is in the hands of very many brains to make all the farmers' rights better than ever. They are more successful than ever in the organization of the Farmers Union.

The rural community can only be understood when one considers the strong pro-
gram of the Scottish Farmers Union.

The Scottish Farmers Union has recently been under attack from some quarters because it has been accused of having an over-riding influence in making policies for Scotland. The slightest hint of such an influence will result in a decrease of membership or a decrease in activity. The members of the Union are not interested in this kind of criticism. They are interested in making the Union a real factor in the life of their country.

Shoepell's Unjust Highway Financing Program Is Protested by KFU Petition

GAS TAX PETITION

To Be Sent to the Governor and Members of the State Legislature of Kansas:

Governor Schoepell,

We, the undersigned, wish to express our entire dissatisfaction with the highway financing program which you took the action in February to force thru this past session of Legislature in the form of Senate Bill 36. We are well aware of the fact that such a program could not have possibly been passed without the executive pressure you exercised in getting thru the House of Representatives.

We are holding you entirely accountable for this unprecedented, indefensible program of highway financing.

Farm people through the State of Kansas courageously met their problems during the difficult war years of producing more and earning less and less. The farmers' record of food production in spite of equipment and labor handicaps is unsurpassed by any other group. Now, to ask farmers to pay tax on their non-highway used gasoline to raise funds for financing a post-war road building program that provides assistance to the primary and secondary road systems, which are of little value to farm people living from one to 15 miles off these all-weather roads, and have to travel the worst kind of roads to reach them, is an unprecedented and unjustified discrimination against farm people, and we pledge ourselves to the task of doing whatever is necessary to have this gross injustice corrected.

Name
Route or Street
Town

All Locals Asked To Take Action In Near Future

By R. K. DEAN, President Kansas Farmers Union

A great many members of the National Farmers Union have asked that the state of Washington take some action to bring to the attention of Governor Schoepell and the members of the State Senate and House of Representatives the dissatisfaction of farm people with the Highway legislative

The petition on this page has been drafted for that purpose. It is

The petition is self-explanatory and when returned to the state office will be forwarded to Governor Schoepell, with copies retained carrying all of the signatures of the signers, and forwarded in each member of the state legislature.

Kansas Farmers Union will appreciate your taking this up with the members of your local at the next regular meeting, and making arrangements to have it circulated in your community. Attach enough extra copies to go with all of the signatures acquired in your community.

It is your local decides to circulate this petition or not, we would appreciate a report from you in regard to the number of signatures your mem-

Vesecky

GEO. W. R. R.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Huntington, W. Va.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Fill Out and Send to Kansas Farmers Union for Copying and Forwarding
Co-ops Point Men's Minds Toward Service and Security

By Father W. B. Pabst, S. J.

St. Mary's, Kansas

To some men, the idea of joining a co-operative is the way of making a religious profession. It is a grand opportunity of helping the church.

A third and more sublime reason of the co-operative's activities, an onlooker that can build on and enrich these other attributes.

Each member of a co-operative works not only for their own personal gain but also for the common good. In fact, they may all have the chance to see the advantages for the benefit of the whole group.

The managers and directors of co-operatives are motivated to lead their neighbors in the way of personal gain. Profits could be offered in America and Europe of co-operative lending opening new avenues of financial independence to the people they serve.

The co-operative system is designed to meet this demand of a system of business that points men's minds toward charity and unity rather than toward fortune and selfishness.

Co-ops and Equality

The co-operative system recognizes the equality of human capabilities. It attempts to show that great special privileges of the few belong neither to the individual in the all-sectional, all-society, all-level co-operative group. It offers a new type of education for the benefit of the average man.

The co-operative system, embracing all races, all nations. The word co-operative unites the co-worker as an equal brother of all colors, all cultures, all races, all the co-op citizens. The co-operative system is for all races, all nationalities of all color distinctions. This expression of color distinction can be readily removed at any time.

This explains the co-operative system in the natural order of the world, and it can be said that the co-operative system is one of the last things we can possibly do away with.

Catfish Like Soup Say Many Fishermen

Children who don't enjoy taking soup will be given the opportunity to increase their appetite. This increases the broth of the fish soup so that only a small amount of fish is needed to make up the meal. This makes excellent broth.

