



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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OPTIMISTIC DEPT. REPORTS USED TO STAY LEGISLATION

In Congress There Is A Considerable
Sentiment To Put Farm Legisla-
tion Off Another Session

Sometime ago this paper said editorially that there did not seem to be much chance of getting any while farm legislation through this congress. As the session progresses it becomes more and more evident that the enemies of real farm legislation are using the optimistic farm income reports of the Department of Agriculture and other federal departments, and the economy message as arguments against the passage of a really helpful farm bill.

Last week the Farm Bureau brought forth what they call the Adjustment Act of 1937. Before discussing it more fully, I will reprint some of the articles appearing in the press in regard to the proposed Bureau bill, and farm legislation in general. I quote the following from the Kansas City Drivers Telegram:

"It seems to be the thought in Washington that farm legislation will not be enacted at this session of congress. Outstanding among the reasons given is the belief generally held that there is now no emergency calling for legislation. Farm yields are down and prices up, which is the status supposed to be aimed at in any legislation that might be undertaken.

It is alleged, also, that to enact legislation at this session would prolong the session unduly, for the reason that agricultural leaders themselves are not agreed as to what the plan attempted should embrace. Such disagreement became manifest at a conference of leaders called by Secretary Wallace. One group of delegates wanted one thing, another group something else, and one group wanted the whole works, including federal control of production, that would assess against a non-participating farmer a prohibitive sale tax against sale beyond his established quota.

A bill patterned along the omnibus lines now is before the agricultural committee of the house. One of the committee members is quoted as saying of the bill: "If we are going to have control over agriculture, this certainly gives it." Agriculture, this certainly gives it."

The character of farm legislation and the time of its enactment, may depend on the outcome of the 1937 crop season.

Cliff Stratton, the well known Washington correspondent for the Topeka Daily Capital, sends his paper the following communication on the subject:

Washington, May 20.—Fighting promises to be good over the American Farm Bureau's general farm bill, which would increase benefit payments to farmers for cooperating in soil conservation and production control programs, but also would slap a penalty tax on non-cooperating farmers who attempted to market their entire production in years of huge surpluses.

Senator Capper received a telegram today from D. H. Thompson, of Pratt, attacking a statement made by Dr. O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, in his testimony before a congressional committee.

"After extensive inquiry," says Mr. Thompson in his telegram, "find not one farmer that ever heard of the proposal, which Wolf's statement, 'we have had conferences in all sections of the state. I believe there is a pretty good understanding of what the measure proposes'."

"This bill," continues Mr. Thompson, "proposes the severest regimentation. Either join or be ruined. I thought you should know conditions here in regard to Wolf's statement."

Right now it looks as if the new measure has split the national farm organizations pretty nearly as much as the President's message must have. The split in the leadership in his own political party. The National Grange practically is aligned against the bill. And reports here indicate that many farmers, facing good prices and fair crop prospects, would rather "let alone," so far as new legislation is concerned. Backers of the bill, who maintain that "without adequate markets for a huge crop production" prices are bound to totter, are not getting much attention at present.

In congress there is a considerable sentiment to let farm legislation go over until another session—it is not raining now, why shingle the roof?"

The Farm Bureau bill was discussed at a special meeting of the Farmers Union members of the Wheat Conservancy Committee and other interested farm leaders held in Omaha the evening of May 18th. It was the consensus of opinion that the proposed bill was not in line with the principles agreed upon by farm organization representatives at Secretary Wallace's Ever-Normal Granary conference held in Washington in February. Those present expressed themselves as opposed to the bill as it is now written.

The National Board of the Farmers Union also carefully read the bill and after thorough consideration passed a resolution expressing its disapproval of most of its provisions. As now written the bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture, and through him the various Extension

departments which would very likely again control the administration of the act, full dictatorial powers over both contract signers and those who did not sign contracts. It may be necessary to devise ways to make non-cooperating farmers to cooperate for the common good in an emergency, but the control under any such legislation should be vested in the farmers themselves and not in any governmental bureau or department.

The Control vested by the bill in the Secretary of Agriculture and the penalties provided by the bill for non-compliance with the act, to a Hitler or a Mussolini. It might be possible for Ed O'Neal to make the share croppers on his southern plantation stand for such undemocratic control but I am sure that our Kansas Farmers would soon raise heck about it. I even doubt that he can put it over on the southern farmers, if there is a local of the Farmers Union any where near. The Farm Bureau and all other Farm Organization leaders should build farm legislation along the lines agreed upon at the conference in February. If they think that it is not possible to frame and get passed such legislation then another conference should be called where a new plan acceptable to all the farm organizations should be worked out. It is hard to get really helpful and workable farm legislation passed when we all work together. For one farm organization to break up the cooperative spirit that was evident among the various farm organizations at the February meeting may mean failure to pass any real workable farm plan this year.

EQUITY UNION GRAIN CO. ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEET

The Equity Union Grain Co. of Kansas City, held a very successful and enthusiastic annual meeting at the Alamo Hotel in Kansas City, Mo., on Friday May 14, Thursday evening, before the convention proper convened, the managers and directors of the business organizations connected with the Equity Union Grain Co., held a very enjoyable meeting. Most of the time was spent in round table discussions of cooperative problems. Harry Stevens, treasurer of the Wichita Bank for cooperatives made a short talk to the managers and directors meeting, and the next day to the stockholders meeting.

The stockholders meeting was called to order at 1:45 p. m., May 14, by President John Zimmernan. After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of other routine business, Mr. Cordell one of the directors, talked to the delegates about the business of the organization and the problems which confronted the board and how they were met. After Mr. Cordell's talk there was a general discussion participated in by practically all those present on business policies and other matters of importance to the member organizations.

Mr. Rex Melton, National President of the Equity attended the meeting and presided during the election of the board of directors. All the old directors were re-elected.

The Resolution committee, brought in a report commending the work of Manager M. H. Howard, Assistant Manager O. B. Pecha and Mrs. Helen Denney and the board of directors. All the actions of the officers and directors during the year were unanimously approved.

The meeting was said to be the best attended and the most helpful, hopeful and enthusiastic meeting that the Equity has held during the last several years.

As our readers know, The Equity Union Grain Co. and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association occupy a joint office in the Board of Trade building since they have both entered the grain business. There is close and very friendly cooperation between the two farmers' Cooperatives. We are all much interested in the welfare of the Equity Union and rejoice with them over their successful meeting and wish them success and prosperity in the ensuing year. All the old officers were re-elected without opposition.

IRRIGATION PLANNING

Lack of planning prior to the installation of the system is responsible for most irrigation failures. There are four items that must be given thorough consideration in planning an irrigation system. These are: Survey the land and make a topographic map; explore and test the water supply; if wells are used; construct the well and install the pump; prepare the ground for irrigation; and construct the necessary distribution ditches.

POULTRY PROBLEM

One of the serious problems of the poultry industry is the lack of proper feathering of broilers in many of the heavy breeds. Many of the males are poorly feathered at marketing time and are discriminated against in price. Much can be accomplished by making during the early growing period the best feathered chicks and using them as breeders.

THE SHIRT-SLEEVE SEASON

Uncle George Norris has been the first to propose a vote on the summer weather in the Capital. Having been around Washington for more than a quarter of a century the Nebraska knows that Old Sol always turns on the heat in earnest in July.

Well, if Congress closes up shop in July the members should turn back most of their salaries to the United States treasury. The records do not show that they have earned much for the country up to date.

RESETTLEMENT WORK CARRIED ON IN SELECTED SPOTS

Gamblers In Land, The Credit System
And Improper Use Of Plains
Caused Dust Storms And
Soil Wastage

Past — Present — Future
By Cal A. Ward, Regional Director
of Resettlement Administration

This is the fourth of a series of articles based on the report of the President's Great Plains Committee after a survey made of this region last summer. It outlines events leading to present conditions and the resulting effect on land and people as well as the recommendations of the Committee for corrective measures.

Within recent months the Resettlement Administration has made intensive land use studies of a few selected townships in each of the four states in this region.

One of these studies included six Great Plains townships in western South Dakota. It is particularly significant in the pattern of land ownership it reveals.

Homesteading in those townships began in 1902, and was heaviest from 1906 to 1910, during a period when rainfall was above normal.

In those six townships, 800 homestead entries were made, and today only 40 of the original homesteaders are still operating within the area. In fact, there are only 128 farm and ranch operators in those townships today.

Opinions gathered from the farmers and ranchers themselves indicate that about 47 farms, or three-eighths of the total number in the area are still too small to provide an adequate living for a farm family.

Out of the 128 farms and ranch operators, 24 own all the land they farm. At the other extreme, 15 of the operators are using land owned by not less than seven and not more than 13 different landlords.

Each of the 80 farm or ranch operators has from two to six landlords to think about. These landlords include private individuals, corporations, the county, the state, and the federal government.

Many of our farm problems including lack of security, waste of resources, and inadequate incomes, grow in part from too many landlords or too small operating units.

The pattern of ownership and use which is common in portions of the Great Plains today is a result of the homestead system and land speculation.

At first homesteaders were parcelled out in 160-acre units. They increased to 320 acres in 1909, and again in 1916 to 640 acres for pasture use only. To a farmer who has spent his life in regions where rainfall is high and population crowded, 640 acres is a small unit. But a section is still much too small for proper use of the range lands in much of the Great Plains. A stock ranch may easily require from 8,000 to 15,000 acres in order to be a sound paying unit.

Gamblers in land, and the credit system ran up the price of land far above its ability to earn an income, and a large share of it changed hands through tax sales, foreclosed mortgages, and banks.

Improper use of the land in the plains has brought about dust storms and soil wastage. The Soil Conservation Service has surveyed 20 counties lying together in the northern plains where four states touch the Oklahoma panhandle. It estimates that 40 percent of that area is affected seriously by wind erosion and 80 percent is affected to some extent.

It is interesting to note from a map in the Great Plains report that winds reach an average speed of 16 to 18 miles an hour in some of these counties—an average higher than we find in most other parts of the Great Plains. This indicates that wind erosion becomes most severe where unwise land use is combined with high winds, low rainfall, and light sandy soil.

Water erosion has affected about 15 percent of the same area. This report states that about 75 percent of the Great Plains range lands have decreased in forage value for the past quarter-century. It predicts the downward trend will continue unless more care is given the range than in the past.

In the "dust bowl" area of southwestern Colorado, range grasses and other forage have declined 88 percent. The decline from original forage value in southwest North Dakota is from 25 to 50 percent; in northwest and western South Dakota, from 37 to 43 percent; in northeast Colorado, western Nebraska, and southeast Wyoming, from 50 to 60 percent; in southwest Nebraska and northwest Kansas, from 50 to 75 percent, and in western Texas, from 50 to 70 percent.

Another evil from improper land use is the violent rise and fall of individual farm income from year to year. A 640-acre wheat farm in Sheridan county, western Kansas, provides an extreme example.

