

Organization

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FACTORS UNDERMINING COOPERATIVE SUCCESS

Address by Ward W. Fetrow, Chief Research conomist, Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration, before the Kan-sas Cooperative Conference, Manhattan, Kansas, April 16, 1937

Agricultural cooperation in the United States has a background of It also indicates that agricultural coexperience extending in some of its operatives, in the main, are overcomphases over nearly a century. Out of this experience have come many lessubstantial progress in each of the sons of much value to the cooperative various lines of cooperative endeavor. movement. Many successful associations today owe a great measure of their success to the lessons learned erative success, it should be pointed from others. Experience has taught out that agricultural cooperatives, in us much about those cooperative the main, are operating on a sound methods and practices which should business basis. It is possible to give be followed in certain instances, as only a very brief discussion in this well as those which should be discarded or avoided. However, the diffusion of knowledge about what ative success. makes for success and failure in various lines of agricultural cooperative endeavor is not as general as it should be. Many existing associations find it difficult to overcome the handicaps which prevent them from reaching their maximum achievement.
A complete list of the names of

active cooperative associations in the United States needs considerable revision each year. New associations are being organized almost daily. In some instances operations are voluntarily discontinued with no financial loss to the members. Many times small associations are merged to form larger ones. In some cases cooperatives, like other forms of business, fail for one reason or another.

In considering factors undermining cooperative success, figures on the average length of life of agricultural cooperatives now operating in the United States may be of interest. According to the Cooperative Division, there were 10,500 marketing and purchasing associations operating in the United States during 1935-36 season. About 5 per cent of these associations were organized prior to 1900 and therefore have been in existence for more than 36 years. About 18 per cent of these associations have been operating for 26 or more years, and 63 per cent have functioned for 16 years or longer. Only about 7 per cent of the associations have been

active for less than 6 years. Of the 10,500 marketing and purchasing associations pre tioned, approximately 8,400 were en-gaged primarily in marketing and about 2,100 primarily in purchasing causes of failure to the Cooperative farm supplies. It is estimated that Division, the most common one given these associations had 3,660,000 members and patrons, of which 2,710,000 were engaged in marketing and 950,-000 in purchasing. The total value of products handled during the 1935-36 season amounted to \$1,840,000,000, of which \$1,525,000,000 was marketing busness and \$315,000,000 purchasing

In addition there are at the present time about 1,900 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in operation. The insurance carried by these companies approximates \$11,000,000,-

Farmers operate around 2,000 associations for the purpose of irrigat-

ing or draining farm land. It is estimated there are about 350 farmers' associations for supplying their members with electricity for light and power on a cooperative basis, and the number is rapidly increasing. Formal and informal telephone

cooperative basis are numerous in many rural sections. Although the ex- the operation of the cooperative, such act number is not known, conserva- as taxes, insurance and depreciation, tive estimates place the number of are fixed costs. These should be kept these companies at several thousands. as low as possible. After physical referred to, there are herd improve-

racing to prevent soil erosion.

The foregoing information indicates the important place which agricultural cooperatives now hold connection with the farm business and the importance of removing all obstacles to their maximum progress

Real Need Should Exist Cooperatives are business organizations and are limited by the conditions under which they operate, the same as any other business. The doom unfavorable conditions under which they attempt to operate. Ill-advised and is bringing discredit upon coop-

eration from other agencies.

No association should be organized until a careful study has been made mation should be available on the efficiency with which private agencies form, the possibilities of reducing prevailing costs and improving services, and the attitude of farmers toward the proposed association and the extent to which they will support it financially and with their patronage. Very often cooperatives are organized by outsiders who have an ulterior motive such as a job with the new association or the sale of equipment or property to it.

Volume

The importance of sufficient volume for the economical operation of any business is so generally recognized it almost seems it m omitted from this discussion. And yet for those cooperatives reporting is that of insufficient volume. In this connection, it is recognized that many causes may contribute to lack of volume. A cooperative is set up to market the farmers' products, purchase his supplies or furnish some business service to him. A cooperative is built around volume, whether it be a commodity or a service; and without sufficient volume for economical operation an association cannot hope to satisfactorily serve its members.

It is not always an easy matter to determine what constitutes sufficient business. In this connection, consideration should be gven to such items as probable expenses, the commodity to be handled, services to be preformed, capacity of plant, available capital, etc. In general it may be said that an association should have sufficient volume to insure economical

operation. Volume is only relative and must be considered in relation to the cost companies operated by farmers on a of operation. It should be recognized that many of the costs entering into In addition to the cooperatives just | facilities, such as buildings, machinery and equipment, have been acquirment associations, and groups formed for the ownership of farm machinery such as threshing machines, silo of volume. As a result, the lower the

filling outfits, and machinery for ter- | volume the higher the cost per unit for these fixed costs. Either through misjudgment, overselling on the part cause, many associations have an excess of plant capacity, machinery or equipment in relation to their vol-ume. These cooperatives are operat-

Management

high fixed costs.

ing under a burden of unnecessarily

The success of any cooperative depends very largely upon the ability those who are responsible for directing its affairs. This responsibility falls on the management, in-cluding the directors and the one whom they select as manager. Primarily the directors should exercise general supervision by formulating general policies, leaving to the man-ager the responsibility of carrying out the policies laid down by the board.

One of the greatest responsibilities of the board is in choosing a manager to execute their policies and otherof many cooperatives is sealed at the time of organization because of the lation. A manager should be chosen wise conduct the affairs of the assocsolely on his ability to produce results and he should be retained solely economy. Others seem to have the mistaken idea that big salaries make big men. It is important to recognize that there are innumerable ways in portant for the directors and the manager to work in close harmony in

of price-depressing surpluses.

carrying out the policies of the asso-

Unwise direction retards the progress of many cooperatives. The membership of a cooperative has a real task in choosing directors who will assume the responsibilities and duties which the position places upon them. It is important for directors to keep the interests of the members to keep the interests of the members always paramount. They should not forget that they are the chosen representatives of the members and are directly responsible to them for the efficient conduct of the business of of spromoters, or from some other their association. Managers and directors sometimes fail to get this proper perspective of their jobs. Es-pecially is this true where they have been active in the organization of an association or where they fail to have frequent contacts with the membership. Directors at times seem to develop a feeling of ownership in the association and with it a failure to place the interests of members first

at all times. One of the best evidences of this attitude is the desire of some directors to be on the payroll of the association whose affairs they have the responsibility of directing. Directors also often insist upon the employment of relatives by the association. It is obvious that such policies may lead to many complications and are generally unwise. In no small degree members determine the success or failure of their cooperative when they choose their directors.

Financial Policy

A cooperative association, like any other business, needs an amount of action in setting up cooperatives results in the waste of much time and effort, discouragement of farmers with regard to cooperative activity, low-salaried managers. This is poor capital which it can use effectivelyexcess financing costs. Too little capital means cramped operations and inability to operate efficiently and

thereby build up volume.

Regardless of the methods of fias to the real need for it and other conditions which might affect its operation. Among other things, infor- or by failing to take advantage of started unless the members are willopportunity. On the other hand, a ing to contribute enough capital to ficiency with which private agencies are now performing the services it is proposed the cooperative would perform the prescription of the affairs of the association dence in the organization and are ucting the affairs of the association dence in the organization and are on a sound business basis. It is im- willing to back it in every way. Mnay cooperatives make the mis-

PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

In Haste to Climb On Economy Band Wagon

(From Facts For Farmers)

Reactionary Democrats supported by Republican Representatives, succeeded in passing amendments to the Relief Bill, earmarking \$505,000,000 of the 11/2 billion dollars. Unless reversed in the Senate, this action requires that \$300,000,000 go to PWA; \$150,000.000 for public roads; and \$55,000,000 for flood control. Hopkins stated that, if this hamstringing of relief funds is allowed to stand, a further cut of 600,000 families now employed on WPA will have to be added to the cut of 500,000 families called for by the Administration in the Bill as originally prepared.

Official records show that if the total employed on the works program of PWA, less than 20 per cent was relief labor; on public roads, less than 32 per cent was relief labor. In contrast the total works program employed 90 per cent relief labor. Legislators opposed to the relief cuts charge that the reactionaries have turned the relief measure into another "pork barrel" bill.

In their haste to climb onto the 'economy" bandwagon, most Congressmen have chosen to ignore the dire reports of drouth which continue to come in from the Southwest and also the Northwest. Another year of drouth coming on the heels of six and seven cropless years will wipe out thousands of farm families who have been struggling to hang on, unless the government provides aid. The latest Weather Bureau report

"The drouth is serious in the western third of the Dakotas and Nebraska, much of eastern Montana, the eastern third of Wyoming, parts of eastern Colo-

rado, and over western Kansas." It adds that many sections of the Great Plains are in worse condition this year than at this time last year. A dozen western Congressmen, led by Senator Nye, have begun a drive move, he took the same stand as in previous summers of drouth and said that the situation has not reached

emergency proportions. Congressmen in the Progressive Bloc point out that the 11/2 billion, recommended by Roosevelt, are far too low to take care of the present work relief load of 2,255,000 heads of allies are continuing their fight to cut relief funds to 1 billion dollars, while he Workers' Alliance, the organi-Industry cut production. This prevented the accumulation zation of the unemployed, is pressing its demand that 3 billion dollars be voted for relief. Forty-six Congressmen are now supporting the Aliance demand.

The 1 1-2 billions, fixed by the Administration as the relief appropriation, excludes the farmers' work re- cause the birds to molt. lief as well as direct relief. It prorides 75 million dollars for rural rehabilitation loans to 450,000 farm families now carried on the active ist by the Resettlement Administration. It also allows 25 million dolfor administrative expenses. Thus, in addition to paring off all grants to farm families, the remaintates a reduction of 625,00 families, or 30 per cent of the present load. Harry Hopkins, in his testimony before the House Sub-Committee of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that on the basis of a billion and a half dollar appropriation and provided that none of it goes to the Resetlement Administration:

"It will be necessary for private industry to absorb . . . a total of 525,000 persons now employed on the WPA program private employment must inrease by a much larger number than this since millions of unemployed are not on the WPA and here are about 350,000 families with employable members on the local relief rolls who are not on

The Progressive Bloc in Congress charges that this reduction in relief is completely out of line with speech of Pres. Roosevelt in which he declared that the needs of the wage earner, the farmer, the small business man, the jobless worker, and the youth of our country "will not

Secretary Wallace earlier stated that 1,420,000 farm families are in urgent need of relief, yet in the in-terests of economy he has since assured the Appropriations Sub-Com-

mittee:
"In round numbers, the Resettlement Administration for the fiscal year 1938, in case there is no drought, should be able get by with expenditures which are nearly one-half as great as for the fiscal year of 1937."

