



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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OREGON FARMERS UNION ADOPTS RESOLUTION

CONVENTION HELD IN CLATSkanie, OREGON, MAY 25, 26 AND 27-28th ANNUAL MEETING

Report Resolution Committee
Whereas, in the wisdom of the Heavenly Father there comes a time when man must leave this vale of tears and,
Whereas, during the past year a number of our esteemed and beloved members have been called to their Heavenly reward,
Therefore, be it Resolved, That we stand in silent tribute to the Heavenly Father's wisdom, and show our respect of those members.

Resolutions
Whereas, Irreparable loss has been sustained by the death of Charles Talbot, a National figure in agricultural activities,
Oregon is among those states which have felt his powerful influence and herewith records a keen regret at his untimely passing.
A copy of this resolution to be spread upon the minutes of this convention, copies sent to the National Farmers Union publication and to the officials of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

Whereas, the present system of appointing state convention committees has been found inadequate,
Be it Resolved, That, hereafter the number of members on each committee shall be left to the discretion of the State President and that more committees be included.

Be it Resolved, That the State President call at least one meeting each year of all County Presidents and Secretaries for the purpose of discussing such issues as are pertinent to the progress of the Farmers Union.

Resolved, That we the Committee on Resolutions of the Oregon State Farmers Union, in convention held in recognition of the great importance of our Junior organization, also invite and extend a hand of fellowship to the members of the Future Farmers of America, to unite with us in the great task which lies before us in order that they in the future may complete the edifice upon the foundation upon which we are now building.

Resolved, That we the 27th Annual Convention of the Oregon State Farmers Union, held in Clatskanie, Oregon, May 25, 26, 27, commend the work of the State and County Farm Debt Adjustment Committee and thank them for their unselfish work in aiding distressed farmers, and we suggest the following proposals to give more protection to debtors as follows:

- 1st-Favoring legislation declaring it against public policy to waive any statute enacted for the benefit of a debtor, and the taking of such waiver by a creditor as unlawful.
- 2nd.Favoring legislation to require personal services from the debtor in case of Default before filing.
- 3rd. Right of possession during the redemption period following mortgage execution sale.
- 4th. Abolish deficiency judgments, and grant the court right to place a reasonable value on the property sold for mortgage foreclosure sales.
- 5th. That there be designated by each County President a Farmers Union Advisory Committee to confer with member debtors and advise them as to the proper protection of their rights.

Whereas, in Alabama, much has been accomplished through cooperation with labor toward obtaining cost of production a committee representing the National Farmers Union and Federation of Labor have reached an agreement whereby the members of the Farmers Union will demand the price for mortgage foreclosure sales.

Be it Resolved by the Oregon Farmers Union in convention assembled, that we adopt the plan as part of the Farmers Union program toward obtaining cost of production for all the farm products and that a committee consisting of the State President and the Board of Directors work toward putting this agreement into effect with organized labor.

Be it Resolved, That the State Secretary proceed at once under authority of this convention to take such steps as are necessary to have recorded any and all trademarks and labels to be used by our organization for marking Farmers Union products. The original cuts to be placed in the State office as a part of all the State equipment when not in use. At such times as they are in use will be receipted for the same as any other loan.

Whereas, Organized labor has expressed its willingness to cooperate and is asking the National Farmers Union to consider certain phases of consumer-producer cooperation, and whereby the National Farmers Union employees of farmer cooperatives have been intercepted and warned to carry Labor Union cards in the pursuance of their duties, now

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the State Executive Board be instructed to prepare a reciprocal agreement whereby the Farmers Union credentials will be recognized in lieu of a labor card, so long as the carrier is employed by Farmers Union members or Farmers Union cooperatives.

Be it Further Resolved, That the State Executive Board select two of their number to present this agreement to the proper officials of organized labor.