The soup is cooked in the same manner as the fish soup, but the children will not even know that it is soup. It is served in the same manner as the fish broth.

The soup is made in the same manner as the fish soup, but the children will not even know that it is soup. It is served in the same manner as the fish broth.

Cows affiliated with milkers have been cured with pasteurized milk in a recent test in New Jersey, reports H. R. Dodge, Kansas dairy commissioner.

A USDA survey shows that one farmer in four in some plan to buy a tractor or other farm machine.
MVA Has Not Proposed Any Specific Dams

**All Dams Now Planned Are Proposed by Government and Army Engineers**

Considerable opposition to the MVA has been evidenced because of a misunderstanding of who really sponsors certain water projects in the state.

Projects that have been proposed for Kansas by the Army Engineers or by the Bureau of Reclamation are not, nor its proponents have, proposed any specific projects in the state.

Because of the intense opposition to some projects which have been proposed by the MVA nor its proponents have, proposed any specific projects in the state.

The proposed MVA is NOT in Kansas. It is far out in the West. It has no plans for Kansas. It has no plans for any project in the state.

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There have been many meetings on this topic. Kansas farmers believe that the MVA is not the answer to Kansas agriculture.

The MVA has not proposed any specific projects in the state.

MVA Plans Not Set

As MVA would review all such plans, and draft new ones. The Murray Bill requires this. The Bureau of Reclamation and Army Engineers plan and set without "consultation." Congress plans.

The people of Kansas have a right to review all such projects. Projects that have been proposed by the MVA nor its proponents have, proposed any specific projects in the state.

Kansas Farmers Union believes that the MVA is not the answer to Kansas agriculture.

MWA has not proposed any specific projects in the state. The MWA has not proposed any specific projects in the state.

Unacceptable DDT Compounds on Sale

"If you are prepared to use any DDT compounds bearing labels like "DDT spray" or "DDT Powder" it is called "DDT Insecticide," you can be sure that they are not acceptable to the government control officials of the Production and Marketing Administration, as an official of the USDA."

Resolution

Of Sympathy:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, Richard Keener, brother of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Keener, therefore:

Be it resolved that we, the members of Elkhorn Local No. 287, extend our deepest sympathy to the family and be it resolved that one copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Reiter of near East Kansas Union Farm. Er for publication; and one copy spread over the minutes of our next regular meeting—Englebert Reiter, Chairman of Committees.

Cops Won’t Hurt Vets’ Opportunities Says Farmer McBane

The cooperative movement will not take away opportunities for veterans to go into private business, said Rev. James McBane, chaplain of Post No. 161, Amvets and county commander of the Central District of Kansas.

"To any veteran in St. Paul, Father McBane termed such talk "an ugly rumor." He blasted the government for "looting the government's pockets, propping up the price of corn, and taking the money from the farmers and consumers to give to the government." Since 1933 Germany has been trying to make this country a breadbasket for the Allies. Millions were waged with such a goal in mind.
Vet Needs $3,000 for Farm Tools
Would Provide Only Essentials For 160 Acres

Farm Machinery Firms Enjoy Big War Profits
Farm equipment manufacturers have increased profits during the war along with other industries. Before-tax profits for 1941-44 were 15.6% per cent above the 1936-38 average. After-tax profits for 1941-44 were 10.1 per cent above the 1936-38 average.

Here are the figures for each company:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. E. Case Co.</td>
<td>132.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massey-Harris</td>
<td>367.5</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Co.</td>
<td>111.4</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Farm Equipment</td>
<td>135.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facts About DDT and Its Use Released by USDA

Facts on the practical uses of DDT (dichloro-diphenyl trichloroethane) on the farm are still incomplete, according to some experts, who question how much of its use has been significant, and how much of its use has been legitimate. The research on the effective use of DDT by civilians is still in progress.

Here are some facts about DDT and its use:

1. DDT is safe for use only when properly prepared; it is not easy to formulate as insecticidal dust from technical grade DDT.
2. Experiments show that DDT is not effective against all insects, and is more effective against some than others. It is also a slower acting poison.
3. DDT is harmful to birds; used indiscriminately, it may interfere with adequate production of important food or seed crops by destroying these essential insects.
4. DDT is highly toxic to fish and other aquatic animals. Under certain conditions its use has resulted in killing of insects that feed on fish, or in poisoning of water-borne animals when considerable amounts are used.
5. Therefore, DDT cannot at this time be recommended for use on grass, forage, or other crops that are to be used as animal feed.
6. In general, DDT, as used experimentally, is in the process of being studied. Its use should be entirely safe, except when used in large quantities.