The Resettlement Administration has taken over the majority of the relief load of farmers and. farm workers from WPA; in this transfer, in the drouth area, is to be halted for must use farm land that is now al-

all these families by October 1st, and 20 per cent are to be dropped from Resettlement by July 1st. The \$75,-000,000 to be loaned for rural rehabilitation will be used to make supplemental loans to the 450,000 re-habilitation farm families that have already received loans during the first 3 years of the rehabilitation Ignore Dire Reports of Drought program. No money is asked for an expansion of the present program or for farm families who may, owing to the new onset of drouth, have to make their first request for aid.

Congressman Bernard, Farmer-Labor Party Representative from Minnesota, asked in the House: "How shall the Federal budget be balanced? There are only two ways. One is by taxing those who can afford to pay; the other is by junking the high promise of the New Deal and balancing the Budget with the flesh and blood of those who have no money but only life itself to throw into the realer." into the scales.

HOG PRICES FAIL TO FOLLOW USUAL PATTERN

Hog prices thus far in 1937 have moved almost opposite to the usual seasonal pattern, explains Preston Richards in the June issue of "The Agricultural Situation," monthly publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Richards, a bureau economist, hog prices have averaged higher in March than in January. This year there was no a vance from January to gasoline obey the law. Some of the March. Prices did not advance until about mid-May.

Prices failed to advance in the first quarter of this year because marketings did not decrease as much as normally, and because of the large storage stocks of hog products, he says. Both the spring and fall pig crops of 1936 were larger than in 1935 or

Other factors were the short supplies of feed grains and the unfavorable hog-corn price ratio, causing farmers to market hogs much earlier than usual last fall, last winter, and this spring.

Ordinarily hog prices decline during May and early June as hogs from ita for May, 1937, amounted to \$227,the fall pig crop are marketed in 900, according to Hugh L. Harrell, greatest numbers, but this year hog marketings were reduced materially slightly more than 21,000 acres were during May, because large numbers sold. By states the sales were di-of fall pigs had been marketed in vided as follows: Colorado, 35; Okla-March and April.

Richards says that because of the ico, 5. short supplies and high prices of corn to amend the Relief Bill when it reaches the Senate by adding a billion dollars for drouth relief. When lion dollars for drouth relief, when it was a billion dollars for drouth relief. When lishing later in the summer on new crop small grains,

By E. R. Halbrook, Poultry Epecialist Kansas State College Extension

Service The feeding of a wet mash once daily to the laying flock will help to families, to say nothing of the half which occurs at this time of the year. million farm families now facing The wet mash used should consist of frouth. Nevertheless, the right-wing the laying mash which is being fed Democrats together with Republican to the flock me stened with water or liquid milk until it is damp and crumbly. It should be fed regularly about noon each day. All that the flock will consume in 15 to 20 minutes should be fed. Once wet mash feeding is started, it should be contnued until the birds go out of production in the summer. A sudden stop in wet mash feeding will cause a drop in egg production and may

FARM INCOMES

The federal law providing for the agricultural conservation program long as the producers maintain high sets as the goal to be attained an in- quality. June is a good month for come parity for individuals on farms every grower to examine carefully with individuals not on farms. The his wheat fields for rye or hard and United States Department of Agri- soft wheat mixtures. All rye, offing amount of \$1,400,000,000 necessi- culture reports that the per capita type wheat, weeds, or other mixture income available for those living on in the seed field should be removed farms in 1936 was 82 per cent of the before harvest. If the mixture is so 1910-1914 relationship when benefit bad that this is impracticable, new payments were not included and 89.4 seed for next year's crop should be per cent when benefit payments were secured from a grower who keeps included .- W. E. Grimes, economics his crop pure .- A. L. Clapp, agronand sociology.

SHOULD GUARD **AGAINST GAS** TAX EVASIONS

Up To Farmers To Obey Law and Do Their Best to See That It Is Obeyed

At this time when there is so much said about tax evasions among the high and mighty, we farmers must not forget that we have had and doubtless have still, some tax evaders among our own brothers on the farm. It was only because of the concerted effort of all organized farmers in Kansas that we farmers were able to keep the last legislature from taking away our tax exemption on tractor gas. Unless we carefully guard this right, to have the tractor gas tax exempt, we are liable to find a strong public sentiment against us when the next session of the Kansas legislature convenes. It is up to us farmers to obey the law and do our best to see that it is obeyed by others. It was largely others than farmers who profited by the Gas Tax evasions in the past, but it was largely due to the carelessness or "the good fellow hail met" attitude of our farmers that In 29 out of the last 37 years, says it was possible for the tax dodgers most persistent violators like to hide behind federal and state jobs and highway contracts. We feel that a ruling should be made that all gas used for cars or trucks traveling on our highway should pay taxes regardless if the vehicle is used in private or public service. The following release by the Kansas Petroleum Committee shows that it is not safe to dodge taxes.

WICHITA FEDERAL LAND BANK SALES WERE \$227,900

Wichita, Kans. June 4.-Farm sales by the Federal Land Bank of Wichhoma, 18; Kansas 12, and New Mex-

Land bank sales in May, last year, totaled 51 for \$140,000, Mr. Harrell's report shows. Since January 1, 1937, the bank has sold 438 farm units amounting to \$1,496,000.

"Farms which the land forced to acquire are rapidly passing into the possession of experienced farmers who are equipped to handle them," says Mr. Harrell. "Sales are made for 20 per cent cash with the balance carried over a long period on

semi-annual payments. "Many tenant farmers with some capital are buying farm homes by using four percent Federal land bank loans supplemented by five per cent ed through the Wichita bank for the purchase of land during the first quarter of 1937, aggregated \$1,250,-

New loans for all purposes made by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita during May, 1937, numbered 326 for a total of \$729,200, according to the loan closing department figures.

QUALITY OF WHEAT

Kansas wheat will be in demand as

NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By E. H. Everson

velt's message to Congress on tax they have created and all in favor of evasion and including Henry Morgan- coupon clippers, furnishing them free thau, Secretary of the Terasury's re- capital to pyramid loans upon. This port upon his investigation of these is the biggest of all tax evasions it evasions as far as he has gone with his investigation. It discloses perhaps the most flagrant violation of federal income tax laws, both as to the spirit and letter of the law that the converge and the President have the has yet been uncovered. It shows how some large corporations set up power to coin and regulate its own foreign holding corporations in the money. Brahamas in Panama, Newfoundland and other places.

How one big manufacturer sought a ment to take over the Federal Rededuction of \$125,000.00 against his serve banks and operate them in the income from his business on account interest of the people. Well, we of his losses in operating a chicken ought to have at least 200 more confarm. How others created trusts for gressmen in the same frame of mind relatives and friends so as to split up and a majority of the senators and their incomes several ways. One man having saved almost a half million dollars in this way.

Others formed partnerships between husband and wife or father and children so as to escape the tax. It is recommended that Congress enact laws to stop these holes and leaks in our federal taxing system Columbia River was one of the best and this, of course, shoud be done conventions I have attended.

It is estimated that several billions of dollars in taxes due the fed- succession, their gain this year beeral government is lost every year ing 13.6 per cent, besides a very sub-and that from those best able to pay stantial gain in volume of cooperataxes. Yet staggering as these tax (continued on page 2)

evasions are, the Congress itself and Congress and the President have the Why then should government lend

its credit to bankers only to borrow How others set up personal holding it back again? I am informed there comparies and juggle their property are about 130 congressmen who are back and forth to escape the tax. ready and anxious for the governactually discontinue creating tax exemption themselves and then we could have much more faith in their sincerity when they go after the in

come tax dodgers. Oregon Holds Annual Convention The Oregon state convention held May 25 to 27 at Klatscanie, near the

Oregon has made a steady gain in membership for four or five years in

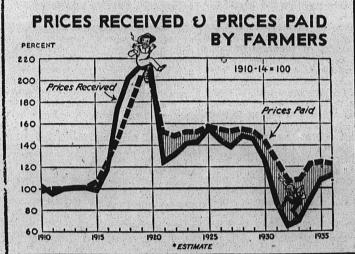
Agriculture kept on producing. Huge surpluses of farm products piled up and sent prices down to disastrously low levels. the President are the greatest of all As a result, Kansas gross income from crops and animal products We are publishing on the front tax exemptors. The billions upon dropped from 481 million dollars in 1928 to a little more than 168 million in 1932.

1923 '24 '25 '26 '27 '28 '29 '30 '31

PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices_



From 1910 to 1915 the relationship between prices received for farm products and prices paid by farmers was about on the same level. In 1932, there was a wide spread, with prices received by farmers at a new low point and prices paid above the 1910-1915 level. Such a situation faces farmers to make a living. The Agricultural Conservation Program enables farmers to which halved relief payments, 250,earn payments for adopting soil-improving practices which many 000 cases were from the drouth area. of them otherwise could not afford. The resulting adjustment in In March 1937 relief grants totaling agricultural production also helps to maintain prices for farm products. In some parts of Kansas, as many as 24 different \$5,484,144 were paid out to 335,241 The land was passed from government ownership, and like other countries the farmers practices are eligible for payment under this program.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

By J. M. Graves
This is the time when farmers are nost earnestly engaged in the cultiwhich their very existence as farmers depends.

This is the time when after working probably 16 hours a day, they are beset with worry about whether or not the expected yield will materialize, and each issue of the local paper is closely read to check on the trend of prices, realizing that prices of grain and other products of the farm will, as usual, be reduced at harvest time, and to what extent no knows—while prices are materially rate on federal farm loans to go back advanced over former years, yet will to the old rate? Write your congressthey be cost of production of parity-

How different would the farmers ondition be if the cost of production bill sponsored by the Farmers Educationual and Cooperative Union of America were now law. The farmers worry in so far as the price was con-cerned would be over. Would the new proposed AAA bill bring agriculture to an equality with other industries? Give us cost of production, upon which basis, national legislative assistance for other classes is based.

The condition facing the farmers in the United States is fast following the past history of Europe. There no longer exists in the United States the vast region of undeveloped agri-cultural land of which the surplus farm population could secure a home.

ready developed and privately owned. Let us consider conditions as they now exist and intelligently secure the vation and harvest of their crops upon cooperation of other sympathetic which their very existence as farm-groups and obtain equality for agriculture and promote the general welfare of all. Write your congressmen and urge

them to support the Thomas-Massingale bill providing cost of production, for that part of the farmers products consumed in this country. Warehousing on the farms should be permitted under safe but not prohibitive requirements.

Will Congress permit the interest man, even though you do not have a federal loan, and thereby help your

neighbor who does have a loan. Measures now before Congress in which farmers are vitally interested are listed in Farm Research, Inc., Washington, D. C., as follows: Soil Conservation Act Hr 3687

Extends the AAA's operation unler the present act for four years to January 1, 1942. Passed by Senate and House.

