



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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CHEMISTRY TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN FARMING OF FUTURE

L. F. Livingston, Retiring President American Society Agricultural Engineers, Gives Talk

When the Kansas State Legislature meets in special session next month, if it takes up anything else besides the constitutional amendments to be submitted to the voters next November, it should not fail to make an appropriation for a new Physical science building at the Kansas State College, to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1934.

If there is a subject taught in the Kansas State College more important to us farmers than any other, it is chemistry. At present chemistry and the other allied sciences are scattered practically all over the campus. This makes it very inconvenient for the students and teachers and creates a fire hazard that should convince all that provision must be made for a new, modern, fireproof building at the coming session of the legislature. At best it will take until 1938 to complete the building, if it is authorized by the special session. The last regular session of the legislature was in favor of the bill authorizing an appropriation for the building and intended to pass it at the special session which was supposed to be called in about 60 days after the adjournment of the regular session to provide necessary laws to effectuate the Social Security bill on which congress was at that time working.

The following digest of a speech delivered by L. F. Livingston, retiring president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers before the 30th annual meeting of that society in Estes Park, Colorado, June 23, 1936 will give some idea of the importance of chemistry to modern agriculture.

President Livingston's Address
Agriculture today presents a challenge to youth to come and conquer. At no time in its long history has it held brighter promises for the young man of courage, initiative, industry and brains. We are entering a chemical age that is turning industry's eyes toward the farm as the most important source of its raw materials. At the same time discoveries in the medical sciences are giving to food, both as a preventive and curative of disease, an importance undreamed only a decade or two ago. The plant grower of the future will well rank with the physician as one of the vital factors in bettering and maintaining the public health. The records of research under way in our Agricultural Experiment Stations and elsewhere in every part of the civilized world strikingly indicate the trend.

Already we can substitute on a crude basis twenty-five per cent of soy bean oil for lard in paints. But here and there we come upon a batch of soy bean oil that is good enough to permit a one hundred per cent substitution with X-ray and ultra violet light, new factors in such research, scientists hope to get the answer to this riddle, and when they do, there seems to be every reason to believe that plant products will be able to consistently yield oil as good or better than lard.

We are going to produce plants to order. Rapid development of the X-ray technique and the mounting knowledge of genes and chromosomes fore-shadow the day when the manufacturer will specify the physical or chemical property he desires in his raw material and the plant breeder will create a plant that has it. Just to prove that it could be done, some time ago a breeder, Superficially regarded, the result was a monstrosity of no practical use, but actually it was proof to the scientific world that man's skill in the field of plant breeding has reached a point where the most revolutionary developments may be expected before another generation grows to adulthood.

Animal breeders are keeping pace with the plant breeders. Out in South Dakota, James W. Wilson, the son of "Tama Jim" Wilson, who was Secretary of Agriculture under four presidents has developed a new and superior breed of badfaced sheep without tails. The troubles that accompany tail-docking are thus eliminated in this breed, but more important than that, the wool of the tailless sheep possesses uniformly superior properties and animals are larger and their meat is better. This badfaced sheep can withstand the severe winters, with aets of fat north in winters, with consequent reduction in losses from these causes. Here is work that opens a vast new field of possibilities in agriculture.

Animal fats are being investigated. There are of which physiologists are seeking to identify. For example, a steak of beef may have two fats, one energy-producing, and the other useless material so far as its energy value is concerned. These two types of fat occur also in sheep and hogs. Glandular manipulation might make it possible to produce at will the type of fat wanted, and in turn wide uses may be found for specific kinds of fats in the medicine, in biology as media for the culture of organisms, and in large-scale industry. This is another field

just being opened by scientific exploration. Undoubtedly new sources of cheap power for farms will be developed. By putting cellulose waste such as cornstalks and straw through the same process that is used in treating sewage in a septic tank, the Illinois Exchange in newspaper, peanut hulls and similar organic wastes in the same process, Virginia Polytechnic Institute secured gas sufficient for all its laboratory and institutional requirements apart from straight heating and lighting. The gas so generated is similar to common consumer gas.

Power derived from solar energy is yet another possibility that a scientist no less than Professor Colin G. Fink, of Columbia University, believes is nearer realization than we think. A New Jersey inventor has just patented a refrigerator that utilizes the sun's heat for refrigeration through the evaporation of ammonia. The California and Alabama Experiment Stations have been able to secure water temperatures of 300 degrees F. under a well insulated solar heater. This offers a practical means of supplying hot water for dairy and household purposes.

Most of these projects are still in their infancy but they indicate the trend of scientific thought on behalf of the farm and isolated home. Moreover, the instances I have cited are merely typical and in no sense conclusive of the general effort that is being made to build an agriculture based on science. The point I wish to emphasize is that this effort is being made, that (continued on page 4)

TIMELY NEWS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS

DANUBE BASIN CORN ACREAGE SETS NEW RECORD THIS YEAR

A record post-war corn area of 24,463,000 acres in the Danube Basin is indicated by the first seasonal estimate for 1936 plantings just made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Last year 24,127,000 acres were planted. The average for the five-year 1930-34 was 22,679,000 acres annually.

Factors contributing to the increased acreage this year were favorable weather conditions at planting time, active demand for corn for domestic food feeding and for export to Central Europe, and the relatively poor domestic and export demand for Rumanian wheat, barley, and oats. The expansion in corn acreage this year was mainly in Rumania and Yugoslavia. In the latter the increase was largely at the expense of barley and oats plantings which are much less than average. The 1936 corn area in Rumania is placed at about 13,000,000 acres compared with the 1930-34 average of 11,757,000 acres. The corn acreage in Yugoslavia is estimated at about 7,000,000 acres compared with the average of 6,388,000 acres. Hungarian and Bulgarian plantings this year are also above average.

Rumania and Yugoslavia are the only important corn surplus producing countries of the Danube Basin. Since the development of a large hog feeding industry, Hungary is now on an import basis for corn. Exports from Bulgaria are negligible.

The 1935 corn crop of the Danube Basin countries was slightly more than 404,000,000 bushels compared with the average of 470,000,000 bushels for the five years 1930-34. The export surplus from the 1935 crop was 37,000,000 bushels for the October 1935-September 1936 marketing year of which approximately 25,000,000 bushels have been exported by May 31, leaving about 11,000,000 bushels on hand on June 1, 1936, practically all of it in Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The demand for corn in Hungary, Austria and Czechoslovakia the last four months of the season ended September 30, 1936, is expected to be a minor factor in liquidating this surplus, but increased shipments are in prospect through Black Sea ports to Western and Northern Europe.

WORLD WOOL OUTPUT MAY CHANGE LITTLE FROM 1935

Present prospects indicate that world production of wool in 1936 will be about the same as in 1935, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Last year, the total output of wool, outside of Russia and China, was 3,278,000,000 pounds, the smallest in six years.

The bureau sees little change in production in prospect in the United States and Canada this year, but says that some increase is "probable" in Europe and in countries of the Near East.

The number of sheep in Australia is probably less than the unusually large number reported at the beginning of 1935, but whether conditions in Australia point to an increased yield of wool per sheep in 1936 compared with 1935.

Mill activity in the wool textile industry of the United States is reported as being "well below the high level reached in the last half of 1935." For the remainder of 1936, the bureau believes mills will be less active than in the same months last year.

Manufacturing activity in the wool industry in the United Kingdom "continues relatively high," and compared with last fall, there is a "fairly general improvement" in the wool textile industry of continental Europe.

France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria and some other countries report increased activity, but German mills are less active than a year ago.

Memorandum on Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill

This is the 1st installment of the Memorandum on the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill prepared by the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to a Congressional request received from Reps. Marvin Jones and Wm. Bankhead. We hope that our readers will study this carefully and preserve it for future reference.

ANALYSIS OF BILL S. 212 (Identical with H. R. 2066)
To liquidate and reorganize agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system through the use of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Reserve banking system, and creating a Board of Agriculture to supervise the same.

COST OF CREDIT TO FARMER
Bond Interest Expense
Since the Farm Credit Administration is authorized under Section 6 of Bill S. 212 to issue 1 1/2 percent bonds to obtain funds with which to refinance mortgages, the 1 1/2 percent interest to be paid by the farmer under Section 2 will be required to meet bond interest expense.

Operating Expense
While the manner in which borrowers are to make payments to cover operating expenses is not entirely clear, Section 5 provides that such expenses shall be paid by the farmer-borrower. Based on the experience of the Farm Credit Administration, and taking into consideration the fact that the proposed legislation provides for making loans equal to 100 percent of the value of the mortgaged property which will result in an abandonment of the property, the cost of operating expenses, and distressed loans with all the expense incident thereto, it is believed that a charge of at least 1 percent (probably more) will be required to pay operating expenses.

Losses
No lending agency has ever attempted to make loans on a wholesale basis equal to 100 percent of the value of the property mortgaged to secure the loan. Hence, no experience is available on which to estimate the probable amount of losses on such loans. However, since loans are to be made to borrowers with no equity in their farms, the percentage of abandonments, foreclosures and losses during periods of even mild agricultural depression would exceed by far anything heretofore experienced by any lending agency. In 1912, for example, the index number of land values for the United States as a whole stood at 97 when land values during the period 1912-14 are taken as 100. They rose thereafter until in 1920 the index number reached a peak of 170. In 1921 it dropped to 157 and continued to decline each year thereafter until 1933 when it reached a low of 73. It seems evident that if loans had been made at any time during the 20-year period 1912-33 on the basis proposed under Bill S. 212 the wholesale abandonments, foreclosures and losses would have occurred. Everything considered, it is believed that an additional charge of at least 1 percent (probably more) would be required to absorb losses on loans made under the provisions of Bill S. 212.

Total Cost
Bond interest expense cost 1 1/2 percent plus estimated operating expense of at least 1 percent (probably more), plus the cost of the provision for losses at least 1 percent (probably more) would mean a total interest charge to the farmer of not less than 3 1/2 percent instead of the 1 1/2 percent figure frequently quoted in connection with the proposed legislation. NOTE: The bill as now drawn makes no provision for income to absorb losses. It is assumed, however, that the system is intended to be self-sustaining and hence that a charge must be made against the farmer to absorb losses which are inevitable.

BENEFITS ACCRUE TO A SMALL GROUP

Less Than 15 Percent of Farmer s to Benefit

Approximately 66 percent of all farms in the United States are estimated to be free and clear of mortgage debt. The 34 percent of farms which are mortgaged carry a debt estimated as of January 1, 1935 at \$7,770,000,000. The \$3,000,000,000 provided for refinancing purposes under S. 212 would take care of less than 40 percent of the farmers whose farms are mortgaged at the present time. Therefore, it would provide benefits for less than 15 percent of the farmers in the country at the expense of the remaining 85 percent of the farmers and other taxpayers.