More than 80 percent of its income is from cash grain. That farm's total net income in 21 years from 1912 to 1934 was more than \$21,000. But more than \$20,000 of that amount came from a bumper crop and high prices in 1920. The other 20 years brought less than \$700, or less than \$35 a year for the work of an entire farm family.

One bumper year brought the average yearly income up to \$1,008. All agencies and all individuals (continued on page 2)

A CHECK ON THE TAX REFUNDS

Under the decision handed down this week by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing suit brought by the Anniston Manufacturing Company of Anniston, Ala., cotton processors, the provisions of the revenue act of 1936 restricting refunds of the levies by the government were upheld. Briefly, the decision means that the government can refuse to pay refunds of the taxes to any claimant, unless that claimant can show that he did not pass the levy on, either to the producer or to the buyer. The Anniston Company and other processors that had intervened in the suit maintained that, as the Supreme Court declared the processing taxes invalid on January 6, 1936, the government should make refunds without requiring the processors to show that they had absorbed the levy in question and not passed it on, either in their buying of wheat, hogs, corn, cotton and other articles that were taxed or in the sale of the same.

The decision is of importance to the government because it involves a sum placed at \$963,000,000, the total of the processing taxes collected from the time the first levies went into effect, in 1933, until the invalidation at the start of 1936. Of course, it is of interest to processors and their customers, too, for it restricts or closes the doors to the refunding of the huge sum involved.

This decision does not end the questions that have arisen in connection with the invalidation of the AAA tax. The Supreme Court has not yet passed on the validity of the windfall tax of 80 per cent. Nor has congress as yet indicated that it will refuse to revive this levy, a bill now before it, providing for a processing tax on sugar. The tax was declared unconstitutional because the AAA law framers provided that it be collected for a specific purpose and then the government was to use the money for that purpose. Under this decision, the AAA taxes could be re-enacted by congress without conflicting with the Supreme Court's decision. However, the heads of the business of this tax should not be inflated anew on the country.

INDUSTRY PUTS ON ITS THINKING CAP

Washington is encouraged by the fact that one of our largest industrial concerns is changing its administrative policy to devote more time and attention to the discussion and formulation of broad policies.

Almost all of us devote so much attention to our routine daily affairs that we "cannot see the woods for trees." It would be better if we spent a little more time thinking about what we are trying to accomplish and how we can improve the methods we are using in working toward our objectives.

This applies both to individuals and to business organizations and is particularly important in the case of large industrial organizations whose activities are so closely connected with the welfare of the nation as a whole. The organization which has just formally recognized the importance of policy formulation is General Motors. The action on the part of General Motors was prompted by the belief that "the policy phase of management is becoming of greater and greater importance," to quote Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board. The changes are not at all surprising when it is remembered that Mr. Sloan has called on industry to further expand its horizon of thinking and action, assuming responsibilities over and above the mere production of goods.

In reporting the changes to the 358,000 stockholders of General Motors, Mr. Sloan makes the point that the changes are not as much as research contributes so constructively through scientific study, it should be applied also to the management of a business.

Other companies are devoting more and more attention to a consideration of basic policies, which is to say, they are trying to analyze the things they are doing somewhat more critically in the hope that they will be able to make improvements.

No problem was ever solved by luck, and few have been solved without hard work and study. It is gratifying that industry is gearing itself up to deal more effectively with the problems it faces, and which affects the whole country so closely.

PACKING CHANGES

Meat packing is one industry in which decentralization of control seems to be under way. The smaller, independent packer has increased in importance in recent years. In 1934, according to a study made by the Federal Trade Commission, the ten leading meat packing companies bought 51 per cent of the production of cattle and calves and 37 per cent of the production of hogs. The remaining 49 per cent of the cattle and calves and 63 per cent of hogs were purchased by smaller packing concerns. It is probable that this tendency to decentralize the meat packing industry has resulted in many of the livestock marketing problems that have been discussed most actively in recent years.

SUMMER SALT

Livestock should have access to salt at all times. It is just as necessary to provide salt for animals when they are on pasture as it is when they are in winter quarters. Rock or brick salt can be used, or loose salt in a box. When there is a creep in the pasture for feeding grain to calves, lambs, or colts, it is a good plan to keep the salt box near the creep.

SECRETARY GRAVES' IN MESSAGE TO UNION MEMBERS

Says Very Little Of Union's Definite Legislative Program Has Been Adopted By The National Congress

By J. M. Graves
As I wrote this message I have before me the National Legislative Program and Resolutions adopted at the National Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, last November. This program was the work ordered for the national officers, until changed by the membership or delegates. I hope that what I may say will be in accordance therewith.

FROM THE PROGRAM

"The Farmers' Union has had a very definite National Legislative program for many years. Very little of it has been adopted by the National Congress. There has been legislation passed in harmony with the principles laid down in the Farmers' Union Program. Such legislation can only be described as a step in the right direction.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act established as a principle of law that it is the duty of this government to see that farmers are financed, that it is the duty of this government to regulate the marketing of farm commodities; that the President should have the power to remonetize silver and issue non-interest-bearing full legal tender currency instead of interest-bearing bonds. Time proves that what has been done is inadequate for the relief and recovery of our country.

"All this means that we should be firmer than ever in our convictions that the Farmers' Union Program provides the real remedy.

"In that belief we again adopt the National Legislative Program, which has been adopted in many previous annual conventions of the National Farmers' Union.

Refinancing Farmers' Indebtedness

"The Frazier-Lemke Farmers Refinancing Bill.

Money Reform
"A CENTRAL BANK BILL, to nationalize currency and credit money through a Central Bank, owned, operated and controlled exclusively by the Government.

"THE WHEELER BILL, providing for the Remonetization of Silver.

"THE THOMAS BILL, which provides for the Government issuing full legal tender non-interest-bearing currency to pay the debts of the Nation.

Cost of Production
"THE THOMAS - MASSINGALE COST OF PRODUCTION MARKET-ING BILL, providing for the Government regulation of the marketing of farm commodities on a basis of the farmer receiving a price of not less than the cost of production for such portion of his commodities as are needed for consumption within the United States.

"WE ALSO FAVOR an adequate annual wage for labor.

Institution of Legislation
"WE PROPOSE AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, providing for the initiation of legislative measures by the electors, laws thus enacted not subject to a review as to constitutionality by any circuit or appellate court.

Taxation
"We believe all taxation should be based on ability to pay. We therefore support such rates on net incomes as will pay the running expenses of the government, we also propose such amendments to the inheritance and gifts tax laws as will limit the amount any one individual can receive from an estate to one-half million dollars.

Education, Organization, Co-operation
We urge that every member do everything possible to carry on an effective membership campaign throughout the coming year, also that everyone work for the loyal support of the Farmers' Union Cooperatives and the building of new ones."

Are you doing your part to advance the program by building your organization? If every member would secure a member we would have more than double the influence to secure the enactment of our Legislative Program. ORGANIZE AND EDUCATE along Co-operative lines is our job.

MEETING OF COOPERATIVES

The second meeting of Representatives of Cooperative organizations and activities will be held at Omaha, Nebraska, May 18th, 1937, and many who are interested are expected to be in attendance. The National Board will hold their regular quarterly meeting at that time and place.

TEXAS

On May 7th, 1937, accompanied by Andy Smith, Oklahoma Board member, I attended a special Farmers Union meeting at Dean Dale Schoolhouse. The State Officers were present, and at this meeting organization work in that state was discussed. All seemed anxious and ready to get things moving toward an active organization campaign. The meeting was held at a rural Consolidated School and lasted into the night. The ladies served a fine lunch at noon, and a program, including musical numbers was rendered by the school, all of which showed excellent work on the part of the teachers and students. Glad to mention that the principal of the school is a member of the Farmers' Union. Badges were given out that showed the uselessness of the pro-

gram committee. Upon the badge was printed:

Let's
Break
RECORD
in
1937

F. E. & C. U. of A.

Note: They did not say Farmers' Union of Texas, but of America. I wish that every Union member in the United States had that badge pinned on him, until he secured another member. I believe that the farmers of Texas are now ready and anxious to organize their own class organization, fully realizing the necessity of such action. It is just a matter of presenting the Farmers' Union program to them, and Texas will become one of the leading states in our organization. Here's hoping that this result may be accomplished.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Junior work continues to be done under the supervision of State Leaders. The material for the most part, seems to be prepared and sent out by the Farmers' Union Educational Service, Jamestown, North Dakota. The present arrangements will probably continue, unless some other arrangements are made by the National Board at their next meeting.

CORRECTION

In my last message I quoted one of our State Officers (Local Paper) making the statement that the Farmers' Union Local organized on the Agricultural and Mechanical College Campus at Stillwater, Oklahoma, was the first and only one of its kind organized on an Agricultural College Campus, in the United States, to which Mary Jo Weiler, Junior Club Leader of North Dakota takes exception, and states that two such locals have been organized in North Dakota. The first was just organized at the University of North Dakota, in the United States, to which Mary Jo Weiler, Junior Club Leader of North Dakota takes exception, and states that two such locals have been organized in North Dakota. The first was just organized at the University of North Dakota, in the United States, to which Mary Jo Weiler, Junior Club Leader of North Dakota takes exception, and states that two such locals have been organized in North Dakota.

LEGISLATURE

Legislators are approaching the season when they seek to adjourn and close their duties. Probably many of them will prefer a fishing trip, rather than to return home and explain their actions, to their constituents. It usually takes a few days after the night session of adjournment (in which the face of the clock is covered so that it may record the correct time) to recover from such strenuous work and loss of sleep. Convening of the Legislature seems to help equalize the floating currency.

ORGANIZATION

The States that have contributed to carrying on the 1937 work now are on the honor roll in the order listed:

Organized States
Oklahoma, Nebraska, Michigan, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Montana, South Dakota, Kansas, Indiana, Washington, Idaho, Minnesota, Arkansas, Oregon, Texas, California.

Unorganized States
Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, New York, Arizona, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Wyoming, New Mexico.

Applications for membership have been received this month for locals in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana and Georgia.

President Everson is looking after the Legislative Program in Washington, D. C., and assisting Brother Irby in his organization work.

On May 11th the paid membership was 13,581 more than it was that date last year, as shown by the records in this office. KEEP UP THE ORGANIZATION! DEVELOP PAT-ERNIZING YOUR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS—WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMEN TO SUPPORT OUR LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

What Will Congress Do with the Farm Tenancy Problem?

From the report of President Cheek on Oklahoma Legislation: The Legislature has passed the Farm Tenancy Bill which was supported by the Citizens Farm Tenant Committee and both Farm Tenant Committees of the House and Senate. It is in line with the recommendation of Roosevelt's farm Tenant Commission and is a start in the right direction. It is known as the Farm Landlord and Tenant Relationship Act. It is intended to enforce fair dealings between landlord and tenant; encourage and promote long time contract tenant and to discourage the bonus system. "It is the first step to cure the evils of farm tenancy in Oklahoma."