Department of Agriculture Appro-priation Bill HR 6523 The House has sent the bill for conference with the Senate. The Senate cut \$60,000,000 from the \$500,-000,000 allowed for soil conservation

funds. Drafted by AAA lawyers in cooper-ation with American Farm Bureau Federation officials. Provides parity payments to farmers in order to main-

(continued on page 2)

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1937



All borrowers from the Federal Land Bank or the Land Bank Commissioner should wake up and write or wire their representative and both of our senators from Kansas demanding that they work for the passage of. the two Capper bills now in a senate subcommittee. These bills provide for a reduction of interest rates on Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans to 3 per cent. We should demand that if that is not possible they vote and work for the passage of the Jones Bill HR 6763 which has passed the house and is now before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. The Jones bill HR 6763 provides for an extensiin for one year of the 31/2 per cent interest rate on Land Bank loans and a relatively large investment in fixed one year after that the rate to be 4 per cent. A House amendment to this bill provides a 4 per cent rate of interest for two years on Land Bank Commissioner loans in place of the present 5 per cent rate. I have been fighting the FCA on this interest issue for some time and I NEED YOUR HELP. for fixed assets. Unless this is done, I need letters and telegrams from borrowers and Farm Loan Association officials stressing not only the need of lower interest rates but also of a more humane collection method, which would not take from the borrower them. every cent of income or force him to mortgage all his personal property even for a relatively small balance that might be due on his principal or interest payment. I have in my desk a long letter from Mr. Colin, Assistant Land Bank Commissioner, which I cannot answer properly until I get that an association set up adequate some more information from the borrowers in the country as to the col- reserves to take care of unforseen lection methods of the Farm Credit Administration and their proportion of mortgage foreclosures. I have two reports from Marshall County giving me a list of 1936 real estate foreclosures certified by the Register of Deeds. Marshall county shows 18 foreclosures by the FCA, and only 16 by all other lending agencies combined. I wish some member in each county would make it a point to see the register of deeds and get him to make out a list of foreclosures in 1936 and also tell me all that he can about the needs of the farmers as to extensions on principal and interest payments and any other aid that his neighbors would need. Local secretaries please take this up at the meetings and gather all information that you can. This Is A Service We Owe Our Members.

The press reports state that not only W. I. Meyers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration but also the President of the United States, took occasion to write to Marvin Jones and to the senate committee in opposition to a further extension of the 31/2 per cent interest rate on the Land Bank loans. They stated according to press reports that the reduction would cost the U.S. Treasury over forty million dollars. I wired the President as follows:

Salina, Kansas. June 18, 1937.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President, United States of America, Washington, D. C.

Debt oppressed Kansas farmers who paid their taxes protest your letter to Chairman Jones of House Committee opposing continuation of three one-hafl percent rate on Federal Farm Loans. We wonder why the President, for whom most of them voted in nineteen thirty-six, should demand a last pound of flesh from them in order to partly make up the Treasury deficit caused in large part by tax avoiding financiers and by dangerously large army and navy appropriations.

John-Vesecky, President Kansas Farmrs Union.

You know the old saying, It is the squeaking wheel that gets the most grease. We farmers have been doing too much grumbling at fate, the weather, and our organization officials, but not near enough organized objecting to acts of our government officials which are prejudiced. Let us do as the labor Unions are doing. Let us organize our industry as near 100 per cent in a real Farmers Union, The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. In the mean time let us not be slow in letting our hired men in our National or State capital know what we need and what we expect them to do about it. If the powers, be they political or economic, see and realize that we have stopped growling and fighting among oursee and realize that we have stopped growling and fighting among ourleventually all of the paid-in capital. selves and are advancing along a solid united front, we shall soon command the respect and attention that the numerical and economic importance

WASHINGTON

IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

This 75th Congress, especially the lower branch of it, is hard to keep up with. It will do one thing today, then shift into reverse tomorrow. For last week that Congress had cut Harry Hopkin's salary a couple of thousand dollars. That was correct when the item was written, but it had barely left Washington when the House got all big hearted and restored the two thousand. Those voting against the boost, figure that \$10,000.00 a year should take care of Harry in pretty good shape, especially in these times when the tax-payer s not finding the going any too easy.

Regardless of the predictions of an all-summer session, Congress will probably adjourn somewhere around August first. Administration-sponsored legislation will be speeded up beginning this month. Lack of reports from committees and slowed-up business in the House has caused a slight delay.

At a tour of "Anchors Aweigh" at the National Press Club, vice-president Garner's hat disappeared. Recently Senator Connally presented him with a new "Texas" hat to replace the other famed one.

PWA proposals and 150 millions for highways. During the House intermission, between memorial day and June 1st, the members were literally deluged with letters and telegrams for and against earmarking the funds made available in the bill. The Chief Engineer of the Highway Department of the State of Pennsylvania wired all Pennsylvania members urging them to support the amendment which would set aside the 150 million for roads. On the heels of this came a lengthy wire from the Governor of Pennsylvania urging all Penn, members not to earmark any funds for highways, stating further that he would ask other governors to do likewise. Then came a telegram from the Secretary for Highways of the State of Pennsylvania repudiating the telegram of the Chief Engineer of the same department. Thus were the wires crossed, both literally and figuratively speaking.

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the senior Senator from Illinois, is recognized in the Washington social circles as an expert fortune

FACTORS UNDERMINING

(continued from page 1)

take of not setting up adequate reserves. It is recognized that buildings and equipment decline in value each year due to depreciation and obsolescence. In other words, it may be considered that a certain proportion of these facilities is being consumed each year. It would seem to be good business then for an association with ery to set up reserves for depreciader to maintain the capital necessary building and machinery worn out and no funds set aside to replace

It is unusual for any business, even a successful one, to operate over a period of years without some losses. For this reason it is important losses and other contingencies. Without such reserves it may be necessary to draw upon the premanent or working capital and seriously handicap the association.

Most private businesses provide for payments on capital stock in accordance with earnings. Cooperative associations should carefully consider whether or not they went to provide for a fixed rate of interest on ownership. Many successful associations are operating under each of these plans. However, if an association has capital stock or other ownership certificates bearing a fixed rate of interest, and the association operates at a loss, these interest payments must come out of the capital or previously earned surpluses of the association, there-by weakening its capital structure.

A problem closely related to the payment of fixed interest on capital is whether or not the maturity dates on certificates of indebtedness will be definitely fixed or optional with the board of directors. Cooperatives generally have found it advisable to have certificiates of indebtedness payable at the option of the board of directors; otherwise the maturity may come at a time when the association is not in financial position to pay them.

It is very important that an association have a sound patronage dividend policy. Many cooperatives seriously handicap their operations and some fail because they pay dividends. For many of the smaller associations particularly, there appears to be a very definite tendency for patronage dividend to be determined solely by eireooa taoin etaoisnedionu shrdlum the amount of cash on hand at the end of the operating season. Patronage dividends in such instances are often declared and paid after consulting the bank statement, rather than the income and expense statement. If dividends are paid without setting up adequate reserves for depreciation and obsolescence and for other contingencies in accordance with the specific requirements of each associait simply means that the diviwill be returned to the members and association will in effect be liquidated; and the cooperative will be

where it was when it started-with- carry their share of the load. out facilities and without capital. As one member of a cooperative expressed it, such a practice simply means the member is gradually carrying his association home in his pocket.

On the other hand, other cooperatives may lose the support of their members because they do not pay either cash dividends or give to the instance, your Impressionist told you member some evidence of his increased equity when earnings are being made. For example, an association buys an elevator and borrows 50 per cent of the purchase price. Then during the next 5 or ten years a net income is realized each year but all of it is paid on the indebtedness. No dividends are paid for the reason that no honey is available for that pur-

pose. What really happens is that the members' earnings are invested in his cooperative. In such cases the earnings of each member should be credited on books of the association, and the member informed of such credit, or some kind of stock or certificates of ownership issued. Unless the member realizes he is accumulating an increased equity in the association, there is often a tendency for him to feel that the association is a failure merely because he has not received a patronage dividend

Many associations have met these problems with respect to dividends by revolving their capital. For example, let us assume that it takes an association 3 years to pay out of debt, and that each patron's account is credited each year with his part of the net income based on his patronage. Assume also that a net incame The relief appropriation bill pro-is earned the fourth year and that the money is available with which to which passed the House about mid- pay a dividend. Does not the fairest night of June 1st, after a hectic thing seem to be to pay the dividends twelve-hour session marked with that were set up four years ago and heat and noise and fury, caused sev- then set up the current year's inwires to get pretty badly come as credits? In this way memcrossed. The biggest argument cen- bers would get their proportionate tered around the proposal to earmark part of the earning during the time 300 millions of these funds for the that the indebtedness of the association was being liquidated. Thus the capital of the association will revolve from year to year, membership equity in the association will be kept current, and each member will furnish capital in proportion to the use which

he makes of the association. Accounting Records In many respects adequate records are more necessary for cooperatives than for other business organizations performing similar services. Considering size of business, stockholders or owners are often more numerous in ative marketing association should a cooperative organization than in a regular commercial concern. A cooperative must keep a record of each member's contribution to the volume of business in addition to a record of each member's contribution to capital. Such information is important if membership confidence is to be main-

From the standpoint of management, records are equally as important for cooperative as for other business concerns. Departmental costs, as well as savings or losses in each department or for each commodity handled, must be known. This is important not only as a means of increasing purchasing associations must at times business efficiency, but is also essential for the control of the tial for the equitable distribution of plies awaiting sale to members. The operating costs from one department management. It is their duty, to the other, as well as from one season to another, should enable the manager to increase the efficiency of the business as well as assist the board of directors in determining the business policies of the association.

Members and Non-Members Cooperatives have made substantial progress in recent years in bringing about a better understanding among their members as to the possibilities and functions of agricultural cooperation in its various phases. In spite of this, however, many cooperatives are still wrestling to overlack of understanding by farmers as cases less than their competitors are an association will eventually find its to what is involved in cooperation and what a cooperative organization is and can do. Farmers can hardly be expected to support an association if hey do not understand its structure, ts problems, and its ultimate aims. It is very unfortunate that so many members of cooperatives have exaggerated ideas as to what their paricular organization can accomplish for them. This is often the rusult of over-enthusiasm on the part of the organizers or lack of proper membership relations in the organization. When an association is not able to live up to the expectations of its members regardless of how efficient it may be, they are almost sure to have some measure of dissatisfaction. This places a great responsibility on the management in keeping members adequately informed.

Although control is vested in them, by and large, members take too little interest in voting and otherwise concerning themselves about the affairs of their association. This indifference on the part of so many members retards cooperative progress. Along with this indifference, many farmers seem to have an attitude of getting as much out of the cooperative as possible, while putting the least into

The failure of farmers to assume the leadership in, and responsibility for, the conduct of cooperative associations is one of the greatest factors undermining cooperative success today. It is to be regretted that many farmers are opportunists when it comes to selling or buying through cooperatives. They are willing to play their own association against private agencies and accept the prices offer-ed by the highest bidder. Such members literally "sell out" to the competitors of the cooperative.

