



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937

NUMBER 14

Would Amend the National Constitution

TO ELECT PRESIDENT, SECRETARY-TREASURER AND DIRECTORS ANNUALLY BY REFERENDUM VOTE

REFERENDUM

We are in receipt of copies of two identical resolutions proposing amendment to the National Constitution. The resolutions were passed by the Illinois and the Iowa State Farmers Union Conventions.

We are below reprinting the resolution without comment. According to by-law provisions the voting cannot be closed nor the ballots counted in time to effect this year's National convention (the ballots must reach the National Secretary's office not later than Dec. 6th and 11th respectively). We are not going to send out the blanks and instructions to our local secretaries until after our delegates and members attending the state convention have had a chance to discuss the proposed changes in the method of electing National officers. Immediately after the state convention we will mail out instructions for holding the referendum elections and for balloting together with all necessary blanks. Local secretaries will please arrange to hold meetings of their locals sometime in the second or third week of November, so as to give all the members an opportunity to vote on the referendum. All members in good standing, that is dues paying members, must be notified of the meeting, and of the purpose of the meeting, by card or letter. Do not vote on the referendum until after you have received full instructions and all blanks from your state secretary.

RESOLUTION

"Shall the Constitution of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America be amended by striking out all of the Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE IX

Election by Referendum
Section 1. Election of Officers. The President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Directors shall be elected annually by referendum vote of the entire membership and hold office for a term of one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. The term of office shall begin on January 1st of each year.

Section 2. Nominations. The delegates at each annual meeting shall nominate candidates for the officers of the National Union. Nominations shall be made at a time during the convention designated for the purpose, in the usual manner without restrictions, except that the nomination of an eligible candidate may not be made without the consent of the nominee.

Section 3. National Election Committee. The delegates at each annual convention shall elect a National Election Committee of five members, none of whom shall be incumbents in office of the National Union. The National Election Committee shall have charge of conducting the referendum election of the National Officers as provided herein, and the majority of the National Election Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Directors shall provide the necessary finances and make available such facilities and records of the National Union office as may be necessary to carry on their work.

Section 4. Manner and time of conducting referendum election. Immediately following the annual meeting, the National Secretary shall certify to the National Election Committee the names of the candidates and the respective officers for which they are nominated and the National Election Committee shall thereupon meet and prepare the form of referendum election ballots which shall be submitted by them to the several State Secretaries, who in turn shall submit the said election ballots to the Local Secretaries; provided that Local Unions who are not under the jurisdiction of a State Union, the said election ballots shall be submitted direct to such Local Secretaries. The National Election Committee shall submit the referendum ballots to the membership through the State and Local Secretaries within—but not later than—five (5) days following the adjournment of the Annual Meeting. The referendum election ballots shall contain thereon the necessary instructions from the National Election Committee for conducting the election and instructions to the effect that the return of the referendum election ballots must be in the hands of the National Election Committee not later than December 26th. The return of the referendum election balloting shall be from the Local Secretaries to the State Secretaries to the National Election Committee.

Section 5. Balloting by local Unions and date of election. The date of holding the election of National Officers in all local unions shall be the second Tuesday in December of each year. The President and Secretary of the Local Unions shall give proper notice to all members of the time and the place of the meeting and of the purpose of voting for National Union officers. There shall be not less than two hours during such meeting set aside during which all bona fide

members shall be privileged to cast their ballots. Such voting shall be by ballot only.

Section 6. Certificates. The President and Secretary of each local Union shall, in making election returns, certify as to the date of voting for National Union Officers; the number of members in the Local; the total number of votes cast and the number of votes cast for each candidate on a form of certificate prescribed by the National Union Election Committee.

Section 7. Canvassing the returns. The National Election Committee shall meet at a time and place agreed upon between December 27th and 30th next following the Annual meeting for the purpose of counting the ballots and publishing the results of the election of National Officers. The National Election Committee shall also certify to the National President the result of the election, who in turn shall notify the successful candidates of their election. The candidates or candidate receiving the largest number of votes for the respective offices shall be declared elected. In the case of a tie vote for any office the National Election Committee shall devise a method of drawing lots to determine the successful candidate and shall give such candidates a reasonable opportunity to be present or represented by a person selected by them when such lots are drawn, under the supervision of the National Election Committee. Such decision shall be final.

Filene was Millionaire Commoner

STARTED LIFE AS STORE CLERK AND BECAME MULTI-MILLIONAIRE BUT WAS ALWAYS A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE

A MILLIONAIRE COMMONER

When Cornelius Vanderbilt died in 1877 he left a fortune of about \$100,000,000. He acquired "his share" of manipulation of railroad property," as stated by Forman's Advanced American History. The infamous maxim, "The Public Be Damned," Vanderbilt's motto as he rode to power over prostrate humanity. Many men, smooth of face and conscience by occasionally driving their limousine through the lowly slums of the poor, holding their nose, but their heart, hardened by ruthless monopoly methods, remains as stone to the suffering of the poor and their pleas for justice.

Poor men who become rich often forget and forsake the poor folks from whose ranks they rose to affluence. They strut about as supercilious men who became rich because of their superior talents. They assume, that because they are rich, they are wise. They are of their wealth and pretended wisdom they are entitled to dominate over their fellow men, and determine the national policies that make a few men princes and many men peasants.

But recently there died a rich merchant prince who never forgot the common folks from whence he came. EDWARD FILENE, of Boston, son of an emigrant, started life as a store clerk and became a multimillionaire. But he preached to the end, his faith and friendship for the common people, and community service for all. He opposed child labor, and favored shorter hours and higher wages for laboring men.

He operated a large specialty store. He inaugurated a policy of employee representation in his store, so that his laboring men had a share in the management of his business—an outlandish and impossible plan according to conservative captains of business. Sometimes his employees voted themselves a holiday during a busy season, or decided to close the store during the Christmas holiday. But his business prospered wonderfully.

Labor knows its friends. In his last years he became a convert to cooperative marketing. He withdrew from U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He endowed a central consumer cooperative corporation with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 to serve a chain of cooperative stores. Then he went down to Greenbelt, Maryland, where the federal government had built a model community town to rehabilitate common folks that the rich men's stock market crash had ruined. He financed a complete cooperative store for this entire community town, to be operated on the non-profit cooperative plan, and was about ready to turn it over when death closed his useful life.

While many conscientious rich men were seeking devious schemes to evade their just income tax, Edward Filene was advocating increasing the income tax in the higher brackets. Here is his unanswerable argument for the income tax and for cooperative marketing. "WHY SHOULD NOT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TAKE HALF OF MY INCOME AWAY FROM ME," he said. "I TOOK ALL OF IT AWAY FROM THEM."

John Frost

TERRACE OUTLETS

The terrace outlet is of first importance in planning a terracing system. Many existing terraces are badly in need of proper outlet protection.

PROGRAM

Thirty Second Annual Convention October 26, 27, 28, 29, 1937

All sessions held in Convention Hall

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, October 26, 1937

- 1:00 pm Registration
- Music
- 1:30 pm Meeting called to order by President C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kansas.
- Report of the President.
- Report of the Secretary.
- Appointment of Committees
- Address of Welcome—H. C. Morton, General Manager, Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, Hutchinson, Kansas.
- Greetings—John Vesecky, President Kansas Farmers Union.
- Address—Glen Talbott, President North Dakota Farmers Union.
- Greetings from visitors.
- Reports of Committees.
- 6:30 pm Banquet
- Short talks by—H. E. Witham, General Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association.
- E. K. Dean, Mgr., Crawford County F. U. Bus. Assn.; J. P. O'Hara, Vice-Pres. F. U. Managerial Assn.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Wednesday, October 27, 1937

- 8:30 am Registration
- 9:30 am Music—Osborne County Farmers Union Orchestra.
- 10:00 am Convention called to order by President John Vesecky.
- Song—America
- Invocation—Rev. Claude Miller, First Christian Church.
- Address of Welcome—Mr. Claude Chalfant, Pres. Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce.
- Address of Welcome, Fifth District—Ray Harter, President Stafford County Farmers Union.
- Response—Reuben E. Peterson, Secretary, McPherson County . U.
- Response—Miss Lou Pratt, Ladies Auxiliary.
- Appointment of Credentials Committee.
- Report of "Order of Business" Committee.
- Memorial Service, in charge of T. R. Wells, Chase County.
- Announcements.
- Adjournment.

Afternoon.

- 1:00 pm Entertainment—Hutchinson Recreational Center.
- 1:30 pm Convention reconvenes.
- Report of Credentials Committee.
- Appointment of Convention Committees.
- Presentation of "Honor Medals" to members of 25 years, or longer, by State President, John Vesecky.
- Reading of Minutes of 1936 Convention.
- Report of Executive Committee—Ross Palenske, Chairman.
- Auditors' Report—T. B. Dunn.
- Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Pauline Cowger.
- Report of Vice-President—John Frost.
- Music Vocal Solo—Jane O'Connor.
- Farmers Union Jobbing Association—H. E. Witham, General Manager.
- Farmers Union Live Stock Commission—G. W. Hobbs, General Manager.
- St. Joe Farmers Union Live Stock Com.—C. F. Schwab, Mgr
- Reports from Counties.
- Discussion.
- Announcements.
- Adjournment.

Evening.

- 7:30 pm Music—Hutchinson High School Orchestra.
- 8:00 pm Address—Dr. M. Shadid, Cooperative Hospital, Elk City, Okla.
- Address—Hon. Clyde M. Reed, Editor Parsons Sun, Parsons, Kansas.

Thursday, October 28, 1937.

- 8:30 am Music—Osborne County Farmers Union Orchestra.
- 9:00 am Convention called to order by President John Vesecky.
- Invocation—Rev. W. O. Mullvane, Trinity Methodist Church.
- Report of Credentials Committee.
- Report of President John Vesecky.
- Nomination of Officers.
- Directors 4th and 5th Districts.
- Delegate to National Convention.
- Convention City 1938—First District.
- Introduction of and Talks by Visiting Farmers Union Officials and other Distinguished Guests.
- Announcements.
- Adjournment.

Afternoon.