RECALLING THE WOOD PILE

Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire recalled an old western custom "If a stranger came to a miners camp and found himself cold and weary, he could build a fire, warm himself, and rest" related the Senator. "But before going on his way, he split more kindling so as to leave the pile just as large, if not larger than he found it," he added. These New Englanders aren't very much for helping people unless they are needy and deserving. Senator Bridges believes the custom of the west is today "the true spirit behind social security." He added: "We must not dissipate, we must not destroy the resources we pass on; we must not throw on the back of the next generation the burdens we should have carried in our generation."

PRES. C. E. HUFF NATIONAL GRAIN CORP. RESIGNS

Leaves In Interests Of Harmony In
Effort To Compose Differences
Among Stockholders, Is
Statement Made

CHICAGO ILL.—May 19.—The resignation of C. E. Huff, president of Farmers Grain Corporation since 1930, was accepted by the board of directors of the Corporation in session here today. It was announced in a written statement by the board. Mr. Huff is leaving, said the statement, in the interests of harmony; in an effort to compose differences among stockholders of the national grain cooperative group out of proposed changes in operating policies.

On those proposed changes in operating policies, the statement continues, a committee of directors is now working. It is contemplated that the changes to be made will bring all regional grain cooperatives now participating into participation in the national program.

Farmers National was incorporated in 1929 and has operated in all principal grain markets since that date, handling on an average of 100,000,000 bushels of grain a year. W. C. Horn, Postville, Ohio, is first vice-president, and W. C. Engle is general manager.

FARMING AND YOU

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas
State College Extension Service

A straight, well-strung fence and a trim, well-fed steer ought to be as much a source of artistic pride as a flower garden or a photograph. The good farmer has something of the artist in his manner of doing his common sense about costs and profits. It takes more than money to make life happy, on the farm as elsewhere.

Kansas needs a revival of art in agriculture. Pride in a good job well done is no effeminate virtue. The unattractive appearance of some Kansas farmsteads and the low quality ranking given many Kansas farm products on central markets indicates instances of lack of pride. Low quality products are costing Kansas a good many thousands of dollars every year. What is more important, the conditions on the farms where these products are produced frequently lead to low quality living as well.

The farmers who think only about dollars may make his family poor instead of wealthy. Dollars spent for paint, for shabby, for books, return dividends in mental satisfaction. The extra time spent in making a fence attractive as well as serviceable, in making a haystack trim and balanced in keeping a baby buggy and in repair—this time is well spent.

An essential difference between a permanent agriculture based upon the farm as a family institution and an exploitive agriculture based upon soil mining is the love of the farmer for his land and his animals. The man who loves his land takes pride in its care and its appearance as well as in its yields. Kansas needs more men who are proud of farming.

EQUITY AND JOBBING ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

As we go to press we find on our desk the first issue of the Equity NOOZ. The bulletin states that it is being issued for fun and information ever-so-often, by the Equity Union Grain Co. As there is no one named as the editor, we make a guess that it is largely the work of Mrs. Helen Denney. The first issue seems to be dedicated to the 21st birthday anniversary of the Equity Union Grain Co. For so small a bulletin this is much of value to be found on its four pages. We can understand and appreciate most of the many little things, but the one on the bottom of the third page seems to us to be a little too suggestive of some of our own too common failings to be really funny. We wish the publishers luck and like the Irishman in handling a baby buggy said, "may there be many more following."

The third issue of the Managers Monthly, published by the Jobbing Association also reached us today. On the first page is a good article on twine, by Harry Neath, warehouse foreman, Al Vesecky tells about B. R. Smith, the flying ace manager of the Hackney Farmers Union and about the fine entertainments they have in Parsons. He is pleased with the fine line of business that the Jobbing Association is getting on their KFU line of goods from all the local managers. George Bicknell, tells the managers about the many fine buildings which the Stockton Farmers Union Elevator built this year and how proud Manager Livingston is of the improvement. He tells us that Frank Wipac has published a position in the west and has accepted a position with the Farmers Union at Kirwin. George also among other things tells us that folks who have tried it say that the K. F. U. line of house and barn paints is the best ever.

Well we cannot here repeat all that the hard working Jobbing Association has said in the bulletin. The best thing to do is for you Farmers Union Member to try out the K. F. U. products sold by the Jobbing Association and see for yourself what fine merchandise and what good service your own Wholesale Cooperative can give you.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
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 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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

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

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FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, 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. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans. 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 Vesecky, President.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe..... President
 T. C. Belden..... Secretary

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President..... Clay Center
 Mrs. B. F. Rice, Vice President..... Conway Springs
 Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer..... Clay Center

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1937

EDITORIAL

It seems that western Kansas is in for another dry cropless season. In my own home county the wheat is now virtually dry and cannot make more than chicken feed even with rains from now on. Of course we could still raise some feed and row crops if we get timely rains, but our chance to get some real cash with which to pay our living expenses and interest is gone for another year.

For some time I have been in correspondence with the Farm Credit Administration in regards to their foreclosure policy and the reduction of interest rates on Land Bank Commissioner loans. I really do not see how our farmers who have not had a crop worth the name for the last five years can possibly meet the interest on the loans, much less the principal payments which are to start this year. I have before me the last letter on the matter, which I have received from the FCA yesterday. In this letter the writer tries to justify their collection methods and also states that they are foreclosing on a much smaller percentage of their loans than are the other lending agencies. Before I answer the letter I would like to have our members take time to visit their court house and get me the actual number of foreclosures filed so far this year by the Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and also those filed by other lending agencies of all kinds including private individuals.

Also let me know just how liberal the federal agencies are in granting extensions on interest and principal payments. If there are instances of especially drastic collection methods, or of especially considerate treatment of the debtor by the government agencies write them in also, with names and particulars given if possible. I want to get at the truth in this matter and have the facts handy if I am called upon to defend our farmers' interests in Washington.

Something will have to be done to help our Kansas farmers who may be hit again this year with crop failures. I wish our members and other farmers, in the drought localities especially, but all over the state in general would call meetings and conferences in their locals to consider what should be done and what the Kansas Farmers Union can do to help them. After you hold your local conference let me know what you have decided upon and I will arrange to call regional conferences to consider what needs to be done and decide on ways to get necessary aid to our needy farmers. Write or wire to your representative and senator in congress and demand that interest and principal payments on government loans be waived in the distressed sections and all foreclosure in the sections also stopped.

If ever there was need for a real fighting farmers class organization that time is now. With industry, because of their superior organization, already practically over the depression and labor fast gaining in bargaining power, because of their intensive organization program, the unorganized farmers are virtually the only unprotected geese left to pluck. As fast as labor gets its wages increased and its hours reduced just so fast and in many cases faster will organized industry increase the cost of its products and its services to us farmers. We are the only large class that is as yet not sufficiently organized either to pass on our costs in increased prices for our products or to resist effectively too high prices which may be charged us for goods or services.

If farmers were organized even 25 per cent in the Farmers Union we would not have to beg for fair treatment for our debt ridden farmers by their own governmental agencies. We would be taken care of in case of a drought or a crop failure the same as the social security bill proposes to take care of the laboring man in the case of unemployment. The President now proposes a law be enacted guaranteeing the laboring man a minimum fair wage. This law if passed in connection with the laws already enacted will insure the laboring man a fair income when he works and security when he is out of employment. Why should not our farmers who produce the necessities of life, be equally well provided for by OUR (?) government. Why do we have to beg and haggle over makeshift legislation for farm relief when it would be far easier to set the price on farm products at a fair level than it is to agree on the scale of wages for labor which might be considered adequate compensation. Why need we always beg congress for aid to those stricken with crop failure when it would be very easy to add some to the consumer cost of our products and deduct a few cents from our returns and so establish a social security, drought

relief fund of our own that would serve us as well as the social security bill is intended to serve the laboring man.

Farmers, if you believe that we as a class are entitled to all the benefits now being given to labor; if you believe that we are entitled to a fair return for our labor on the farm the same as is the laborer in industry; if you believe that we have a right to security in old age and to a fund to carry us over crop failure years without the necessity of mortgaging all our property to obtain it.....IF YOU BELIEVE IN ALL THIS, TRANSLATE YOUR BELIEF INTO ACTION AND HELP BUILD THE FARMERS UNION. Pay your own dues, and get your neighbors to join with us to get justice for the farmer.

TRAVELOGUE

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE IN OMAHA

Monday morning I took the stream liner to Kansas City. In Kansas City I met H. E. Witham and Ted Belden, Manager and Assistant Manager respectively of the Jobbing Association, and together we drove to Omaha Nebraska to attend the second meeting of the Farmers Union Cooperative Conference which was called for the 18th of May by President Everson of the National Union. I will just give a few of the high lights of the conference at this time. Brother Herroa, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, attended all the sessions and took notes of all that transpired. I feel sure Brother Herroa's account as it will appear in the Nebraska Union Farmer will give our members a far better report of the meeting than I could write, so I intend to reprint it in the Kansas Union Farmer.

The first half day of the conference was used up in discussing Pres. Everson's plan of accrediting Farmers Union Cooperatives. On motion the question was referred to a committee of State Presidents and state representatives, which committee brought in a report that as soon as any state feels that it can comply with the requirements of the plan the state president shall report the fact to the National President. The afternoon of the 18th and that evening and the next forenoon were used up in talks by discussion leaders and in questions and answers on practically all phases of cooperative endeavor. The conference adjourned at 1:30 P. M. to meet next November in connection with the National Farmers Union Convention in Oklahoma City.

Wednesday afternoon and evening the National Board of the Farmers Union held its regular quarterly meeting. I feel sure that practically all our members will be pleased to know that the Board, upon the recommendation of the North Dakota, and several other state union boards, appointed Morris Erickson, Secretary of North Dakota Farmers Union, to fill the vacancy in the National Board caused by the death of C. C. Talbot. National Secretary James M. Graves showed such a fine financial condition for the first half of the fiscal year that the board felt justified in ordering paid to President Everson over \$1000 in back salary and interest that still was due him from 1935. The payment makes more than \$2000, in back salary that was paid this year to our National President which was due him since 1935. This is truly a fine record for Secretary Graves and the board of directors. We might recommend them to our National government as budget balancers and debt payers.

Carlton Stockholders' Meeting

Friday afternoon Manager Albert Jones of Carlton came after me to Salina and took me to Carlton to address the annual meeting of the Carlton Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. There were about thirty shareholders present at the meeting. Manager Jones read the auditors' report which was then carefully analyzed. Although they did not make as good progress as they might have desired, still considering the crops and all, the record was remarkably good, and showed fine work and cooperation on the part of the employees, the board and the shareholders.