Agricultural cooperatives not only have a membership problem but an equally, if not more serious, non-member problem. Many farmers refuse to give their patronage to a cooperative organization, but at the same time they admit that they are sharing in the benefits of improved market conditions which the cooperative has been instrumental in bringing about. A number of studies of member and non-member attitudes for particular associations have brought out the fact that a large proportion of farmers, although not willing to join a cooperative in their community, recognize its beneficial effects and admit that they would regret to see the cooperative go out of business. In other words, these etables on the table from early non-members are willing to share in

Changing Conditions

The officials of many cooperatives allow their organizations gradually to get out of date. This results from failure to make adjustments to meet changes in marketing methods and practices and other conditions which affect operations. We are all familiar with changes in types of farming or shifts in production in given areas as they affect the activity of estabished cooperatives. We have also seen the struggle which many cooperaives had, often without success, in attempting to adjust their operations to changes brought about by increased use of the motor truck as a means of transportation. The direct marketing of livestock, the sale of livestock fruits and vegetables, and poultry and eggs through local auctions are examples of changing marketing methods which vitally affect farmers' marketing associations handling these products. If cooperatives are to lead nstead of follow, they must be continually alert to take advantage of improvements in processing, refrig-eration, canning and packing, changes in demand, and other similar de-

Changes in State and Federal legislation often vitally affect the operations of cooperatives. As an example, cooperative milk marketing organizations are now finding it necessary to adjust their operating practices to the terms and conditions of milk marketing agreements of the AAA and to regulations of the sevveral State milk control boards. These fects of fixing milk prices upon the cooperative itself and upon its method of doing business. When the responsibility of determining milk prices is taken over by Federal or State agencies, the cooperative has to redirect its operating policies. It becomes necessary for it to change its educational program with members as well as direct its effort along entirely different lines.

Adjustments, insofar as possible, to meet changing conditions is one of the most serious obligations which officials of cooperatives owe to their members

Unnecessary Risks Every cooperative must take cer-

tain business risks. It is the duty of the management to eliminate or minmize these risks insofar as possible. Members can also be of assistance in this matter. A member of a coopernot expect his organization to pay or advance more for his product prior to its sale than market conditions justify. The demands of members for cash or for their associations to meet competitive prices often causes the management to over-advance on products at time of delivery. Such a practice has led many associations into financial ruin.

It is necessary for many cooperative marketing associations to assume a certain amount of risk in price fluctuations from the time the products are delivered by members until they are sold by the association. Many in each case to get as conplete information as possible on all factors influencing the situation before decid-

ing on a course of action. Inasmuch as any savings made by a cooperative belong to the members. very unwise for these associations to engage in price wars with private agencies. Purchasing associations, in general, have found it to be the best policy to sell to their members at prevailing prices. Marketing associations in a similar manner have found it generally advisable to advance no more for the product come the difficulties caused by the at the time of delivery and in many

paying. Cooperative associations marketing success by means of speculation. If from past experience it is that the pending an agreement between doroad to success for a cooperative is certainly not by way of speculation. | quota provisions. When the management of a cooperative take unnecessary risks or speculate with the product handled, they are only gambling with the members' money. Conclusion

In the foregoing discussion an at-

tempt has been made to call attention to some of the more important factors tending to undermine cooperative success. It is realized that these are problems which may be nore or less common to agricultural cooperatives generally. These problems manifest themselves in different ways to different associations. As a result, each association or group of associations must, for the most part, attack their problems in their own way. To know how to proceed in specific cases, it is necessary to carefully analyze all the factors making for success or failure. These are practical problems facing managers and directors and it is in this connection that the research work in agricultural cooperation carried on by the agricultural colleges, the Cooperative Division, the cooperatives themselves, and other agencies, assumes such an important place in the future development of agricultural cooperation. In closing, I would like to state that we have every reason to be encouraged by the steady growth of agricultural cooperation in the United States. Much progress has been made in building strong organizations to serve farmers in marketing their products, purchasing their supplies, and furnishing them with essential business services. However, there is still much to be done in further strengthening present organizations, as well as in organizing new associations on a sound basis. For that reason, present as well as anticipated future probems should be continually studied. Careful analysis of these problems should be continually studied. Careful analysis of these problems will place cooperative leaders in the best possible position to avoid or eliminate factors which tend to undermine cooperative success.

Make plans for a year around garden, so that you may have fresh vegspring to late fall, with a goodly the benefits, but are not willing to stock left over for the winter.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S

(continued from page 1) tive business transacted and increased savings returned to its membership. They have a central co-operative exchange successfully managed by their able state secretary, S. B. Halt, of Salem. Oregon supplying its members in their needs at volume discount prices and they adhere strictly to union principles. We are publishing a report of their convention proceedings in this issue for the information of members of other Leaving the state of Oregon I at-

section of Washington, where I met

several union brethren who had emigrated from the drought section of the Middlewest to make their homes June 20-27. This meeting, I am sure, there, where dust storms are unknown and where an abundance of Seniors, at well as the Juniors. rainfall makes the growing of crops more certain, However, I found farmers in this section hard pressed for income, also to meet their obligations and many losing their homes through foreclosure, which proves, it seems to me, that their agricultural the last issue of the paper. Ohio is problems are far from the solution, even under the most favorable circumstances, and they realize fully that only through their own self-help class organization can they hope to allow that standard of equality to which they are justly entitled. The farmers throughout this entire section are imbued with the spirit of ororganizations must consider the ef- ganization and cooperation, apparently to a much greater extent than some of the Eastern farmers. They are avoiding the mistakes made by the organization there in the past that in some cases were carried away upon the wings of the imagination of slick co-operative promoters and are now building solidly within their own membership-controlled organization and upon a sound business basis.

> Upon my return through Montana and the Dakotas a heavy rain was falling most of the way and the dry parched fields were getting a soaking such as they have needed for a ong time. These heavy rains seem to be quite general throughout the Middlewest and if continued will no doubt be the means of supplying an abundance of all kinds of feed for the stock that should be there but which have been thinned out drastically during the past three or four years on account of drought. Such is the fate of the producers of wealth.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

(continued from page 1)

tain price levels of five commodities. Bill not yet introduced. Hearings going on before House Agriculture

Farm Tenancy HR 6240 By Rep. Jones

Administration Bill Originally provided \$50,000,000 for first year for government purchase of farms and re-sale to tenants. Repatronage dividends between members by departments. Comparisons of bers by departments. Comparisons of can not be entirely eliminated by the can n purchase, thus requiring tenants to buy land directly from the owners. Still in committee.

Farmers' Security Bill HR 6836 By Rep. Boileau Provides \$500,000,000 for the first

year appropriation for government purchase of farms for resale to tenants and other farmers; loans to be available to tenants and owners to prevent foreclosure; 1 1-2 per cent nterest rate; democratic control through county committees elected by farmers. Referred to House Agriculture Committee.

Sugar Quota Bill HR 5362 Administration bill which sets up a quota system on sugar marketing farm products have paid dearly for their attempts to find a short cut to a ban on child labor and higher benefit payments to family-sized farms. we should have learned anything well Deadlock in Agriculture Committee mestic and insular companies over

Extension of 3 1-2 Per Cent Interest Rate HR 6763, By Rep. Jones New bill provides for one year extension instead of two years as the original draft proposed, of the 3 1-2 er cent interest rate on certain Federal Land Bank loans. Reported out by House Agricultural Committee and eferred to the committee of the

Whole House. Frazier-Lemke Bill S 93 HR 213 Farm Credit Administration; changes also made in interect rate on shorterm loans. Still in committee. Federal Commodities Corporation S

2439 By Sen Pope ommodities for relief purposes; coninues for wo year the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which expires this year. Passed by Senate. Crop Insurance S 1937

Provides for federal crop insurance on wheat i: 1938 Farmers to pay preniums in cash or wheat. Passed by Senate. No action taken by House. Referendum Petitions

The Board of Directors of the Farners' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, met in special session, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 8-9, 1937.

The referendum petitions seeking to recall some of the national officers and elect others in their stead were received in the office of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, at 18 North Klein Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by this time last year. Excessive spring the secretary-treasurer and by him presented to the board of directors, in special session with all members and officers present, except the President (who informed the board, by wire, that he was unable to attend the meeting on account of illness). Thereupon, the board appointed a committee of three members of the board to examine the petitions and check the count of the signatures, which was done in the presence of all members of the board and officers present.

After examining the petitions and checking the count thereof, the com-mittee reported that the total num-ber of signatures thereon did not

amount to, or constitute 5 per cent of the membership of the National Farmers Union. The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous

vote of the entire board. The board for the reason stated above, and for other reasons, by unanimous vote declared the petition insufficient, illegal, void and of no force and effect, and notified the executive officers of their action, and directed them to be governed accord-

ingly. Now that school is out and the services of the Juniors can be had to a better advantage. I note that in most states the Junior work is very interesting. Many summer camps are being established and Juniors are attended several meetings on the coast tending 100 per cent, where it is pos-

sible to do so. Colorado is holding their Junior convention and camp at Estes Park, will be of great importance to the

Organization

The organization work is still progressing, which increases the mem-bership of the Farmers Union. Minholding her own, by sending nation-

al dues regularly. The states that have contributed to the support of the 1937 program are now on the honor roll in the order listed:

Organized-Oklahoma Michigan North Dakota Wisconsin Montana

Montana, South Dakota, tied Oregon Kansas Minnesota Indiana

Wash-Idaho Arkansas California Inorganized Pennsylvania Maryland Louisiana New York

Arizona New Jersey North Carolina GeGorgia Kentucky Wyoming New Mexico

We hope that the members will continue to increase that we may lose the year with many more members than last year, and that we may have an increase in the future that the farmers may eventually attain such a digree of organizing as other classes have attained.

Let's get the job done "if it takes

NEIGHBORHOOD

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY CLOUD COUNTY

Cottonwood Local No. 317 Whereas an Allwise Father has seen fit to remove from this earthly toil and labor, Mrs. M. A. Grant, wife of our Secretary and Treasurer. She was an ever faithful attendant and worker of this local.

Therefore, be it resolved that this local join the family in this hour of hereavement. Be it further resolved that a copy

of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one be spread on the minutes of our local. W. A. Kocher,

F. L. Holbert. P. S. The family's address is M. A. Grant and family, Aurora, Kansas.

PROSPECTS UNFAVORABLE FOR EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP

Few countries in Europe are likely to have anything like good wheat and rye harvests this year, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Berlin office.

Not only will Europe probably have the smallest area for harvest since 1932-33, but growing conditions in most instances have not been especially favorable. The demand for imported wheat by

minates county committees elected European deficit-producing countries y farmers and places control on therefore promises to be very well maintained during the coming season and may exceed that of the current season, the Bureau says. Stocks in most importing countries appear to be substantially below those of a Extends the time for purchase and year ago. As European export supdistribution of "surplus" agricultural plies and surpluses are being rapidly iquidated, the carryover into the new season will not be large. It was not possible this year, except in a few areas of Europe, to in-

crease spring wheat sowings as planned in order to offset the creases that occurred because of unfavorable seeding weather last fall. Moreover, winterkill and other damage was much above normal. The combination of these factors in practically all producing regions points to a substantial reduction in the total bread-grain area to be harvested. Yield prospects are still uncertain but do not appear to be very good except in a few cases. No crops are in prospect for the important Mediterranean countries. In central and eastern Europe the outlook is difinitely less favorable than at

rains in northwestern Europe and in the British Isles have been unfavorable to the growing crops in those areas. The most favorable yield outlook at present appears to be in the Danube Basin, which is the only important wheat export region of Europe exclusive of Russia.