Whereas, There has heretofore been, and now is in existence, no collective bargaining agency, of, by, and for the farmers, to protect the farmers interests in any and all emergencies, affecting or jeopardizing the harvesting, transportation, packing, canning, processing, storing, and or marketing of farm products, and
Whereas, The lack of such a collective bargaining agency may in the immediate future, result in loss of perishable crops, and in the consideration and arbitration of various problems arising out of and causing strikes and other avoidable emergencies, the cost of production to the producer may not receive due consideration, and
Whereas, In the interests of agriculture and of the producers of perishable crops, particularly, for the protection of the homes of the farmers, and to assure the payment of a living wage to the farmer and his family for their labor in the creation of production of said crops, it is imperative and absolutely necessary that all of the operations necessary in the normal harvesting, transportation, packing, canning, processing, storing, and marketing activities, continue uninterrupted, pending and all arbitration, conciliation, and or efforts to settle, adjust, arbitrate, or conclude the strike or other avoidable emergency affecting or jeopardizing the harvesting or marketing of the farmers' products, and
Whereas, In the interests of agriculture it is deemed necessary to create, foster, and formulate definite public policies in behalf of the producers of farm products in relation to all matters that may arise affecting, or jeopardizing the harvesting and or marketing of said farm crops, and in the interests of continued friendly relations between labor and agriculture, it is necessary to create and employ every means available to the end that any and all strikes, and or other avoidable emergencies affecting the farmers, may be amicable and expeditiously adjusted, settled, and concluded without loss to the farmers, and
Whereas, Said organization, known as the Farmers Crop Protective Co-op, is being sponsored, formed and administered by, members and officials of the Farmers Union, Grange, and farmers cooperatives generally in this State,
Wherefore be it Resolved by the Farmers' Union State Executive Committee, that said Farmers Crop Protective Co-op be and the same is hereby endorsed, and the members of the Farmers Union in Oregon be urged to join in, and cooperate with said program, and that this resolution be forwarded to the State Convention of the Farmers Union for consideration and approval.

Whereas, It has been found that elections without nominations tend to reflect the choice of the people participating to a greater degree than elections based upon nominations, now, therefore
Be it Resolved, That the Oregon Farmers Union propose that at the 1938 State Convention nominations for State Officials be dispensed with. Whereas, The recommendations of the State Board and the report of other state officials reflect a need of greater educational efforts for the development of our organization in its broadest sense, and
Whereas, Several counties are working on county educational programs embodying more or less those features called essential to our educational and cooperative programs, now, therefore,
Be it Resolved, That the State President shall be authorized to employ a State Director of Education, who shall be approved by the State Board—this director to have charge of the Educational and Junior work, the publication of Articles and By-Laws, to insure a uniform cooperative Farmers Union program.

Whereas, The most potent factor in carrying on educational work and organization extension is an adequate and dependable source of revenue, and
Whereas, As this fact has been recognized by our National organization, the realization thereof, and
Whereas, The cooperatives who do business under the name of the Farmers Union organization receive sufficient business therefrom to be of some commercial value,
Therefore Be it Resolved, By the members of the Oregon Farmers Union in convention assembled that all cooperatives doing business in the name of the Farmers Union pay a small percentage of their net earnings into a fund to be divided between the state and county for the purpose of forming an educational fund. The amount of this percentage to conform closely to the program adopted on financing by the National Farmers Union.

Be it Further, Resolved, That the enforcement of this Resolution shall be the duty of the State Executive Board.

The Oregon State Farmers Union in convention assembled, do go on record as opposing the proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 and it is now written, because of some of the vicious sections embodied in the act.
And a copy of this resolution forwarded to the Oregon members of Congress.
Bearing in mind the welfare of the farming interests of this state, and remembering there can be no enduring prosperity that does not include this section of the people.
Whereas, Thousands of farmers in

(continued on page 2)

CHARLES HOLMAN ON PUBLIC CONTROL MILK MARKETING

FEDERAL PURCHASING OF SURPLUS DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR RELIEF HAS REDUCED TROUGH OF LOW PRICES

Public control of milk marketing function best as an adjunct cooperative marketing; creates some new danger of autocratic governmental power; and imposes distinct responsibilities upon producers' organizations to assure best results, according to Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.
Speaking June 17 at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Mr. Holman reviewed the history of state and federal control programs, described the new AAA marketing agreement and order law and the Rogers-Allen Act as conferring a degree of producer democracy not hitherto attained their government regulation.

Mr. Holman also took occasion to commend Secretary Wallace for his efforts in supporting the continuance of federal purchasing of surplus dairy products for relief purposes. The program, he said, is a red flag to speculative interests but has reduced the trough of low seasonal prices and added untold thousands to the dairymen's pockets.

Discussing the recently enacted federal statute and the Rogers-Allen state law, the speaker declared that the former represents the least objectionable type of federal control that it has been possible to date to devise. In the latter he found elements of distinct advantage not to be found in any other state act.

"The principal features of interest to farmers in the AAA amendments are that they give the state a definite authority to determine prices only on products in interstate commerce or substantially affecting interstate commerce. The Secretary cannot wish an order on a market. Instead, the law requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting producers supplying the market in order to initiate a marketing agreement."

"If the dealers are not willing to sign the proposed marketing agreement, the president of the United States, after a public hearing, is given power to order compulsory enforcement of the agreement."

"In the Rogers-Allen Act the protection given both the cooperatives and the distributors from anti-trust prosecution of their respective activities is a unique and possibly effective means of meeting some very complicated marketing problems. The fact, for example, that two groups of this kind may reach an agreement legally, and present a united front to the commissioner for his approval, does away with much of the red-tape that often surrounds arbitrary administration of local control."