- 1:00 pm Music—McPherson County.
- 1:20 pm Convention reconvened.
- Address—"Credit Unions", Mr. L. S. Herron, Editor Nebraska Farmers Union.
- Farmers Union Auditing Association—T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager.
- Farmers Union Royalty Company—G. E. Creitz, Manager.
- Reports of Committees.
- Reading—Miss Helen McComb.
- Accordian Solo—Lee McComb.
- Talk—Mr. James G. Patton, Secretary Colorado Farmers Union.
- Discussion.
- Announcements.
- Adjournment.

(Credential registration closes at 6 pm)

Evening.

- 7:00 pm Music—String Trio and Bird Imitation by Howard Snyder.
- 7:30 pm Address—Mrs. Gladys Edwards, Farmers Union Educational Service, Jamestown, North Dakota.
- Music—Vocal Solo, Miss Joann Smith.
- Address—M. R. Miller, Secretary, Missouri Farmers Union.
- Address—J. M. Graves, Secretary National Farmers Union.
- Address—E. H. Everson, President National Farmers Union.
- As National President Everson and Secretary Graves are both booked for Farmers Union conventions in Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 26th and 27th of October, they could not definitely promise to be with us at our convention but will be here if at all possible.

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Pauline Cowger Esther Eckblad Visit Kansas City

Employees of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, were happy to have as their guests last Wednesday, the State Secretary and the State Junior Leader of the Kansas Farmers Union, Pauline Cowger of Salina, and Esther Eckblad of Leonardville.

After meeting each of the employees, they visited the trading floor, the protein laboratories and the inspection rooms in the Board of Trade Building, and then were taken to lunch at the Business and Professional Women's Club by the girls in the office.

During the afternoon, Mr. H. E. Witham, who is general manager of the company, took them to visit the Warehouse in Kansas City, Kansas, and then to call at the office of the Farmers Union Live Stock Co.

Miss Eckblad made a very interesting talk at a meeting of employees in the late afternoon. She presented her work with the Juniors, and her hopes for the future of the Kansas Farmers Union Junior work very clearly and charmingly. Miss Cowger also talked to the group for a few minutes about her work with the Kansas Farmers Union. T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, who was in the office on that day, commented on the need for more extensive Junior work in Kansas, as did Mr. Witham; T. C. Belden, manager of the Merchandise department of the Jobbing Association; Roy C. Crawford, floor salesman; and Fred O. Stults, office manager.

A School for the F. U. Underwriters

TOM WHITE PRESIDENT OF IOWA LIFE INS. CO. TO ATTEND STATE CONVENTION.

A School for Farmers Union Life underwriters is to be held in conjunction with this year's State Farmers Union convention at Hutchinson, Kansas. The School sessions will be held immediately following the Life Agents breakfasts and will not interfere in any way with the regular convention program. The Life Agent's breakfasts, sponsored by Rex Lear, Kansas Manager for the Farmers Union Life, have become a fixed custom at our annual state conventions.

Tom White, president of the Farmers Union Life Company, and E. E. Kinsinger, Secretary and Actuary, will be present to help conduct the school. The agents breakfast and school will be held Thursday and Friday morning, October 28th and 29th, in the Headquarters hotel. The object of these schools is to so train the Representatives of the Life Company that they may give better service to policyholders, and know which one of the nineteen different policy plans issued by the Company will fit the prospects needs.

FARM DISCUSSION AND AAA COMMITTEE ELECTIONS SCHEDULED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY IN NOVEMBER

A series of local meetings for the election of community Agricultural Conservation committeemen and for discussion of current farm problems and objectives of the 1938 AAA Conservation Program, will be held throughout the United States starting November 8. The meetings will be completed by the end of November. In the East Central Region where commiteemen have already been elected, the meetings will be confined to discussion of current farm problems and discussion of objectives of the 1938 program.

East Central Region States are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Farm committees which administer the program locally already are in existence throughout the country. The local elections in November will determine the membership of those community committees for next year.

The chairmen of the community committees of a county constitute the board of directors of the county agricultural conservation association. This board chooses from its own members a county committee. All farmers actively taking part in the Agricultural Conservation Program, or who take steps to participate in next year's program are automatically members of their county association.

AAA officials here said that the farmers of each community, as they elect their committeemen for 1938, will study the objectives of the 1938 program. That program provides definite national goals for soil conservation work next year, including the acreage of soil-depleting crops consistent with good land use and balanced production and acreages of soil-building crops and practices.

Editor's Note: We are informed that soil conservation committees will have the franking privilege so that if county committees so desire they can elect one of their own members as secretary and still send all official letters through the mails free.

Monopolies Blamed for High Meat

HOUSEWIVES TOLD MEAT SUPPLY SHORT; FARMERS TOLD SUPPLY IS TOO GREAT

Farm Research is an independent research bureau operating a non-profit basis. It makes special studies on agricultural problems for farm organizations, farm publications and others. Facts for Farmers, its monthly bulletin, presents factual material and analyzes the current issues affecting farmers.

MONOPOLIES, NOT FARMERS TO BLAME FOR HIGH MEAT PRICES

While admitting that retail meat prices are 40 percent higher for many cuts of meat than last year, Farm Research, publishers of Facts for Farmers, deny the much-publicized charge in the cities that farmers "are responsible for these exorbitant prices or have been the beneficiaries of them." Farm Research points out that, while housewives, resisting the high meat prices, are now being told that prices are high because supply is short, the farmers, unable to feed their stock owing to drought and forced to sell their animals for anything they could get, were told that prices were low because supply was too great.

The large companies piled up huge inventories during the period of drought liquidation and are now reaping the dividends," says Farm Research. It quotes from the Wall Street Journal which recently predicted that the net profits of the meat packers would top 1929 earnings and stated, "Armour & Co. appears justified in ambitions to shoot for a 1937 net profit half as much again, or more than that turned in last fiscal year."

The farmers have been getting a smaller and smaller share of the consumer's meat dollar. This is shown by the exhaustive study costing \$150,000 which the Federal Trade Commission made but which the Senate decided to suppress after pressure was put on it by the corporations. In this study the Federal Trade Commission found that the farmer has been getting only 40 cents out of every dollar paid by the final consumer for pork as compared with the 80 cents received by the farmer in 1913 and 65 cents received in 1929—the figures for 1913 and 1929 being based on earlier studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the case of beef, the Federal Trade Commission found that the farmers are also receiving only 40 cents on the dollar as compared with 64 cents in 1913 and 52 cents in 1929.

The FTC singled out the meat packing industry as one of the most concentrated of all industries dealing with food products. It found that three meat packers market 84 per cent of all veal carcasses and cuts sold in the United States, 56 per cent of all beef carcasses and cuts, 36 per cent of all cured and processed pork products, 23 per cent of all hides, 25 per cent of all pork carcasses and cuts, and 56 per cent of all hides.

In the meat packing industry, Swift and Armour are by far the two largest concerns, with the third ranking firm varying according to the product under consideration. The comparative size of two giant packers is shown by the following figures: Swift sells 37.2 per cent of all veal and cuts, and Armour sells 37.0 per cent. Swift sells 25 per cent of all beef carcasses, and Armour sells 22 per cent. Swift markets 23 per cent of all hides, and Armour 19 per cent.

In explaining the methods by which the large meat packers attained monopoly control, the Federal Trade Commission reports that in some cases the packers bought out competitors, most notable being the purchase of Morris by Armour, but it adds: "Of even greater importance has been their control of the channels of distribution, particularly stockyards, terminal railways, cattle loan banks, market papers, private car lines, cold storage plants, and branch houses; and the maintenance of pools, agreements and combinations for the purpose of stifling competition and influencing legislation. Among other factors may be mentioned the extortion of railroad rebates, price cutting for the purpose of crushing independent operators, wiring ahead, short-weighting, and similar illegal practices."

Between the years 1914 and 1935, the total capitalization of the large packers has increased 242 per cent. Neither depression nor drought, to say nothing of anti-trust laws, have stopped their march toward monopoly. The FTC found that through-out the depression the ten largest packers averaged net profits amounting to 7-24 per cent on their investment.

SWEET POTATO

Which kind of sweet potato do you prefer, one that is dry or one that is juicy? If a dry, mealy flesh is preferred, ask for the Little Stem Jersey variety. Those who wish moist-fleshed variety have a choice of the Porto Rico or Nancy Hall.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
John Vesecky, Editor
Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

In 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.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
John Vesecky, Vice-president.....Salina, Kansas
J. M. Graves, Secretary.....Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesecky, President.....Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Vice President.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
Pauline Cowger, Secretary.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

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Ross Palenke.....Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas
Wm. E. Roesch.....Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas; G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN.—Room 308, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY ASSN.—Room 219 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas; G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937

EDITORIAL

This week, Friday and Saturday, I will be in Topeka attending the Senate Subcommittee hearings on Farm Legislation. As far as I know, at this time, there will be about six or eight members of the Farmers Union, 17 members of the Farm Bureau and probably that many from the Grange who will want to be heard, besides many unattached or so-called independent farmers. The trouble with us farmers is that too often we think or pretend to think that we are independent when as a matter of fact we are being led, coerced, or cajoled into asserting our independence by fighting with our fellow farmers, over unimportant technicalities, by the very interests we should be fighting, instead of each other. I hope we will be able to give the Senate committee a true picture of the needs of Agriculture, one that will be of real help to them, when they work on the farm bills this winter. It is too bad that we cannot all agree on just the sort of a bill that we need, but after all we are all human and no two human beings look exactly alike and much less think exactly alike. If we can agree on the main principles I will be satisfied.

Next week is convention week. I would like to see as many as possible of our old members who have been in the Union for 25 years or longer in the convention hall for the afternoon session on Wednesday, October 27th. We have secured nice medals which we are going to present to the old members at that time as a mark of honor and appreciation for their long faithful service in the interest of Kansas Farmers and of Humanity. All members who have joined the Union in 1912 or before that time are eligible for membership in the Farmers Union Veterans Legion.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL

(From K. S. C. Industrialist.)
Avis D. Carlson in Survey Graphic
Anyone who has had contact with Community Hospital (the Farmers Union Cooperative Hospital at Elk City, Okla.) is always asked two questions: what advantages and disadvantages does the plan have on its own scene, and how much significance does it have for society at large?