No Benefit to Urban Home-Owners
As of January 1, 1935, the urban home mortgage debt (one-fourth family houses only) was estimated at \$17,740,000,000. Presumably, if provision is made for refinancing farm mortgages at low interest rates, urban home-owners would be entitled to the same treatment. NOPE. As of January 1, 1934, the population of the United States was estimated at 128,509,000. The farm population was estimated at 32,509,000 of which less than 4,800,000 (15 percent) would benefit under the provisions of Bill S. 212. Thus, the number of persons to be benefited under the bill is less than 4 percent of the total population of the country.

BENEFITS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION AMOUNT TO DIRECT SUBSIDY TO SMALL PER CENTAGE OF FARMERS
Farmers Who Could Not Refinance under S. 212 Discriminated Against
As previously pointed out, the \$3,000,000,000 provided under Bill S. 212 would refinance less than 40 percent of the mortgage debt of the country. The remaining 60 percent of the farmers whose farms are presently mortgaged would be forced to continue to pay interest rates varying from 4 to 8 percent in addition to making substantially higher principal payments than borrowers would be required to make under the provisions of S. 212. The heavier principal payments and higher interest rates retards the group unable to refinance under S. 212 (60 percent of farmers whose farms are presently mortgaged) would place them under a terrific handicap in the matter of production costs compared with farmers who were able to refinance their indebtedness under the provisions of S. 212. Future generations of farmers who incurred debts in purchasing farms or for other legitimate production purposes would have to labor under a similar handicap.

85 Percent of Farmers Hurt rather Than Helped

Actual experience in other countries where a subsidized interest rate has been granted to a particular group of farmers has proven that the low interest rate tends to sell at higher prices which largely offsets the benefit which would otherwise accrue. If, for example, a part of the farms of the country were refinanced at an interest rate of 1 1/2 percent (or even 3 or 3 1/2 percent) while the balance of farm mortgages bear interest at from 4 to 8 percent, it follows that the prospective purchaser of a farm can afford to pay more for a farm on which there is a long-term, low-interest rate mortgage than he can afford to pay for a farm which he must pay to pay for a farm which he must pay on less favorable terms. Purchasers of farms tend, therefore, to bid up the prices of farms on which there are long-term, low-interest rate mortgages to a point where the price which they pay for low interest offsets the benefit of the low interest rate. This is a very real disadvantage to the farmer who is to be refinanced. The effect is to grant an outright subsidy to the farmer who obtained the long-term, low-interest rate loan in the first instance. It follows that the 15 percent of the farmers in the country who would be able to take advantage of its provisions would obtain an outright subsidy to the farm. This is a very real disadvantage to the farmer who is to be refinanced. The effect is to grant an outright subsidy to the farmer who obtained the long-term, low-interest rate loan in the first instance. It follows that the 15 percent of the farmers in the country who would be able to take advantage of its provisions would obtain an outright subsidy to the farm.

FISCAL ASPECTS
Long-term 1 1/2 percent Bonds Could Not Be Sold to Investing Public at Par
At the present time, 3 percent 20-year Federal land bank bonds, callable in 10 years, are selling at approximately 100 percent of face value. Therefore, that it would be impossible to sell to the investing public a long-term 1 1/2 percent bond at par as provided under Section 6 of S. 212, it appears probable that even in the present market, which is the most favorable that has been experienced in the history of the farm loan system, that a 1 1/2 percent Federal land bank bond to sell at par could not have a maturity of longer than 5 years. If money were borrowed on this basis, the Federal land banks would be engaged in borrowing money for 5 years to make 67-year loans (the annual principal payments equal to 1 1/2 percent of the amount borrowed provided for under Bill S. 212 would amortize the loan in approximately 67 years). If interest rates should rise during the 67-year period, the Federal land banks would find themselves in the position of having to refinance their bonds at an interest rate higher than the rate paid by farmers on their loans. For example, it could quite easily happen that the banks would have to pay 2 or 3 percent even for 1-year bonds which funds were invested in farm loans bearing interest at 1 1/2 percent. It would appear necessary, therefore, to resort to the provisions of Section 7 under which farm loan bonds would be deposited with the Federal Reserve Board which would issue Federal Reserve Notes against such bonds on a dollar for dollar par value basis.

Federal Reserve Notes Issued under Section 7 Would Never Be Retired
Since an amount equal to \$25 per cent of the \$3,000,000,000 Section 3, which provides for the retirement of Federal Reserve Notes, under certain conditions would never become operative, 7 and 8 of S. 212 in conflict with the provisions of Section 3 of Bill S. 212.

(continued on page 4)

Detail of Changes in Agricultural Regions

New England States
In 1900 the acreage of land in farms was 20,549,000 acres or about 50 per cent of the land area of these six states. By 1930, this had declined to 14,283,000 acres, or 36 per cent of the land area. But in 1935, the land had increased to 14,642,000 acres; an increase of 1,800,000.

New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania
In 1900 farm acreage was 44,860,000, or nearly 70 per cent of the land area. By 1920 it was down to 40,573,000 acres, or about 63 per cent. By 1930 a further drop to 35,047,000 acres was noted.

The tide turned during 1930-1935. Farm acreage increased almost 1,000,000 and the number of farm units increased over 40,000, or more than 11 per cent.

East North Central States
This area, consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, showed less change. This was the transition area between East and West.

Yet the decrease between 1900 and 1930 of nearly 17,000,000 farm units and 7,000,000,000 acres has been almost offset by the respective increases of 117,134 and 6,000,000 acres since 1930.

West of the Mississippi
Area declined by 26,365,000 acres from 1900 to 1930 but recovered 16,000,000 acres of that loss in the next five years. The number of farm units in 1935 exceeded the 1900 figure by 418,814 or over 40 per cent.

West of the Mississippi
It is well enough known that farm area in the so-called Great Plains Area increased 72,000,000 acres between 1900 and 1930. In the mountain and Pacific States, where grazing, irrigation and special crops developed, the increase was 124,000,000 acres; a total of nearly 200,000,000 acres. More surprising, however, are the increases that came with the depression of 1930 to 1935, the low prices, dependence upon foreign markets, the drought, the AAA, etc. In the Great Plains area these amounts to about 25,000,000 acres; in Pacific and Mountain States to 20,000,000.

Off-The-Farm Jobs, New England

legislation because of the fact that the \$3,000,000,000 provided for under the Bill would be sufficient to refinance only about 40 percent of the farm debt.

If Total Farm Debt Refinanced at Low Interest Rate, Debt-Free Farmers (66 percent of total) Discriminated Against.
Even if it were feasible to refinance the total existing farm debt (\$7,770,000,000) under the provisions of S. 212, farmers whose farms are at the present time free and clear of debt (66 percent of all farmers) would still be discriminated against by reason of the subsidy granted those farmers whose farms are presently mortgaged. Future generations of farmers would likewise fail to benefit since they would have to pay prices for farms carrying a long-term low interest rate mortgage which would offset the advantage of the low interest rate.

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On the AIR

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

Always Something of Interest
In these days of important happenings, all farmers union members should tune in on the regular radio broadcasts. If you have a radio, invite your neighbors in, too, so as to acquaint them with the Farmers Union.

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

Department of Agriculture Presents Farm News Daily
To keep farm owners and operators in touch with the most important economic facts about the business position of the major farm products, Roy F. Hendrickson, editor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will summarize that bureau's current programs of Tuesday, June 30, and Thursday July 2. The programs will be heard at 11:30 a. m. CST. (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

What farm women are doing to increase the family income by marketing farm products and handicraft articles to tourists and residents of nearby towns will be discussed in the Home Demonstration Day program of the national Farm Home Hour, Wednesday, July 1, by two farm women specialists, and a federal extension specialist. The program will be heard at 11:30 a. m. CST. (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

Speakers who will tell how farm women can increase their incomes include Mrs. Frank Hall Morse, of Cedar Cliff Farm, Levanna, New York; Mrs. E. Moyer, Ypsilanti, Michigan; and Miss Ella Gardner of the Federal Extension Service.

ONE-HUNDRED PER CENT LOCALS

Claytonville	1052
Lone Star	942
Chase County	1833
Cottonwood Valley	1905
Middle Creek	1905
Dumb Bell	581
Slifer	431
Clay County	1124
Ross	1124
Cowley County	1946
Science Valley	2136
Douglas County	2136
Cargy	1301
Ellsworth County	1301
Franklin	1001
Tricolor	1001
Ellis County	2131
Sunny Knoll	1233
Franklin County	1233
Columbia	1656
Jackson County	1656
Cedar Valley	1075
Lyon County	1255
Allen	1255
Admire	2165
Labette County	1662
Logan County	1662
Oakley	1688
McPherson County	1061
Groveland	882
Northside	1567
Smoky Hill	492
Diamond	1669
Mitchell County	1680
Hillside	972
Miami County	1253
Highland	1377
Washington	923
Marshall County	923
Murdock	1277
Nemaha County	1277
Downey	1277
Kelley	1277
Sunny Knoll	923
Norton County	923
Lenora	619
Square Deal	1375
Neosho County	261
South Mound	800
Osborne County	287
Alton	298
Corinth	344
Covert	2170
Eagle	108
Mayflower	1522
Osborne	1412
Portia	1779
Rosedale	766
Ottawa County	250
Culver	370
Grover	917
Kinneyville	810
Union	1387
Vassar	1387
Center	1387
Pioneer	1387
Prairie Dale	1387
Rush County	1387
Lone Star	1387
Pleasant Hill	1387
Rice County	1387
Pleasant Hill	1387

ADJUSTMENT FARM DEBT IN RELATION TO LOAN AGENCIES

Wide Gap Between Farmer and Banker Must Be Closed to Bring Mutual Understanding

We have been requested to explain Farm Debt Adjustment in its present relation to banks and other loan agencies, and the procedure for securing such loans.

May we state that each case of Farm Debt Adjustment presents its own individual problems to be solved, and must be dealt with accordingly.

The Resettlement Administration has rendered a very necessary and commendable service to low income families of this Region by way of the Rural Rehabilitation Farm Plan Loan. We are further charged with the duty of servicing this loan until the loan is paid and client is able to secure commercial credit.

Commercial credit in this area is usually obtained from banks. The banks have, for the most part, large deposits and money available for making sound loans. Their further success depends upon their ability to do this. Banks are making only short time or ninety day loans to farmers at the present time, and require the loan to be paid in full when due.