Mr. Holman stated that whereas there has been no complete harmony, except in one instance between state and federal control orders and those issued by the AAA, there is a growing tendency toward a better understanding of marketing. There is less tendency toward sensationalism at public hearings. The radical, conservative, non-cooperating producer, and chiseling dealer no longer appear to get the "break."

"I have noted also a decided change from a desire to use the arbitrary dicta of police power to a more rational, business-like approach on practical knowledge of what is feasible, and accompanied by efforts to reach a common understanding as among all elements of the community."

"Once milk control is established in a community, the cooperative must be alive to the many dangers which may beset it as a result of dealing with the public authority. These arise from the fact that public authorities have a tendency to expand the importance of minority groups; from the fact that public control slows down the marketing process and has a tendency to throw price relationships out of line; and from the fact that cooperative leadership, in its absorption in securing favorable price orders, often overlooks the importance of maintaining membership moral."

"The member is liable to think that either the state or the federal government, or the two jointly, can secure for him what the association really should be constantly acquainted with the association's activities in connection with every phase of milk control. Even under milk control should be realized that the cooperative is the marketing agency."

Mr. Holman commented on the effectiveness of the Dairymen's League in their efforts toward the solution of the milk producers' problems. "During the past year," he said, "I have had occasion to observe the activities of your leadership and the influence of your organizations, both in your own milkshed and in national affairs. While many times it has been necessary for your leaders to take a protective position, I have never known them to take a selfish position."

"On the other hand, I have seen many examples of their willingness to give more than to receive; of their willingness to go down the line to preserve the principle of cooperation; and of their desire to make it possible not only for other dairy sections to prosper, but for other types of farmers to better their condition."

COOPERATIVE PROGRESS ABROAD

By Harold V. Knight
Editor's note: This is the tenth and last of a series of articles on cooperatives based on the findings of the President's Cooperative Commission.)

x SWITZERLAND
Four-fifths of the families of Basle, Switzerland, and surrounding territory belong to the General Consumers Society. It serves a quarter-million people in that area more completely, both as to membership and variety of goods and services furnished than any other cooperative in Europe. It has 251 outlets and serves a territory which handles over half of all the food bought.

With a democratic tradition of 400 years behind it, the whole of the tiny country of Switzerland is dotted by 12,000 cooperative societies of various kinds with a total membership estimated to represent about one-half of the population and doing 10 to 12 percent of the national retail trade.

As long ago as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries forest and grazing societies brought the spirit of cooperative to the economic sphere. The modern cooperative movement began in 1851 in Zurich. In 1890 the Federation of Swiss Consumers Societies (V.S.K.) was organized to include the strong societies of Basle (founded in 1865) and Geneva (founded in 1868). Four years previously agricultural coops in eastern Switzerland had organized the Federation of Agricultural Societies (V. O. L. G.) which includes 310 societies which distribute farm supplies and consumer goods and market farm products.

A third federation, Concordia, is composed of 5,500 Catholic consumers in 52 societies. Ninety percent of the cooperative business in consumer goods is done, however by the 533 societies affiliated with V.S.K.J., largely comprised of urban workers and friendly to organized labor. Of these societies, 175 have productive units including bakers, dairies, flour mills, wineries, etc. The wholesale itself operates only a few production enterprises directly but has organized separate production and service enterprises under its control including a milk-purchasing society, cigar factory, milling society, shoe factory, cooperative bank, and cooperative insurance society. Instead of setting up a packing plant of its own the V.S.K.J. has purchased a major interest in the largest meat packing plant in Switzerland in 1914. Although the move was criticized severely by some cooperators, the plants' business has increased and the price of meat has been reduced from 10 per cent to 6 per cent through the action of V.S.K. as the majority stockholder.

Several of V.S.K.'s enterprises were started as a result of the marketing agencies move against the private mills refused to sell to the co-op bakers when they refused to be bound by a bread price increase set by the Master Bakers' Association. The co-op started a flour mill when the private mills refused to sell to the co-op bakers when they refused to be bound by a bread price increase set by the Master Bakers' Association. The co-op started a flour mill when the private mills refused to sell to the co-op bakers when they refused to be bound by a bread price increase set by the Master Bakers' Association.

A law was passed in 1933 restricting the establishment or expansion of multiple retail shops of the same kind, cooperative as well as private chains. As a result all cooperative federations formed a Committee for Inter-cooperative Relations which has among its purposes the maximum of consumer service and the minimum of competition between co-ops. The committee should hamper unjustifiable or otherwise unduly hamper the cooperative movement and "joint consideration of defensive measures against systematic attacks. The self-help idea that are intended to business relationships and complete understanding between producer and consumer on the basis of cooperative endeavor."