So far as the members are concerned the first question is easily answered. One of the charges brought against Doctor Shadid for unethical practice is "fleecing the public." It is hard to see how anything but pure malice could prompt the first time in their lives, a well-rounded medical service at a price they can afford to pay. It is, to be sure, not quite complete, for there are some operations with very delicate technique which cannot be done at the hospital and for which the plan offers no provision. But after all, such cases are rather rare, and the coverage provided by the association is so far superior to the medical service the members had formerly been able to afford or could possibly get as individuals that it is nonsense to talk about fraud. When a family of five, or 15 for that matter, gets what these families are getting for \$24, it is certainly not being fleeced. Neither can a family of two complain about \$18 dues or a single person about \$12.

As for the original \$50, that represents an actual interest in a physical property and can be sold just as any other property can be. If the membership becomes limited, this interest will be even more valuable than it is today. One member told me, "I

wouldn't take \$1,000 for my share if I couldn't buy another. It is worth that not to have to worry for fear some of us will have a long sick spell or an expensive operation."

The only real disadvantage to the members comes from the fact that they are scattered over such a wide area. Most of them live within 25 miles of Elk City, but numbers of them are much farther out. After all, it is inconvenient and occasionally dangerous to be so far from one's physician, even in a day of telephones and hard surfaced roads. And since most western farmers have the habit of going to town on Saturday, it becomes such a heavy day at the hospital that the wait is often tedious, though perhaps no worse than many a city patient has to endure in the outer office of a popular physician. The hospital service would undoubtedly be more convenient if the members lived closer. But Community hospital belongs to Plains farmers and they simply do not live close together. To meet this difficulty, the board of directors recently installed a second service plan whereby the distant family which cannot conveniently or economically come for ordinary office calls is for \$12 a year entitled to hospitalization at the usual rates in case of any serious illness.

WHEAT SMUT

Cool nights are lowering the temperatures of the soil, which will make ideal conditions for smut spores on the seed to sprout and grow into the young wheat seedlings. If there is any smut in the seed, treat it with copper carbonate or New Improved Ceresan. The dust kills the spores on the seed.

JOBBING ASSOCIATION INSTALLING SERVICE DEPARTMENT WITH T. E. HALL IN CHARGE

On October 15, T. E. Hall took charge of the newly created Membership Department of Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Mr. Hall was County Agent in Seward County for three years, stationed at Liberal, and following that was at the Kansas State College at Manhattan where he took his Master Degree in Cooperative Organization and Marketing. During the past year and a half Mr. Hall has been doing extension marketing work with the College, running surveys and analyses, and studying management and membership problems among cooperative elevators. This training, plus the fact Mr. Hall was born and reared on a farm in Northeast Kansas, qualifies him to know the problems of cooperative organizations and also to know this from the farmers' point of view.

Mr. Hall has a pleasing personality and has ability to cooperate and work with people. This also adds to his qualifications for heading up this new Membership Department of Farmers Union Jobbing Association which is to assist Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Associations with their local membership problems. And it is readily agreed by most cooperative leaders that membership relations is one of the major problems of cooperative organizations. It must be remembered that such a service department, no matter who might be put in charge of it, cannot obtain results unless the local associations use it, so it is up to the locals to make a success of this new service department.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Kansas City, Oct. 21.—Maybe modern machinery lightened the labor of those who till the earth, but it certainly added hazards that claim more lives each year, delegates to the new agricultural section of the National Safety Council were told this morning by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

"Agriculture is the country's most hazardous industry," declared Mr. Mohler, basing his statements on results of a recent Kansas survey which revealed that approximately every sixty-two-and-a-half farms—a death rate of 144 and a permanent disability rate of 271 per 1,000 of farm population last year.

Comparing his figures with those of the National Safety Council, he speaks of the accident rate as the same proportions of accidents occur throughout the farm regions of the nation.

"Machinery and livestock are the outstanding causes of agricultural accidents," declared Mr. Mohler. "The two together account for approximately 60 per cent of all mishaps on the farm. Machinery is first by a wide margin—more than 38 per cent of the total—and livestock is next with 26½ per cent. Falls are listed third with close to 15 per cent, and the simple change of getting in or out of a winter's wood claims 7 per cent. Miscellaneous make up the remaining 13½ per cent."

"Converting these percentages into numbers on the basis of the latest data, it would appear that the total number of accidents in the United States amounts to 109,000 annually, of which 4,580 result in death.

"If permanent cripples and time lost are relatively higher in agriculture than in the other industries, as there is every reason to believe, then the farm accident problem is one of the most acute facing this country, and undeniably it is one of the most difficult to solve."

"The same human element is there as elsewhere but, lacking is the influence of public sentiment and legislative enforcement, and absent is the penalizing force of rules that govern safety practices in other industries."

"With the farmer it is purely an individual problem, and greater safety within the bounds of his own holdings can be attained only by making him more accident-conscious."

"That there is ample room for improvement in the rural situation is indicated by the consensus of surviving victims themselves that a majority of farm accidents can be avoided, because they are due to the principal cause of mishaps everywhere—carelessness."

"In our survey in Kansas, a number of bitter complaints were encountered regarding lack of adequate safeguards on machinery. Fault was found particularly with unguarded gears, chains and belts, lack of safety clutches and disregard of the comfort of operators."

"In a serious matter such as this, neither side should pass the buck, but should carefully study the situation and mutually undertake to devise methods for improvement."

"But farm hazards other than machinery amount to 62 per cent of all. These must be reckoned with. The kicking horse and mule seem the most dangerous of our farm animals; falls on the farm are most frequent from loaded wagons; gasoline is the most potent explosive handled on the farm; sodium chlorate used as a spray to kill noxious weeds, when allowed to dry on clothes and materials, is highly flammable, and there are countless other things that must be guarded against to reduce mishaps to the minimum."

"One of the most shocking and tragic revelations of the Kansas survey has been the accident mortality of farm children, which is charged almost wholly to carelessness, superinduced by the over-indulgence of parents."

"What is needed is to get the facts about accidents into the heads and hearts of every farm family—an educational campaign that will reach every home. The question is, how can the individual best be educated and made accident-conscious and what are the most effective ways and means of accomplishing these ends?"

"It is incumbent upon all states to perfect the best possible safety organizations, for the tremendous annual toll of life, suffering, disability and economic loss taken by farm ac-

cidents is unwarranted. It is clear that the majority of these losses may be prevented."

DROUGHT RESISTANT TREES ARE COUNTED IN DRY AREA

Liberal, Kan.—Red cedar, Chinese elm, and Osage orange, known in some sections as the boys' tree, are the trees best suited to the semi-arid conditions of southwest Kansas, a survey recently completed by M. T. Bunker, Jr., forester for the Soil Conservation Service project at Guyton, Oklahoma, reveals.

In making the survey, a count was made of tree plantings of all common species, many of which are more than 30 years old, in southwest Kansas, the Panhandle of Oklahoma and Texas, and southeast Colorado. Trees were counted only where they were definitely determined that they had been well established and had survived up to the recent drought period. The survey included sites of all kinds on well-drained slopes and on high flats. Low creek sites where excessive moisture was available were not included. Approximately 6,500 trees were counted including about the same number of each species.

The approximate percentage of survival, or those alive in 1937, was found to be as follows: Black locust, 67 percent; Osage orange, 85; red cedar, 93; Chinese elm (nine years old), 87; ash, 8; Mulberry, 42; my locust, 48; black walnut, 18; and seedling apricot, 7.

This survey, Bunker points out, shows that the black walnut, seedling apricot and ash have not been able to withstand the drought. Mulberry and thorny locust have survived fairly well, although the first has suffered seriously from winter-killing, and the latter from the ravages of the tree borer. This leaves the Osage orange, red cedar and Chinese elm as the most favorable trees for the semi-arid area.

The Osage orange, or bois d'arc, is slow growing under dry conditions, but makes a good tree when given sufficient water. The red cedar, although it survives adverse weather conditions. Trees of this species are to be found on bare and dry rocky hillsides and along arroyos in Texas and New Mexico. The Chinese elm, although introduced into the South from Greece, has only recently, has made a rapid growth, despite drought conditions, and promises to be especially adaptable to the area.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS UNDER FARM TENANT ACT

The Farm Security Administration announced today the distribution among the states and territories of \$9,500,000 provided under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, to be loaned to competent tenants, farm laborers, and sharecroppers for the purchase of family sized farms.

Pursuant to the terms of the act, the distribution of the fund, totaling 300 counties during the fiscal year 1937-38, and the number of loans per county shall not be less than five nor more than ten, except in states in which the total number of loans shall be less than five.

Within each state the counties in which loans will be made will be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after recommendation and approval of the Farm Security Administration.

Applications for tenant purchase loans shall be filed with county rural rehabilitation supervisors. Voluntary county committees, consisting of three farmer members, will examine the applications, appraise the farms which applicants propose to purchase, and recommend applicants who have the character, ability, and experience deemed necessary for successful farm ownership.

Paul V. Maris of Corvallis, Oregon, formerly Director of the Agricultural Extension Service in Oregon, has been designated Director of the Tenant Purchase Division of the Farm Security Administration. Mr. Maris has served as Acting Director of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration and as Acting Regional Director in Region 8, which includes parts of Oklahoma and Texas.

Edwin R. Henson, former cotton farmer near Meeker, Oklahoma, has been designated Assistant Director of the Division. He has served as County Agent at Lawton, Oklahoma, as Agronomist at Ohio State University, and as Chief of the Resettlement Farm and Home Management Section.

Allotments of loan funds available for Region VII under Title of the Bankhead-Jones Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938 are as follows:

Kansas.....\$213,192
Nebraska.....197,105
North Dakota.....103,809
South Dakota.....119,859

Oklahoma in Region VIII is allotted \$429,919. Texas in the same region receives nearly ten per cent of the total amount appropriated, with an allotment of \$917,059.

LAMBS

Lamb feeding offers a good means of marketing feed at a profit. Good western range lambs are generally preferred as they are uniform in type and free from stomach worms. Lambs which are infested with stomach worms will not make good gains in the feed lot, and losses are likely to occur. The market prefers fat lambs that do not weigh over ninety pounds, and will not pay as high a price per hundred weight for fat lambs weighing over ninety pounds. Hence feeder lambs should not weigh over seventy pounds when put into the feed lot.