It is apparent that there is a wide gap here between the farmer and the banker that must be closed before we have them on a mutual ground of commercial understanding. In other words it is necessary that we acquaint banks of the principle of the Rural Rehabilitation program so that they may see that we are building future customers for them and that they may be more willing to assist and take their part in this constructive work.

We find, through research work in the field, that many banks are willing to make small loans to worthy farmers, after the farmer has a farm plan, his debts scaled down within his ability to pay the reduced amount from income as shown in the farm plan. This procedure is especially applicable to a large group of farmers who have farms reasonably equipped, but on account of crop conditions existing for the past few years, are so heavily in debt that it is impossible for them to pay out and it is only a question of time, even under the best of farming conditions, when they will have to depend upon help from some other source.

This type of farmer is very worthy of all the assistance we can give him through farm debt adjustment, sum of his debts scaled down within his ability to pay the reduced amount from income as shown in the farm plan. These results are brought about through the cooperation of the District FDA Supervisor, the RR Farm Plan Supervisors, and members of the County FDA Committee.

R. W. Hutchinson, Chief in Charge, Regional FDA Section

THE WORKER PAYS

If you think the so-called rich pay all the taxes, and the rest of us get nothing, here are some facts that will disillusion you. They are taken from the editorial in the Charleston News and Courier, entitled "Taxing the Worker."

Every dollar spent by the Federal government in the last fiscal year was derived as follows:

Seven cents from personal income taxes; eight cents from corporation taxes; six cents from liquor taxes; six cents from tobacco taxes; seven cents from processing taxes; five cents from excise taxes; five cents from customs duties; three cents from estate and gift taxes; four cents from all other forms of taxes.

Practically every one of those taxes is, in effect a sales tax. Each represents a part of the cost of the things we buy. Each one, with few and unimportant exceptions, must be and is passed on to the consumer.

And that isn't the worst of it. The total of the taxes listed above comes to just 51 cents, leaving 49 cents of each dollar unaccounted for. That forty-nine cents was obtained by borrowing—and when the day of reckoning comes it will be the worker and the man of average means who will have to foot practically all of the gigantic bills.—Industrial News Review.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For all kinds of Wire and Steel Posts.

348	
1014	
	Rooks County
2170	West Corn
108	Stafford County
	Antrim
1522	Shawnee County
1412	Elevation
1779	Sedgwick County
	Valley Center
766	Scott County
250	
370	Modoc
	Wabaunsee County
917	Pretty Creek
810	Templin
	Wabaunsee County
	Logan
1387	Liberty

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

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Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers

Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1936

EDITORIAL

National Farmers Union President, E. H. Everson, is booked to speak at Clay Center on July 8; Westmoreland on July 9. We still have two dates July 10 and 11 that are not spoken for. I wish some of our counties in the east or south part of the state would write in at once for one of those dates. We are anxious to have good meetings for our National President. Because of harvest interfering I am afraid to book any of the meetings for western Kansas, but the territory around Concordia and Salina will probably be through harvesting by the time he is here, so that it might be possible to arrange for a meeting in north central Kansas. PLEASE WRITE IN FOR A DATE AT ONCE OR PHONE AT OUR EXPENSE.

Bill Lemke has thrown his hat in to the presidential arena and become a full fledged presidential candidate. I admire Bill's courage but would not give much for his judgment. The worst thing that could happen to him would be to be elected president, with a Democratic Senate; a Democratic or a Republican, but certainly not a pro-Lemke house; and the same old reactionary stand pat Supreme Court to declare whatever good legislation might squeeze through the congressional congress, unconstitutional if it was in line with Lemke's known liberal ideas. Of course Congressmen Lemke and his associates may have in mind the 1940 election, and the work done this year and in two years may be only preparation for the real battle four years hence.

There is much talk and much written today for and against the reciprocal trade treaties, and reciprocal tariff agreements between the United States and other nations. I do not see so much wrong with the idea as I see with the method of negotiating the reciprocal treaties or agreements. I am sure that the manufacturers have been consulted before any trade agreement effecting their particular product was consummated. If we farmers were given a chance to have our representative sit in when the agreements are being negotiated and have a voice in the final decision on the reciprocal agreements I feel sure that we could derive much good from the increase in foreign trade.

Farmers Union folks all over the state are coming to realize that it is necessary for farmers to organize more completely if they are to be in position to take advantage of what legislation favorable to farmers we have now or any that we may be able to get from the administration to be elected next November. Not only do we need a strong militant farm organization, but in order to be able to give the best service to us farmers, the organization must be a strictly class organization, not in any way subsidized nor controlled by any bu-

reau or branch of our government. If he looks anywhere in the present day world, he cannot help but see the rise of dictatorships and the loss of personal liberties of the common folks. It does not make much difference by what name the ruling class may be known the symptoms and the results are much the same everywhere. Governments spending for armies and navies, the powers of government increasing and the rights of the common citizen decreasing. It is time that we take stock and see where we are going. I am not blaming any particular political party for this condition. I am blaming you, the people of the United States. We have the power and the privilege to stop this Fascist trend at least in this country of ours. We must organize all the common folks of this land and demand that human happiness and contentment become the prime purpose of government. The Farmers Union is a strictly Farmers Class Organization, built upon the foundation principles of Christianity. Its aim is to secure to our people the very thing which our Declaration of Independence affirmed "The Right to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." With three million members in the Union we can and will stem this tide of Fascism which is today threatening to wipe out the progress of the last three centuries. Let us resolve that we will each bring at least one new member into the Union before the next Convention—and in this way do our bit to counteract this dangerous present day tendency away from free government and equal opportunity.

TRAVELOGUE

Tuesday, June 16, I went to Alta Vista in the south west part of Wabunsee county, to meet with Pete Peterson's folks. My son Steve, who was taking his vacation at that time, met me at Junction City and together we drove to Alta Vista. When we arrived there the crowd was just beginning to gather and so were the storm clouds. It was a race who would get there first. Because of pressing work, getting everything ready for harvest, there were not as many at the meeting as Brother Pete expected, but at that there were about 50 or 60 present when he called the meeting to order.

Chairman Peterson first introduced Jimmie Dean the fine young traveling representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Mr. Dean made a good cooperative talk with special stress on the work of the Farmers National Grain corporation in getting better prices for our grain and on the other services which the company is prepared to render cooperating elevators.

When Jimmie closed Chairman Peterson introduced me. The storm which had been drawing closer while Mr. Dean spoke broke out in earnest just as I began to speak. The wind

blew a gale, the lightning flashed, thunder roared and the rain poured down. As the meeting was held in an outside pavilion in the park, the folks on the west side seats had to come towards the middle so as to keep out of the rain. In spite of all the inconveniences and even in the dark when the lights went out during the storm our Farmers Union folks stood their ground and did not seem to mind the rain at all as the crops were in need of some additional moisture.

Homer Young of the Consumers Cooperative Ass'n. was the last speaker on the program. He arrived late as he had attended a meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. at Beloit during the afternoon. Mr. Young made a talk and after the ice cream was all the Consumers Cooperative Ass'n. of North Kansas City, Mo. After his talk on the after the ice cream was all gone we bade Pete Peterson and the other fine Farmers Union folks of the Alta Vista community goodbye and good luck and started for home. I feel sure that Brother Peterson will not only put the Alta Vista cooperative but also the surrounding Farmers Union locals back on the map as 100 percent Farmers Union.

Friday evening I took the bus for Osborne. Ed Johnson of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. met me as I arrived and took me to a hotel. After supper we talked a while and then drove to Alto in Osborne county to attend a community meeting there at the i. O. O. F. Hall. Because of the premature harvest there were not as many there as Mr. Gregory, the County manager, expected, but at that there were more than 50 present when the meeting was called to order by the president. After some discussion of business problems a short talk by a local minister and a very welcome announcement of a coming dividend payment by Auditor Johnson, J. C. Gregory made a short talk and then introduced me as the speaker for the occasion. I spoke for about an hour to a very attentive audience. I took occasion to tell Brother Gregory and the Alto Farmers Union folks how proud we are at the state office of the fine record in membership increase which they made this spring. I thanked Brother Gregory and his assistants on behalf of the State Union for their efforts and expressed the hope that they will reach their goal of 1000 paid up members in Osborne county by next convention time. After we ate all the ice cream and cake that we could hold we left for home, feeling that the meeting had been well worth while.

"Biochemists investigated and found the allergen was ethylene glycol, the anti-freeze fluid you put in your automobile radiator. In some cigarettes ethylene glycol—which in the realm of chemistry is half-way between glycerine and alcohol—is used in tobacco as a binder. Don't smoke those cigarettes if you are allergic to anti-freeze."

Some 10,000,000 persons in the United States, he pointed out, are "allergic"—that is, super-sensitive to something that they cannot eat, wear, smoke or even be near without stimulating an unpleasant physical reaction. Ethylene glycol in cigarettes, according to Dr. Osterberg, has a direct allergic effect on some smokers. Practically all the most widely distributed cigarettes, fortunately, do not use this ingredient, depending on pure glycerine instead.

June 20, 1936.

Louis goes down, Lemke goes in and the 74th Congress goes out. The names of seven presidents have ended in "on." Democrats take warning.

The funeral service of a distinguished scholar and statesman here this week lasted just twelve minutes. This is a testimonial to the speed of the age.

There is a feeling that something should be done about the time lost here in doing courtesies to dead Members. Some recommend physical examinations for candidates for Congress, others only a brief adjournment in respect.

It is generally accepted that the Healey forty hour labor bill, for corporations having contracts with the government, is the reward William Green received for his letter in opposition to the farm refinancing bill.

Rep. Sol Bloom, Democrat, of Brooklyn, has used the Sunflower forty years as his business emblem. He says the Landonites are infringing on his rights.

The Republicans of Montgomery county Maryland will open their campaign soon with a demonstration by the spading of soil and the planting of Sunflower seed.

A new example of optimism might be ascribed to a certain Hebrew who is opposing Marcantonio in the primary for Congress in a district in N. Y. City, which is ninety-seven percent Italian.

John Taber the Rock of Gibraltar against spending, showed the stone heart as Isabella Greenway pleaded with him patiently for an hour to permit a small item to pass for Arizona.

I am grateful to the papers of the First District for printing these notes so generously during this session of Congress. The Cloak Room (air cooled) will now be given up for the corn field and the cross roads. Goodnight, till we meet.