After the financial reports were out of the way I talked for about a half an hour on the need of Agricultural cooperatives and their part in our economic system. I stressed the value of cooperation above and beyond what it might return to us farmers in patronage dividends. I tried to leave the idea with the folks that Cooperative marketing and purchasing associations can attain best results where they are combined and supported by such a general farm organization as is the Farmers Union. I enjoyed my visit with the Carlton folks and sincerely hope that it will result in the reviving of the Carlton Farmers Union local. They used to have a good local there and can easily revive it again.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, 511 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

GREAT BEND: A band of Shawnee Indians entertained pioneer settlers on the present site of the Barton County Courthouse here in 1872 with a war dance, presented in full regalia. The Shawnees set up a camp on Walnut Creek near the town in the spring of that year and settlers, deeming it advisable to establish friendly relations with the tribesmen, invited them to stage the spectacle.

LAWRENCE: White Turkey, a Delaware Indian, achieved the distinction of killing Skaggs, the only member of Quantrell's band who lost his life in the raid on Lawrence, August 21, 1863. The Indian, it is related, killed the guerilla in front of the John Speer home which still stands at 124 Marland Street.

OAKLEY: The belief that western Kansas was once covered by the ocean is supported by specimens found in the fossil beds near this city, which include remains of fish and aquatic reptiles. Specimens from the fossil beds in Logan and Gove counties have been shipped to most of the important paleontological museums in the country.

DODGE CITY: William "Bat" Masterson, early day peace officer in this city was often a source of some annoyance to his successors as marshall of the "Bibulous Babylon of the Plains." It is recorded that the famous gunman was arrested in 1881 for shooting one Updegraph (not fatally) and a fine of \$8 imposed. Years later witnesses of the affair alleged that "Bat" had been unjustly convicted of the shooting. They did not deny that Masterson was shooting at Updegraph, but said that the bullet which lodged in Updegraph's lung came from the gun of the current marshall, who, aiming at "Bat" overshoot his mark. In any event, Masterson never got back his \$8.

Its present location because the railroad built its lines along the north bank of the stream.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former President since 1901, is to receive a pension. Congress recently voted Mrs. Calvin Coolidge her pension.

Eggplants will die, if set out in ground which has recently been fertilized with fresh manure. Commercial plant food is more satisfactory.

HILL-SHEPPARD BILL

The Hill-Sheppard War Dictatorship measure has been reported in both Houses. The Senate Committee submitted a minority report signed by Senator Nye and Senator Lundeen (R., Minn.). There is no minority report from the House committee. The measure has been placed on the House calendar where action at an early date may be expected. The Senate bill has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate minority report, in its ing the bill is an extremely interesting document of nineteen pages. Twelve of the nineteen pages of the Senate majority report are devoted to reprinting an American Legion pamphlet entitled "Universal Service—What is it?" The House report also relies upon the American Legion. The opening sentence of the House report states that "The bill is sponsored by the American Legion with its 11,000 posts, which is the great organization of the veterans of the World War." It is apparent from a reading of both the House and Senate reports that congressional supporters of the legislation are relying almost entirely upon the American Legion sponsorship of the measure as a reason for its passage.

The Senate minority report, in its sub-headings, concisely states the arguments against the measure. Here are the headings of the report which show the dangers in the bill: "Puts Profit in War," "Not a Universal Draft," "Something for Everybody," "More Profit in War," "Compensation for Labor," "Prices To Be Fixed—Not Profits," "Dictatorship and Press Control," "Build For Greater Militarism," "Equalize Burden Without Burdening," "Takes Human Lives—Promises To Take Property," "Abandon Democracy To Save It," "More Profit in War," "Bill Encourages War Trade," "War Business Means War or Panic," "Comparison of Sacrifices Under Bill," "Industry Does Not Object," "Cause of Labor Unrest," "Capital Absolutely Not Drafted," "Profiteering Goes On," "Defer Draft of Men."

There has been increasing opposition to this dictatorship measure. Public opinion is continuing to express itself against the bill even after the changes mentioned in the last Washington Information Letter were made in the bill. Indeed, it was this expression of public opinion that caused the changes. It is entirely possible that continuing opposition will result in its ultimate defeat or its complete emasculation.

The American Legion has issued a warning to its units against the activities of peace organizations who are fighting the Hill-Sheppard bill. The warning contained in a bulletin issued by the National Legislative Chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary on March 27th, 1937 listed the organizations opposing the measure. Among those in opposition were the National Peace Conference, National Council for Prevention of War, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Emergency Peace Campaign, American Friends Service Committee, Women's International League and many other members of the National Peace Conference. The Minnesota Leader of St. Paul, Minnesota, May 8, 1937 commenting on the Legion's blacklist pointed out "a contradiction in offering in the name of peace, a program that is a short cut to legalized fascism."

IMPORTS OF JAPANESE MANUFACTURED GOODS HIGHEST ON RECORD

According to the current issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the American Tariff League:

"Imports of dutiable manufactured goods from Japan amounting to over 46 million dollars in 1936 exceeded in dollar-value the previous high level of 42 million dollars imported in 1929. Since the Japanese yen had an average value of 46 cents in 1929 and only 29 cents in 1936, the actual quantity of manufactured goods imported from Japan last year in excess of 1929 was unquestionably much greater than is suggested by the dollar figures.

"At the same time our total imports of all products from Japan are still at a very low level compared with 1929. This is largely the result of the decline in imports of raw silk which has always been our principal import from Japan. Accounting for 82 per cent of our total imports from Japan in 1929, raw silk has become less and less important in our Japanese trade until it now represents only 55 per cent of the total. During the same period, the share of dutiable manufactured goods increased from 10 per cent to 27 per cent of our total imports from Japan."

FLIRTTATION

It seems that the French and British have broken out with a new fever of friendship for the United States. They are so anxious to impress us with their friendly feelings that their statesmen have repeatedly, if vaguely, alluded to proposals they may make about the payment of the debts they owe us. . . .

If we accept payment and, in return, hold out hope of future loans, we shall simply be making our own preliminary arrangements for participation in the next war. In such an event, we shall see every sequence of the story of 1914-1918 repeated. This same old story. The nations now soliciting our friendship, and our dollars, are lined up against what? That's right—against dictatorship. What are they getting ready to ask us to do? Right again—to "save the world for democracy!" No, thank you.

RESSETTLEMENT WORK CARRIED ON SELECTED SPOTS

(continued from page 1)
 interested in the Great Plains have a common interest in ending waste and insecurity, and in rebuilding the agricultural culture of that area.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FROST SPEAKS AT SPENCE LOCAL

Spence Local 991 Washington Co. met at the Farmers' School House Wed. night May 19. In spite of the rain a fair sized crowd attended. Several instrumental numbers were given by Mrs. Aug Ruhkamp also a reading by the Sec. The rest of the evening was given to Mr. John Frost, State Vice-Pres. His talk was very instructive and educational. Later in the evening a unch was served by the ladies of the local. The following committee was appointed to the next day with Mr. Frost to solicit membership, J. T. Martin, Herman Kern and L. F. Martin. To say they were successful would put it mildly as they brought in 16 new members and I'm sure if time would have allowed they would have gotten more. Of these 16 new members 8 were members that had dropped out the last few years and 8 were brand new members.

At this time we have a total membership of 25.
 We feel very appreciative to Mr. Frost for living up what we thought was an almost dead local. Hoping he will be as successful in other localities.

Mrs. Lony Heid
 Sec.

RESOLUTION PASSED MAY 12 LILLIS LOCAL 951

Whereas, The near future will bring to maturity the 1937 wheat crop. American market manipulators have already depressed the July option 12 cents below Liverpool and the world market.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we ask Secretary Wallace and the administration at Washington to devise a method to stabilize the price and seal wheat on farms or terminal elevators at \$1.20 per bushel.

A. C. Bergman
 President.

OTTAWA COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Dear Kansas Union Farmer:
 The Ottawa County Farmers Union will hold its monthly meeting on June 4 at which time they will make plans for the Annual County picnic. The Culver Ladies are asked to serve lunch at that meeting and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hoffman, and Mrs. Allison are on the program committee.

We urge everyone to come.
 Yours truly,
 Mrs. Darrell Myer,
 Corresponding Secy.

MITCHELL COUNTY QUARTERLY

The Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held at Tipton, Wednesday, June 2.

A pot luck dinner will be served at the noon hour. Please bring your table service.

There will be a prominent speaker for the afternoon and a good program is being planned. Everyone welcome.

Mrs. Louis Neff,
 County Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Beaman on Tuesday, June 1st, 1937. Members on the various committees are, Dinner, Mrs. Henry Duever and Mrs. Louis Leseberg.

Resolution, Alvin Meyer, Louis Leseberg and Albert Johannes.
 Good of the Order, John L. Tommes and H. D. Gleue.

Meeting will start at 11 o'clock. Basket dinner at noon. Come out and meet your friends, everybody will come.

F. C. PRALLE, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas: The Death Angel has visited in our local and claimed the life of our Dear Beloved Brother and President.

And Whereas: The home of his wife and child is in deep sorrow at this time.

And Whereas: Our local and elevator association deeply regret the loss of its President and worthy while member, we hasten to express our sympathy and respect to his bereaved family.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that we, the members of Redman Local No. 1924 of the Farmers Union of America and the Farmers Union of America and the Farmers Union Wheat Growers Cooperative Association express to the bereaved widow of our dear Brother Cobus W. Zimmerman our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of theirs. We look upon this as our loss, but we know that Sister Zimmerman and son, Bobby, are the real losers. The entire neighborhood is loser when this worth-while man was called to his reward, but our loss must be heaven's gain.

Be It Further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the record of this meeting May 14, 1937 and that copies be sent to the widow by the secretary. Also that copies be mailed to his father, Jacob A. Zimmerman of Golden Illinois, who was formerly a member of our local and a stockholder in our Elevator Association; to his brothers John and Paul of our immediate neighborhood; and to his sister, Mrs. Niles Jones who resides in Laverne, Oklahoma.

Resolved Further, that a copy be sent to our State office to be published in our state paper.

Respectfully submitted
 Joe Erwin
 John McCormick,
 Chairman of Resolutions Committee

REUBEN AND RACHEL

(1937 Version)

Note: As a novelty number this song can be very effectively worked out by having a man or boy dressed in work clothes and a woman or girl in a house dress and apron, sing the appropriate verses as a duet. The words of this song were written by Ralph Ingerson of St. Paul, Man-

ger of the Farmers Union Central Exchange and thanks are due him for permission to use it for this program.

Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinking
 That you ought to raise more wheat
 Then I'm sure that we'd be standing
 With our feet on easy street.

Rachel, Rachel, I've been thinking
 You should raise more chickens, my
 wife
 Then we'd take in lots of money
 And would soon be fixed for life.