PROGRAM—THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

Friday, October 29, 1937.

8:00 am Polls open for voting.
9:00 am Music—Osborne County Farmers Union Orchestra.
9:15 am Convention called to order by President John Vesecky.
Invocation—Rev. Father Reidy, Catholic Church.
Ladies Auxiliary—Mrs. M. L. Beckman.
Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery—N. A. Ormsby, Manager.
Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.—G. W. Bushby, President.
Farmers Union Life Insurance Co.—Rex Lear, State Manager.
Reports of Committees.
Music—Vocal Solo—Donald Rixon.
Final Report of Credentials Committee.
Report of Elections Committee.
Installation of Officers.
Junior Program.
Introductions by State President John Vesecky.
Greetings—Esther Ekblad, State Leader.
Junior Creed.
Cornet Solo—James Small.
Playlet—Stafford County.
Song—Men Of The Soil.
What Locals and Counties are doing in Junior Work—Presenting Junior Leaders.
Discussion of Junior Plans for 1938.
Final Adjournment.

HOTEL RATES

The Leon Hotel is designated as the Headquarters Hotel. There are, in addition to the hotels listed below, several hotels nearby where comfortable accommodations may be had at reasonable rates. Registration will be at Convention hall, and a list of available rooms will be with the clerk there. We have been assured there will be plenty of rooms for all delegates and visitors, at reasonable prices.

Leon Hotel—Single \$2.00 and \$2.50; Double \$3.00 and \$4.00.
Reno Hotel—Single \$1.00 and \$2.25; Double \$1.50 to \$3.25.
Chalmers Hotel—Single \$1.25 and \$2.00; Double \$2.00 and \$2.50.
Bisonte Hotel—Single \$1.50 and \$3.50; Double \$2.50 and \$5.50.
Starney Hotel—Double \$3.00 and \$5.00.

FARMING AND YOU

....The social side of farming too often is left out of suggestions for improving agriculture. It is appropriate that the National Rural Forum being held in Manhattan this week under the sponsorship of the American Country Life Association should emphasize the fact that the farm is more than a factory for food and fiber.

A home in the country is a romantic dream for some city people, a fond memory for others. But to the farmers who live in such homes, they are the reason for agriculture. The ceaseless activity throughout the seasons, the plowing and planting and cultivating and harvesting, those grueling jobs are not done simply because the farmer needs the money. They are done because the crops produced provide a home and the comforts and necessities of life for a family.

So it is only natural that the farm is its only natural that the farmer's first interest should be to provide a better home and more conveniences for that family if possible. His interest in improved-production practices, in new crops, in new methods of insect control is due to that desire. His interest in home-talent plays, in mothers' vacation camps, in radio, is due to the same desire to make farm life more satisfying.

In our pride at producing bumper crops, we may have temporarily overlooked this social side of farming. It is time that we gave it the same attention that we have given to the development of new machinery and new crops. We can build a rich rural culture, if we set ourselves to the task. There is no better time to begin than the present.

—By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service.

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

....A social interpretation and a factual survey by Harry W. Laidler and Wallace J. Campbell, 60 pages. 15c. May be ordered from The Cooperative League, 167 West 12th Street, New York City.

It is refreshing indeed to read that a pamphlet which steers a middle and, I am convinced, a truthful course between the belittling criticism of consumers' cooperation indulged in by some socialists and other radical critics, and the over-optimistic and, it seems to me, unrealistic advocates of cooperatives who in their turn have discounted or ignored the necessary part which must be played by labor-farmer political parties and organized labor in bringing about a true cooperative commonwealth. The pamphlet cannot be too highly commended for Dr. Laidler's keen insight into the values as well as the limitations of cooperatives, and for Mr. Campbell's masterly and impressive presentations of the present-day facts about consumers' cooperation.

Altogether, one of the very best of the fine array of literature which has been published in recent years on this subject.

James Myers, Industrial Secretary, Federal Council of Churches.

SWEDISH CONSUMERS IN COOPERATION

By Anders Hedberg, Cooperative Union of Sweden, beautifully illustrated, 96 pages, 25c. Order from The Cooperative League.

Here is a booklet on the Swedish cooperatives which takes the reader past beyond the description of the growth of the modern co-ops which have made Sweden a haven for socially minded tourists.

Mr. Hedberg, from his years of experience in the organization department of the great Kooperativa Forbundet, has drawn together important material on organizational methods, administrative policies and the fine points of the operation of a cooperative which distinguishes it from a private business and which in many instances sets the Swedish co-ops apart from their less attractive or less efficient brothers. The strategy and policy followed by K. F.'s trust building campaigns are described by the man who helped create those campaigns, and who is now completing a lecture tour of the U. S.

THE PRICE OF SPEED

As everyone knows, speed is the great highway killer. The motorist who drives at an excessive rate endangers not only his own life, but those of everyone else on the public streets and roads. He can offer but one "excuse" for his conduct—that so-called driving gets him to his destination sooner.

The truth is, the minutes we save by excessive speed are pitifully few in the light of the risk involved. A short time ago a test was made in Chicago. A radio announcer was told to drive his car on an eight-mile trip through heavy traffic, observing not only every traffic regulation, but every rule of courtesy. At the same time, a police officer followed the same route under instructions to take every risk and reach the destination in the shortest possible time. Twenty-three minutes later the reckless driver pulled in at the stopping point. The safe, supposedly slow driver pulled in at the same place. The reckless driver had taken no risks at all, got there exactly two minutes later.

We have all met motorist who makes a trip in a length of time that required him to risk a hundred lives, and then spends twice the amount he saved over a normal, safe passage, boasting about it. None of us can afford the "price of speed."

"Save ten minutes—take a life." That should be the motto of the driver who "opens her up" on every possible occasion. Speed and speed alone is the dominating factor in the great bulk of the nation's serious traffic accidents. Look at it from your own point of view and from a purely selfish standpoint—is it worth it?

FISHY TURKEY

Mr. Turkey Producer, how would you feel if, after you had purchased, prepared, and roasted a turkey, and around the table to witness the carving act, you should suddenly discover that the festive bird was so thoroughly possessed of a fishy odor and flavor that it could not be served? Scores of consumers were humiliated last fall and winter because of this very condition. It is reported that one chain of stores in the East received 116 complaints from consumers, which originated in many different states. To prevent a recurrence of this kind, remove all fish products from the turkey ration 8 weeks before they are to be sold for market purposes.

WHAT IS A BOY?

He is a person who is going to carry on what you have started.
He is to sit where you are sitting and attend when you are gone to those things you think are so important.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him.

Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

He is going to sit at your desk in the senate, and occupy your place on the supreme bench.

He will assume control of your cities, states and nation.

He is going to move in and take over your prisons, churches, schools, universities and corporations.

All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your future are in his hands.

All your work is for him, and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in his hands.

So it might be well to pay him some attention.—Author Unknown.

Neighborhood Notes

FARMERS UNION

The Farmers Union Zephyr local No. 1622, of Conway Springs, met at the Beacon Light School House Monday evening, Oct. 4.

Leo Halsey was elected delegate, John Sneed alternate to the State Convention to be held at Hutchinson, October 27, 28, and 29.

The Ladies Auxiliary had charge of the meeting, and put on a very interesting and clever program.

P. F. Wycoff and Sherman Guffy are on the program committee for the next meeting, which will be held October 18.

Refreshments were served to 40 members.

Ladies Auxiliary

The Ladies Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. Leo Halsey, Monday afternoon, Oct. 4. Roll call was answered by an "Autumn" verse.

Four new members, Mesdames Cap. Rental, P. F. Wycoff, Lawrence Irvin, and Sherman Guffy were added to the membership.

Dainty refreshments were served during social hour.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD

Society, organized into governments can not very well starve and make poor, its great majority of dirt farmers—without starving and making destitute its vast numbers in trades, commerce, and industries.

Even as a farmer can not skimp-feed his own milk cows; and skimp-feed his work horses and mules—as an economic policy and prosper the cities and towns can not starve the great body of dirt farmers, by underpaying them for farm products without also starving the vast populations in cities and towns.

Therefore, from the foregoing facts agriculture is vested with a public interest and necessity. It never was a local, or state affair; but it is of vital concern to the millions in our nation, who have to eat and be clothed.

Therefore farmers should work, all pulling together for an equality of profit and prices, with those prices and profits taken by all other industries.

Economic works this way, just as sure as 2 plus 2 equals four.

Le Smith stand for us dirt farmers; and Jones, stand for all other industries. Well if Jones skins Smith with higher prices and bigger profits on his products than he allows Smith for farmer's products; then, Jones has not been fair and honest in his dealings with Smith.

If somebody cheats you out of a hundred dollars, then, to even things up, you have got to cheat that same somebody out of a hundred dollars, to be on an equality, or party with that somebody.

All that dirt farmers can honestly ask, and justly demand is parity prices and profits on farmers products with industry; so that farmers can buy their needed farm implements and other necessities, with the money they get out of their farm products, equal to those charged by industry in prices and profits.

GAMBLING WITH YOUR FUTURE???

No man can afford to gamble with his own future. Make sure now that you will be in the money when you are 65. Have us give you all details about Life Insurance for Retirement Income.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Des Moines, Iowa

(Write to)

Rex Lear, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Letter From
Esther Ekblad

Dear Juniors:

Wednesday, October 15, was for me a very pleasant day, spent in Kansas City with the Farmers Union folks there or should I say, the folks who are there working for us. On arriving in Kansas City I went to the offices of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association which are in the Board of Trade Building. There I was greeted by Mr. Witham who is secretary and manager of the Jobbing Ass'n and Miss Cowger who had also come down to spend the day.

Mr. Witham took me around and introduced me to the members of the office force, who were all so very nice about laying aside their work—being done for us—to explain to me their various duties.

Before noon we looked in on the "Grain Pit," and the laboratories where samples of every carload of grain is tested and graded. One of the inspectors tested a sample of wheat while we were there and explained each step in the process.

In the afternoon we visited the F. U. Livestock Commission firm and the Jobbing Assn. warehouse. What is the difference between the F. U. Livestock Commission firm and any other Commission firm? The secret lies in the fact that it is a cooperative which the farmers themselves own through their membership, which is in the form of stock. It is not a private firm that has as its primary concern the making of a profit, but a cooperative which first aim is service to its farmer members.