SOUND WOULD ENCIRCLE THE EARTH IN 30 HOURS

"Shot Heard 'Round the World" Would Take a Day and a Quarter on the Way

Sound waves travel through the air at a speed of about 770 miles an hour. How far a sound can be heard depends, of course, on how loud it is; but it is only exceptionally loud noises, such as the thunder of heavy artillery or the roar of a volcanic explosion, which can be heard at a dis-

tance greater than a relatively few miles.

Electric waves travel infinitely faster. Radio waves flash through the ether with the speed of light: 186,000 miles per second. Even though electric waves are slowed up somewhat when they travel along wires, the slowest of these can cover about 10,000 miles in one second. The distance at which electric waves can be received depends either on the power with which they are transmitted or upon the amplification which they receive along the way, or both.

When the historic round-the-world telephone call was held last year, between President Walter S. Gifford of the American Telegraph Company and Theodore G. Miller, head of that company's Long Lines department, electric waves carried the voice impulses by wire and radio circuits from New York around the globe to New York in about one-quarter of a second. The electric waves were amplified by 980 vacuum tubes at different points on their journey.

In Concord, Mass., is a bridge, and by the bridge is a monument, and on that monument is this inscription:

By the rude bridge which arched the Flood,
The flag in April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.

Had that shot been loud enough to be heard around the world, actually as well as poetically, it would have taken more than 30 hours for its sound to make the circuit of the earth. The telephone would have carried it, like the conversation of Mr. Gifford and Mr. Miller, in a quarter of a second.

ANTI-FREEZE IS NOT ANTI-SNEEZE

Kansas City, Mo.—Those whose fancy turns in spring to uronomic hay fever were proffered words of hope and of caution by Dr. A. E. Osterberg, of the Mayo Clinic, in a statement made to the press here. The doctor, who heads the department of bio-chemistry at Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minn., was in Kansas City for the convention of the American Chemical Society.

His message of hope was that hay fever is curable, though it is a tedious process.

His message of caution was addressed to persons sensitive to ethylene glycol when used as the moisture-absorbing ingredient in tobacco as a substitute for the standard hygroscopic ingredient for this purpose, which is glycerine.

"Some people," Dr. Osterberg stated, "can't smoke certain kinds of cigarettes. They get hay fever, eczema, asthma or a general bump up feeling which makes them wish they were dead."

"Biochemists investigated and found the allergen was ethylene glycol, the anti-freeze fluid you put in your automobile radiator. In some cigarettes ethylene glycol—which in the realm of chemistry is half-way between glycerine and alcohol—is used in tobacco as a binder. Don't smoke those cigarettes if you are allergic to anti-freeze."

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GARDEN PESTS NEED ROUGH TREATMENT

New Insect Poisons Are Lethal First Time, But Harmless To Humans And Animals.

The bug and insect garden pests need a lethal treatment which will do away with them once and for all. This is not difficult to accomplish with modern methods and materials, and if the gardener will get on the job when the pests first appear, damage from them will be slight. Discoveries in recent years have brought forth better materials to work with, although they are based on age-old practices which use the dried flowers of pyrethrum, and a substance called rotenone. The latter is derived from an Asiatic plant called derris, which is used by natives to kill fish.

Prior to the development of these materials, a gardener was obliged to use a contact poison to kill aphids and other insects that drink plant juices; and a stomach poison for the leaf eaters. Nicotine was the most reliable contact poison and arsenic was used for the leaf eaters. A number of pyrethrum and rotenone are now offered under trade names which furnish all around protection, by combining both pyrethrum and rotenone in one spray.

Although it is possible to get each of these substances separately, they are usually prepared in a mixture which needs only a dilution of water.

Rotenone, government experts say, is thirty times as powerful as arsenic of lead as a stomach poison, and fifteen times as powerful as nicotine as a contact poison. It is harmless to warm blooded animals, but keep it away from gold fish. Both pyrethrum and rotenone are inclined to be unstable, which means that they lose their power under certain conditions. In purchasing trade preparations of these materials inquire about this and be assured that your product will not lose its effectiveness before you get a chance to use it.

Nicotine and arsenic are still used in the garden effectively. A pound of arsenic powder to ten pounds of gypsum is probably still the best check of the striped beetle for cucumber and squash vines, or for other caterpillars and beetles. It will burn the leaves, however, you apply too thickly.

Neighborhood Notes

NEW LOCAL ORGANIZED

I have not been able to do much organization work in this territory the past two weeks, and will not yet for a time as every one is very busy at this time in the corn and getting ready for harvest. However, we did have a very interesting and profitable meeting last evening, June 15, at the I. O. O. F. Hall at Lenora, Kansas.

This was an Organization meeting, in which as a result we have another Farmers Union Local to go on our list with a membership of 66 and several applications signed besides those who have not yet paid their dues, but will in the near future. I believe many more will still sign applications and pay their dues as this Local progresses.

Mr. R. E. Jacobs, manager of the Lenora Mercantile Association (one of the very outstanding successful Co-operative business associations) opened the meeting and gave a very interesting talk on "Organization and it's value to the farmer. After his talk the meeting was turned over to me and we proceeded in the usual manner, electing and installing the officers, which was a very selective group of officials, some of them may be a little young in this work, but not at all young in the Co-operative ideals.

With this group of active officers and as large a group of members to start with, considering the type they are, will no doubt build their local up to a very high standard before this year is finished. Several of them have already pledged to bring new applications to their next meeting which is to be held sometime within the next month.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery of Wakeney, was well represented at this meeting but not until after the meeting was adjourned, as their part in the program was to serve doughnuts and coffee. This part of the program was also appreciated very much by all, and I have since heard some nice compliments passed on the quality (also quantity) of their refreshments and the manner in which they were served. Mr. Pribble and a new employee of the creamery, whom I met for the first time and know he will pardon me for not remembering his name, served the refreshments showing their good ability. We want to all thank them and assure them of our entire appreciation in this service.

L. H. Shoemaker, manager of the Farmers National Elevator at Wakeney, as usual made the crowd a little happier and his service was very useful in budgeting the sugar cubes for our coffee as long as we were willing to bank on his judgment. We would have liked to have had him and others take a part in the rest of our program, but as all the time we had was used up, to my midnight, thought best to save some of it for the next time.

We have hopes of more locals in Norton and some adjoining counties in the near future and hopes to the extent of County units.

Yours very truly
—Ira L. Shoemaker.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF MITCHELL COUNTY

The Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting was held at Tipton Tuesday, June 16. A bounteous dinner was served at the noon hour.

There wasn't quite as large a crowd as usual. The men folks are all pretty busy this time of the year.

After dinner a good program was presented at the theatre. The band entertained the crowd with several numbers before the program began.

The program was as follows:
Two numbers by the Cordell Trio.
Song—James Beck
Two numbers—Cordell Brothers
Play—Horseshoe Lodge
The Unknown Hero—Gerald Street.
Two vocal numbers—Vera Seidel.
Reading—Unita Konzen
Piano Solo—J. P. Streit.
After the program the minutes of the last meeting were read and the bills allowed. The roll showed eight locals represented.

John Schulte gave a report of business activities for the year.

Homer Young of Consumers Cooperative Association delivered an interesting speech.

The resolutions were read by Chas. Seidel. The next meeting place will be at Cawker City.

The following resolutions were adopted:

No. 1. Resolved that we as members of the Mitchell County Farmers Union endorse the action of the Farmers Union officials and state representatives in congress in their efforts in trying to secure the passage of the Frazier Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing Bill.

No. 2. We wish to compliment the county managers for their efforts in making our Business Association a success as the audit for the past year shows.

No. 3. Resolved that the county chairman appoint a committee to work out plans for a membership campaign in this county.

No. 4. We wish to extend thanks to the refreshment and program committees, Homer Young, our speaker, and all others who took part for their efforts in making this day a success.

Be it further resolved that these resolutions be published in our state paper.

Signed
Chas. J. Seidel,
Fred Boehner,
G. N. Geiser,
Mrs. Louis Neff, Co. Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

(Stafford County)

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our brother, Ward J. Spencer.

Be it resolved that we, the members of the Stafford County Union, feel that in his passing the Union has lost a loyal and faithful worker, the community an honored and re-

spected citizen, the family a kind and loving husband and father.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. T. Buckle,
J. E. Guyer,
E. E. Gard,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY Mitchell County

The committee is sorry, indeed, that these resolutions were not sent in before but the custom usually has been to attend to this part of our business after each quarterly meeting. Mrs. Muck has been a valued member of our meetings, acting as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Words fail to express the sympathy felt on occasions like this. We beg permission to use a part of a little poem:

"Just inside an open doorway,
Must we set inglorious gloom.
But we know our Glenn is happy
Waiting in another room."

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Muck of Glen Elder, Kansas, therefore be it resolved that we, members of the Mitchell County Quarterly meeting do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union paper, one to the bereaved family and one spread on the minutes.

Committee,
Lee Vetter,
G. W. Geiser,
A. M. Geiser

REGULAR MEETINGS OF STAFFORD COUNTY LOCALS

The Eureka Farmers Union No. 2199 met Friday evening for its regular business meeting.

During the business meeting Harold Minks reported on twine prices and Harden Newell reported on the allotment ground.

It was voted to discontinue the next two meetings during the harvest season and our next meeting will be July 24.

The following committee had charge of the entertainment and refreshments: Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mrowning, Harold Blackburn.

Mrs. J. C. Rosacker,
Cor. Sec.

NEW MEMBERS IN MIAMI COUNTY

Osage local 1683 of Miami county report they have taken in one new member, and have two more to be initiated at their next meeting.

Along with this report, they send the remittance of dues for four old members paying up, at this time. Their next meeting will be held the evening of July 10, and they urge a good attendance at that meeting.

Gilbert Moraine,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Wabunsee County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst the wife of our brother, Ferdinand Wild.

Be it therefore resolved that we the members of Turkey Creek Local No. 1868 extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement and sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union paper and one to the family of the one spread upon the minutes of our Local.

Frank Allen,
A. H. Struble,
Vern Hobler,
Committee.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Twenty-four years ago the people of the U. S. elected for president a Liberal, Woodrow Wilson, and elected him again four years later because he kept up out of war. In his book, "The New Freedom," he advocated principles every forward looking man read with great satisfaction. After he was sitting on the throne of the White House he not only repudiated every principle he advocated before but also was so liberal that he was willing to sacrifice thousands of American boys on the battlefields of Europe to save the investments of the international trust kings and money raisers had made to our allies.

In 1928 again the people of the U. S. elected a man for president, Herby Hoover of whom the kept press told us that he is a man of liberal tendencies. Two years later thousands of American farmers fought with their backs against the wall and millions of laborers tramped the streets in search of work and food. This Liberal did not see fit to move the mighty forces under his command and relieve the distress of the masses. But he was very liberal with his advice and told us that the worst is over.