Reuben, Reuben you've been work-

ing
 Like a slave for many years
 It's resulted in a mortgage
 With the taxes in arrears.

Rachel, Rachel, raise more chickens,
 Live your life around the barn
 Or I'm fearful as the dickens
 That we'll lose our little farm.

Reuben let us change our method
 Buy and sell the Coop way
 Then we'll no more be exploited,
 Then will dawn a brighter day.

Now we've joined the Farmers Union
 Where we're sure to win the fight
 Of producers and consumers
 To secure what is our right.

ROUNDHOUSE LOCAL 446 HAS SPLENDID BUSINESS MEETING

Information received from our county secretary, Dan Combow, was we were notified that State Vice President John Frost of Kansas Farmers Union would be at our local on the night of May twentyeth.

The meeting was well advertised but there was not a very good attendance owing to too many other entertainments that evening. The meeting was called to order by our vice president, Mr. C. G. Carlson, who then introduced Senator Frost. Mr. Frost put on his educational program, asking questions which were common to the Farmers Union, which ended in a tie, eleven all.

He then took up the lecture part of the program, pointing out the benefits the Farmers Union had given us, which added up to a grand total of \$61,000,000. At the conclusion of his lecture, which was enjoyed by all who were present, refreshments were served by the lunch committee, Mr. C. G. Carlson and Gilbert Nelson.

After our lunch Mr. Frost called for volunteers to make a membership drive the next morning. Those responding were C. G. Carlson, C. O. Nelson drivers J. A. Erickson, John Frost and yours truly, the local secretary. After several hours driving the next day between showers we succeeded in getting eighteen members added to the five we had making twenty-three, with a promise of at least fifteen more after harvest. This was beyond our expectation.

The local wishes to thank Mr. Frost and the others who took part in the membership drive which was a real success.

Yours truly,
 John Rudy
 Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery, Orleans, Neb., Denver, Colorado

Tentative Program for the 19th Annual Stockholders' Meeting of "The Largest Cooperative Creamery in the World," to be held in The Temple Theatre, McCook, Nebr.

June 8th, 1937

Morning Session 9 A. M.

Meeting called to order..... H. Z. Baker, Atwood, Neb.

Invocation..... Rev. M. C. Bullock

Address of Welcome.....

Response.....Dr. J. M. Willis

Report of.....Justus Johnson, Director

Report of.....Farmers Equity Creamery

Appointment of Committees: Cre-

dentials, By-Laws, Resolutions,

Secretary and Auditor's Reports.....

Frank Waggoner, Sec., Farmers

Equity Creamery.

Manager's Report.....Ole Hanson,

Orleans, Nebr.

Denver Creamery Report.....

.....Carl Jensen, Denver, Colo.

Election of Officers

Unfinished Business

Noon Adjournment

Picnic Dinner 12:00

Picnic Dinner in the McCook City

Park. Dinner to be brought by peo-

ple in attendance with plenty of

"Equity Union" Ice Cream, FREE,

served to the stockholders and their

families. Concert by the McCook

High School. Band of the McCook

High School.

Afternoon Session

1:15 Meeting called to Order.....

.....H. Z. Baker, Pres.,

Farmers Equity Creamery

Address.....Leroy Melton, Pres.,

.....Nat'l Equity Union

Music by.....The Hill Billies,

St

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter

Dear Juniors:

We have such an interesting letter from our friend and member, Mr. Charles Babbitt. Mr. Babbitt stopped at the office on his way west and we had a short but delightful visit with him. I've been wondering if he had not yet returned to Kansas. We all like to travel and see what other cities and states can show us, but when it comes to really living, there is no place quite like home. We hope you will write us more often, Mr. Babbitt.

We have quite a bit of information this week about the Junior camp at Estes Park, Colorado. We also have the detailed program, which will be printed in next week's issue of the paper. Those of you who are interested and planning to attend this camp will please fill in the registration blank, enclosing your \$1.00 registration fee, and mail to this office at your earliest convenience.

We are attempting to get rates from the railroad and buses as to transportation costs. However, if there are any of the Junior leaders, or other Farmers Union members who are interested in attending the camp, who have five passenger automobiles, and would be willing to take a group to this camp, please get in touch with this office right away. The cost by automobile transportation would not be quite as much as it would be by bus or train, and if any of our members could arrange to spend that week in camp, taking a group in their car, it would cut the transportation cost for those attending.

We fully realize this is a busy season, but there is hardly a time of the year that might be selected when there would not be a number of things to interfere. Where could you go for a vacation, and secure board and lodging for only \$7.50 a week. That is all it will cost you, after you get out there.

I'm wondering why some of our County Farmers Unions do not arrange that perhaps one member from each of several local in the county do not plan to drive out together. The return to the Union would be immeasurable. Where there is the sincere desire, there is always a way, and we feel that those who really wish to attend this camp, there will be some way provided, that they can be there.

Let us hear from you.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

ESTES PARK CAMP NEWS

Why a Farm Youth Camp?
The Colorado Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union is sponsoring a second camp for farm youth people because they believe that in the hands of youth rests the future welfare of agriculture and industry. They feel that this camp as planned is the best way to discover and train new leadership for local communities. Changing conditions in agriculture have made new problems. Problems which must be solved from a new standpoint.

The frontier of our fathers rested on the soil. Today the frontier is social and economic security. Organization seems to be the only present means for successfully meeting the situation. It is for this reason that the Farmers Union Camps in Estes Park and on the Grand Mesa are organized this year.

Every young person who depends on the products of the soil or on the wages of industry for his economic welfare will find these camps an opportunity to gain first-hand information regarding his relation to them.

What Camping Means

Camping is a vital experience in practical fellowship and good will. It is an opportunity to meet people of other communities with whom one can exchange ideas. It is a time when new friendships are formed. Self-analysis is easy and life adjustments are

EASY TO MAKE

8967



8967, Charming Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. To trim 43 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias fold are needed. Price 15c.

8779, The Young Miss Will Love This Frock. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch fabric. Price 15c. Send orders to KANSAS UNION FARMER, Box 48 - Salina, Kas.

made. Beautiful and fine things are natural and duties and obligations are find their rightful place in the scheme of things. Quiet hours of worship, hikes into the hills, friendly games, and cooperative study gives one a sense of peace and balance.

The Camp is planned for our boys and girls. It is expected that all campers desire training for leadership in their own community and are willing to assume that responsibility. All young people interested in agricultural and industrial problems are eligible for enrollment. Each application must be approved by a community organization.

Camp Cost Is Low
The fee for each Camp will be the same—\$7.50 for seven full days. A deposit of \$1.00 must accompany each application (which will be found on another page upon arrival at Camp. If applicant is unable to attend the deposit can be transferred to another person but it can not be refunded. The fee will include all Camp expense except transportation. No reduction can be made for less than 16 days attendance. A small amount not exceeding \$2.00 may be necessary for personal expenses—such as trips, riding, store, etc. If desired, produce that can be used at Camp will be accepted at market price for the camp.

Applications for enrollment must be received in the office of the Kansas Farmers Union on or before Saturday, June 12th, 1937.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

We held our first annual Young People's Camp last year. The camp was an outstanding success in that it developed a new leadership in a number of the young people who attended and created a desired interest in many local areas where interest had been waning.

We sincerely hope that you can arrange to come up to the Farmers Union Youth Camp at the Y. M. C. A. Conference grounds, at Estes Park, the week of June 20th to 27th.

You should plan to attend at least the last two days which will be devoted to a Rural Life Conference where we will have many of the outstanding farm leaders in attendance. The State President of the Nebraska Farmers Union and the State President of the Kansas Farmers Union and other prominent leaders have already promised to be with us.

Drop your worries and cares and come up to the cool mountains and beautiful scenery of Estes Park. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Estes Park, June 20th to 27th—Jim Patton.

AN ACTIVE JUNIOR'S PASSING COMMENT

Dear Aunt Patience:

The children put in my Christmas stocking a round trip ticket to Los Angeles, where I visited my daughter and her relatives, old Kansas neighbors.

I talked with a man who was kicking because he was getting only \$40 for a 44-hour week. Others were getting \$75 for 6 hours. I visited a dairy where 900 cows were milked by hand, Mexican labor. Another farm back in the mountains had in the front yard a beautiful marble statue of a cow and milkmaid. I heard an actress preach since her lawsuit, I am ashamed to tell her name.

Upon returning home along the Mexican border I did not see a soldier. It made me think of our Canadian 2,000-mile border without a gun and they don't like war. But I wonder how many pacifists are in the sit-down strikes and that may not be so good. I have read Kansas Union farmers awaiting my return and notice that the politicians are climbing into the saddle. I believe if the juniors will read the congressional records they may get both sides and be able to judge for themselves. The records can be gotten from your congressman.

I wish I could write as good a letter as the junior of Dec. 31. I don't like Cecelia Brown for one of my granddaughters is a hell girl. I see that my old friend Anton, in the issue of January 7 expresses himself in a way to show that he doesn't know much about the high standard of American living that we are used to. We want to start with a car, tractor, piano radio rugs cocktail glasses, permanent, water works, electricity, etc. even if we must mortgage the 80 or go on relief. He says in the February issue that it's up to the man and I think he knows what he is talking about.

In the same issue is a splendid letter about the junior work in Nemaha Co. with an offer to help others. I am writing to Mrs. Frank B. Root, Seneca, not failing to put a stamped envelope inside. She writes of weeds. We know that they tell lots about soils. They are worth studying. The juniors should learn about these things and not take for granted all that I say. Calling names does not help an argument much.

We old fellows know that help from

Washington 1200 miles away will lose about one-half its value by the time it gets to the needy.

The rich people in the township have usually got hold of the money that the needy should have looked out for. So let the township care for its own. The Cook Room of April 22 says the COC will be made permanent. If so the standard should be raised. The boys there learned to soldier if they did not already know. One told me that one week all he did was to put handles in 6 axes. Another said he made more money shooting craps than his wages came to. Nearly all of them suck cigarettes which is worse than sucking eggs.

I am glad to see the state president is lassoing some politicians, and if you would get some juniors to tell how much money they made or lost in their farm projects the information should be valuable. If they, and we, would follow the lead of Cheerfulness, Honesty, Diligence, Thrift, Charity strides forward would be made worth while.

Fraternally Yours,
Charles A. Babbitt

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

By Frances W. Butts, Recreational Director, North Dakota

Some of the most vivid recollections of my childhood days have to do with my leisure time. There were no skating rinks, no swimming pools, no municipal playgrounds, no provisions whatsoever for community recreation in the little town I was raised in. True, we celebrated the Fourth of July with a lot of fire waving by the children and high-jinx by the adults—and on Halloween we put garbage cans on front porches and generally mused up the town—if such can be termed community recreation!