The Jobbing Assn. warehouse would interest any farm boy or girl—perhaps mostly boys—with the large variety of stock feeds, fencing, roofing, twine, paint, greases, and many other things, all of high quality. And oh, yes, I saw one of the new "Tor" cars, which have come all the way from Sweden. Be sure to tell your Dad and Mother that the new separator must be a "Tor."

Anytime you go to Kansas City, be sure to visit these places and see for yourself what is there. Seeing things firsthand has a way of turning up our interests.

It is now just a few days until we turn our eyes toward Hutchinson. You won't want to miss the interesting things that you can see and hear there, so let's all say, "Next week we're off to Hutchinson for the Farmers Union convention."

Fraternally yours,
Esther Ekblad.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Farmers Union Cooperative
Education Service
Gladys Edwards, Director
"Education . . . A Debt Due from the Present to Future Generations."

CONVENTION TIME AGAIN

As soon as we have finished the ventions of the Northern States Conventions again. This year, the convention of the Northern States Cooperative League was first on the list, coming September 19-21, at Cloquet, Minnesota. I enjoyed the drive to and from Cloquet. The trees were gorgeous in autumn colors. Some of the maples were like tall torches, so brilliantly scarlet, they were. Gold russet, brown crimson, scarlet and green, the tree-lined roads were a panorama of color and beauty.

Visiting the big Cloquet Cooperative Store was most interesting as was the meal at the Cooperative Boarding House. The hall, a library and reading room off it, and big posters which tell the story of cooperation in many ways. And one of the

SMART SIMPLICITY



8067. Practical Apron Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch material, plus 3/4 yard of contrast. Urlice 15c.

8934. Girls' Jumper Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards of 39 inch material for the blouse and 1 3/4 yards for the jumper. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER Box 48
SALINA, KANSAS

Fresh Flowers on Handbag
Is Fall Innovation

The Tiny Pompon Chrysanthemums Are Set Off Well Against the Black Handbag

A smart innovation for fall makes use of fresh flowers on the handbag. Carried in his way a cluster of flowers is a pleasant change from the more conventional corsage worn on the shoulder. For the large envelope type of bag a rather large cluster of gay garden flowers may be used, while for the smaller bags, tiny nosegays of rosebuds or cornflowers are popular, as are the gladioli.

The brighter colored fall flowers such as the miniature chrysanthemums in yellows and bronzes show to advantage on any large dark handbag; they are particularly lovely when carried with a tan or brown outfit. A small cluster of tiny white flowers is very dressy on a black bag.

Flowers can be easily fastened to the bag. In the case of cloth materials, a pin will do; but where the bag is made of leather or other tough material a clip can be easily used. A safety pin can be used with a beaded bag without damaging it.

for us through the petitions for the Ludlow Amendment. Write your State Farmer Union Office for a petition today. Give your pennies and your votes for peace.

UNION JUNIORS

Tune: Solomon Levi
We're Farmer Union Juniors; we're happy to be here,
We're striving to be better and to progress year by year.
We're learning how to work well and to work in unity.
So we're going to stick together and study faithfully.

Chorus:

It's true we strive for honors and fame that they will bring.
But what we strive for mostly are not material things.
These things are better living, co-operation and the rest,
So we're going to stick together and do our level best.
—Maebell Mesma Montana.

A SHACK IN THE WOOD

Give me a shack in the northern wood,
Nearby a lake where the fishin's good.
A lonely spot off the beaten track,
Hid by the spruce and the tamarack.
'Neath sheltering pine, where the air is pure,
And all is filled with a woody lure.
Where the wild deer roam the dewey glade;
A sheltered spot in the forest shade.
The malard feeds in the marsh near by;
The wild goose honks in the azure sky.

A quiet hour on the fishing ground,
Where pike and muskie still abound,
With my old-time pal, who seems to know
Of what I'm dreaming as I row.
Oh!!! give me a bat, a rod and line,
And heaven's place would then be mine.
C. McCarthy.

A PRAYER FOR HARD SERVICE

William E. Chalmers
Forbidden for me an easy place,
Ludlow, in some sequestered place,
Apart to lie,
To doze and dream and weaker grow,
And less and less to do or know,
Until I die.

Give me, O Lord, a task so hard
That all my powers shall taxed be
To do my best;
That I may stronger grow in toil,
For harder service fitted be,
To do my best.

This my reward—development
From what I am to what thou art,
For this I plead.

SUCCESS

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has won the respect of intelligent men; the love of the little children and the trust of a pure woman; who has always given the best he had and expected the best from others; who has appreciated the beauty of nature and never failed to express it; who has made the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; whose life has been a benediction, whose memory a blessing."—Selected.

Help for
Housewives

Let System and Soap Shoulder Burden of Work

"Make the head save the heels." With this homely proverb as a byword, the intelligent modern woman keeps her household running on wheels. She keeps home and children immaculate but has time left over for leisurely breathing spells, by observing two main principles. The first is the systematic use of time. The second is the efficient use of soap and whatever other labor-savers she can afford.

Some housewives get good results with the room-a-day method of cleaning. Others prefer a thorough weekly going-over of the entire house. In either case the working plan is flexible enough to allow for those unexpected happenings that occur in every home.

All good housewives agree that keeping things clean is far easier than the inevitable payoff that is faced when hours-furnishings become ready through neglect. More over, the keep-clean principle prevents the wear and tear that dirt is bound to induce, so cleanliness is actually a money-saver.

Every housewife must work out her own cleaning schedule depending on such factors as her income, the size of her family, and whether her home is a model apartment or a run-down farmhouse. But whatever the circumstances, soap and system will shoulder the most burdensome duties.

BYE, BYE, LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE

One-room school houses disappear at the rate of seven a day, and soon the "little red school house" will be only a memory. Leading officials and educators are pushing the campaign to abolish the one-room, one-teacher school.

The PWA program is largely the reason for the change, in school buildings as that activity has been building larger buildings to which school buses carry children from miles around.

A total of 1,020,000 public and private school teachers are engaged in teaching the "young idea"—and perhaps a good deal of the "old idea," the science of "how to shoot."

The average pay of city school teachers is \$1,735 a year, and \$787 a year for rural teachers.

THE LAW OF THE JUNGLE

Now this is the law of the jungle—As old and as true as the sky
And the wolf that shall keep it may prosper
But the wolf that shall break it must die.

As the creeper that girdles the tree trunk
Press it, who has made the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; whose life has been a benediction, whose memory a blessing."—Selected.

APPLES BRING
HEALTH TO BABIES

Apples have always had a prominent place among healthful foods but until recently we did not think of them as important therapeutic agents. Now the baby specialists both in Europe and in this country are using scraped apple pulp in the treatment of infant diarrhea and dysentery and to alleviate disturbed conditions of the intestinal tract following typhoid, colitis and similar diseases of adults.

In a study of 978 cases of diarrhea and dysentery in children, as reported in the medical literature, 963 or 98 per cent promptly made a satisfactory recovery. This is a most significant confirmation of the old saying "An apple a day keeps the Doctor away," and explains perhaps children's natural longings for apples.

Although summer diarrhea is far less injurious to infants today than it was when most supplies were contaminated and the pest of flies was unabated, summer diarrhea in infants still takes a heavy toll. More than 10,000 infants die every year from intestinal disorders which the clinical results which follow the use of scraped apple or apple powder indicate might have been saved.

FRESHEN UP OLD FURNISHINGS

Often household furnishings that seemed adequate enough in their accustomed setting look pathetically shabby and out of place after moving day. If upholstered pieces are too soiled to do justice to their new surroundings, send them away to be cleaned or freshen them up at home. Unless they have been too long neglected they can be made to look like new if mild soap is applied in the form of soap sally or a thick tepid lather, then removed with a clean damp cloth and the surface mopped dry with more clean cloths before the moisture soaks through. Wooden pieces that look down at the heels can often be rejuvenated by a thorough soapy scrubbing and a coat of washable paint.

CHILI CON CARNE

One-pound ground beef
Two tablespoons brown fat
One chopped onion
One clove garlic
One can kidney beans
One teaspoon salt and pepper
One-fourth teaspoon chili powder
One can tomato soup
One cup grated cheese
Brown the meat in bacon fat, then add the chopped onion and garlic. Cook three minutes and remove garlic. Add kidney beans, seasonings and tomato soup. Put in a greased casserole, sprinkle with cheese and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) 15 to 20 minutes.

CARAMEL DUMPLINGS

Brown one-third cup sugar, then add one scant cup of sugar, three cups of boiling water, a large tablespoon of butter, a pinch of salt, one teaspoon of vanilla, and boil for ten minutes.

Make a batter of one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one tablespoon of combination baking powder. Add enough flour to make a stiff batter.

Drop in syrup by spoonfuls and bake for fifteen minutes. Chill and serve with whipped cream.

DUTCH CABBAGE

Dice 1-1 1/2 quarts tender young cabbage and cook uncovered for 10 minutes in 1 cupful boiling salted water. Drain the cabbage and add 1 cupful sour cream, 1-2 cupful bacon which has been chopped and fried crisp, 1-2 teaspoonful salt and 1-4 teaspoonful paprika. Bring to a boil and serve hot.

POT ROAST

Cook the chuck best pot roast in 2 cups water instead of water if you want a tender. Simmer slowly. A few prunes may be cooked with the meat. If cider is not available, use in its place 2 cups water to which 1-3 cup vinegar is added.

HAMBURGER PIES

1 onion, cut fine
1 tablespoon of fat
1 pound of hamburger
2 teaspoon of salt
1-4 teaspoon of pepper
1 egg
1 cup tomatoes
1 cup of string beans
1 teaspoon of sugar
3 cups of seasoned mashed potatoes.

Cook the onion in the fat until soft and yellow. Add hamburger, salt and pepper and continue cooking until lightly browned, stirring occasionally. Add tomatoes, beans and sugar. Mix well. Place in a greased casserole or individual baking dishes and top with the mashed potatoes, which have been well seasoned, egg added and beaten until light. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees) until it is nicely browned. Serves six.