R. O. T. C. R ifles and swords must enter col-

lege! O ur armament is hard to please; T oday brave candidates for bullets C an't qualify without degress. in New Mexico Lobo.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

the membership together and to make

GROUP DISCUSSION AND

STUDY

ions. Those who need petroleum pro-

Cooperative Electrification Associ-

Producers organize cooperative

ives and are commonly listed as pro-

V. S. Alanne lists three immediate

IMMEDIATE AIMS

2. To eliminate corrupt practices.

3. To eliminate destructive compe-

GENERAL AIMS

1. To have each local retail cooper-

tive extend its distributive activities

into new lines and try to perfect its

organization both from the coopera-

ive and the business point of view.

2. To develop the retail coopera-

To eliminate corrupt practices,

from the processes of production, and

put production on a ratiional, syste-matic and efficient basis.

4. To eliminate all profit-taking

middlemen between the consumer and

the producer and the producer, and a

the producer, and do away with spec-

5. To establish direct trading rela-

tions (exchange of commodities) be-

tween consumer 'cooperatives and

6. By extending its organization un-

til the cooperative associations cov-

er every activity of human life, and

control not only distribution, but al-

do away entirely (or at least to the extent it will be possible) with the

present capitalistic profit system,

and substitute in its place the cooper-ative system of production and distri-

bution, often called "the cooperative

QUESTIONS

1. How can a cooperative business

control quality better than private

business? Do you think the aim of a

cooperative store will be different

than the aim of a private profit store

in regard to quality? Why?
2. In just what way does a cooper

ative aim to control prices of goods

and services? In a store? In an Oil

Cooperative? In a cooperative? Etc.
3. Would a consumer cooperative dairy be likely to market poor qual-

4. Would a farmer's egg marketing

cooperative allow bad quality eggs to

be marketed, and do you think the

members would be more careful about

their eggs than if selling to dealers

operating for private profit? Why?

find it essential to create a better

community life for its members?

6. Do you know of any instances

where competition has actually be-

come destructive and wasteful? Make

7. Do you think there is too much

expense or too much waste in the dis-

tribution of foods and other products?

List the causes of this expense and

waste. How will cooperatives reduce

should aim to have all members un-

derstand economics and the workings

9. Do you think depressions could

10. Do you think workers can be

more secure in their jobs if the means of production and distribution were

owned and operated cooperatively?

11. If all, or even a majority,

consumers were organized to have

goods and services produced for use,

could we abolish poverty? Could we

create economic and social security?

Could we abolish depression? List the

reasons for and against your point

12. To what extent do you think

speculation in food prices could be

abolished through organized consum-ers purchasing from farmers' mark-

13. An American, after attending an International Cooperative Con-

gress, said: "That is a real People's

League of Nations." Do you think a

world wide cooperative movement could abolish international war?

14. Dr. Peter Warbasse says: "The

consumer is casting a vote every time

he spends a dollar for the kind of

system he wants to support." What

do you think he means by this?

15. Do you think farmers could do

their buying on a cash basis through

building their own cooperative credit

16. Make a list of the aims and

QUOTING THE WRITERS

"The Place of the Cooperative Move-

Totomianz (of Bohemia) in his

be abolished through the cooperative

movement? How, and why?

of our economic life?

eting cooperatives?

8. And do you think cooperatives

5. Do you think a cooperative would

ty milk? Why?

Why?

this?

Why?

How?

so production, in which case they wi

producer cooperatives.

ulation.

1. To control quality and prices.

aims and six general aims:

the cooperative permanent.

Health Cooperatives,

Burial Cooperatives

Cooperative Stores

Cooperative Dairies

Cooperative Laundries

And so forth.

ucer cooperatives.

ooperatives.

Insurance Cooperatives.

JUNIOR LETTER

Dear Juniors: We have already sent in four realready making plans for the all-states camp in the Black Hills, which and this is to be held in August. That season of the year will be a little more acceptable to our farm people than in June when every one is so very rushed with farm work.

Remember your Essays and four minute speeches which are to be submitted to the State and judged at our state convention, are to be on "Cooperation," with the basis the study topic of the year. The winning essay will be submitted with the winners from other states at the national convention in Oklahoma City. We hope to the national convention, with at least a portion of his expenses paid, and enter along with the Juniors

from other states.

Those who attended last year's national convention will tell you there is an enthusiasm and friendliness in their contacts at those meetings that can be gotten no other way. I hope a large number can plan and attend the convention in Oklahoma City.

FARMERS UNION

"The Co-operative Movement" LESSON FIVE The Aims and Purposes of the Cooperative Movement Pre-pared by Chester A. Graham, Michigan.

REFERENCES

operatives. Hutchinson, section VI. er Cooperation. Cowling, part I.

Co-operation. — A Philosophical
Interpretation. Sonquist, chapter V

Discovery of the Consumer. Webb, page 6 to 16 (10.) The place of the Cooperative Movement in Other Social Movements. Totomianz (Bohemia) pages 1 to 22. Cooperative Democracy. Warbasse, chapter I (\$1.50.)

cial and governmental results.

If it is available, read carefully chapter II of "Fundamentals of Consumer Cooperation" by V. S. Alanne. Clip articles from newspapers, magazines, etc., about the aims and purposes of the cooperative movement. Start a file or notebook on quotations from writers on the aims and purposes of the cooperative movement in preparation for your four minute speech or your essay. Ask members of cooperatives what

aims and purposes are best to hold

gistrations for the Colorado camp at practical purpose of serving their Estes Park, and I know several have addressed their inquiries direct, so needs as consumers. Those who need credit, organize cooperative credit unthere will be several attending. I am ducts, organize petroleum coopera-tives. So also we have: is the next closest camp in Kansas,

This week we are printing the Study Topic number five on Cooperaton. There will be one more topic from the natonal committee. It is their thought that the topics be given out early in the year, and then the Juniors will have a little time for study and to look up references pertaining to the subject. Some time in July we will print the last set of questions.

plans can be made that the winner of the Four Minute speech can also go

Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

STUDY TOPIC

Cooperation - Yours and Mine, Edwards, chapter VI. Fundamentals of Consumer Co-op-

eration. Alanne, chapter II (25c.) Seeking a New World Through Co-A Short Introduction to Consum-

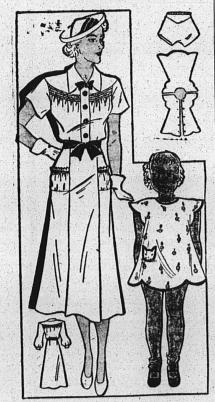
The Decline and Rise of the Consumer. Kallen, chapter VII (\$2.75.

PREPARATION

Ask officers and members in your nearest cooperatives why they organizing their cooperatives and what they are accomplishing from the standpoint of economics, education, and so-

Ask whether there is any difference between the aims of a consumer cooperative and a marketing cooper-

SUNDAY AFTERNOON



8981. Charming Jacket Frock. Dsigned in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 0; 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 requires 3 1-8 yards of 39 inch material for the dress with short sleeves and 2 1-8 yards for the jacket. Price 15c. 8954. Ideal for Young Miss.

purposes of the cooperative movement as you see it. Which of these do Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1-8 yards you think are the most important? of 39 inch material and 34 yard of ribbon for sleeve bows. Price 15c. Send orders to

Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

ment Among Other Social Move-ments" says: (page 4) "Cooperation is an Association Tending Towards the Abolition of profits." (page 5) "Cooperative Distribution is a Sys-tem of Selling to One's Self." b. J. L. Reddix in his "The Negro

Seeks Economic Freedom Through Cooperation," says: "The group was thoroughly convinced that not only would cooperation lift a race out of poverty, but in it lay the foundation for the future of mankind to build a better world." (page 15)
c. In the Outline Study Course on

ment Among Other Social Move-

Cooperative Movement prepared by the State Department of Education of Minnesota we find the statement: Consumers organize for the very 'Consumer cooperation is a form of organization which depends for the accomplishment of its aims on the organization of the economic power of its members rather than on political action. It differs from producer cooperatives and labor unions in that t organizes buying power rather than selling power."

SONNY'S SIDE

Down on our farm in the winter cold I choose for the setting of this story untold. Some time in the morning, about four

farms, cooperative factories, cooperative mines, etc. These are producer or five. It's the time of the day when I'm Farmers organize cooperatives to least alive. "Get up, it's noon!" Paw's loud gruff market the products of their farms. These are called marketing coopera-

I'd much rather sleep, but there is no choice. The sun comes up, the day's begun, A day of toil for the farmer's son,

A-chopping wood and pitching hay And feeding hungry cows all day. Then comes the summer, hot and dry, Paw says, "If it don't rain the crop

will die." The tractor quits, it just won't run, With plowin' a-plenty to be done.

cranked myself to a physical wreck, tives to a point where they will be I'd bomb the thing for two cents, by heck! I walk up to Paw with a grin and

able to take up production; that is, to engage in productive activities. either a limited scale or any of say-Such production may be carried on the local retail organizations when "Gimme four bits, Paw, I think I'll go And take my girl to a picture show, these have grown financially strang And he shells out, with his makin' enough to do so; or, on a larger and fun About when he was a boy and how practically unlimited scale by federations or cooperative societies (co-operative wholesale societies.)

he done.

When I go to bed I'm tired and sore, waste and economic competition also lust dreadin' what tomorrow has in store: Maw says her work is never done, But it's worse than that with the farmer's son!

> Flowers should not be worn conpicuously. Their color and design should harmonize with the gown so that the whole effect is a finished one, and the admirer sees neither separately.

THE LONG, LONG TRAILER

(By Norman R. Jaffray) There's a long, long trailer winding Behind the car of my dreams, And its nickel work is shining And its paint job gleams;

It has breakfast nooks and daybeds, A little bathtub and shower, And it hurtles down the long, long

At fifty miles per hour. There's a long, long trail of autos
Behind the one that I drive, And their occupants would gladly See me boiled alive; They can honk their horns and curse

Until the air all turns blue. But they'll never, never pass me On that long, long tray-ul to you.

ONLY THE FLAVOR REMAINS

The Romans esteemed the plant from which aniseed comes highly and hung a sprig of it over their beds as a guarantee of freedom from bad dreams. Its first use was probably as a medicine, and according to an old belief all that was necessary to ward off an attack of epilepsy was to hold a little anise plant in the hand. Just about everything that was ever believed about ainseed is now discounted, except its ability to add to the pleasures of the palate.