DDT is highly effective against body lice, bedbugs, fleas, mites, lice, and other insects that are present in large numbers. It is not effective against mites such as mite body lice or cattle lice. The chigger and the pimple are also treated.

Formulas containing a suitable DDT powder may be readily mixed with water (many DDT formulas are mixed with lime) and then be sprayed in the skin of man or animals, because it does not harm a large body of water. It is also an effective insect killer, because it can be used to exterminate pests.

The use of DDT against insects and other pests has been encouraged by the Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies. Under certain conditions its use is recommended by the regulated use and distribution of DDT. The use of DDT is regulated by the United States Public Health Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The use of DDT is regulated by the United States Public Health Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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“The TVA Rescues the Farmer,” Says Magazine Editor

TVA Reviews What Folks Can Have With MVA

“Nobody Will Ever Write a ‘Granny’s Garden’ in Tennessee Valley”

(Take a significant excerpt from an article, “The TVA Rescues the Farmer,” by Bruce Elskin, editor of the Texas Review. We enjoyed it here because they are peculiarly appropriate for what people in the Smoky Mountain Valley can easily restate with the TVA.)

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is the creeping vastness of the U.S. It takes a complete desert in almost every state. In the Tennessee Valley they have recognized the great experiment in erosion and water control even enough to be boasted. The 26 farms on the Tennessee Valley Authority sites of the TVA have got the entire region beyond the threat of any severe flood and associated danger.

The size of this project can be gauged to some extent when it is considered that about 96,000 acres of farm land were taken from the farmers in the Valley by the TVA, and yet, they have got a better water control than any of the million farms in the country.

**Flood Control**

For generations we have tried to control floods on the Mississippi River by building high banks, but with little success. The TVA's approach has been to work with nature. The amount of water in the river has been decreased, the banks have been strengthened, and the Mississippi is now a much safer river.

**Food Production**

They are growing both nutritive and pharmaceutical plants in the TVA. The farming has increased, creating a food surplus. Farmers are encouraged to take their crops and sell them to the TVA, which then distributes them to the public.

**Electricity**

Electricity in the Valley is being supplied to the farmers, who have been helped by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The farmers have been able to use electricity for plowing, irrigation, and other agricultural purposes.

**Radioactive and Pharmaceutical Plants**

The TVA is developing radioactive and pharmaceutical plants in the Valley. The plants are being used to produce medicines and other products.

**Conclusion**

The Tennessee Valley Authority has been successful in its mission to provide food, electricity, and water control to the farmers in the Valley. The benefits of the TVA are not limited to agriculture, but extend to the entire region. The TVA has transformed the valley into a productive and healthy area, where people can live and work safely.
How to Make Up

Two little people, who couldn’t agree.

Went to the hill, and were mad at each other.

They talked at each other in silence a while.

And then a gentle thought made one of them smile.

She said, "Dear, I know you’re mad, but are you sorry?"

"Well, no," said the other, "not you, are you, Joe?"

"Well, let’s make up," said the little fellow.

"Well, you be the one to begin," began the little lady.

But that didn’t suit, so the little fellow stayed.

While the little disputants were showing their tongues.

Then, what do you think happened the next day?

Why this—they agreed to give up, both together.

—Sunshine Magazine.

Assistant and Fieldworker a Team

Although it didn’t bring quite the righter to any, it was a real pleasure to have Regina Lenherr take over and conduct the Mothers’ Day-Camps at McMurray, Glen Eden, Clayton, and St. Mary’s. And it was surely a privilege to have Miss Hazel Chalmers and Miss P. U. Fieldworker, here for those super

Women’s meetings. Coming to us from the National, she brought that fresh bit of information that we so needed and new.

A A A

Women Talk Things Over

Special Pardner program. One to which we haven’t been able to concentrate here since the days of the midwinter. Those faded out of the picture when the Farmers Union became so much a family organization. By special arrangement, however, we have been able to secure them for the Mothers’ Day.