ORANGE COCONUT KRINKLES

Juice and rind of 2 Florida oranges
1-2 C. white karo
2 C. sugar
1-2 t. salt
4 C. shredded coconut
1-2 C. pecans broken
Cook the rind of the oranges in a large amount of water until tender, changing water twice; drain. Cut rind into thin shreds. Add sugar, salt syrup and orange juice and cook to 236 degrees F. (soft ball in cold water); add coconut and nuts. Drop from teaspoon on greased surface. Three dozen.

BLACK RASPBERRY CHIFFON PIE

Soak three tablespoons of gelatin in one-third cup of water and let it stand. Mix together one cup of juice and pulp of raspberries, one cup of sugar and three egg yolks (beaten). Let cool and add gelatin. Fold in three egg whites beaten stiffly, pour in baked pie shell and serve with whipped cream.

SPONGE LEMON PUDDING

Soak one cup of dry bread crumbs in one and one-half cups of milk until bread is soft. Cream a tablespoon of butter with three-fourths cup of sugar and the lightly beaten yolks of two eggs, and juice and grated rind of a lemon and combine with the soaked crumbs and milk.

Pour into a buttered mold, then place mold in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until pudding is set. Cover with a meringue made from the two egg whites, whipped, and four teaspoons of sugar. Return to oven until light brown.

CHICKEN MARYLAND

2 3-pound chickens.
1-2 cups crumbs
2 egg yolks
3 tablespoons milk
1 teaspoon milk
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-2 cup butter melted
4 strips bacon

Thoroughly wash and clean chickens. Cut into serving pieces. Rinse in cold water and wipe dry. Dip in the crumbs, then in yolks mixed with milk and again in crumbs. Arrange in a shallow, well-buttered baking pan. Add salt, paprika and butter. Cover, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Turn several times to allow even browning. Remove cover and top with bacon. Bake until the bacon is crisp. (About 15 minutes.) Carefully remove to serving platter. (Gravy may be made from the drippings left in the baking pan.)

SALMON SALAD

1 cup canned or cooked salmon
1-2 cup cooked peas
3 hard-boiled eggs, diced
1-2 cup diced celery
2 tablespoons chopped pimientos
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1-3 cup salad dressing
Mix and chill ingredients. Serve in bowl lined with lettuce. Top with more dressing.

ATTRACTIVE MEXICAN DISHES

By Betty Barclay
The Sonoras and Sonoritas across our southern border, where it is taken for granted that every married and marriageable woman has been trained to be a good cook, have learned how to prepare some of the most appetizing foods imaginable. Here are two delicious dishes that should be tried by women in the north:

Chicken Sonora
Cut a frying-size chicken in quarters and fry in olive oil with 1-2 cup finely chopped onion and raw white potatoes cut in dice. Cook until the meat of the chicken is white. Add 1-2 teaspoon sugar, 1-2 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper and 1-4 cup hot water. Season with salt and pepper to taste and cook very gently until the chicken and potatoes are thoroughly done.

CHEESE CAKE

12 Graham crackers
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 tablespoons shortening
1 3/4 cups sugar
1 cup cream or top milk
1-2 pound dry cottage cheese
Pinch of salt
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon lemon extract

Roll the crackers into fine crumbs and add to them the 2 tablespoons sugar, the cinnamon and the melted shortening. Press this mixture evenly on the bottom of a tube pan, or a spring form mold, reserving a few tablespoons to sprinkle over the top of the cake. Bake 8 minutes in a hot oven, and then remove and cool.

Meanwhile beat the egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add the sugar gradually, beating constantly. Add the cream. Beat in the cottage cheese which has been forced through a fine sieve. In another bowl mix together the flour, salt and nutmeg; then add this to the egg mixture. Finally fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, lemon and vanilla flavoring. Pour this over the baked cake, sprinkle with the remaining cracker mixture and bake in a slow oven about 1-2 hours or until the mixture is thoroughly set. It will shrink slightly while cooling.

DUCHESS CUP CAKES

1-2 cup shortening
1-2 cups broken sugar
2 eggs
1 cup thick sour milk and sour cream mixed
2 cups cake flour, measured after sifting

1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon cloves
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup seeded raisins, cut in two
1-2 cup broken nut meats
Cream the shortening and add the sugar gradually. Cream the two thoroughly. Add the well beaten eggs. Mix together in another bowl the flour, soda and spices. Add this with the final addition of flour stir in the raisins and nuts. Pour the batter into well greased muffin tins, and bake in a moderate oven about 25 minutes or until done. When cool top with plain butter frosting.

DELIGHTFUL AND DIFFERENT

Probably the most common method of preparing sweet potatoes is to candy them. Here, however, are several excellent recipes that will enable you to prepare sweet potatoes in a delightfully different manner.

Mashed Sweet Potatoes

Take 3 cups of mashed sweet potatoes, mix with 1 egg yolk, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, and 1 teaspoon paprika. Beat well, then drop portions on a buttered baking dish and spread with the stiffly-beaten egg white. Place in a moderate oven to brown. Remove carefully to a hot serving platter and garnish with small pieces of candied pineapple.

Sweet Potato Puff Balls

Mash 1 large can sweet potatoes well, add 4 tablespoons each brown sugar and flour, 1-2 teaspoon baking powder and 1 tea. on salt and stir and beat until smooth. Add 2 well beaten eggs. Take up by spoonfuls, shape into balls, and drop into hot deep fat heated to 375 degrees. Fry until brown and drain on brown paper. Makes 24 to 30 balls, serving 8 to 10 persons.

Roast Pork Glorified

Select 6 Florida oranges; cut a slice off the top of each and scoop out pulp. Pare and boil 6 sweet potatoes and mash. Mix with the orange pulp, season with salt, pepper and butter. Fill orange cups with mixture and heat in oven; a few minutes before serving, top each orange with marshmallow and put back until marshmallow puffs and browns. Serve around roast pork.

CIDRACAPOT

1 tender squash
1 tablespoon butter
2 roasting ears of corn
1 teaspoon sugar
Salt and pepper
Peel the squash and cut into cubes. Fry until tender in the butter, stirring frequently. Add the seasonings and the sweet corn cut from the cob. Have about a quarter as much corn as squash. Continue cooking until the corn is soft.

HOUSEHOLD USES FOR LEMONS

To Replace Vinegar: Lemon juice may be substituted for vinegar in any recipe that calls for the latter, except pickling.
To Sour Milk: Lemon juice added to sweet milk will sour it suitably for cooking.
For Stewing Dried Fruits: Add a small amount of lemon juice and grated lemon rind in stewing such dried fruits as prunes, figs, peaches and so on.
In Cooking Meats: Tough meats will be tenderer by adding a teaspoon of lemon juice to water in which they are boiled.

CARMEL SAUCE

(For Sherbet or Ice Creams)
1-2 cups sugar
2 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons flour
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
Sprinkle half the sugar over bottom frying pan (iron or aluminum preferred). Heat slowly and stir constantly until light brown syrup has formed. Wooden spoon is best as it will not become too hot to hold. Add one-half the water, lower heat and simmer until sugar has melted. Blend flour and salt with remaining sugar, add with rest of water to the cooking mixture. Cook slowly and stir constantly until creamy-sauce forms, add vanilla. Serve warm or cold.

HOT FUDGE SAUCE

1 cup sugar (light brown)
2 tablespoons flour
1-2 squares chocolate
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
1-2 cups water
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cut chocolate in small pieces and add to sugar, flour and salt. Mix well, add water and stir until smooth. Cook slowly without stirring for two minutes. Add rest of ingredients and serve hot or cold.

BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

(So Good With Pecans)
1-2 cups dark brown sugar
1-2 cup corn syrup
3 tablespoons butter
2-3 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-3 cup pecans (optional)
Mix sugar with water and butter. Cook slowly without stirring for two minutes. Add milk and boil two minutes. Add rest of ingredients and serve hot or cold.

FLAVOR SOUR MILK DISHES WITH SPICE

Thrifty Women Utilize Large Quantities for Home-Made Cheese and Small Amounts for Many Appetizing Foods

Milk that goes sour is no calamity. It may be a blessing in disguise. It may not serve the purpose for which it was purchased, but it should never go down the sink. It can be the basis of delicious, tasty foods which are made even more delicate by the addition of spices. Cottage cheese, or pot cheese, as it is known in some parts of the country, is the simplest use to make of sour milk. Let the milk get quite thick, then pour it into a cornucopia shaped cloth bag. One made of a double thickness of cheese cloth is good; failing that thin sheeting will do nicely. Hang the bag up and let the liquid drip for twenty-four hours. Season the remaining cheese with salt, pepper, ground or whole caraway seeds and serve either with sweet or sour cream. With bread and butter and a fruit dessert this is an excellent supper or luncheon dish. Or you may prefer to make a cake of your home-made cheese. A very delicious recipe for this is given below. When only small quantities of sour milk are available they may be used to make spice cup cakes of great delicacy.

Are You Listed Here?

Some of the outstanding sales made by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission on the Kansas City market.

Week Ending October 14, 1937.