In 1932 another Liberal got elected to the highest office, Franklin D. He proved his liberalism when he hurled all the forces of the administration as well as that reactionary labor leader W. Green against the Frazier-Lemke bill, so sorely needed by American agriculture.

In a short time the supreme people will again have to elect a president. They cannot fail this time. Both contenders are Liberals. Alf M. as well as Franklin D. Which of them get elected I do not know nor do I care about. But I surely do know that one of them will, And just as surely do I know that the Ameri-

can people will get fooled again—by a "Liberal!"
John Fisher.
Bazaar, Kans.

OUR UNION FOREVER

You ask me to write of the Union Of the dear old F. E. and C. U. Of the work it has accomplished Of its principle so noble and true. How in Texas it came into existence In Nineteen Hundred and Two, With the vision of the future achievements.

Of what people in Union could do.

Charley Barrett as National leader Alex Davis close by his side Spread the doctrine of Co-operation Our country far and wide. And States and Counties and Locals Were organized every where. With plans, based on co-operative business Each helping to do his share.

Old Kansas went strong for the Union

With plan to go all the way. From the farmers' fields to consumers And share the Middlemen's pay. The Jobbing Association Livestock, and Insurance 'tis true. Elevators, Stores and Shippers With Banks and Auditors too.

Then developed a group of leaders Yes, men of whom we are proud. McAuliffe was a game old fighter And Roadhouse firm, but not "loud." Lanson was a man seldom equalled Trouble with his heart and gold. Thurston gave his all for the Union Swanson gathered them into the fold.

Monroe, McKee and Dad Collins Wright and Hartshorn of Ford Reeder and Foster, from the short grass land.

All helped to spread the good word. Brasted, Huff and Simpson Grant Bliss, with a load of horse sense Bob Law and a fellow called Harry. (He's been with me ever since.)

Peterson came on deck as our "Antone" Clark also came into our camp. When poor Vic Anderson left us As death put out his bright lamp. Alf Henderson too came with us He and Whitaker did a great part. Bill Lambertson "staked his fortunes" Studying legislation's "art."

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

I presume most of you are busy helping with the farm work, and the chores, out doors and in the house and won't have many leisure moments the next week or two. But—that does not mean that he Junior work and activities should stop altogether. Make plans to catch up on those you don't get finished, or start new ones.

Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman, one of the very capable Junior leaders in the south part of the state writes about their work down there. They are having their meetings regularly, and no doubt will come to the state convention with many fine items for display. I'm printing Mrs. Zimmerman's letter so you can read just what she has to say.

I should like to have each of you write me a letter telling me what you are doing this summer. What did you do on Mother's Day and on Father's Day to let them know you hadn't forgotten them, and in a small way wanted to make things a little easier for them.

Are any of you planning a trip this summer. Why not write in and tell me all about it. The other readers of this page would be interested to know where you went, what you did, and the things you saw. We can't all take a trip, perhaps, but if you would give us a good story of what you did, it would be almost like us taking the trip with you.

Last week we carried a little story about the beautiful place where a Junior camp is to be held this summer. We have a little more information at this time, and I want to tell you about it. The Camp is to be held in

the Black Hills of South Dakota, seventeen miles west of Rapid City, in Bear Gulch. The name of the camp is "Camp Judson." Your next question, no doubt is, but how far away is that. I've studied over the highway map carefully, and allowing a few extra miles, it is about 650 or 675 miles from Salina. One route I figured showed 610 miles, but that was a cut-across, and might not be so good as the longer way.

Then, your next thought is, how much is that going to cost me? The total cost, which includes everything—meals, lodging, and school instruction is \$8.00 which sum must be paid at the time you send in your registration. The only articles you will have to take with you are some extra blankets, for it gets rather cool up there nights, and your own personal needs.

Will you please send in your registration, with your fee, to this office at the earliest moment. No applications will be accepted after August 10. Whether or not you have a way to go, if you want to attend the camp, and can go, we will do our best to help you find transportation. Each person going would be expected, of course, to pay his proportionate share of the transportation, but you can see that that would be quite nominal.

By next week we hope to have complete information, and will let you know all the details about the camp. Hope many of you can and will attend.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

ESSAY CONTEST

We are printing here the rules for the Essay contest, about which we mentioned several weeks ago. Mr. Jacob H. Taylor of Washington, D. C., who is with the National Council for Prevention of War, has offered an award of \$5.00, in his name, for the most outstanding essay.

The subject of the essay is to be "Peace and Patriotism," and there should be a continuity of thought, with clear logical arrangement. Statements should be free from error and exaggeration, and any statistics quoted should be reliable, and references authentic.

This essay must be written in your own style, and the material used should be original. It should be treated in such a way as to show the writer has an accurate knowledge of the subject, and has given it thought and study. Credit should be given for such quotations as might be used from material studied.

Your essay, "Peace and Patriotism" should be about 2,000 words in length. (Not more than 2,100 or less than 1,900 words). You will write on standard size paper 8½ inches by 11 inches, with pen and ink, or type-writer.

The margin on the left side of your paper should be 1 inch and the margin on the right side of your paper should be an inch or one-half inch, as possible. Write on only one side of the paper.

Each contestant must be not less than 14 years of age, and not more than 21 years of age. Some member of your family must be a paid up member of the Kansas Farmers Union for the year 1936.

All essays must be in the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union not later than the morning of October 1 of this year. No essay will be returned to the writer. Impartial judges will be selected, and the prize winning essays will be presented at the state and national conventions.

PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE

Excerpts from address by Hon. Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

I am greatly impressed with the fact that even in a democracy such as our own, people never know until it is too late, the decisions which affect their destinies. Under a dictatorship it is clear that every citizen has put his life in the hands of a master, and that he may be called upon within an hour to storm across some neighboring frontier.

I have not been aware until recently that the decisions that moved countries to war can be taken many years before the first shot is fired. I had not been aware until recently that it was actually within the power of any President of the United States to provoke a war and whip the Nation into line behind him within a few days. Those of us who have hope and faith in democracy, who really want to hold on to it, who do not propose to give it up at the first or even the last call of a man with a colored shirt, must take this matter seriously. It is important for us to know what decisions are being made in secret which will, in the political field, involve us in the use of military force or, in the economic field, involve us in unemployment or poverty.

Our few remaining democracies can survive if they are fought for, but they can be fought for effectively only by men who are informed and taught the inner workings of the world.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Spring and Summer Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. One pattern and the Spring and Summer Pattern Book—25c. You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Cottage Cheese and Mustard Make Ideal Sandwich Spread



Clever Hostess Now Uses Cottage Cheese for Sandwich Spread in Addition to Serving it in Many Types of Salads

MOST folks consider summer-time, when picnics and outings are in full swing, as the sanding are in full swing. Yet with the which season supreme. Yet with the amount of entertaining housewives do today, it might be safer to say that the sandwich enjoys year-round popularity.

Whether your favorite sandwich is the good heavy peanut butter type usually found in every school child's lunchbox, or a caviar or anchovy spread of a deluxe tidbit, you will find a variety of spreads, fillings and ways of serving them, to suit almost any meal or social occasion.

Clever housewives have recently given more attention to the use of cottage cheese as a sandwich spread. Formerly its popularity was confined principally to hand-crafted and drawing have been frequently unearthed. The old Roman arenas, the bull fights of Spain, are but examples of the recreational urge wrongly directed.

Recreation—or use of our spare time—may be divided into two classes.

- a. Passive Recreation
- b. Active Recreation

The passive amusements of radio and movies and the synthetic diversions of sports which we watch but do not take an active part in. However, the cultural possibilities of this type of recreation are tremendous for they include good drama, good music, the enjoyment of fine pictures and excellent reading.

We all derive a great satisfaction from actual participation in our recreation. Taking part in a play or a pageant or participating in a game are much more satisfactory to us than acting as a spectator.

1. Hobbies of making

- (1) Drawing, painting, sewing, all handicraft.
- (2) Hobbies of doing
- (3) Sports, gardening, etc.
- (4) Hobbies of learning
- (5) Music, languages, etc.
- (6) Hobbies of collecting.
- (7) Stamps, butterflies, stones, etc.

2. Community Recreation

Recreational impulses in a community should be led in a form of community pageants, plays, song-fests, festivals, folk dances, hobby shows, etc.

Not what we have but what we use; Not what we see, but what we choose—These are the things that mar or bless

These are the things that mar or break,

That gives the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true;

Not what we dream, but good we do—

These are the things that shine like gems,

Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give;

Not as we pray, but as we live—

These are the things that make for peace,

Both now and after time shall cease.

—Sent by Dorothy Lerew, Kan.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH

By Frances W. Butts

Opportunities of Spare Time

1. Leisure spells opportunity.

a. Our vocations are not become ours through necessity, chance, heredity or environment, but outside of the time spent in actual labor our lives are our own.

b. Labor-saving machinery has given us increasing amounts of free time. Intelligent persons make the most of this opportunity for cultural advancement.

2. History of Recreational Instinct. It is a known fact that the play instinct in various forms has existed as far back as history takes us. Primitive attempts at handicraft and drawing have been frequently unearthed. The old Roman arenas, the bull fights of Spain, are but examples of the recreational urge wrongly directed.

3. Recreation—or use of our spare time—may be divided into two classes.

a. Passive Recreation

The passive amusements of radio and movies and the synthetic diversions of sports which we watch but do not take an active part in. However, the cultural possibilities of this type of recreation are tremendous for they include good drama, good music, the enjoyment of fine pictures and excellent reading.

b. Active Recreation

We all derive a great satisfaction from actual participation in our recreation. Taking part in a play or a pageant or participating in a game are much more satisfactory to us than acting as a spectator.

4. Individual Recreation

a. Hobbies

- (1) Hobbies of making
- (2) Drawing, painting, sewing, all handicraft.
- (3) Hobbies of doing
- (4) Sports, gardening, etc.
- (5) Music, languages, etc.
- (6) Hobbies of collecting.
- (7) Stamps, butterflies, stones, etc.

5. Community Recreation

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which combines prepared mustard and cottage cheese. Try it and see if you don't enjoy this new taste thrill.

COTTAGE CHEESE SANDWICH: Use either white, whole wheat or cracked wheat bread. Spread the bread first with mustard and then cover with a generous serving of cottage cheese. Chopped nuts, olives, pimientos, dates or raisins may be added if desired.