Women of the Mothers’ Day-Camps let us know that our women don’t consider that role to be simply one of social and entertainment work. They say their work has a positive value?

A A A

Looking Ahead to Convention

The State Convention dates have been set up a month. That you knew in the last issue so it is time to be concentrating on the dates, Nov. 20 and 21 so as to not forget them. All get well in mind the city. That won’t be difficult for we are making a return trip to Topeka, our State Capital.

Many things are new about this convention this year. Besides changing months, the dates are new, so the arrangements must be made.

On Thursday, the 21st, delegations and others will move to the State Building where the offices of the Convention are held.

On Friday, the 22nd, the delegations and members will meet in the State Building for the Business Session of the Convention. All delegates are urged to attend.

We have many times expressed the opinion that a Junior’s attendance at a Farmers Union convention is worth while even though it means absences from school. The Convention represents democracy and the leadership of the young people need opportunities to learn at least just how the organizations of people within a democratic government. A State Farmer’s Union convention is the thing.

Full Employment

The following is taken from the notebook given to the ladies at the Thursday, Day-Camp, allowance dinner.

It was James G. Patton, our National Farmers Union President, who first suggested a full employment bill to be people in Washington. The proposal in a very brief paragraph was—“That the national government declare by an act of Congress and the President that it will not allow further depressions to develop, that it will encourage and help to enable industry to furnish all of the jobs needed to insure permanent full employment.”

This resolution was introduced into Congress, and the full employment bill was passed in both. Congress and the President would simply tell industry to go ahead and produce goods and a demand equal to the amount of the jobs which will be furnished to all the unemployed. The government will furnish public works to secure employment up to the full employment level.

In the main it is the fear that causes depressions and panic. Industries can’t sell the goods they have, which means higher prices and limited production. The consuming wage-earners are afraid they will have to wait for months of futures without jobs. Such a condition starts the railties downward.

THE MAN WHO is all who are willing and able will have opportunity to work is a key for pecuniary stability. Let your Committee on Earnings and Full Employment have a voice in the full employment plan. (Full Employment Bill of 1945, S 260 and H R 1192).}

PAGE SIX

Scanda Has a Picnic and Its First Full Meet

Interesting Program Enjoyed by an affirmative Audience

Scanda held their annual picnic at Black Canyon picnic grounds, Sunday, Sept. 5. A hot

PINEWOOD dance was held at 3 p.m. began the day’s activities with its ice cream extravaganza. Following, Sept. 5. A hot

PINEWOOD dance was held at 3 p.m. began the day’s activities with its ice cream extravaganza. Following, Sept. 5. A hot

First Full Meet

Scanda Local No. 25 held its first full meeting Thursday evening, the "Waltz of the Flowers," in the Community School. The meeting was opened on the platform, with the program of the evening. The program was a combination of elocution and music, with approximately ten music numbers, and two vocal numbers.

A committee of five who arranged the evening. The program was an attempt to bring Scanda members into the fold, as well as to show their appreciation of the work done for Scanda by the executive committee.

Among the numbers performed were the "Andante with Cadence" and "That Old Black Magic." The program was a combination of elocution and music, with approximately ten music numbers, and two vocal numbers.

Consider Alternations When You Shop for Readymade Clothes

Consider possible alterations when you shop for readymade clothes. Not only are they more expensive, but clothing is becoming more and more a matter of style.

Altering your clothes can be hard to shorter, and nothing can be done about it on a storehouse that many be on a show that may go.

Avoiding expensive alterations that may depend complicated changes. If you can’t see that what is to be done that has been through, the cost is a lot.

When trying on a dress, save money, buy one that can be altered.

Adding only cloth in place of needed changes or for possible show. If dress will be laundered.

If seats are cut out, the forming stitching line will show on some material, such as jersey. Margins cannot be altered. Narrow edge cap or back can’t be satisfied with meeting, and still have less there are unusual wide seams may, as a shirred shoulder seems to wear out. If altering, rip as much as necessary. Machine stitching is better, make machine changes. Machine stitching is better, and has been changed. Machine stitching edges only, machine changes.

To shorten, mark the correct seam and cut. If you use sleeves, cut from the edge of the pink seam, being careful not to cut through the cloth.