CATTLE	
T. R. Evans, Coffey County, Kans.—20 steers	1160 \$13.00
T. R. Evans, Coffey County, Kans.—48 steers	1137 12.50
T. R. Evans, Coffey County, Kans.—31 steers	988 11.50
T. R. Evans, Coffey County, Kans.—29 steers	1013 11.50
T. R. Evans, Coffey County, Kans.—32 steers	1003 11.50
T. R. Evans, Coffey County, Kans.—14 steers	1070 10.00
Lon V. Silvers, Clay County, Kans.—22 steers	1055 9.00
W. I. Boone, Greenwood County, Kans.—11 heifers	700 8.25
G. R. Evans, Coffey County, Kans.—31 heifers	415 8.00
A. F. Floersch, Pottawatomie Co., Kans.—8 calves	490 8.00
J. M. Coberly, Lane County, Kans.—12 calves	724 7.75
W. T. Hammond, Osborne County, Kans.—8 heifers	465 7.75
Geo. Hammerlund, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—5 calves	414 7.25
J. M. Coberly, Lane County, Kans.—12 calves	425 7.00
A. F. Floersch, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—7 calves	350 7.00
McLinden Bros., Franklin County, Kans.—7 calves	540 6.50
A. A. Williams, Osborne County, Kans.—5 steers	630 6.50
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., Lowry Shipping Assn., St. Clair County, Mo.—8 steers	845 6.50
John P. Hogan, Washington County, Kans.—7 calves	361 6.50
M. L. Brown, Graham County, Kans.—29 steers	771 6.35
Henry Hoeltgen, Nazareth, Texas—11 calves	1210 6.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., Lowry City Shipping Assn., St. Clair County, Mo.—5 steers	630 6.00
McLinden Bros., Franklin County, Kans.—10 heifers	472 5.90
Ralph Hutchison, Leavenworth County, Kans.—9 heifers	604 5.50
Ralph Hutchison, Leavenworth County, Kans.—5 heifers	572 5.50
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., Lowry City Shipping Assn., St. Clair County, Mo.—6 bulls	480 5.00
Henry Hoeltgen, Nazareth, Texas—5 cows	1024 5.00
Geo. Bicknell, Osborne County, Kans.—8 calves	395 5.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., Lowry City Shipping Assn., St. Clair County, Mo.—11 cows	801 5.00
J. R. Smith, Jackson County, Kans.—19 cows	851 3.75
O. B. Woodrow, Labette County, Kans.—41 cows	750 3.25

Pigs and Light Lights

Harold Atchison, Franklin County, Kans.—10	144 \$10.00
Henry Ammon, Henry County, Mo.—6	140 10.00
Alton Shipping Assn., Alton, Kans.—6	120 9.75
Henry Schmidt, Miami County, Kans.—8	136 9.50
Call Bros., Newton, County, Mo.—18	121 9.50
Fred Prothe, Miami County, Kans.—12	133 9.50
Henry Schmidt, Miami County, Kans.—9	133 9.00
C. E. Hitzeman, Leavenworth County, Kans.—9	119 7.00
160 lb. Averages and Up	
Ilma Ralls, Sullivan County, Mo.—10	245 \$10.75
Geo. Robe, Coffey County, Kans.—10	217 10.70
Carl Prothe, Miami County, Kans.—15	185 10.70
Elmer Shilling, Anderson County, Kans.—5	247 10.65
E. G. Ishmael, Grundy County, Mo.—13	191 10.65
E. A. Parks, Franklin County, Kans.—20	174 10.65
F. C. Atwood, Linn County, Kans.—14	200 10.65
Harry Fisher, Douglas County, Kans.—14	171 10.65
Paul Kalwei, Henry County, Mo.—7	174 10.60
Chas. O. Tawkins, Ray County, Mo.—9	178 10.60
Frank E. Vols, Miami County, Kans.—5	256 10.55
Julius Busch, Lafayette County, Mo.—20	182 10.50
Glen Carpenter, Franklin County, Kans.—20	166 10.50
S. L. Shanon, Johnson County, Mo.—34	231 10.50
N. H. Hill, Grundy County, Mo.—19	228 10.50
H. H. Neff, LaCygne, Kans.—7	172 10.50
Joe Chandler, Cass County, Mo.—10	165 10.40
E. J. Moberly, Grundy County, Mo.—13	219 10.40
T. B. Barnett, Lafayette County, Mo.—14	219 10.40
Carl Pelot, Lafayette County, Mo.—14	190 10.40
Jack Barnes, St. Clair County, Mo.—5	244 10.40
Russell Nickel, St. Clair County, Mo.—13	193 10.40
W. L. Reed, Ellsworth County, Kans.—18	183 10.40
Edwin C. Erickson, Cloud County, Kans.—14	196 10.40
Frank Adamson, Lafayette County, Mo.—14	219 10.40
J. D. Flory, Douglas County, Kans.—28	230 10.40
Earl Waggoner, Lafayette County, Mo.—5	199 10.40
G. H. Henry, Henry County, Mo.—7	199 10.40
J. E. Stout, Chase County, Kans.—14	218 10.40
Mrs. Everett Hawkins, Ray County, Mo.—8	209 10.40
Geo. E. Foley, Daviess County, Mo.—20	203 10.40
Allen Enos, Jefferson County, Kans.—5	196 10.35
Geo. Kyle, Franklin County, Kans.—7	182 10.35
S. F. Driskell, Cedar County, Mo.—7	192 10.35
Otto Schweninger, Lafayette County, Mo.—12	233 10.30
Walter McCulley, Grundy County, Mo.—6	235 10.30
Bert McCulley, Grundy County, Mo.—8	246 10.30
Clarence Northrop, Grundy County, Mo.—8	230 10.25
Shade Seitz, Cedar County, Mo.—6	177 10.25
E. H. Berry, Grundy County, Mo.—12	233 10.25
Marie Marow, Cloud County, Kans.—18	180 10.25
W. G. Sloan, Leavenworth County, Kans.—6	188 10.25
R. E. Ellington, Jackson County, Mo.—8	198 10.25
Roy Howard, Anderson County, Kans.—7	369 9.25
Walter Bergin, Clay County, Kans.—12	233 9.25
Harold Mooney, Linn County, Kans.—10	269 9.00
A. Blaser, Bates County, Mo.—8	251 9.00
Ralph Collins, Grundy County, Mo.—6	351 9.00
L. M. Swanberg, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—8	351 9.00
Geo. Young, Franklin County, Kans.—5	343 9.00

SHEEP

Walter Mochamer, Osage County, Kans.—31	92 \$10.50
H. C. Wischropp, Osage County, Kans.—14	72 10.25
Fin V. Graham, Franklin County, Kans.—6	85 10.25
Warren Harrison, Johnson County, Kans.—10	95 10.25
Frank Sobotka, Harrison County, Mo.—9	87 10.25
D. Lehnkuhl, Miami County, Kans.—8	74 9.75
Frances M. Mead, Cass County, Mo.—6	75 9.75
C. I. Kent, Sullivan County, Mo.—5	78 9.75
Mrs. Lulu Limes, Grundy County, Mo.—5	71 9.50
Clyde Douglas, Grundy County, Mo.—7	82 9.50
Elmer Woods, Cass County, Mo.—12	70 9.50
Roy A. True, Vernon County, Mo.—14	70 9.50
John McKinley, Allen County, Kans.—35	68 9.00
W. N. Feezell, Jefferson County, Kans.—9	72 9.00
Ilma Ralls, Sullivan County, Mo.—6	67 8.00
J. W. Deering, Daviess County, Mo.—25	66 7.75
Joe W. Campbell, Lafayette County, Mo.—13	60 7.00
Clyde Douglas, Grundy County, Mo.—6	60 7.00
Mrs. Lulu Limes, Grundy County, Mo.—9	60 7.00
John McKinley, Allen County, Kans.—11	66 7.00
W. N. Feezell, Jefferson County, Kans.—6	114 4.50
W. N. Feezell, Jefferson County, Kans.—9	90 2.85

COOPERATIVE PROGRESS ABROAD

Harold V. Knight, Brookwood Labor College

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth of a series of articles on European Cooperatives based on the findings of the President's Cooperative Commission.)

VI. Scotland

Aye, an' we would expect the thrifty Scotch to take to the cooperative way of saving money. Scotland cooperative societies on the whole have received a larger share of the patronage of their members than their English brethren, and a slightly larger percentage of the population are included in the membership.

While the Scottish cooperative movement is closely linked with the English movement through the Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Party, both of which extend over all of the United Kingdom, it has its own wholesale society, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and its own productive plants. The S. C. W. S. owns jointly with the English C. W. S. the Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, set up in 1923 to handle the production and packing of imports, particularly Indian and Ceylonese tea, cocoa, and chocolate. This joint wholesale farms over 30,000

acres of tea plantations in Ceylon and India.

In the four years between 1931 and 1935 the membership in Scottish societies increased from 759,962 to 836,250. In 1935 cooperative membership was held by 17.7 per cent of the population. In one county, Clackmannan, direct cooperative membership includes 42 per cent of the entire county population. About half of the professional classes in Edinburgh are cooperators. This is in contrast with England where only recently have professional people begun to manifest an interest in the movement.

Retail societies, of which there were 224 in 1935, have followed the policy of selling at market prices so patronage refunds would be high, reaching in some cases 20 per cent and averaging 12 1/2 per cent as compared to 9 per cent in England. The S. C. W. S., however, tries to discourage this practice. In 1931 the average sales per member were about \$235, \$90 more than in England.

The S. C. W. S. was formed in 1863, largely because geographical conditions made it impossible for the infant English society to serve Scotland. When a failure of the Scottish Co-operative Ironworks Co. in 1917 created a loss greater than the share capital of the wholesale, the membership agreed to reduce the refund rate by one penny per pound of purchases until the loss was wiped out.

Last year cooperative sales topped one-hundred million dollars, an increase for the five million dollars. In the beginning of its recent financial year S. C. W. S. budgeted for an estimated increase of \$7,500,000 over 1935, and has gone beyond the desired increase; so that the wholesale trade done in the small country of Scotland touched a total for the year of \$68,000,000 in value.

Today the wholesale operates 50 factories, many of which are the largest of their kind in the country. They represent every type of production, food, furniture, clothing, boots, floor-coverings, tobaccos, drugs, cosmetics, candies, jewelry-products, etc. The value of its production in 1935 was \$27,107,200, or 29.08 per cent of the cooperative wholesale trade and 14.7 per cent of cooperative retail sales.

Bakery goods are supplied to most local societies through a separate organization, the United Cooperative Baking Society of Glasgow. This organization, formed for a specific task was organized a year after the war by several Glasgow societies because the wholesale could not set up a bakery that could serve all its members. The U. C. B. S. now has numerous branches throughout Scotland. As early as 1880 it was trading and preventing a rise in the price of bread. At the present time it grinds each week 80,000 bushels of Canadian wheat into flour, in addition to the wheat it buys in America, the Argentine, Australia and the home market. And when the wheat is ground into cooperative flour and is baked in cooperative ovens it goes to cooperative tables at 15c per four pound loaf—and with a 12 1/2 per cent patronage dividend.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of S. C. W. S. service is its funeral furnishing. This department, according to an official, succeeded in reducing the price of a funeral from an average of about \$250 to about \$50.