There was one high light each year in my singularly uneventful life; that was when the "Stupendous Production Uncle Tom's Cabin and an All-Star Cast" came to town. I saved my pennies with a zeal that deserves a better cause, to the end that I might sit on a front bench, kicking my well-scuffed shoes and watching Eliza being pursued by a blood hound, that looked amazingly like our neighbor's pointer disguised with burnt cork. My tears when little Eva, of uncertain years and a nasal twang, left this mundane sphere for a better one, must have inspired the soul of any true artist.

Too many of us, caught in the rush of this business of eking out an existence, need to pause a moment to take stock of our living. Are we doing what we can to make life worth living? The answer is, in most cases, no. We are living for ourselves, for our own comfort and convenience, for our own amusement. We are not living for the community, for the world, for the future.

The community life the honey-gathering bee, the co-operation among a busy ant colony, and the mutual aid among the village-building beavers, are fairly well known. But there is another side to animal life in which mutual aid is highly in evidence. Who has watched a wedge-shaped flock of birds migrating northward or southward and not been impressed with its perfect example of co-operation? Who has heard the cry of the lone bird lost from the flock on the way, has not sensed its helplessness? And there are reports from many naturalists of flocks turning back to pick up the lost bird. That seems to be mutual aid in the highest degree, know among the lower animals.

Reindeers of the north travel in great herds for mutual protection; wild horses and buffaloes that once roamed our western plains did the same; prairie dogs lived together in communities, warning each other by shrill cries at the approach of enemies; Rocky Mountain sheep herd in small bands, posting sentinels while they rest or feed; and assemblages of sea birds combine to drive off hawks and eagles, and in the lonely spaces they occupy on islands far out at sea or on rocky coast lands, they seem to have a sense of mutual aid and protection against loneliness.

One could go on naming examples of co-operation almost endlessly among birds, fishes, insects, mammals; in fact there is hardly an animal that does not show some degree of mutual aid among its own type. It is between different types of animals that the war of tooth and claws exists, and then it seems not to be merely for the sake of killing but rather as a means of existence. We see co-operation then in the aggression of one type against another. Pelicans have been watched, fishing by forming a wide half-circle facing the shore and with every wave they paddled toward the shore, catching the fish they thus enclosed; other animals band together for mutual aggression, even the wolves hunting in packs.

There are, of course, instances of fighting among types: buck deer have fought to the death over a doe, and we have seen roosters fight and occasionally a pair of horses that will not team together, but on the whole the private memories of their own kind are more powerful than those of the lower animals of the same type than between man and man.

It is especially to be noted that those types of animals which have cooperated in the highest degree are most successful in the struggle for existence. Although the ant is one of the most defenseless of creatures, it is one of the most numerous and widespread geographically. It lives by busy cooperation with its fellow ant, not by war among its own kind.

"What the wisest and best parent wants for his own child, that the community want for all its children."—John Dewey.

Living memorials! A little special help to some one who is carrying on bravely in the face of seeming odds.

Memorial Day! What better occasion to remember all unselfish service all loyalty and devotion to death? Need it be conceded that there are no heroes but dead heroes? May we not honor the noble living as well as the dead?

A part of our memorial day observance that would make the day a happier, brighter one to some one who has rendered and is rendering unusual service to the country, or perhaps to our own community.

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Application for Farm Youth Camp

Date.....1937.....

I hereby apply for enrollment in Camp. I enclose Registration Fee of \$1.00 and will pay balance \$6.50 when camp opens. I agree to observe all rules of the Camp Council. I expect to attend the Estes Park Camp.

Signed..... Age.....

P. O. Address.....

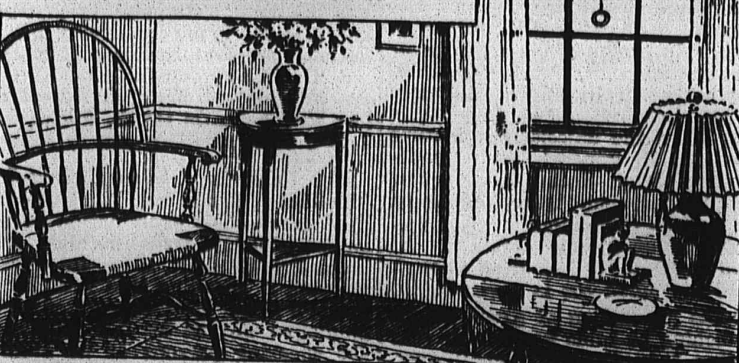
Member of.....

Parent's Signature.....

Approved by..... Title.....

Cut out and mail to KANSAS FARMERS UNION, BOX 51, Salina, Kansas.

New "COOLING SYSTEM" for Summer LARKSPUR BLUE WINDOW SHADES



Even the name sounds lovely and cool, doesn't it? We can't think of anything that makes a room look and feel cooler than soft clear blue window shades. The color itself is absolutely new, is soothing to the eyes, besides keeping out the glare of the hot summer sun.

Just imagine how charming Larkspur Blue will look in a living room with curtains of white, coral, yellow or blue. They'll be particularly splendid for your bedrooms to keep light and heat from your own eyes. Just think of the cool, we can't see why they wouldn't be ideal for your kitchen as well.

blue combines so beautifully with almost every color you can think of!

We've discovered these are exceptionally fine woven cloth window shades that have been "processed" for long life. That actually means years of wear. It means also that they won't crumple up after sudden rain storms! That steam from bathrooms and kitchens won't hurt them. You'll be able to order them at every good department store or window shade shop. Don't forget their charming name—Larkspur blue!

A note of appreciation to some friend

loved one. A contribution to some living cause. Flowers for a shut-in. A pilgrimage to some living shrine. Let us say, "I dedicate this day to the remembrance of living causes and loved friends, through thoughts, words and deeds of true appreciation."

CO-OPERATION AMONG ANIMALS

Doris Baltes

"The war of tooth and claws" and "the survival of the fittest" are man-made phrases that have served us times to justify man's own existence. But there is another side to animal life from which a more profitable and humane lesson may be learned. That is the co-operation and mutual aid practiced among animals.

The community life the honey-gathering bee, the co-operation among a busy ant colony, and the mutual aid among the village-building beavers, are fairly well known. But there is another side to animal life in which mutual aid is highly in evidence. Who has watched a wedge-shaped flock of birds migrating northward or southward and not been impressed with its perfect example of co-operation? Who has heard the cry of the lone bird lost from the flock on the way, has not sensed its helplessness? And there are reports from many naturalists of flocks turning back to pick up the lost bird. That seems to be mutual aid in the highest degree, know among the lower animals.

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APPLE PIE WITH CHEESE CRUST

Cheese has always gone to the table with apple pie. It is a fine food combination but there are better ways to serve cheese with apple than as a slice on the service plate. The following recipe combines a perfect apple pie with a delicious cheese crust.

6 to 8 sour apples (1 qt. sliced)
1/4 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons butter

Chill and divide in half. Roll one-half to fit the pie tin and fill with the prepared apples. Roll out the other half of the pastry; sprinkle with 1/2 cup grated cheese. Fold to enclose the cheese and roll out to fit top of

:: Of Interest To Women ::

PECAN ROLLS

1 cup milk
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 cup melted butter
1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs
1 cake of compressed yeast
2 ounces of pecan nuts
3-4 cup of brown sugar
5-1-2 cups of sifted flour

To mix: Dissolve one cake of compressed yeast in one-fourth cup of warm water; set and let rise to top of cup. Scald the cup of milk and add one and one-half cups of flour; mix batter and set in a warm place to rise. When light, add the half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of melted butter and set in a warm place to rise.

When light, add the half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of melted butter, salt, three eggs and four cups of sifted flour, cover closely and set in a warm place to rise to double its bulk. Turn on a floured board; roll into a sheet about half an inch thick, spread with four tablespoons of melted butter, and sprinkle well with brown sugar; roll up and cut into sections an inch or more in thickness. Cover bottom of baking pan (about 14x17 inches in size) with one half cup of melted butter, and sprinkle over this three-fourths of a cup of brown sugar; over this place the two ounces of pecan nuts, place rolls over nuts, let rise, and bake in a medium oven for twenty-five minutes. The rolls will have a nice glaze on the bottom. This recipe will make two dozen rolls.

HOOSIER SALAD

Drain juice from 1 can of sliced pineapple. Place juice in small sauce pan; fire, let come to boil, and stir in mixture of 2-3 cup granulated sugar, 3 teaspoons flour, pinch salt, 1 beaten egg. Beat with egg beater to prevent lumping. Stir and cook until thick. Set away to cool. Cut pineapple into cubes with shears; add 1-2 pound marshmallows cut into 4 or 5 pieces with shears. Add 1-2 cup nut meats, and 1-8 lb. yellow cheese, cut into very small cubes.

Mix all together about a half hour before serving and set away to keep cool. Serve in salad bowl or on individual salad plates on lettuce leaf. Serves ten.

RICE SPOON BREAD

1 cup cooked rice
2 eggs, separated
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup milk
1 cup boiling water
3 tablespoons white cornmeal
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
Pour water over cornmeal and mix; add flour, salt and sugar. Cook in boiler until thick. Stir in rice and butter. Add the beaten egg yolks, baking powder and milk. Last fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a greased baking dish, place in a pan containing an inch of hot water and bake. Yield, 8 servings; Temperature, 350 degrees F.; Time 40 minutes.

WALNUT DROP COOKIES

1-4 cup shortening
1 cup granulated sugar
1 egg
1 cup chopped walnuts
1 teaspoon vanilla
2-1-4 cups pastry flour
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-3 cup sour milk
Cream shortening and add sugar gradually, creaming continually. Add walnuts and vanilla, then the flour mixed and sifted with salt and soda, alternately with the milk. Drop from teaspoon on a greased cookie sheet 2 inches apart. Bake in a hot oven 10 or 12 minutes.

GROUND BEEF IN CABBAGE ROLLS

One cup ground raw beef (half pound).
1 cup cooked rice
1-2 tablespoon minced onion
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1-4 teaspoon cayenne pepper
Eight large cabbage leaves.
1 and 1-2 cups tomato sauce.
Mix the raw beef, cooked rice, onion, and seasoning. Drop the cabbage leaves into boiling water and cook for two minutes. Remove them, place several tablespoons of the beef and rice mixture on each and roll the leaves up. Pour the tomato sauce over the rolls in a buttered baking dish and place in the oven at 350 degrees for 40 minutes. Make the tomato sauce by thickening slightly with flour and butter, either tomato juice or strained canned tomatoes.

DR-ESTIBLE "PIE" SHORTCAKE

2 cups flour
2 tablespoons sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup Crisco
1-3 cup water
Sift dry ingredients. Cut in Crisco finely. Add water, a little at a time, using only enough to hold dry ingredients together. Divide into 3 parts. Roll each part into rounds, of graduated sizes, approximately 9, 8, and 7 inches big. Prick well with fork. Bake on cookie sheet in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Cool. Spread 9-inch crust with whipped cream. Fill center with sweetened crushed berries. Put 8-inch crust on top. Repeat cream and strawberry filling. Top with 7-inch crust. Cover with whipped cream. Decorate top and exposed borders with whole berries.