If you prefer the open faced sandwich or canapés when entertaining, follow this recipe:

COTTAGE CHEESE CANAPES: First cut the bread into attractive shapes with cookie cutters. Spread with mustard and cottage cheese. Top with any of the following: nut meats, pickles, cherries, caviar, pimiento, or stuffed olives. If you desire a fine smooth texture in your cheese spread, force the cottage cheese through a potato ricer or sieve before using.

Here are a few hints on the care of cottage cheese in the home. Be sure and keep the jar of cottage cheese in a refrigerator or ice-box until consumed.

Purchases of cottage cheese in the new type glass jars or genuine safe-glass tumblers are suggested as being the most sanitary and most likely to retain the full quality and flavor of the cheese during its use in the home.

One cottage cheese sandwich which is especially delectable is that

RUTHLESS NATURE

Chris Sewell

Religious people have before now lost their faith not on account of the injustice which is meted out to the animal kingdom by man (though that is sad enough) but because of the behavior of the creatures themselves to one another.

"Nature red in tooth and claw" is forever shrieking against their creed, and it drowns all other voices.

What worries them is the oppression of the weak, the martyrdom which goes on constantly in meadow, land, hedgerow, and jungle. They think with aching hearts of the tiny bird, clutching from its sheltering twig by the owl—the tender ante-lope-avaged by the lion. Even the massacre of worms by starlings cause them to wince with pity.

And, in consequence, they have built up an image of God in their minds to be a sort of Super Nero—or at best a moody Setebos, simply concerned with the whim of the moment, no matter where that whim may lead.

The ruthlessness of Nature is, of course, a desperate problem and one upon which the most astute minds have spent themselves without reaching any definite conclusion. But ere and there are gleams of light.

The following points are not intended to be dogmatic. They are simply meant to provoke thought, to hint, very diffidently, at certain lines of reasoning which have (at any rate) impressed the writer:

(1) Do animals suffer pain to the same extent as ourselves? A superficial judgment would say quite as much if not more; but experience does not bear this out.

To take an example. A beautiful Persian cat of ours, brought in one day grievously injured and apparently in a state of agony, stopped its moans and ate with relish. No man or woman, under the same conditions, could possibly have done this. It proved conclusively that pain was quite bearable, and did not preclude the pleasure of satisfying the appetite.

(2) Animals have no knowledge and are consequently quite without fear (which we ourselves experience) that it may lurk in disease, danger or old age. This makes for tranquility which we are unable to appreciate.

(3) A tiger will play with a man precisely as a cat plays with a mouse. In both cases it seems a prolonged business of unspeakable horror. Yet a hunter rescued in extremity from the jaws of such a beast declared on recovery that he was completely hypnotized by something in the creature's eyes, and felt neither his wounds nor any fright.

The same mercy can apply in some measure to all small animals apparently tortured by larger ones.

(4) Every sudden death in the animal kingdom (chicks decapitated by a predatory fox, and so on) can be written off as negligible. It is an inevitable, unfeared, and without any unpleasant sensation, save perhaps a momentary terror at the sight of the enemy. We know this because human beings, restored to life after a serious accident which has, without warning, knocked him unconscious, invariably say that they felt nothing whatever.

And, finally, who shall declare that in the animal kingdom death ends all? There have been many who have

FIGHT! FIGHT! FIGHT!

(Tune: "On Wisconsin")

Farmers Union, Farmers Union
Fight! Fight! Fight!
Step into the ranks for justice
For the man who farms.
Hear the bugle! Hear the bugle!
Rise with all your might,
Fight! Farmers-Union Soldier,
Fight! Fight! Fight!

Farmers Union, Farmers Union
Raise your battle cry,
Break that line of opposition
Every foe defy.
Stop that gambler, speculator—
One-line parasite.
Fight! Farmers-Union Soldier,
Fight! Fight! Fight!

Farmers Union, Farmers Union
Drive ahead with speed,
Dogs will growl and humans bark
To try your way impede.
Turn your light on,
Keep the bright on;
Give her gas on high;
Fight, Farmer-Union Soldier,
Ne'er say die.

Farmers Union, Farmers Union
U. S. is awake,
Drive ahead cooperation
Make the old-line shake.
Cling together, cling together
Break the old-line gang
Give Farmer-Union Soldier
Bang! Bang! BANG!

LETTER FROM MRS. CARRIE ZIMMERMAN

After our meeting of Junior leaders there in Salina, we have continued on with our work.

I had asked Mr. Lippert for a poem pertaining to the Junior Farmers Union, and am sending you what he sent me in reply. He has brought to mind many of our leaders.

Our Junior work is going along nicely, considering the busy season. Miss Veal, the leader, and I cooperate in presenting the work.

We have charge of the lesson study and she has charge of the poster making, the business of the organization, the keeping of records of attendance, speeches, etc.

We hope to keep meeting each week throughout the summer. At each meeting two of our members are to act as hosts or hostesses. We like this way, and it gives our members fine training. We are sure the efforts put forth will be very much worth while.

Sincerely,
Carrie Zimmerman.

ASPARAGUS

Wash in cold water, tie in bundles, place with tips in boiling water, cover lower tough portions. Cover vessel tightly. Precook 3 minutes. Drain, pack into clean pint jars, tips up. Add ½ teaspoonful of salt to each pint jar if desired, fill jar to within ½ inch of top with water in which vegetable was precooked or boiling water. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker, 40 minutes at 10 pounds; or in water bath, 180 minutes; or in oven, 210 minutes at 250 degrees.

at least cherished the hope that death does not end all for these friends and companions whose fidelity and devotion have gladdened life for so many of us.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

With the membership campaign going on, now is the time for members in the state to be doing the same thing at the same time.

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US FARMERS

Us farmers in the country, as the seasons go and come, Is purty much like other folks—we're apt to grumble some!

The spring's too backward fer us, er to for-ard—ary one— We'll jaw about it anyhow, and have our way er none!

The thaw's set in too sudden; er the frost's stayed in the soil Too long to give the wheat a chance, and crops is bound to spoil.

The weather's either most too mild, er too outrageous rough, And altogether too much rain, or not half enough!

Now, what I'd like and what you'd like is plain enough to see: It's jest to have old Providence drop around on you and my views is first, regardin' shine er rain.

And post 'em when to shet her off, er let her on again! And yit I'd rather, after all—considerin' other chores— I got on hands-a-tandin' both to my affairs and yours.

I'd rather miss the blame I'd git a-rulin' things up there And spend my extry time in praise and gratitude and prayer.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

SAFETY OR DEATH

ON JULY FOURTH

By Kansas State Board of Health

Next week the nation will celebrate the anniversary of its independence—and instead of a day of unalloyed relaxation, to some homes will come the visitation of violent death. This gloomy prediction is made on the basis of the records of Fourth of July accidental deaths in Kansas in former years. There is always an increase in such deaths on this holiday, and it is with the hope of preventing occurrences of this kind next week that the Board of Health issues the figures of past years accompanied by a serious plea for exceptional caution.

On July Fourth of 1935 there were 9 accidental deaths in the state, four of which were caused by motor vehicle accidents. The others were as follows: 1 child fell under a tractor; 1 boat upset; 1 person was poisoned drinking wood alcohol; 1 person sustained fatal injuries firing an anvil; and there was one fatal accidental fall in a house. One of the days preceding and following the Fourth there were 10 accidental deaths making a total of 19 for the three-day period.

Fourth of July has registered a total of 88 accidental deaths in the years 1930-35 inclusive, or an average of nearly 15 fatalities each Fourth of July. Of these 42 were motor vehicle deaths.

In former years the chief warnings were of injuries from fireworks. These injuries have decreased with the prohibition of the sale of fireworks in many cities and towns. However, with the rural stands so easily available to towns where the prohibitory ordinances exist, there is still the hazard of injuries from burns and explosions. Motorists, when not actually injured by fireworks thrown at or in their cars, have had serious wrecks because they lost control of their vehicles. Sparklers, believed to be safe, have set fire to clothing and caused death from burns. With powder burns there is always the danger of tetanus. In case of what seems to be only a slight injury, as well as one of a serious nature, call a physician immediately.

Whereas the fireworks danger has decreased, the motor vehicle has become an important instrument of death. To highways will be crowded. Let's drive safely and live to enjoy another holiday.

FARM GIRL SPEAKS FOR PEACE AT CLEVELAND

A slim, dark-haired, 24-year old girl stood before the platform committee of the Republican convention last week (June 9) and told its members that the farm youth of the land wants peace, and that if the Republicans want support from young voters, they must draft a platform that means peace.

The girl was Mary Jo Weiler, of Jamestown, North Dakota. She asserted, "It will be youth that will be called upon to die in another war, while the statesmen sit at home and watch the battle front on a map. Let us of us are going to vote in this coming election. This I can say for the young people I know—they are not going to vote themselves into another war. A peace plan that means business must be put before the platform of any party candidate that they will vote for."

"If you have the welfare of America's people at heart," she said, "you will do all in your power to keep peace, even if it means making some of her citizens forgo lucrative war profits. You will pledge your party to a cooperative spirit in world affairs, instead of splendid, icy, hostile isolation."

Miss Weiler is state director of junior education for the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union. She knows the men and women who make Western politics, has speaking acquaintance with a score of Congressmen and Senators, is the author of a number of magazine articles, and is on the editorial staff of the Farmers Union Herald.

MAINTAINING the natural green color in canned vegetables has long been a problem to the home canner. The heat of canning fades spinach and other greens as well as new peas and green beans and fresh texture. Chlorophyll, the green substance in plants, is sensitive to acid during cooking. Most vegetables contain some acid which the heat of cooking or canning drives out. In an open saucepan, this acid passes off with the steam. In a sealed can, it attacks the green color.

Recent investigations have shown that if the green vegetable is pre-cooked at low temperatures, the color is retained. The method consists in first cooking green vegetables a short time in a saucepan with water, keeping the temperature at or below simmering point. The hot vegetables are then put in immediately into hot sterilized containers and processed under steam pressure.

"ALLSPICE" IS NOT ALL SPICES

Many housewives who have used all-spice in their cakes and puddings are under the impression that it is a mixture of several spices, but in reality it is the tiny fruit of a tree which grows in profusion on the island of Jamaica. Its aroma suggests a blend of spices—hence its name.

The trees bear abundant annual crops. Often as much as 150 pounds of allspice berries are gathered from a single tree. About one-third of the crop is imported by the United States and ultimately finds its way into delectable foods.

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::: Of Interest To Women :::

LUSCIOUS SALADS

Too many housewives overlook the possibilities of serving a salad to vary meals, or else think of it merely as a light accessory.