About Fascism

A number of young people have been greatly influenced by the propaganda of the Fascist movement. This is particularly true in the Italian Fascist movement, which has been in existence since 1922. The Fascist movement in Italy was founded by Benito Mussolini in 1919 and it grew rapidly until it became a political party in 1922.

The Fascist movement was based on the idea of a strong, centralized government that would control all aspects of society. The movement was especially popular among the working class and peasants, who felt that they were being left behind by the industrial revolution.

The Fascist movement also emphasized the importance of military strength and national pride. Mussolini was a strong believer in the importance of a strong military and he worked to make Italy a great power on the world stage.

The Fascist movement was not only a political movement, but also a cultural movement. Mussolini and his followers believed that the Catholic Church was the key to a strong society, and they worked to bring it into the political process.

The Fascist movement was also a movement for the protection of Italian culture. Mussolini and his followers believed that Italy had a rich cultural heritage and that it was important to preserve it.

The Fascist movement was a complex and multifaceted movement, and it continues to be studied and debated by historians and political scientists. Some believe that it was a positive force for the advancement of Italy, while others believe that it was a negative force that led to the decline of the country. Regardless of one’s opinion, the Fascist movement is an important part of Italian history and it continues to be studied and debated by historians and political scientists.
FUJA Makes Big Patronage Refund for '40

Checks were mailed the second week of September, in payment of the savings placed in the revolving fund in 1936. The total amount of the patron's savings placed in the revolving fund last year was reported as $40,470.00.

The savings for 1940 totaled $17,385.30. Out of that total, the capital stock at the end of September, $13,819.50, has been added to the revolving fund. This leaves a balance of $3,565.80, which has now been paid to the patrons of the FUJA in accordance with the five-year revolving plan.

Patinating FUJA

Consumers of FUJA are in a happy mood as many country stores that are not connected on the local electric system are now switching to FUJA. They are finding that the economy in operation of their plants is sufficient to warrant the added cost to FUJA connection, and that the cooperative's service is better than any they could obtain from any other source.

Tractors Like Boy-Hood Jack Knife, Says Reporter

Tuesday, Sept. 19, your reporter plunked in for Chas. A. Eberle, general sales manager of the Darlington, Pa., tractor manufacturers, who is on the north slope of the State, not. the Top of the Rock Fair.

While at the fair we took time to inspect the new line of the new tractors on display there. While we must admit we have been impressed with the number and variety of attachments now being made for the tractors.

They have a hay and silage cutter, backhoe attachment and an excavating shovel, back of which if not cut the tractor and the things they can cut it to the side and the back end make the modern small farm owner a very happy camper. Your reporter was most impressed as the jackknife we used to have when we were boys.

That jackknife was a very useful tool and we remember well the handle solid and the blade long, which we readily sliced. We have never beheld a tractor with the same care as that jackknife and when we did the old fashioned one we knew.

Alta Vista Takes Charge

In the evening, the Patuxent FUJA agent looked us out in Alta Vista, where we had an invitation to speak to a Farmers Union meeting which was being held there Tuesday evening.

Several years ago when he opened the Alta Vista plant in an open air pavilion a rain and thunderstorm came up and played quite a role with the lights, as they were on and off and the clouds made the rainbow. We thought he had instructed the board to build up or lay up in Kansas after the war had ended.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the building for the new offices and a more advantageous site available in the same locality. Increasing of the scope of the business, changing the services presently rendered, by the building will be available for the FUJA by the end of the year.

Improvement Plans Made

The Board of Directors have made up plans to install a cement block, which will be a great improvement over the present facilities of the FUJA.

In addition to the cement block, the new building will have a concrete block foundation, the Tomska Feed mill and the installation of a truck scale and a truck dump at the mill elevator so that the mill can handle the entire business it now does. A 30,000 bushel addition will be placed on the existing warehouse addition, which will materially increase the capacity of the warehouse for the 1941 season.

For Conduct of Co-ops Are Given

John H. Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Cooperative Farmers Union Co-operative, in writing in the 1940 Blue Book, the official handbook of the council, outlines the following program for the future for farmer co-operatives:

1. Farmer co-operatives must work for the general welfare, and must have a positive program.

2. Farmer co-operatives must continue to be noted for efficiency, fairness, pricing, standard goods, quality, grading and honest weights.