KANSANS GROWING OLDER

In 1930, one-fourth of the people of Kansas were 5 years old or older. This compares with 15 out of each 100 in 1900, and reflects the changes in age groups in the United States. Slowly the proportion of the population that is in the older age groups is increasing, and the consequences are being felt by agriculture and commerce, says Prof. W. E. Grimes. Older people require different quantities and kinds of food and clothing than younger.

MY AUNT HANNAH SAYS

The reason most men turn up heir noses at salads is because they taste flat. Lettuce may be full of vitamins but it sure lacks punch, is their arument. The best way to make salad a two fisted food is to add flavor. The smart woman either tosses her green salad in a tangy picy dressing, or sees to it that the chief ingredients in her main-course

Cayenne—just a dash—in potato Mustard seed sprinkled over cold-

slaw. Bayleaf and whole black peppers in rinegar used for beet salad. Celery salt and paprika and pepper in French Dressing for vegetable salads.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

IT'S CANNING TIME

Home Canning Captures the Peak of Flavor

It is easy to do your home canning. You can capture the healthful goodness, wholesome and satisfying flavor of luscious fruits, fresh vegetables and prime meats right in your own kitchen, Kerr Fruit Jars, Caps and Lids make this possible for every homemaker. And you save money, too. Home canned foods not only taste better but they are more economical. Millions of women know this

Nothing Equals the Delicious Flavor of Home Canned Foods

There is no substitute for home canned foods. You know the quality s right because you personally select the food you can. There is no doubt about the better flavor. Just like nome cooking, everybody enjoys the delicious taste of home canned prod-ucts. You get out of the jar just what you put in it. You know your home canned food is appetizing because you control every step from the selection of the products to be canned to the final sealing. Your entire family likes the better flavor of home

canned foods. Every year more homemakers turn to home canning, not only because of the assurance of an abundant supply of wholesome home canned foods, but because home canning makes the family budget go farther.

Method of Home Canning Is Easy Kerr Jars, Caps and Lids are the easiest to use in canning ALL foods by ALL canning methods-pressure cooker, water bath, oven and open kettle. There is a size and style of Jar for every home canning need. They are kitchen-tested and heat tempered to withstand the highest canning temperatures in use.

Kerr Caps and Lids Kerr Caps and Lids are self-sealing, requiring no undue physical effort to seal them, since the Caps are always screwed down firmly tight BEFORE processing. No further adjusting is required at the end of the processing period, thus eliminating the danger of burning or scalding and extra handling. Caps and Lids are gold-lacquered and sanitary. There are no rubber rings to fuss with. salads are themselves well seasoned. Suggestions for appetizing results inis flowed in the Lid and you always get a perfect air-tight seal when the foods are properly sterilized. Caps and Lids are economical to use and easy to open because no wrenches or holders are needed.

It's Canning Time

It's Canning Time—Capture the Peak of Flavor. Use Kerr Fruit Jars, Caps and Lids. Replenish your shelves with delicious home canned friuts, a lot of imperfect specimens which vegetables and meats. It's easy and

For the method of sealing here is the simple test: When jars are cold, when growth begins to about one take a spoon and gently tap the lids. inch between plants. As lettuce is If properly scaled they will give a usually planted, this means discard-clear ringing note and be slightly ing the big majority of the seedlings. concave (curved inwardly), caused by Those remaining will develop rapidthe vacuum inside. If not properly sealed the sound will be dull and low enough for some to be used. Pull up in key, in which case you have an opportunity to re-can contents and save

your food. Principle of Sealing Kerr Jars seal by the cooling of the contents which creates a vacuum within the jar. When the contents of the jar are hot the air is expanded and as they cool in contracts forming a vacuum, the lid being held in place by atmospheric pressure. The natual gray sealing composition attached to the cap or lid forms air-tight seeding. contact between the metal and the glass retaining the vacuum. When the jars are cold, the screw bands or

clamps are removed. Caps are always screwed on firmly tight before jars are placed in the cooker. There need be no fear on the part of the homemaker that she is placing a sealed jar in the cooker since Caps, due to their flexibility, allow the exhaustion of air during processing.

No tightening of Caps after processing—Eliminates the handling of hot jars to seal them.
OPENING JARS Unscrew the band, if you have not

not previously removed it, puncture the lid with a can opener or other sharp pointed instrument, insert point under the lid and lift up. Sterilizing Jars, Caps and Lids To sterilize jars for open ket-

tle canning, wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Rinse well, place in pan having a folded cloth or rack on the bottom. The jars may remain in this hot water until ready Economy Caps and Lids-Place in

shallow pan or bowl and pour boiling water over them. The lids may remain in the pan of water until ready to be placed on jars. BRITISH FESTIVITIES INSPIRE

Cooling, inexpensive, and easy to prepare despite its regal name is the newest summer beverage that is being served by discriminating socialities regardless of ancestral background. In honor of the British festal period it has been called Coronation Cup, and it really is good enough to please a king.
Coronation Cup has tea for its

NEW BEVERAGE CALLED

"CORONATION CUP"

base and spices to give it the luxury of extra flavor. Into a china teapot place two level teaspoons of tea for every portion to be made. Also put in six whole cloves and one small piece of stick cinnamon for each portion. Pour over this furiously boiling. tion. Pour over this furiously boiling Peas soon will have ceased to bear, water-one level cup to each serv- and where the summers are hot it is ing. Let this brew steep no longer not advisable to plant a second crop than five minutes, then pour it of peas. But an early maturing veg-through a strainer into tall glasses etable which does not object so much half-filled with cracked ice. A slice to hot weather, may be sown in place of lemon or orange, or a sprig of mint may be added for garnish.

Sweeten to taste. Serve Coronation

On the weather, may be sown in place of the peas. Here are some suggestions:

An early carrot, one of the blunt Cup with sweet cookies for afternoon tea, or make it the main beverage with any meal on a hot day.

Seasonal flowers and plants are usually the most beautiful and useful, as well as economical.

By JAMES H. BURDETT Director of National Garden Bureau

This is the season for thinning out. is now necessary to practice a little surgery and it will probably not hurt to do it right. Unless it is done ruthlessly not only the ultimate yield of the garden will suffer but the production of well grown specimens will be impossible.

Most root crops in particular must be thinned at this time. If left until they attain some size it is impossible to thin them without checking the growth of those that remain. This does not apply to carrots and beets, which may be thinned when some are large enough to use. It is the halfgrown carrots that are most delicious and the growth is so much more in length than in the diameter of the root that the thinning process does not disturb the others so much. Always Thin Turnips

Turnips must be thinned before they begin to form. The early turnips are round and flat. They do not grow well if crowded.

If thinning is postponed until the roots begin to form the growth of all can buy. is checked and the ravages of worms, which are always ready to feed on turnips, are likely to be fatal. If the young plants are pulled up so they stand four inches apart in the row in a remarkably quick time they will be

large enough to use. Beets are more easily handled than turnips when they are a little larger and one should not fail to try a dish of beet tops with the tiny roots just beginning to form. It is a delicious introduction to the garden menu. The beets which are left in the ground should be spaced two inches apart. In harveting this crop as maturity progresses, choose alternate plants, so those remaining in the row have always more room in which to de-

Space Depends on Soil Salsify parsnips and witloff chic-

ory, which are to remain in the ground all season, should be thinned at this time to three or four inches apart in the row. If your soil is rich the smaller interval will do, but if it is not then give more room. Bush lima beans will never develop

roperly if crowded. Two feet should be given to each plant for best results. Bush beans, green pod and wax should have three or four inches, depending on the richness of the

Radishes are usually thinned by using them. This always results in must be thrown away. It is a good Just Tap the Lid the Sound Will Tell plan to thin the seedlings when they first appear.

Leaf lettuce should be thinned enough for some to be used. Pull up alternate plants for this use. process may be continued until the plants have four to six inches, enough to attain full growth.

Late Sowings Are Important Planting season over? Not at all. For early crops you must lant early; but late crops are desirable also, and seeds planted now will grow so much faster that the harvest will not be relatively as late as was the

Annual flower seeds sown now for the quick germinating varieties, such as zinnias, poppies, nasturtiums, marigolds, ageratum and cosmos will produce flowers by August. In the vegetable gardens there are many seeds which should be sown for late

Beans should be sown at intervals until July to provide a succession of young plants, which will yield much etter than the old ones in late summer and early fall. Carrots and beets from summer sowings will be better flavored and more tender than the old, fully matured vegetables which may be harvested late from early sown seeds. Cauliflower and brussels sprouts are fall crops, and seeds should be sown now for plants to be transplanted.

Fall Salad Crops Best There are two salad crops which are at their best in the fall-endive and Chinese cabbage. The endive or chicory, sown now and transplanted in midsummer so that each plant has a foot of room in the row, will produce crisp, curly leaves, which are bitter until frost comes and then make the most delicious salad of the season. Chinese cabbage is difficult to grow in the summer, because it gated heads of crisp leaves having a suggestion of cabbage flavor which are delicious cooked or raw.

Vegetable crops which should not require cool weather and you may sow your early kinds in August, so they will mature in the autumn. Sweet corn is a crop for late sowing. Early kinds may be put in as late as July 1, and the finest corn is produced by late sown seeds. To Sow After Peas

Succession crops in the vegetable garden prolong the harvest. When

An early carrot, one of the blunt

nosed varieties, very sweet and ten-You will appreciate them in the fall when the early sowing has grown large and less delicious. Chinese winter radish, and Chinese

for the vacant row, and will all yield welcome crops in the fall. The fall season in the well planned vegetable garden may be more bountiful teas the spring season.

WHERE BEAUTY BEGINS

Daintiness from Skin Out Is Prime Requisite

Good looks can't be put on superficially before a mirror. The elusive quality that makes a girl easy on the eyes must begin with a clean, healthy ody, and progress naturally from

Today's beauty requirements are measured in terms of such things as clear skin, sound teeth, shining hair, well-cared-for hands, and eyes that reflect good spirits and good health. Clean stockings, gloves, powder puffs, and underwear are all acehigh attributes.