Some of the jellied salads are quite substantial enough to serve as the main course of a luncheon or Sunday-night supper. The man of the house may turn up his nose at salads as "women's stuff," but it's my guess that when he tastes some of the new ones, he'll insist on their having a year-round place on the menu.

Gelatin is the short cut to any number of tempting salads. And whisper, a big gelatin manufacturer whose products make especially delicious salads, confided to me that one of his prized "trade secrets" is glycerine. It prevents crystallization, gives smoothness, and enhances the freshness of flavor and color.

Jellied Tuna Salad

1 package lemon flavored gelatine
1 pint warm water
2 pimientos, chopped
1-2 green pepper, chopped
1-2 cup chopped celery
1 teaspoon scraped onion
1-2 teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
2 teaspoons drained horse-radish
2 cups flaked tuna fish

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Pour thin layer into loaf pan. Sprinkle with part of pimiento and pepper. Chill until firm. Chill remaining gelatin until slightly thickened. Add to remaining ingredients. Add to firm mold. Chill until firm. Unmold. Serve in slices on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise.

Hostess Salad

1 package lemon-flavored gelatine
1 pint warm water
1 pimiento, cut in strips
2 hard-cooked eggs coarsely cut
1 cup chopped celery
1-3 cup chopped olives
1-2 teaspoons chopped chives
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon vinegar
Dash of cayenne

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Chill until slightly thickened

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Sales, Week Ending June 18th, 1936

CATTLE	
L. E. Weber—Lafayette Co Mo—8 str, hrs 625	7.50
M. J. Watson—Washington Co Mo—7 str, hrs 780	7.50
Charlie Matz—Wabunsee Co Mo—10 hrs 622	7.50
Oscar Bell—Osage Co Mo—10 str, hrs 610	7.35
P. A. Olson—McPherson Co Mo—31 str 998	6.50
J. S. Brandon—Coffey Co Mo—4 hrs 661	5.50
P. A. Olson—McPherson Co Mo—5 str 1024	5.50
Frank Hillis—Lyon Co Mo—4 str 647	5.50
William Brooks—Grundy Co Mo—5 cows 978	5.25
Jake Englehart—Henry Co Mo—4 hrs 590	5.25
Frank Mundell—Linn Co Mo—6 hrs 430	4.75
E. J. Woodson—Grundy Co Mo—10 cows 1054	4.40
Geo. Herbert—Grundy Co Mo—5 cows 978	4.05
Harvey Knapp—Dickinson Co Mo—6 clvs 322	4.00
McMinn Nelson—Dickinson Co Mo—4 cows 947	3.50
R. B. Thorp—Grundy Co Mo—11 cows 992	3.50
Harm Schoen—Mitchell Co Mo—8 cows 1017	3.25
Wilbur Anderson—Bourbon Co Mo—5 cows 584	3.25
Harry Meinig—Nemaha Co Mo—4 cows 835	4.00

SHEEP	
Harry E. Unger—Douglas Co Mo—15 74	11.25
J. W. Holmes—Clinton Co Mo—49 73	11.25
L. C. Bagby—Clinton Co Mo—49 73	11.25
Robert Kirk—Clinton Co Mo—9 66	11.25
R. S. Johnston—Cass Co Mo—8 65	11.00
T. B. Betts—Franklin Co Mo—5 72	11.00
James F. Ottman—Ray Co Mo—15 73	10.85
Clyde Roach—Bates Co Mo—10 75	10.85
John G. Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—11 77	10.75
John E. Doll—Henry Co Mo—7 72	10.75
J. R. Loughridge—Osage Co Mo—5 74	10.75
D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—36 63	10.75
Steve Robinson—Bates Co Mo—10 78	10.75
John Scott—Dickinson Co Mo—69 73	10.75
W. A. Bagley—Bates Co Mo—18 71	10.75
W. E. Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—12 76	10.75
A. W. Roberts—Allen County Mo—8 70	10.75
S. J. Quigley—Vernon Co Mo—8 78	10.75
Dave Filler—Lafayette Co Mo—5 67	10.75
Mrs. Anna Kary—Dickinson Co Mo—5 63	10.75
B. T. Thayer—Dickinson Co Mo—17 67	10.75
H. L. Douthitt—Lafayette Co Mo—12 78	10.75
H. K. Hannah—Lafayette Co Mo—14 70	10.75
H. B. Pauley—Putnam Co Mo—14 70	10.75
Mike Mulcahey—Anderson Co Mo—6 75	10.75
Ray Love—Allen Co Mo—9 64	10.75
M. E. Hall—Johnson Co Mo—6 73	10.75
Hugh Rinkenbaugh—Ray Co Mo—8 77	10.75
C. L. Douthitt—Lafayette Co Mo—12 76	10.75
E. D. Swift—Johnson Co Mo—5 92	10.75
Ben W. Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—9 79	10.75
E. P. Morrison—Lafayette Co Mo—5 74	10.50
Carl Wagner—Riley Co Mo—20 74	10.50
H. N. Webb—Henry Co Mo—6 77	10.50
Frank Holtman—Bourbon Co Mo—6 80	10.50
Wilbur Richards—Bates Co Mo—40 67	10.50
Vernon Potter—Dickinson Co Mo—10 72	10.50
Harvey Knapp—Dickinson Co Mo—10 69	10.50
Ernest Morrison—Carroll Co Mo—6 70	10.50
Geo. Garrison—Bates Co Mo—9 67	10.50
W. W. Vaughn—Douglas Co Mo—8 70	10.00
R. A. Hutton—Linn Co Mo—5 60	10.00
Elmer Dever—Bates Co Mo—6 67	10.00
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—6 65	9.75
Lloyd Brannan—Lafayette Co Mo—12 62	8.50
G. W. Chandler—Anderson Co Mo—6 63	8.25
Homer Immer, Mgr—Henry Co Mo—8 51	8.00
Hubert J. Lincoln—Johnson Co Mo—8 58	7.50
Chas. Nigley—Bates Co Mo—5 90	7.00
L. C. Smart—Anderson Co Mo—5 85	5.00
G. S. Herbert—Grundy Co Mo—6 111	5.00
C. J. Fridley—Henry Co Mo—5 111	2.50

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Avg. Up	
A. J. Albin—Cass Co Mo—5 236	10.15
H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Mo—6 251	10.15
Andrew Starns—Leavenworth Co Mo—7 260	10.10
Clifton Gall—Clinton Co Mo—16 270	10.00
Gordon Ericson—Marshall Co Mo—12 242	10.00
Farmers Union Shipping Assn—Marshall Co Mo—7 230	10.00
N. F. Banning—Osage Co Mo—22 280	9.90
John Flintie—Nemaha Co Mo—15 252	9.90
Farmers Exchange—Johnson Co Mo—5 240	9.90
Geo. G. Barnes—Miami Co Mo—7 231	9.90
Chas. H. Olson—Wabunsee Co Mo—6 246	9.90
E. A. Chambers—Osage Co Mo—5 250	9.90
Lloyd H. Reed—Jewell Co Mo—5 242	9.90

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avg.	
Roy L. Lee—Miami Co Mo—13 210	10.15
H. Albrecht and Son—Osborne Co Mo—8 178	10.15
Richie Brown—Johnson Co Mo—12 199	10.15
Bonkoski Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—9 191	10.00
R. R. Metzler—Osage Co Mo—12 171	10.00
Dwight F. Metzler—Osage Co Mo—7 222	10.00
Henry C. Burkle—Woodson Co Mo—6 223	9.95
August Knoche—Lafayette Co Mo—9 206	9.95
Howard K. Woodbury—Osage Co Mo—28 210	9.95
C. W. Woodword—Gove Co Mo—6 171	9.95
C. W. Quigley—Miami Co Mo—7 220	9.95
Harold Remsburg—Allen Co Mo—5 222	9.95
J. F. Heckman—Franklin Co Mo—15 207	9.95
Wallis M. Taylor—Swain Co Mo—15 222	9.95
John Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—18 203	9.95
O. G. Dawson—Anderson Co Mo—26 203	9.95
J. H. Driskill—Linn Co Mo—24 178	9.95
B. F. Pearl—Clay Co Mo—7 212	9.90
John H. Holtz—Miami Co Mo—9 190	9.90
Theo Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—9 180	9.90
Louis Drewel—Lafayette Co Mo—7 174	9.90
E. L. Hennesy—Linn Co Mo—8 216	9.90
Irvin Proctor—Lafayette Co Mo—15 224	9.90
F. J. Sester—Pottawatomie Co Mo—6 185	9.90
John Vermillion—Miami Co Mo—5 172	9.90
Hy Proett—Lafayette Co Mo—16 206	9.90
W. E. Thompson—Franklin Co Mo—7 202	9.90
W. M. Zimmerman—Osborne Co Mo—18 199	9.90
L. C. Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—26 188	9.90
Herbert Hoepfner—Lafayette Co Mo—5 204	9.90

Light Lights and Pigs	
Jim Marks—Henry County Mo—7 132	10.15
W. M. Zimmerman—Osborne Co Mo—6 131	10.15
Tom Farrar—St. Clair Co Mo—3 162	10.00
Martin Cahill—Miami Co Mo—11 158	10.00
G. W. Lawhead—Linn Co Mo—12 163	9.95
M. E. Hall—Johnson Co Mo—5 32	9.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

Week Ending June 18, 1936
BUTTER MARKET

Favorable conditions prevailing on all sides, the Butter markets have continued to advance during the past week with prices on all grades reaching new highs for the season. With storage holdings short of anticipation, and short as compared to last year, buyers have come into the market during the week with more aggressive than at any time during the storage season. In spite of the fact that the market is generally favorable, production continues to show losses as compared with a year ago in many of the producing areas. The American Association

report covering 230 plants, shows 13.22 per cent under the same week year ago and only 99 per cent increase as compared with the previous week. Large quantities of mid-western butter still going to the coast, accounts to a large extent for lighter receipts in eastern terminal markets. West coast demand is at present very active for further supplies in addition to those contracted for earlier. Movement into consuming channels continues good. Although prices appear high for this period of the year as compared with recent years, prices for May, and so far in June are still below the ten year average period.

EGG MARKET

The Egg market records advances up to one cent for the week, with prices very firm at the close. With production showing reasonable declines, storage holdings short and consumption good, conditions appear favorable for continued improvement. Even though the Egg market has shown steady advances in recent weeks

MEMORANDUM ON FRAZIER-LEMKE REFINANCING BILL

(continued from page 1)

S.212 is not clear as to the least. However, it is apparently intended that all interest due on farm loan bonds pledged with the Federal Reserve Board under the provisions of Section 7 for security for Federal Reserve Note issues shall be turned over by the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal land banks to the Treasurer of the United States. In addition, all principal payments on loans which might be considered as having been financed with Federal Reserve notes obtained in exchange for bonds deposited with the Federal Reserve Board are apparently also to be turned over to the Treasurer of the United States.