HAM LOAF

1-2 cup quick cooking tapioca
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon minced onion
2 cups milk
1 lb. lean ham, ground
1 pound lean pork, ground
Method: Combine ingredients in order given. Bake in hot oven (450 F.) 15 minutes, then decrease heat to 350 F. and bake 45 minutes longer. Serve hot or cold.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BRIDGE PARTY REFRESHMENTS

The time for you to entertain club rolls around pretty fast and frequently someone manages to serve the refreshments you had planned for your turn before you have a chance. If this has happened to you, here is a suggestion that's too new to have been used before, and it will solve your worries about what to serve many times this spring and summer, when cooling drinks are so popular.

The dough for the drop cakes may be stored in a refrigerator and used over a period of time. Thus, you may have, at a moment's notice, fresh baked cakes that are ideal accompaniments for many beverages and fruits.

Honey Drop Cakes

1/4 cup butter
1/4 cup granulated sugar
2 eggs
Grated rind 1/4 lemon
3/4 cup cake flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking soda
1/2 cup chopped walnut meats
1/2 cup honey
1/2 cup fruit juices
Jelly or preserves
Stir the shortening until creamy. Beat in the sugar, egg yolks and the lemon rind and juice. Sift together the flour, salt, and soda. Stir in the chopped nuts, and add alternately to the first mixture with the honey and fruit juices. Fold in the egg whites, whipped stiff. Drop by a teaspoon onto an oiled cookie sheet or inverted baking pan, keeping the cakes two inches apart. Decorate each cake with nutmeats, or a spoonful of jelly or preserves. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for about twelve minutes.

MEALS AND MEMORIES ON MEMORIAL DAY

There may be Paraders in your family today. There may be sad visits to last resting places. There may be cheerful, youthful salutes to the photographs of family heroes. There may be nothing more than relaxation and reflection. But the inner man must be served. Antinities are expected on Memorial Day—especially if the usual Memorial Day guests are expected.

Strawberry Brazil Nut Charlotte
1 pint strawberries
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon gelatin
1 cup cold water
1 cup sliced Brazil nuts
Salt
1 cup cream
6 whole Brazil nuts
Wash and pick over strawberries and reserve half a dozen for garnishing. Hull remaining berries and crush with sugar. Set in a warm place until sugar is dissolved. Soak gelatin in cold water a few minutes and stir over hot water until dissolved. Stir into strawberry mixture, stir occasionally until mixture is cool and add sliced Brazil nuts. Add salt to cream, whip and fold into strawberry mixture. Pour into mold, chill several hours until set, turn out of mold and garnish with strawberries and whole Brazil nuts.

Pineapple Sabayon
2 eggs yolks
2 tablespoons sugar
1/2 cup pineapple juice
Pinch of salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon lemon juice
Few drops rum flavoring
Beat yolks of eggs until thick and creamy, add sugar and place in top of double boiler and continue to beat. Add the pineapple juice, salt and flavoring. Remove beater and stir well with a wooden spoon for 2 minutes longer.

Drain the water in bottom of the double boiler below the boiling point or the mixture will curdle. Serve hot in small sherbet glasses and with several lady fingers on the plate. This may also be used as a sauce for bread or fruit puddings. 2 average servings.

Italian Spaghetti Sauce
A tasty and delicious sauce for macaroni, spaghetti or egg noodles may be simple or elaborate, meatless or with meat, as desired.

Meatless Sauce
1 can tomatoes (strained)
1 can tomato paste
2 onions (sliced)
2 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper

Cook above ingredients for about an hour, or till thick, stirring frequently. Boil spaghetti, macaroni or egg noodles till tender, in plenty of salted water. Drain. Pour sauce over boiled spaghetti and serve hot.

Meat Sauce
To the ingredients for the meatless sauce, add a half pound of ground fresh or left-over meat. Cook as directed.

(1) A more elaborate sauce is made by adding such flavoring elements as mushrooms, pimientos, garlic, celery, sage, thyme, bay-leaves, allspice, etc.

(2) Put surplus sauce in a tight jar; keep in cool place for later use re-heating as needed.

On Your Doorstep

On your doorstep this morning is an extra supply of milk—for your guests or perhaps for your first picnic of the season. Paroled hours no parade, picnic or no picnic, guests or no guests, modern methods of distributing this healthful food, insure delivery. Milk is one of the oldest foods known to man. In the Bible the story of the Promised Land vision—not gold—but a land of "milk and honey." Milk provides almost every type of nourishment needed by the human body. Truly your milk supply is as dependable as daylight.

LEMON CRUMB TOPPING

Stir 1-3 cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk and 1-4 cup lemon juice together until mixture thickens. Add 1-2 cup zwieback crumbs. Spread on top of cake. Sprinkle with 1-2 cup zwieback crumbs. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees F., for 10 minutes. Delicious.

FARMING AND YOU

By C. L. Williams, Asst. Director
Kansas State College Extension Service

This year it is possible for Kansas farmers to earn approximately 20 million dollars by participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program. The real value of this money depends upon how the program is used. If a true conservation use is made of the money, it will easily be possible to increase the state's agricultural income 60 million dollars instead of 20 million.

The big value of government payments for conservation is not the amount of the checks. The real value of the program lies in the greater income resulting from a better organization of the farm business made possible through the proper use of those checks.

Every dollar invested in alfalfa and sweet clover will increase the farm income from pasture or hay. In addition, the increased yield of other crops in rotation with alfalfa and clover is worth \$2 an acre. For each dollar of agricultural conservation money spent for legumes, we can conservatively expect \$3 return. It is in this manner that incomes are to be improved. Greater efficiency in production, better distribution of labor, and permanent farm improvements are the results of real conservation.

Each farm presents a different problem. In some cases, the farmer who complies with the program merely to get the grant may be reducing his income to such a degree that he would be better off without the check. The net results of conservation in terms of farm buying power depend mainly upon how well the average farmer applies the program to his individual business.

HE CERTAINLY WAS

A soldier in the English army wrote home: "They put me in the barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took away my gun, where I never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said: 'No. 575, art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days in the guardhouse because I answered that I certainly was."

—Christian Endeavor World.

IN SERVICE OF THE LIVING

When English Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, who is soon to retire, dedicated war memorials last summer, he declared: "If the dead could come back today, there would be no war."

As America pauses once again to remember those killed in her battles, we might well ponder Baldwin's remark. We know the dead cannot come back, except in memory. How keenly do we, the living, feel our responsibility for peace?

It is quiet and comforting to accept Memorial Day as a day for rest and fun. It is harder to see in it a challenge to thought and action on the great issues troubling a world drifting toward catastrophe. As the committee which established the annual lectures in memory of the late Senator Bronson Cutting said, "The consecration of a passing day to the memory of the dead is a far simpler task than the dedication of a life to the service of the living."

Freshest in our Memorial Day thoughts are those who sleep today beneath the flowers of France. They died believing that thus the world would no more know war. The curtain seems to be drawing now on that dream. If it shuts out the dream and the world plunges into another hell, from which this time there may be no ending, then that will be the fault of individuals who failed to do the hard thing and accept the challenge of peace. On this Memorial Day let us pray for more men and women willing to dedicate their lives "to the service of the living."

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN GERMANY

Germany has completed about one fourth of the huge highway construction program, inaugurated in 1933, which will eventually provide 4,000 kilometers (approximately 2,500 miles) of motor vehicle arteries, extending horizontally and vertically across the country.

The plan provides for the ultimate construction of five double-lane highways; two passing from north to south, two from east to west and one diagonally across Germany to the Austrian frontier.

This program, designed to alleviate Germany's unemployment, is being carried out in twelve different localities. The stretch from Frankfurt to Heidelberg has been completed and other segments of the network, which will finally connect all the important cities, are well under way.

National Railroad in Charge
A decree of June 27, 1933, created the Reich-Auto-Bahnen Gesellschaft (German Auto Railroad Company) as a separate entity, although it remains a branch of the German Railroad. The Railroad is charged with the duties of administering the enterprise. The German government however will eventually assume complete control over highway transportation.

Plan of Construction
Highways will be limited to the exclusive use of motor vehicles and will permit fast travel over the shortest possible routes. The elimination of surface crossings and the avoidance of main centers of population will make this possible.

These national arteries will provide two parallel lanes for the accommodation of traffic in both directions. Each lane will be about twelve feet in width and will be separated from the other by a seven foot transverse strip of hedge designed to counter headlight glare at night. At regular intervals offsets are to be provided for the establishment of filling stations, garages, restaurants, etc.

Financing
No specific provision has been

made to finance the project which, it is estimated, will eventually cost from one to one-and-a-quarter billion marks (236 to 290 million dollars), but the National Railroad appropriated 50,000,000 marks to start the work in 1933 and the Reichbank has been issuing bonds since then for the purpose.

Interest, depreciation and sinking charges are to be covered by a 5 pfennig per kilometer toll (about one cent per mile) levied on all motor vehicles.

Objective

By placing the building and administration of these highways in the hands of the German Railroad, the government hopes to reconcile the railroad's interests with those of motor transport and motoring in general. It is also expected that these ideal countrywide arteries will greatly increase the use of motor vehicles, thereby helping industry, and finally creating a market for a profitable government monopoly of petroleum and its products.

PLANTING FOR THE SUN

An experienced gardener plants his sweet corn and pole beans at the north and west side of his garden as a matter of course. He does it by instinct because years of gardening because he knows that if planted at the south or east end of the garden they will cut off valuable sunlight from the vegetables near them.

This is a point to be kept in mind in laying out a plan for the vegetable garden. The lower growing vegetables should have full exposure to the south and east, placing the tall growing subjects, such as corn, pole beans and tomatoes trained to single stems on stakes where they will interfere least with the supply of sunshine.

Most gardeners will plan to run their rows of tomatoes north and south if the location of the garden at all permits it in order to get the most even distribution of sunshine to ripen the fruit evenly and rapidly.

North and south rows are best for all vegetables because of this advantage, but in a garden of small proportions it is not so important as in the larger garden and need not be taken into account in laying out the plantings. A garden which is partly over hung by trees will need an extra supply of plant food in the neighborhood of the trees as the roots have practically the same extent in the ground that the top has in the air and they will compete for food in the soil with the plants.

Plant the earliest crops nearest the kitchen door so that there will be as little tramping over the cultivated soil as possible when rains make the going muddy. The radishes, young onions, and lettuce should be the closest to the door.

Plan this year to utilize the fences about the garden for cucumbers, small squashes, pole beans or the trellises for tomatoes. The fence will furnish much additional garden space. Cucumbers, squashes and melons are a ready-made trellis. Cucumbers, although grown on the ground as a rule, are climbers by nature and are always so grown in greenhouses for the winter trade.