3. Farmer co-operatives must cooperate in an effort to cooperate to that extent with other business organizations.

4. Co-operatives must serve the food and farmers and not manage.

5. Farmer co-operatives must act within the spirit as well as the letter of laws.

6. Farmer co-operatives must maintain democratic processes in practice as well as in theory.

7. Farmer co-operatives must work out harmonious relations with all laboring and all other kinds of co-operatives.

8. Farmer co-operatives must promote further research dealing with questions of management and principles.

9. Farmer co-operatives must do their share in the fight for good co-operative training.

10. Co-operatives must thoroughly teach the 30 virtues of business co-operative work.

Another Angle

Joseph G. Knapp, federal Agricultural and Rural Credit Administration, in an article published in the "News for Farmer Co-operatives," No. 44, approaches the subject from another angle.

His first given things the consumer co-operative can do and the things they should not do, except that he claims to "many ways in which a co-operative can irritate the public interest and public opinion." Dr. Knapp says co-operatives should not be too scrupulous about their public relations.

Having unscrupulous, poorly kept promises.

Discriminatory price policies.

Using co-operatives to compete with the competition.

Having poor accounting or bookkeeping.

Using co-operatives as a weapon in the community.

Refusing to carry its share of the responsibility.

Engaging in shady market dealings.

Ignoring feelings of others and ignoring in public.

Ways in which to avoid this are given in the following.

PERSOANL

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7. Farmer co-operatives must work out harmonious relations with all laboring and all other kinds of co-operatives.

8. Farmer co-operatives must promote further research dealing with questions of management and principles.

9. Farmer co-operatives must do their share in the fight for good co-operative training.

10. Co-operatives must thoroughly teach the 30 virtues of business co-operative work.

Another Angle

Joseph G. Knapp, federal Agricultural and Rural Credit Administration, in an article published in the "News for Farmer Co-operatives," No. 44, approaches the subject from another angle.

His first given things the consumer co-operative can do and the things they should not do, except that he claims to "many ways in which a co-operative can irritate the public interest and public opinion." Dr. Knapp says co-operatives should not be too scrupulous about their public relations.

Having unscrupulous, poorly kept promises.

Discriminatory price policies.

Using co-operatives to compete with the competition.

Having poor accounting or bookkeeping.

Using co-operatives as a weapon in the community.

Refusing to carry its share of the responsibility.

Engaging in shady market dealings.

Ignoring feelings of others and ignoring in public.

Ways in which to avoid this are given in the following.

PERSOANL

John H. Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Cooperative Farmers Union Co-operative, in writing in the 1940 Blue Book, the official handbook of the council, outlines the following program for the future for farmer co-operatives:

1. Farmer co-operatives must work for the general welfare, and must have a positive program.

2. Farmer co-operatives must continue to be noted for efficiency, fairness, pricing, standard goods, quality, grading and honest weights.

3. Farmer co-operatives must cooperate in an effort to cooperate to that extent with other business organizations.

4. Co-operatives must serve the food and farmers and not manage.

5. Farmer co-operatives must act within the spirit as well as the letter of laws.

6. Farmer co-operatives must maintain democratic processes in practice as well as in theory.

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DON'T GAMBLE!
GOOD Hybrid Seed Corn Will Be Scarce

Hybrid seed corn cobs, like all corn cobs, are running short this year. Good seed will be scarce. KFU Central Co-operative wants to protect its old patrons and Farmers Union members who will need corn for 1946 by reserving their needs NOW. This means you must order NOW. If the demand for hybrid seed corn is fully met in the nation, it will mean the sale by other dealers of much inferior corn, and subsidization of members on late buyers. We will see that you get the highest quality corn, and the varieties you want, if you will cooperate with us and order today!

Five Reasons for Planting KFU Hybrids

1.-The Unseen Quality...
Back of any seed corn must be a power of dependability. The power is in the organization which produces and distributes hybrid. The power of our organization is in the records we have built in the past two years in the production of hybrid seed corn. Back last year and this year state inspectors for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture gave us credit for doing an outstanding job in detasseling and taking care of our corn. Every operation in the production and distribution of our corn—planting, growing, detasseling, picking, grading and shipping—is properly supervised by competent personnel. The rapid increase in demand for KFU hybrids is a constant source of pride to all of us who help produce them.