Among other things, the effect of this provision would be to deprive the Federal Reserve banks of any return on the farm loan bonds which they hold as security for their note issues. Presumably, any losses which they might incur as a result of finding it necessary to sell such bonds would have to be absorbed out of earnings from other sources. If the interpretation placed on Section 8, in the second preceding paragraph, is the correct one, the Treasurer of the United States would, as a practical matter, be required to re-invest all sums turned over to him by the Farm Credit Administration or the Federal Land banks under the provisions of Section 8 in farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of S.212 since, as previously pointed out, Section 9 would never become operative. If, as appears probable, the only source of loan funds should prove to be the Federal Reserve Notes issued against farm loan bonds, as provided in Section 7, there would be no bonds available for the Treasurer of the United States to purchase in accordance with the provisions of Section 8, since Section 8 provides that farm loan bonds against which Federal Reserve Notes are issued shall be "held by the Federal Reserve Board as security in lieu of any other security or reserve." In effect, the Treasurer of the United States would be required under Section 8 to purchase bonds all of which the Federal Reserve Board would be required to hold under the provisions of Section 7.

Control of Federal Land Banks and Federal Reserve System to Pass Into Hands of a "Board of Agriculture"

Selection of Board of Agriculture S.212 provides for a "Board of Agriculture" consisting of 48 members, one member from each state. Board members are to be selected by persons "who are indebted or declare it to be their intention to take advantage of this Act." This board directly and through an executive committee of three members is to be responsible for supervising the work of the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Reserve banks in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Board Has No Financial Responsibility

Control would be placed in the hands of persons, the majority of whom have no present investment in the Federal land bank system or in the Federal reserve system and who, under the law, would not be required to make such an investment. Nevertheless, they would be given authority to supervise the Federal land bank system in which some 600,000 farmers have a capital stock investment of approximately \$113,000,000. As previously stated, this group of farmers would not represent more than 15 percent of all the farmers in the country. Yet this minority would be given authority to supervise a credit system which would have far-reaching effects on the financial welfare of the remaining 85 percent of the farmers of the country even though the minority group had no financial responsibility and, under the Act, might be made up of a group who did not even have an equity in their individual farms but who, on the other hand, purchased such farms with the proceeds of a 100 percent loan obtained under the Act.

EFFECT ON FEDERAL LAND BANK SYSTEM

System Would Be Destroyed Assuming that a substantial percentage of Federal land bank borrowers refinanced their loans under the provisions of S.212 the Federal land banks would retain cash for the mortgage loans which they now hold. However, they could not retire any substantial amount of their outstanding liabilities in the form of farm loan bonds bearing interest at rates varying from 3 to 4 1/2 percent except for a substantial loss. The majority of farm loan bonds now outstanding are not callable for 8 to 10 years and are selling at substantial premiums. If bonds were purchased at a premium, it would eventually mean, of course, that the banks would default on their obligations. There would appear to be nothing in which the banks could invest their funds which would yield an amount sufficient to enable them to pay their bond interest. Eventually, they would default on their obligations which would mean receivership and liquidation and probably the complete loss of the capital stock investment of some 600,000 farmers in the system (approximately \$113,000,000) to say nothing of the loss of approximately \$271,000,000 of Government funds invested in the system. The net result would be to substitute a system which would require heavy continuing Government subsidies for the present system which is largely farmer-owned and which in normal times is self-supporting. Incidentally, unless the proposed legislation is amended the benefits thereunder would accrue only to persons in debt at the time of its enactment. Farmers not in debt at the time of enactment and future generations of farmers who wish to borrow money to purchase a farm or for other legitimate business purposes would not enjoy its benefits. With the Federal land bank system destroyed, they would apparently have to turn to private lenders for funds which means going back to the

market is still a cent or more under prices a year ago. Dairy and Poultry Coop. Inc. A. W. Seamans.

situation that existed prior to the passage of the Farm Loan Act in 1917.

EFFECT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AND NATIONAL BANKS

Section 6 of S.212 provides that "it shall be the duty of the Federal Reserve and national banks to invest their available surplus and net profits, after the dividends are paid to their stockholders, in such farm loan bonds." It is obviously unsound, as previously pointed out, to attempt to finance a 67-year loan with short-term bonds. It is clearly impossible even in the present favorable bond market, to sell a long-term farm loan bond bearing interest at 1 1/2 percent at or near par. It follows that the only source of loan funds under S.212 would be through the issuance of Federal Reserve Notes secured by farm loan bonds as provided for under Section 7. In order to provide loan funds under S.212, it would appear therefore that the Federal Reserve banks would be required to issue \$3,000,000,000 of Federal Reserve Notes secured by farm loan bonds.

In addition to issuing \$3,000,000,000 of Federal Reserve Notes secured by farm loan bonds under the provisions of Section 7, the Federal Reserve banks as well as national banks would be required, under the provisions of Section 6, to invest an amount equal to their surplus and undivided profits in (long-term?) low-interest rate farm loan bonds. Such a requirement, if carried out, would effectively freeze up the Federal Reserve and national banking systems.

EFFECT ON OTHER SOURCES OF FARM MORTGAGE CREDIT

Section 3 provides that in case the "farm mortgages and other farm indebtedness to be liquidated and refinanced exceed the fair value of any farm and 75 percentum of the value of the improvements thereon, then such farm mortgages and indebtedness shall be scaled down in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto."

Aside from the question of constitutionality, it is evident that any such provision as the foregoing would effectively dry up all other sources of farm mortgage credit. Although S.212 provides only for refinancing existing indebtedness and the funds provided thereunder would take care of only a small percentage of such indebtedness, private lenders could not be expected to make loans in view of the uncertainty as to the possible extension of authority under S.212 to refinance all existing debts and to make new loans. If such authority were granted, it might possibly mean substantial scale-downs on loans made by private lenders. In the face of such a possibility, private lenders would quit the field.

LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

Section 4 directs the Farm Credit Administration to lend money on livestock at 3 percent per annum in amounts up to 65 percent of the fair value of such livestock. The loans are to run for a period of one year with right of renewal from year to year for a term of ten years.

Section 6 provides for the issuance of bonds secured by chattel mortgages on livestock bearing interest at 3 percent. Presumably the proceeds from the sale of such bonds are to be used to finance livestock loans. Operating expenses in connection with making and servicing such loans are apparently to be collected from the borrower under authority of Section 5. As in the case of real estate loans, no provision is made for losses. Since a charge must be made for operating expenses and for losses, the actual cost of livestock credit to the borrower would exceed 3 percent by an unknown amount. It seems safe to assume that the total cost would be at least 5 percent, and probably more. In this connection, it should be noted that at the present time farmers through their production credit associations are able to borrow money to finance livestock operations at 5 percent. The 5 percent rate paid by the farmer is made up of 2 percent charged by the Federal intermediate credit bank on paper discounted with it and of a 3 percent charge made by the local farm-mortgage banks to cover their operating expenses, losses and to establish reserves.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)
When they discarded the Fieldmen true.
The membership soon "dwindled" down.
Must all be built anew.

There's a chapter in this story Telling of those who have passed on. Their deeds are a part of history We have known them, every one. Barret, Simpson and Milo Reno Brasted, Tromble and good old Mc Collins, Cliff, Vic and Bulard Ames, Day, McKnight and others won't come back.

Perhaps you know the part I did But I never deserted the boat. Done my stunt without a murmur Tho' at times I was the "goat." No sore spots to nurse in memory My sacrifice on the altar I placed. That a "cause" as just as it is great May be "honored" not disgraced.

So when the "knockers" become boosters And the "Slackers" pay up their dues, When sons of our Union Fathers Put on good Union Shoes When you get to a place, with your back to the wall And your home has been taken away May the voice of our leaders in heaven "Broadcast" that Union does pay.

So I dedicate this little Poem To Mrs. Zimmerman from Belle Plaine And her Brother, good Joe Erwin May we meet often again. There's a mutual bond that binds us To this "cause" we love better than Life. We will fight and conquer together Or sacrifice our lives in the strife. O. M. Lippert, LaCrosse, Kansas.

CHEMISTRY TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN FARMING OF FUTURE

(continued from page 1)
Enough has been accomplished to convince anyone with an iota of vision that we are entering a new phase of agricultural activity that will spell opportunity to those who are prepared for it. But those unprepared will be worse off, if anything, than at present.

Farmers will have to know infinitely more to produce successfully the crops and to utilize the methods now taking form in the laboratory. They will have to develop a practical knowledge of soil chemistry, of plant pathology, of agricultural engineering, and have at least a basic knowledge of biology. Culture is all important in plant production; environment and feeding are all important in animal breeding and care. Lack of knowledge of a single subject such as moisture content of soil may upset an otherwise sound program.

That brings us to one of the most serious weaknesses in our existing agriculture, the lack of knowledge of modern methods that pervades not a few but millions who are seeking a livelihood from the soil. The situation is bad as it is now, but it will grow progressively worse if effective education is not a part, and a major part, of any program for the improvement of agriculture through scientific research. Too often in the past we have locked the door after the horse has been stolen—soil erosion is a flagrant example. Let us not repeat past mistakes.

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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Kansas

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PLOW PLEASED WEBSTER MORE THAN PUBLIC LIFE

Daniel Webster was a firm believer in deep tillage. A century ago, convinced that plowing was too shallow, Webster developed a plow 12 feet long from the tips of handles to the tip of the beam, with a share 15 1/2 inches wide, according to records in the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. The plow was designed to turn a furrow 12 to 14 inches deep. Eight oxen pulled it.

Webster was delighted with his plow and wrote: "When I have hold of my big plow . . . in a brush covered pasture and hear the roots crack see the stumps go under the furrow out of sight, and observe the clean,

mellow surface of the land, I feel more enthusiasm than comes from my encounters in public life in Washington."

Thomas Jefferson, too, was interested in plows. His proposal to have all plow moldboards made on the same pattern has been called "an era in agriculture and the root of all real progress" in the manufacture of plows. Prior to this a farmer usually bought the wooden parts of his plow from a plowright and had the iron parts put on by a blacksmith, neither of whom seemed to know what the other had in mind.

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Mr. J. H. Taylor, Secretary, Rural Life Council, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. has a quantity of material which is available for the asking. This material would be helpful in planning programs, preparing talks, and studying our Junior Study Topic, "Peace & Patriotism."

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