LABOR MUST ORGANIZE AS CONSUMER AS WELL AS PRODUCER—E. R. BOWEN

E. R. Bowen, general secretary of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., declared today that unless labor organizes as consumers as well as producers the wage increases gained in the last few months will be wiped out by rapidly rising prices. "Labor must control prices as well as pay if it is to gain increased purchasing power," Mr. Bowen pointed out in an editorial entitled "Labor Pocketbook" in the April issue of Consumers' Cooperation, official organ of the consumers' cooperative movement. "The steel monopoly put increased prices in effect even before it issued its first pay check at increased rates. It will not be long until the increased prices of steel are reflected in increased prices of food, clothing and shelter for steel workers who will likely find that their real wages on purchasing power has not been increased."

Quoting George Soule who had previously declared "Labor in the end derives little benefit from organized action," Mr. Bowen pointed out that the masses of the consumers, Mr. Bowen pointed to the success of the Swedish and Finnish cooperatives in meeting this situation.

"In the Scandinavian countries," the editorial continues, "the people have demonstrated that the only way to control prices is to organize yardsticks in the form of consumers' co-ops, which associations which effectively prevent middle-man monopoly control of prices. Raising pay by labor organization and lowering prices by consumers' cooperative organization has narrowed the margin of profits in those countries and thus increased the purchasing power of the agricultural and industrial workers. This has taken the brakes off the wheels of industry and increased production to such an extent that unemployment is largely eliminated."

The Monthly Survey of Business (A. F. of L.) has already recognized this necessity, according to Mr. Bowen. In its issue of March 18 the editor properly harangued "Labor is consumer as well as producer. What is given workers in wage increases is taken away by price increases, preventing the lifting of living standards and the expansion of the mass market. Can private business with its thirst for profits be counted on to keep prices at the lowest possible level while increasing wages? Experience in other countries indicates that consumers' cooperation alone gives wage earners a sure way of reducing prices and getting value for goods they buy."

HUTCHINSON: Three large salt companies ship their product from this city. There are two methods of processing. Through one the pure lumps are blasted from the mine tunnels and hoisted up a shaft to the crushers. By another process brine is pumped to the surface, the pumps throwing a continuous stream of liquid into vats for treatment by evaporation.

HOME GROWN ONIONS

Are Easily and Quickly Produced From Bulbs

We grow onions from seed or from sets, but when we are in a hurry for a crop we choose the latter. It is a convenience which saves us time and space, and is also the surest method, because the bulb acts as its own fertilizer, and little else than water is necessary to produce young onions or the mature large "dry" types to store. It is not generally known that only small onion sets should be used in the garden when the objective is mature dry onions. In general, early planting, better results than later plantings. When mature dry onions are the end in view, the onion sets should not be planted very deep, just deep enough so that the onion set is covered.

For the production of green onions for bunching or table use, larger sets are better than the very small ones. Onion sets from 3/4 inch to 1 inch in diameter or slightly larger, grow faster, because they are produced from the bulb plant food which is quickly made available for the growing plant, and green onions grown from larger sets are likely to be more crisp and tender than when the same size of green onion is produced from the smaller sets. For green onions it is advisable to plant onion sets about 2 inches below the surface. So that there will be a succession, many home gardeners plant onion sets at intervals of a week to ten days. While onion sets are the most popular for the production of green onions, but yellows are frequently used, and if one does not object to the color, red onions may be also used for this purpose.

In planting onion sets one does not have to wait until all the frost is out of the ground or until all danger from frosts is past.

From 15 to 30 pounds of large onions can be produced from 1 quart of onion sets which do not run more than 3/4 inch in diameter. At prevailing retail values of both onions and onion sets, from a dollar's worth of onion set from twelve to twenty-five dollars' worth of onions can be produced.

LAUNDERING COVERS BLANKET SITUATION

Keep Lather Rich and Live By Adding More Soap When Suds Subside

The soft wool blankets that were so comfortable to snuggle under during the winter are being tossed one by one over the footboard and into the laundry. One or two will be kept around for emergencies, but you'll want most of them out of sight and out of mind for the next few months. Make sure your wool blankets are immaculate before putting them away or you'll run the risk of having them ruined by moths. They represent a considerable investment and it pays to give them the best possible care.

There are three important points to remember in laundering wool blankets. Be generous with soap and use warm water, and avoid temperature extremes during washing and drying. Wool fibers are sensitive when wet. Heat causes them to expand. Cold makes them contract. If the fibers expand and contract too rapidly, the fibers lock together in a stiff, tangled mass. This is what causes shrinkage and the loss of fluffy texture. Rubbing, squeezing, or any kind of agitation is also likely to cause the same effect.

Washing Machine Procedure
Before immersing the blankets, prepare a thick frothy lather of tepid suds with any mild soap such as is used for fine fabrics and test the water with your wrist to make sure the temperature is right. Squeeze the suds through and through the fabric. If you use a washing machine, don't let it run for more than two or three minutes at a time. Heavy blankets often require a second or even a third suds bath, especially if they have become badly soiled. As soon as the suds die down and lose their sparkle, their cleansing power is spent and more soap must be added to keep the lather rich and alive. Rinse several times in clear water of the same temperature used for washing. If you put the blankets through a wringer, adjust the rollers loosely. Otherwise, press gently with your hands to remove much water as possible, then hang them lengthwise over a wash line and let them drip. While they are wet even up the edges by careful stretching and shake them out while drying to bring out their natural fluffiness. Don't hang the blankets in bright sunlight or near a hot stove. When they are thoroughly dry, press the binders with a warm iron and go over the entire surface with a clean stiff brush to bring up the nap.

FIRST KANSAS TERRACE STILL STOPS EROSION

The terrace that he built 23 years ago with a plow, a V-shaped drag and a home-made level still carries run-off water gently across the slope of Mart Bartlett's farm near Olathe. And the field that was so badly gullied in 1914 when this first Kansas terrace was built now is smooth; the ditches are gone.

The entire Bartlett farm now is protected by the terraces except 14 acres of permanent pasture used for drainage outlets. The cash value of the farm now is more than double what it would have been had the land been left unprotected against erosion, Mr. Bartlett believes. However, he states that terraces alone will make good land rotations and good crops and legumes, and good tillage make it possible to rebuild the land.

Proper tillage is one secret of the long life of the Bartlett terraces, states L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College extension crop specialist. Mr. Bartlett never crosses terraces except at easy grades or angles, and he maintains his terraces by back-furrowing to them whenever he plows the land.

Construction of terraces is one of the practices for which Kansas farmers can earn payment under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. The rate of payment is 40 cents per 100 feet of terrace. Laws for the terracing must be approved in advance by the county AAA committee.

BOB FELLER

Bob Feller, sensational young pitcher now with the Cleveland Indians of the American Baseball League, was sponsored by the Farmers Union Life of Des Moines. He went with the company when he was 15 years of age and joined its amateur baseball team. He helped the company win the state championship that year and assisted in its qualifying for the national amateur tournament in Dayton, O., in September, 1935. At Dayton he received his first defeat and lost to the Battle Creek, Mich., team 1 to 0 after striking out 18 men.

Bob Feller is at home this week at Van Meter, Ia., doing intensive "boning" to pass his examination so that he can graduate from the high school there Friday night. He is 18 years of age and is spending this week on his father's farm. He was greeted at the municipal airport at Des Moines by 600 cheering persons as he alighted from an airplane that brought him from Cleveland. Feller has not been here since his first game of the season at St. Louis, April 24, as his arm is ailing. He expects to pitch May 23 against the Yankees in New York City. A radio interview was arranged with him and then he was hustled into Des Moines Mayor Allen's car and paraded through the business district. The streets were jammed. After the parade Bob then went with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Feller, to their farm home, 16 miles away.

Started as a Clerk

The Cleveland Baseball Club has taken out a \$100,000 life insurance policy on Bob Feller. The club management states that it took out the insurance "to protect its investment." The policy is payable only in case of death.

Feller came from Van Meter, Ia. He joined the Farmers Union Life as a clerk. He has been an athlete in high school, playing basketball in addition to baseball. While he was the Farmers Union Life's team played a number of games. There was a big picnic at Tipton, Ia., and Bob Feller pitched striking out 22. Bob played a great game at the time of the state fair tournament, the first game being 10 to 7 in favor of the Farmers Union. He pitched a three hit game and fanned 18. He wanted to pitch the next day but his father at first forbade. His father was manager of the team. Bob Feller argued with his father to such an extent that he finally relented and let him pitch. He struck out 13 men, made two hits himself, the winning team mate coming in on Bob Feller's double.

Bob Feller felt when he went against the Battle Creek team that he could win without fail. His father was catcher and the pitcher cut loose with one too hot for his father to handle. The center fielder dropped a fly ball and a run scored. However, the big league pitcher did not let the run count. Bob Feller, realizing that he had the stuff in him. It was the game at Dayton, O., that really brought him into prominence.

Kansas City, Mo., May 26.—It is estimated that 320,000 persons or their estates will be eligible for lump-sum payments under the Old-Age Benefits provision of the Social Security Act in 1937. Ed McDonald, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, announced here today. Of this sum, about 125,000 will involve lump-sum payments to workers 65 years of age and death payments to estates of 195,000 wage earners who die before reaching this age or who reach 65 before qualifying for annuity payments.

The Board's Claims Service is

equipped to handle an average of one claim every eight minutes.

Mr. McDonald said that claims approved during the year may not reach this total because some eligible claimants may not file claims for small amounts and some claims may not be filed until the year passes.

"As payment of Federal Old-Age Benefits Claims spreads, possession of a Social Security account number by every eligible wage earner becomes important," Mr. McDonald pointed out. "Payments are made on the basis of wages received by the wage earner and recorded by the Board in his Social Security account. These wage reports will be made on the basis of information returns submitted by the employer. The wage earner who has a Social Security account number, therefore, will insure the proper recording of all eligible wages for the payment of his old-age benefits."

Mr. McDonald urged all eligible wage earners who have not done so to apply for an account number immediately. Account numbers will not be assigned from the post offices, which are cooperating with the Board, until June 30. After that date the post offices, in cities where there are no Social Security offices, will supply application forms for a covered number but such application forms, after they have been filled out properly, should be sent to the nearest Social Security Board field office. More than 125 field offices have been opened and others will be opened soon.

Wage earners who have obtained more than one account number, however, may create difficulties for themselves and the Board in the maintenance of adequate wage records, on which old-age benefits are based. "The person participating in the Federal Old-Age Benefits program will have and keep the same number at all times," Mr. McDonald said. "The account number will not be altered, regardless of the duration of employment, change in employment, or the number of employers worked for at the same time. The same account number will be used whenever wage earner leaves a covered employment and later returns to it or to another one."

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