2.-Proper Breeding...
Proper selection of inbred stock is of vital importance in the growing of superior hybrid seed corn. Our crossing stations and inbreeding stations are in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, having over 35 years of pure-bred corn breeding programs. Countless thousands of inbred lines have been tested to find the hybrids which would constantly make the best record. We use only inbreds which have been grown by these expert corn breeders and certified by them.

3.-Better Detasseling...
Proper operation of detasseling operations insures that this all-important step is handled carefully and thoroughly. Not even the one per cent allowed by state certification inspectors is allowed to remain in the seed fields.

4.-Uniform Grading...
No seed corn is better than its grade. No matter what breeding tests, or retesting ability a hybrid has, it is of little value unless it can be planted accurately. Our seed is graded for width, thickness, and length with the best obtainable equipment in a new plant equipped in Kansas. We guarantee that our select flats when planted using the proper plate will drop 95 per cent accurate.

5.-Proven Performance!...
We offer only hybrid combinations that have proven their ability to consistently yield and mature the most bushels of high quality corn under the widest range of actual farm conditions. If you have planted KFU hybrids in the past, you KNOW they are good!

We have to Offer These KFU Hybrids:

**KFU 100 (U.S. 13)**
US 13 which is designated by our number of KFU 100, is the most widely grown hybrid in the United States. It is grown extensively in Connecticut, Illinois Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia. The main reasons for its popularity are: high stalk, strong root system, large high ears with soft dent kernels, ease of hand-harvesting, and good yields under a wide range of conditions. This corn is ready to medium maturity and is especially adapted to north central, east central, and north central Kansas. It is our variety, with unusually two ears, with unusually strong ears of soft but is especially adapted to rich soil.

**KFU 200 (U.S. 35)**
This corn is in very similar to KFU 100 (U.S. 13), but is slightly earlier in maturity, maturing in approximately 115 days. The steady increase in popularity of this hybrid speaks well on its performance. It is adapted to the better conditions of this hybrid for feeding their livestock. Each grain farmers like it for its high moisture percentage and heavy yields. Has self-staffs and strong ears. It is a good producing when either up land or rich bottom land. One ear variety with exceptionally two ears.

**KFU 300 (IILLINOIS 201)**
This corn runs about 120 days in maturity and is especially adapted to soils of high fertility. On soils of this type KFU 300 (Ill. 201) grows sturdy stocks of good height with ears at a convenient level for harvesting. It is good feeding corn. It is a medium rough eared hybrid. Ears contain medium soft starch, with a desirable type of corn for feeding and marketing. A good boiling corn by hand or machine. Reports we have received from all growers this year indicate this is a splendid earling corn.

**KFU 400 (K. 2234)**
This corn is the new white hybrid developed by the Kansas State Agricultural College from Pride of Saline. It has many of the characteristics of Pride of Saline corn. Its outstanding characteristics are: high yields, stiff stalk, and strong root system, directly resistance, kernel type and color desired for industrial use, large ear, strong ears, and high sugar content. This corn is perfect for harvesting corn. It is shorter than Pride of Saline but is characterized by the rich, beautiful color. This corn is about the same as Pride of Saline in fineness and ease of hand harvesting.

**KFU 500 (ILLINOIS 200)**
This corn is similar to KFU 100, 200, and 300. High yield, resistance to lodging, ease of hand harvesting, firm grain, high sugar content, and ability to yield well under adverse conditions are the more outstanding characteristics of KFU 500. This very popular hybrid is slightly later in maturity than KFU 100, 200 and 300 and is recommended for use in all sections in the eastern half of the state. This corn is a good producer on either up land or rich bottom land. It is also a good earling corn.

**KFU 600 (IOWA 939)**
This corn is the earliest maturity of the KFU hybrids. It has proven itself to be a very popular variety with all types of farmers in the northern part of Kansas. One ear after it has proven itself to be an outstanding all around hybrid in wet or dry years, is light or rich soil. While it makes a good showing in dry year its advantages seem to be more outstanding in years of drought. Its maturity is from 90 to 95 days, making a splendid ear for early maturity and replanting purposes.

Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange
SEED DEPARTMENT
ST. MARYS, KANSAS