Clean skin for the 'teen age girl is usually a matter of simple diet combined with soap and water scrubbing. Shining hair means regular weekly shampoos. The criterion for nice hands is a row of well-kept finger nails, while sparkling eyes are the

fresh air. There's no denying that, pretty clothes help to adorn girlish beauty, but daintiness of person and dress can do more to make a girl attractive than the smartest wardrobe money

ENGLISH BEEFSTEAK PIE

1 tablespoon minced parsley 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce 1-4 teaspoon crushed bay leaf

2 tablespoons butter Cut steak into strips 1-2 inch by 1-2 inches, roll in flour and quickly brown in pork heated in frying oan, add rest of ingredients. Cover and simmer fifteen minutes. Pour in-

2 teaspoons baking powder 1-4 teaspoon salt

1-3 cup fat 3 tablespoons iced water Mix flour with baking powder and salt, cut in fat with knife and slowly add water. When stiff dough forms pat it out and fit on top baking dish. Make four slits on top. Bake one hour in moderately slow oven. Serve in dish

1 pint warm milk 1-2 cup sugar 3 egg yolks 6 ounces shortening

1-2 teaspoon salt 1-4 teaspoon mace Grated rind of 1 lemon

ing well to make smooth dough. Place in greased bowl, and brush over the top of dough with melted butter or fat to prevent crust. Let rise until light or until dough breaks on top. Then punch down slightly. Let rise up half way, then turn out on floured board and make into any desired shapes-cloverleaf, horns,

TOMATO ASPIC SALAD

One tablespoon minced carrot One tablespoon minced onion

Three tablespoons cold water. Combine the tomato juice, carrots, onions, seasonings and vinegar and simmer gently for 10 minutes. Strain. Meanwhile soften the gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Add the softened gelatin to the tomatosjuice and boil up once, stirring until the gelatine is dissolved. Then pour into a mold first rinsed with cold water. Chill for several hours. When firm, cut into squares and serve on lettuce or in nests of cole slaw. Serve with

VEGETABLES IN RING MOLDS

No doubt you have discovered what boon the ring mold is for dressing ip plain foods hastily and attractively. Rings of spinach or carrots, un-molded on a large plate, the center filled with creamed chicken or dried beef, are delicious for supper. Creamed peas are perfect in flavor and colruns to seed, but in the short days of or when placed in the carrot circle; the autumn it makes beautiful, elon- creamed hard-cooked eggs are equally tempting surrounded by spinach. To avoid difficulty and ao conserve time and energy when removing the food from the mold, be sure to grease be sown now include peas, early rad- the mold with hard, cold butter or othishes, lettuce and spinach. All these er fat, sprinkling well with flour before adding the mixture to be baked.

BROWNIES

1-2 teaspoon baking powder 1-3 cup butter or other shortening 2 squares Baker's Unsweetened

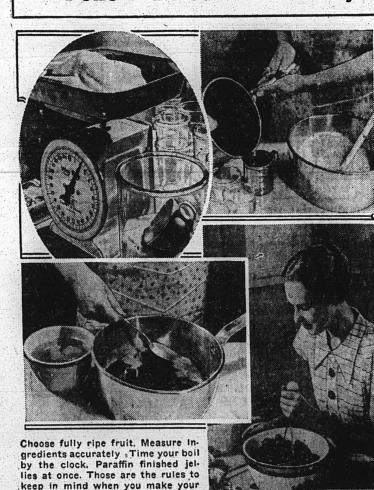
1 cup sugar 2 eggs, well beaten

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, and sift again. Add but-ter to chocolate and blend. Combine sugar and eggs; add chocolate mixture, beating thoroughly, then flour, valilla and nuts. Pour into greased pan, 8x8x2 inches, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 35 minutes. Cut in squares before removing from pan. Makes 25 brownies.

Tulips are being carried in the fashionable weddings this year without fancy ribbon ties or foliage. The

early radishes are also candidates fective.

To Make Perfect Jellies, Follow Directions Exactly



keep in mind when you make your

sweet spreads! fect jellies in the cupboard

look so easy that too often they the jelly spoils. It's quite human of us all to remember the hit-or-miss process of other days when we had "fix up" directions as we went along . . . but until we learn to follow instructions we must expect the mold and weeping that ruins our

perfect product Follow the recipe exactly and you'll find that accuracy does it! Use it with a heavy hand in this year's preserving and you'll be juice add small amount of water very proud of your Jubilee jams and to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze

cherries

Measure sugar and prepared fruit, solidly packed, into large kettle, too heavily! Now with the National filling up last cup with water if Jelly Making Jubilee upon us and necessary Add lemon juice, mix the jelly kettle anticipating a big well, and bring to a full rolling boil season, it's time to look ahead and over hottest fire. Stir constantly resolve that this year we want per- before and while boiling. Boil hard ect jellies in the cupboard

Fermentation in sweet spreads is stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then caused primarily by carelessness in stir and skim by turns for just 5 making Modern short-boil recipes minutes to cool slightly, to prevent minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Parafaren't followed exactly-and then fin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each)

Strawberry Jelly 5 cups (2½ lbs) Juice 7 cups (3 lbs) sugar 2 boxes Sure-Jell To prepare juice grind or crush

cloth or bag and squeeze out juice

thoroughly about 3½ quarts fully ripe berries Place fruit in jelly

CCURACY is the one ingredient A in jelly that can't be measured

Sweet Cherry Jam 4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit

about 21/2 pounds fully ripe sweet stirring until mixture comes to a Add 14 cup water bring to stirring constantly a boil cover and simmer 15 min-utes (For stronger cherry flavor and boil hard 1/2 minute Remove add 1/4 teaspoon almond extract be from fire skim pour quickly Paraffore pouring) Squeeze juice from | fin hot jelly at once. Makes about 12

(If there is a slight shortage of juice add small amount of water again) Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure % cup lemon juice 7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar 1 bottle fruit pectin To prepare fruit. stem and pit Sure-Jell. mix well, and continue Crush thoroughly or hard boil At once pour in sugar

THE GARDEN COLUMN

the skin out.

outward sign of plenty of sleep and

1 1-2 pounds round steak 1-3 cup flour 4 tablespoons salt pork, chopped. 2 talbespoons minced onion

1-3 cup boiling water

to buttered shallow baking dish and cover with crust. 2 cups flour

in which baked.

STANDARD RECIPE FOR ROLLS

2 ounces yeast

Flour, about 2 pounds, 6 1-2 cups. Mix half of the milk with yeast and the other half of milk with the shortening, sugar, salt, eggs, mace, lemthick batter, then add the yeast mixture, and the rest of the flour, mix-

crescents, etc.

Two cups strained canned tomato

Half teaspoon salt Half bay leaf Two whole cloves Two tablespoons vinegar One tablespoon powdered gelatin

French, sour cream, boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

3-4 cup sifted Swans Down Cake

Chocolate, melted.

1 teaspoon vanilla 1-2 cup walnut meats, chopped.

cabbage, one of the leaf lettuce and effect is remarkable, simple and ef-

SEES BETTER WHEAT EXPORT PROSPECTS

Even should other wheat exporting countries have average crops this year, prospects for export sales from the United States are better than for some years past, according to D. F. Christy in an article on lower trade barriers for wheat in the June issue of 'The Agricultural Situation," monthly publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Christy, bureau economist, explains that stocks of wheat in both importing and exporting countries are lower than in many years. The rebuilding of these stocks, together with some possible increase in consumption as economic conditions improve, should

further increase in the cost of living." Christy says there is encouragement also for American exporters in the declining use of export subsidies. Two or three years ago the production of wheat in a number of countries that are normally wheat importers exceeded domestic requiredomestic wheat in importing countries has made it unnecessary to continue the export subsidies.

Reduction in trade barriers has taken different forms in different countries: In Germany, Italy, and Spain the import duties have been reduced and in the Irish Free State abolished. In Sweden and Belgium the license taxes imposed on wheat imports have been reduced. In Denmark, import permits are still required but the surtax on imported hard wheat and wheat flour has been abolished. In the Netherlands, the monopoly tax on imports has been cut in half. Most of the countries that have reduced barriers, still maintain some form of quantative control over imports.

FARMING AND YOU

By H. Umbarger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Two Kansas counties, Coffey and Thomas, are part of a national laboratory in which a new kind of farm program is being worked iut. It is exceedingly difficult to devise a program that will both achieve a national objective and at the same time fit the diverse conditions found on inor national programs has been that decided to go to work on a railroad or death. It is the same on jungle it has been difficult to adapt them to as brakeman. He was so puzzled trails as on the highways of Amerlocal conditions. The work of countries arrived at that he found it must respect all traffic rules, whethty planning committees seemed to necessary, when writing back home offer a solution to the problem. Now to one of his former boy friends, to driver is one of the wild beasts' of these committees are being given a use the figure of plowing in order to civilization, and to save this human chance in selected counties to draw up a farm program that will achieve the agricultural balance that their

particular communities need. Within the framework of principles prescribed for the national program, these experimental counties will draw up provisions suited to their needs. The results will indicate whether local planning groups can bring about the changes which they believe are another two acres you would get two fic? than programs drawn up on a regional or national scale. The expericounties operating under the regular AAA program. The only difference three stumps in a day you get extra

standing record in agricultural planning. The state's agriculture is to extra pay for that. If you plowed be commended for the manner in part of the day and harrowed the which its leaders have intelligently and impartially surveyed and anapay because it was a different class lyzed facts. Now the nation is watching the laboratory counties to see whether these leaders can show the way to develop the better agriculture hours whichever was the most up to which they have envisioned I believe that they can

BLACK AND WHITE COAL

From Industrial News Review Judged on economic grounds, the Tennessee Valley Authority electric production system is wasteful-and power could be produced from modern steam plants at a cost of less than half as much as TVA hydro That is the gist of a recent speech

Edison Electric Institute, on the subject of "Black and White Coal." Mr. Kellogg backs his assertions with a complete set of statistics. Using official figures as a base, he. finds that the investment cost per kilowatt of firm power averaged for the eight dams building or to be built on the Tennessee River, is \$537. Costs of operation are 9 per cent of this-\$40.30 per kilowatt annually. Assuming an annual load factor of 50 per cent, which is much higher than the national average, the cost per kilowatt hour for fixed charges alone, is, 9.2 mills. If .3 mill is added for maintenance and operation, the actual minimum cost per kilowatt hour produced is 9.5 mills-almost a cent.

What would be the cost if a modern steam plant were used to produce electricity in the region? Installation cost of such a plant would amount to about \$90 per kilowatt. With a 50 per cent annual load factor, it would turn out a kilowatt hour of power for about each .89 pound of coal used-and coal can be obtained in the valley from the near West curable stage. Others have learned, Virginia mines at \$4 per ton. Add-through insurance counsel and ading fixed charges on the same basis as in the previous computation, Mr. home medication, and the wisdom Kellogg finds that the cost of producing each kilowatt hour of steam when symptoms first appear. Life

hydro plants.

vast amounts of labor used in producing the coal employed, for there is no equivalent in hydro plants, nasmuch as nature, not man, pro-

nces the water. (Editor's Note: If the above statements are true why the high cost of electricity furnished by private industry?)

RURAL FIRE LOSS HIGH

According to Managing Director Franklin H. Wentworth of the National Fire Protection Association one of the most serious phases of the fire problem is the continued high aggregate of losses in rural and small town districts.

Various causes are put forward for create a broader demand for wheat these losses, and intensive work is A principal obstacle to exports of wheat from the United States has been the high import barrious fire prevention. ed, particularly by European coun- ample, that there has been a phenotries. But recently there has been a fairly widespread lowering of barriers, due chiefly to "the desire of the strict of the str the various governments to prevent a trical inspection routine to achieve the results regular inspection achieves in cities. A model state law covering inspections is now being framed, and should be adopted by all states.