A number of retail stores, in sparsely settled areas, are directly operated by the Scottish Wholesale as branches. Patrons are invited to become purchasing members on the payment of one shilling and are encouraged to leave their patronage refund to the society toward the purchase of shares. In theory these local groups, once they are strong enough, may take over the management of the store. Independent local societies are required to take out one share, value \$10, per member in the wholesale. Employees of the S. C. W. S. are permitted to become shareholders as well as local societies and for every 150 employee shareholders one delegate may be sent to general meetings. Every employee must carry his or her trade union card and in every case trade union wages and conditions apply and in many instances are bettered.

HUNDRED THOUSAND FARMS IN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Organizers of from 100,000 to 110,000 Kansas farms have been under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program that will qualify them for payments totaling from \$17,500,000 to \$18,500,000, according to a preliminary estimate of participation in the program compiled by K. E. Logan, statistician for the state Agricultural Conservation Committee. The estimate is based upon figures supplied by county agricultural agents. Checking of performance under the program now is under way although the actual disbursement of payments will not start for some time.

Participation in the program has been heaviest in the western one-third of the state and lightest in the eastern one-third, Logan said. Western Kansas farmers, he explained, have made good use of the moisture-conservation and wind-erosion control practices encouraged by the program. These include strip cropping and fallow, controlled summer fallow, contour farming and in desirably rated areas the seeding of cover crops to control soil drifting. The lighter participation in eastern Kansas was attributed to the fact that crop conditions have been good in this area for the first time in several years and farmers are interested in taking advantage of this fact to replenish depleted grain and feed supplies. Also, weather conditions have been unfavorable for fall seeding of legumes and grasses in much of the area where these crops are grown.

Indications are that participating farmers have on the average diverted about 13 1/2 per cent of their soil-depleting bare acreages to soil-conserving uses. Logan commented that the maximum diversion which payment could be earned under the program is 15 per cent. Because of weather conditions, total participation in the program will be smaller than had been anticipated earlier in the year. However, the final figure will be larger than that recorded for the 1936 AAA program, Logan stated. Approximately 95,000 farms qualified for payment in 1936.

PIG GAINS

Pigs at weaning time should be getting all the grain they will eat. The ration should include takage or skim milk. With a good pasture to run on, pigs should be taking on weight. Pigs that are doing well should gain a pound a day. Self-feeders are convenient for feeding corn and takage, their use results in as good and often better gains than the hand-feeding method. Self-feeders should be in good working order. They should keep the feed dry, keep the feed before the pigs at all times, and prevent waste by leakage or too free running of feed.

NO WAR RISK INSURANCE IN ENGLAND

London.—No insurance policy issued by the nearly 300 British insurance companies will hereafter be valid in the event of war, declared or not, according to a recent statement issued here. The potential threat of bombing planes, making impossible calculations of premiums on war risk insurance, caused the move.

ALLEN COUNTY GETS STATE HUSKING CONTEST

The 1937 Kansas state corn husking contest will be staged near Humboldt, in Allen county, on October 28, according to Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, a Capper Publication, which sponsors the big, outdoor farm event. The Canute Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring the contest locally, and selected Humboldt as the site by virtue of the sixty-bushel field of corn grown by Warren Works in the Neosho River valley.

Ten Thousand People Expected
The Humboldt Commercial Club and dozens of local farmers will handle many of the details which are necessary to prepare for a crowd of 10,000 people. No efforts will be spared to show the big crowd a pleasant day of entertainment. Senator Arthur Capper will present the winners with checks amounting to \$200, thru the courtesy of Kansas Farmer. There also will be \$100 awards for corn grown by Warren Works in the Neosho River valley.

Will Defend Title
Lawrence House, 1937 Kansas husking champion, who hails from Goodland, has announced his intention of defending his title at the 1937 contest. He is planning to work out in one of the Eastern Kansas counties since there is no corn in Sherman county this year.

This is the first time the state husking contest has been located in Southeastern Kansas, and farmers in that section are showing a great deal of enthusiasm over the recognition they are receiving for growing the best corn in Kansas. The first and second place winners of the Kansas husking contest will enter the national husking contest at Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, on November 4. This event attracts 100,000 people or more and has fully earned the title of America's greatest farm sporting event.

HOW QUAIL ARE SECURED

This year the Kansas Game Farms at Calista and Pittsburg, Kansas will have around 10,000 Quail to send out over the state. Much care and a great deal of money is spent in the raising of these birds and for this reason the department goes to considerable trouble in investigating places where the Quail are placed.

Persons desiring Quail are forwarded an application which they fill out and return. This application is sent to the District Warden, who goes to the applicants property and inspects it for proper shelter, water, and feed. The owner also contracts that he will not allow the birds to be hunted for one year from the date they are placed on his property.

If the Warden finds the place suitable, he then recommends to the department that quail be placed there. Each District Warden will make several trips to the farm and place two hundred birds at a trip, placing a number of birds on each of the properties that were inspected and approved.

It costs the department between \$1.25 and \$1.50 to raise each of these birds, then the statement in itself should be an inducement for those receiving Quail to do all they can to protect them so that the birds may have a chance to exist and reproduce.

If we can have the co-operation of the sportsman and farmer in this matter, then we will have more real sport and greater number of these game birds to hunt.

LEASES

The stock share lease is increasing in importance in Kansas agriculture. Under such leases the tenant and the landlord own the livestock jointly. Both share equally in all receipts from the farm. The landlord furnishes the land and buildings while the tenant furnishes the labor, farm machinery, and part, or all, of the farm power. Such a lease reduces the occasions when the interests of the landlord and tenant are in conflict.

POULTRY

The last cutting of alfalfa should be cut, cured quickly and stored in a cool place later to be ground and added to the poultry mash feed. Some poultrymen prefer to feed the loose hay in racks. This practice is satisfactory but more wasteful than when ground and added to the mash mixture at the rate of 10 per cent of the total ingredients. This provides vitamins A and G. Both are essential for good health of the flock, high hatchability, and normal growth.

CALVES

When does the calf need water? Since they ordinarily get milk for the first few months, we are likely to assume their water requirements are quite well supplied. However, studies show that we should supply water after the first two months.

STUDENTS SURVEY HOME HAZARDS

J. C. Baker
It is somewhat unusual for children to be cautioning their parents regarding safety hazards, yet such warnings did occur, parents confessed with shame-faced pride, after Miss Roberts' pupils made a survey of home hazards. The individual projects, carried out by the school children after they had studied home hazards in general, were peculiarly and sometimes embarrassingly penetrating, since the pupils viewed the home set-up with less bias than did the grownups of the household.

Though each home was surveyed separately, the children found it possible to organize most of the hazards brought to light under a few general headings, the specific dangers under each varying with the individual homes. Their lists ran something like this:

HOME HAZARDS

- From fire, through:
 - Direct flames (here the children listed concretely family malpractices in lighting and operating heating and cooking units, also, the danger of spontaneous combustion from oily clothes.)
 - Gases (included risk of asphyxiation from leaking joints, furnaces improperly regulated, automobile engines running in closed garages.)
- From electricity, through:
 - Improper wiring and improperly installed appliances (bathroom heaters too near tub, fans where clothing or hands might contact them, etc.)
 - Worn equipment (frayed cords, heating pads whose thermostats are faulty, etc.)
- House hazards due to:
 - Construction faults (insufficient lighting at strategic points, stairways too steep, without banisters or with irregular risers, cracking flues, slippery floors.)
 - Furnishings (sharp corners at heights to bump heads; treacherous rugs; towels, soap, and drinking cups too high for children to be able to help themselves easily.)
 - Cleaning (soap in path of pedestrian, careless use of fumigants and insecticides.)
 - Burglars
- Food (lack of watchfulness — at source, during preparation and during preservation; including refrigeration and canning.)
- Misuse of articles for sport, and pleasure (home workshop, toys, knives, sewing kits, firearms, the family pets, etc.)

These "accidents points," specifically itemized by each child for his own home, made up his "Home Safety Sheet." With his parents' aid (the project having received the enthusiastic endorsement of the Parent-Teachers Association), he next attacked the problem of remedying home hazards. This was generally accomplished by the removal of the peril or by securing the family agreement to a set of safety rules designed to minimize the dangers involved. As a result, not only the child himself, but every other member of the family felt that he, too, had a part in placing the home more nearly outside the range of peril and tragedy.

POTATO SHOW

Sweet potatoes for exhibiting at the Kansas Potato Show, Lawrence, Kansas, November 4 and 5, 1937, should be selected now. Eleven tubers are required for an entry. Premium lists are available from the Kansas State College Extension Service.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE: Bred ewes to lamb coming November. Priced reasonable. Ira A. Thornton, Clay Center, Kansas. 10-28-c

OPPORTUNITY: Wanted, a good man to operate a 400 acre farm on a partnership basis. Address W. C. Landon, Laytonville, Arkansas for particulars and terms.

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

Consolidated Printing and Stationery Co.

SALENA, KANSAS

WHEN ORDERING COAL

REMEMBER

TO WRITE OR WIRE US

Kansas—Cherokee District Deep shaft lump and nut, Deep shovel lump, standard nut, fancy nut, Furnace sizes and slack.

OKLAHOMA—All sizes of Poteau, Broken Aro, Henryetta, McAlester and Old Hickory.

COLORADO—Keystone (Routt County)—6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

Bear River—6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

ARKANSAS—Paris Semi-Anthracite from the New Union and Jewell Mines.

Anthracite—from the Collier-Dunlap, Sunshine and Fernwood Mines.

ILLINOIS—All sizes of Delta from Saline Co. and All sizes of Old Ben from Franklin County.

Also—
STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?
WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	Farmers Union Song Book 25c
Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c	Business Manual..... 5c
Constitution..... 5c	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for..... 5c	Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c	Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... 25c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Farmers Union Watch Dog 50c	Militant Voice of Agr. Culture (John Simpson)..... 75c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	each..... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 Salina, Kansas

Price List of Serums and Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Company

CATTLE

CATTLE	
Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	85c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose.....	75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose.....	75c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose.....	75c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses.....	1.00
Calv Scours Bacterin, 10 doses.....	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron.....	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter.....	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head.....	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon.....	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00	
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 2 for.....	.50