Carelessness with smoking materials is naturally one of the worst country hazards. Little can be done ments. But reduction in supplies of to reduce the damage caused, unless the individual smoker firmly real- going in now under ordinary condi-izes his responsibility—and also tions. Don't forget to plant in squarrealizes that it is in his own interest to be unremittingly careful. Too much effort cannot be given to correcting this evil.

An interesting experiment in another field is being conducted by a group of middle western stock fire insurance companies. These concerns are offering reduced rates on farm property where there is a local water supply, a telephone and a rural fire department adequately organized and equipped.

All of this work is gradually bearing fruit. And in the meantime, farmers and rural dwellers should make "personal fire prevention" an undeviating goal. Country fires get out of hand far more easily than fires. Their menace to property campaign to reduce losses ever planned by experts, will be useless unless every individual takes an interest and does his part.

FARM BOY ON RAILROAD PAY

Of interest to railroad men, who know how "working dules" laid down by the railroad unions, operate to it: "While there are no red lights in pay men for services not rendered, is the jungle, there are danger signals a story told by a young fellow who which, if disregarded, mean injury about the peculiar way his compensamake himself clear. His letter was animal from death or destruction to bably greater. The actual amount of

as follows: acre whichever way would give you the most money, and if you plowed up a man-eating tiger, then why your two acres by noon you would drive fast on a busy highway? You get a day's pay anyway and you wouldn't rush up to a black leopard, would not have to work in the after- the most ferocious cat in the world, noon, or if you worked and plowed then why weave in and out of trafyou have to turn around more than wild beasts belong." will be in the application of the pay and if it takes you more than inds.

Kansas farmers have made an outand above what it would with the team you used to have you would get of service and if a plow broke down or a mule got sick with the flue you would get paid for your acres or

or the plow whichever it was, and then you would get paid for the time yoo was waiting for the mule larger proportions of it, than for the standard of the larger proportions of it, than for died by one of the large packing or plow to get well or changed for another one at the rate per hour, and then when you started plowing again you would get paid by the acre or hour whichever was the most, bearing in mind going up hill, down hill, turning corners, dodging stumps and such like as I have mentioned. Some-gaining, highway building and times you don't do a good job and keep, public health regulation—and have to double back and plow a furrow over again. You would get a minimum of ten minutes for this. The horse and buggy was put up to by C. W. Kellogg, President of the at the water trough and you have to transportation methods.

> callede detention Yours in haste, "HANK."

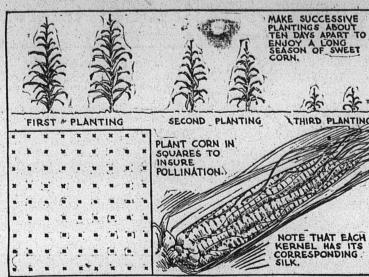
FRIEND OF GOOD HEALTH in raising the standards of public the proposal before the House of health. The institution as a whole Representatives for debate and a has always taken an intense interest vote, for 218 Representatives must in both preventable and corrective walk to the speaker's desk and sign medicine

A feature of the forthcoming Am- sure out of committee. erican Life Convention will be lectures by authorities concerning medi- ity of the proposal to let the people cine and surgery in its relation to in- vote on a declaration of war. A resurability and prognosis.

malady of which he knew nothing, in time to prevent it reaching the in-curable stage. Others have learned, vertising, the dangers implicit in

power from such a plant, would be 1.92 mills—just 41 per cent of the cost of firm power from the TVA Under modern warfare the sol-

PLANT CORN IN SUCCESSION FOR FULL SEASON'S SUPPLY



June Planted Corn Makes Fastest Gr owth and Many Think It Sweetest Some Facts About Planting Corn

Whether there is any truth in the legend or not, June planted corn makes the fastest growth and produces high quality crops. Unseasonable weather over vast stretches of the country has made corn planting late, both in farms and gardens, but there should be no delay in planting sweet corn. The second or third crop ought to be es instead of long rows for better filled ears.

American gardeners have been accustomed to plant things and let nature take its course, trusting to the possible distribution and produce the is with the larger forms.

An ancient legend declares that the | fullest ears with the most kernels on sweetest corn is that planted in June. the cob is the best plan. Whichever Whether there is any truth in the legblown through the patch. Each silk must have its pollen to produce a ker-

Ground in June is mellow and more easily worked than earlier in the spring. Give it good deep preparation and pulverize it fine for the corn p tch. Spade in plenty of fertilizer. Corn is a high feeder and keeping it in speedy growth will bring the big-gest and the earliest ears.

See that earlier planted kept well hoed. It does not need a deep chopping hoeing. That is likely to do more harm than good, but merenatural fertility of the soil. European ly a soil stirring hoe to keep a mulch gardeners use every wile and art to and prevent the start of weeds. It is make the soil and vegetable produce always a good practice to hill up the to its utmost. Planting corn in squar-es so the pollen will get the freest with the smaller growing types as it

Approximately \$35,000 in gasoline

tax revenues is involved in criminal

actions for tax evasion brought dur-

ing March in Illinois, Kansas, Miss-

ouri, and Wyoming. Two criminal

cases are pending and conviction has

resulted from a third brought in Illi-

nois in an effort to recover \$32,000 in

During the first 15 weeks of 1937,

some 59 persons were arrested in Kansas and convicted of evading the

Twenty persons were convicted in

Kansas during March, and fined a to-tal of \$875.40 for evading gasoline

taxes estimated at \$1,940.38, but pro-

termined, since all involved the fil-

ing of fraudulent claims for exemp-

In Missouri a fine of \$187.89 was

imposed upon conviction in a crimin-

al action arising in St. Joseph and involving tax evasion of \$187.89. The

city of St. Louis has appealed an ac-

quital in a case involving alleged tax

in Wyoming resulted in two convictions during March, and fines total-

ling \$400. In one case thefts from pipe lines were involved, and the ex-

act tax loss to the state is unknown.

Two civil actions to recover gasoline

taxes, also brought in Wyoming dur-

ing March, resulted in the payment of

\$550 in taxes due, plus 100 per cent

WHEN HOGS GO TO MARKET

The value of parasite control methods for swine shows up when the

As an example, records in the Bu-reau of Animal Industry of the Uni-

1937, not one kidney was saved for

food and 92 per cent of the livers

went into tankage, Kidney worms also were directly or indirectly res-

ponsible for the condemning of 239

carcasses, as well as numerous ten-derloins, as unfit for food.

But of 400 hogs raised by 35 vo-

ent of the kidneys were free of para-

sed for food and all kidneys and kid-

calls for removal of vegetation on a

cational agriculture students in Flor-

PARASITE CONTROL PAYS

Evasion of \$272 in gasoline taxes

evasion of \$118.04.

penalty.

state gasoline taxes.

situation.

WILD BEASTS OF CIVILIZATION applying more rigid enforcement

There are a good many real interesting and original men in the World. Among the vast army is Frank Buck, who goes into the jungles, finds big animals, sprinkles and life is greater. And the finest salt on their tails, socks em behind the ear with his fist, and brings-'emback-alive. He has coined the slogan of "safety first" through every danger of the jungle and has made it possible for him to bring back to America nature's greatest of wild animal thrills.

He has ideas about certain brands of automobile drivers. Let him say himself and others, it is the officer's evasion in these cases cannot be de-"You would be paid four dollars a duty to bring him back alive' just as we do with man-eating tigers from

needed, and whether the localized days' pay for the day's work. You type of program is more efficient would get a half hour extra for harther menace to America's highways, the menace to America's highways, nessing the mules in the morning and if you have to go up hill and down beasts, the menace to jungle traffic, mental counties will not receive any hill you ge tsome extra pay more greater financial benefits than if the land was level. Also if Island jungle camp and that's where

> About Cotton Cotton goods have taken a small decline since warm weather began. We'll have to get our women to wear more clothes. The world carryover of American cotton on August 1 will be about 1,000,000 bales less than a year earlier, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Discussing the recent cotton price declines, the Bureau also stated that hogs go to market. "American cotton is now more favorthe place of the accident to the mule ably oriced in relation to foreign many months."

Changes Transportation, commerce, electric power, affairs of production, consumption, price regulation, banking, home-building finance, wages, hours, gaining, highway building and up-Then when you quit at night and make way for automobiles and trucks some other fellow was ahead of you which in turn took up the slacks of which in turn took up the slacks of

wait five minutes to water the mules you get extra pay for that, which is SUPPORT GAINING FOR WAR VOTE MEASURE

Washington-A total of 124 members of Congress have put their strip 4 or 5 feet wide along fence names on the discharge petition on lines and from around the feeders One of the most notable services of the Ludlow war referendum, a last the life insurance industry to the American people, has been its work

Only 94 more are needed to bring the petition which brings the mea-

No doubt exists about the popularcent survey by Rodney Dutcher, Many a person, on applying for Washington correspondent for the insurance, has been informed of a Newspaper Enterprise Association, nation-wide news service, disclosed that of all the mail coming to Congress on peace-war issues the war referendum proposal receives most mention.

EVASION FOUGHT AS GASOLINE TAX COSTS PISE TO NEW HIGH

Following closely, the announcement that state gasoline taxes cost consumers a new high total of \$686,-Thus, examined purely on economic dier's grave must be enlarged to and scientific grounds, the TVA hydro systems are excessively costs. The Lincoln (Neb.) Store es of widespread evasion of the tax Furthermore, steam systems, though they cost far less to build, require much more labor to operate than do hydro systems—to say nothing of the wisdom teeth.—Atlanta Georgian.

Many nations are armed to the penalties, or sentences, and the efforts of several states to end such losses by strengthening tax laws and

tem, most of the eggs of kidney worms in urine fall on bare ground and are killed by sunlight. Good results in controlling kidney worms also have been reported to the Department of Agriculture merely by ro-

These results are typical of others obtained by preventing and controll-ing internal parasites of swine by modern methods, says H. B. Raffensperger, associate veterinarian of the Bureau. Details may be obtained from county agents or the State Extension

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LAB-ELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WA-KEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPEN-HAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUT-CH, POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BER-MUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZE-TAKER. PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. TOMATO: LARGE, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME. LIVING-STON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STON7 BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, McGEE EARLIANA, GULF STATE MAR-KET, EARLY DETROIT, POST-PAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHIN-ESE GIANT, BULL NOSÉ, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,0 FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SAT-SFACTION GUARANTEED. UN-ON PLANT COMPANY, TEXAR-KANA, ARK.

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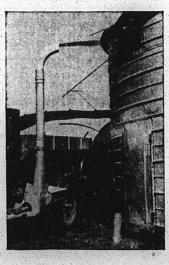
state's 3c gasoline tax, their fines ranging from \$25 to \$100. In the past WOMEN WANTED to plait and hand four years the licenses of some 3,500 stitch light leather table runners at motorists have been revoked because ome. Good pay. Experience untheir vehicles were being operated on necessary. Write Dept. 654, Leather gasoline for which they had claimed Crafts, 414 Bay St., Toronto, Ontax exemption. The state's staff of inspectors has been increased to 50 from 32 in an effort to cope with the

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