A statement by Dr. Bernhard Jaeger, many years president of the Swiss Cooperative Union, closes the section of the Commission of Inquiry's Report on Switzerland, the last of the countries covered by this series. A paragraph from it is appropriate here.

"It is the constant task of cooperative leadership to discover where and in what way cooperative service can be improved and expanded so that the maximum of consumer needs may be covered through cooperative endeavor."

FORESTRY FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT TO BE EFFICIENTLY MANAGED

Larry C. Webb, recently appointed state fish and game warden, is determined that his department be efficiently and economically managed, in outlining his policies to all his district and department employees during a three-day meeting recently held at Pratt. Webb insists that all field deputies be courteous at all times, particularly when arrests are being made. He emphasizes to his deputies that they should strive for the cooperation of the public to lessening the number of law violators. "The primary purpose of my administration," he says, "will not be so much in the prosecution of the law violator but in the creating of a closer relationship between the Fish and Game Department and the sportsmen." He also states that "the public will be protected against persistent poaching."

RESOLUTIONS TO OPPOSE PASSAGE PETTINGILL BILL

BILL PROPOSES TO REPEAL THAT SECTION KNOWN AS "LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE"

Resolution
Whereas: It has come to our attention that a bill known as the Pettingill Bill is now pending in Congress and that this bill proposes to repeal that section of the Interstate Commerce Act known as the "long and short haul clause."

And Whereas: The passage of this Pettingill Bill would again permit the railroads to charge more proportionally for carrying freight to points in the Western Plains area and the Montana Division area than for carrying the same freight to points on the Pacific Coast.

And Whereas: This practice has the result of making the people of the Plains and Mountain areas pay part of the cost of hauling freight to the Pacific Coast. It adds to the cost of living of these people. It discriminates against these people and favors the Pacific Coast region.

And Whereas: It is our belief that the purpose of the railroads in asking for this legislation is to enable them to compete with ocean rates on freight to the Pacific Coast and by charging more proportionately on freight hauled a shorter distance to inland points continue to make their accustomed profits.

Now Therefore, Be it Resolved: By the State Executive Board of the Montana Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America in regular quarterly session assembled at Great Falls, June 1-4 that we vigorously oppose the passage of this bill and that we demand that our representatives and senators oppose the passage of this bill.

And Be it Further Resolved: That we request all the state organizations and the National Organization of the Farmers Union to oppose the passage of the Pettingill Bill and we urge them to request that their representatives and senators in Congress oppose the passage of this bill.

And Be it Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of our Montana Representatives and Senators and to the various state organizations of the Farmers Union and to the National Secretary of the Farmers Union.

WE'RE MOVING

And What a Job It Is! Desks and chairs and files and tables and piles of books are everywhere. We're moving to drop in to see us today would be even more welcome than usual. We'd just clear the stuff out of a chair and sit and visit with you a while which would give us an excuse to get out of some of the heavy work. But in a day or so we'll be all settled and ready to handle the biggest winter wheat crop we've had for a long time.

You probably know that Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Equity Union Grain Co. are now offering to buy and sell wheat. We're again re-marketing our own grain. We expect to make a considerable saving for our members through this arrangement, and at the same time we will eliminate any competition between the two cooperative regionals at this market.

To increase our efficiency, we're moving Mr. Belden and our office force from the warehouse to our new location at 719 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo., Telephone Victor 5781. Mr. Neath, warehouse foreman, will remain at the Central and Water streets address where the telephone number is now Victor 2711. Mr. Riley, in charge of our Salina office, will give you every market service at that point. We are co-operating with Farmers Cooperative Commission Co. on our shipments at Wichita and Hutchinson, so when you want to ship to those points in care of Farmers Cooperative Commission Co.

It is always our aim to improve the quality of our service in both our marketing and purchasing departments. Your constant and continued patronage enables us to do this economically.

Cordially yours,
Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
H. E. Witham
General Manager.

SOME ADDITIONAL RULINGS ON SALES TAXES

Rule No. 22, Poster Panels, Bulletins (Billboards) and other signs. Persons engaged in the business of painting signs on sign-boards, buildings or similar property belonging to others are rendering service, the gross receipts from which are not taxable. Sellers of paint, brushes and other tangible personal property to sign painters, for such purposes, are making taxable sales.

Persons engaged in the business of selling to users or consumers illuminated signs, bulletins, posters, stationery signs, whether manufactured by themselves or not, are selling tangible personal property at retail, the gross receipts from which are taxable, even if the purchase price of the sign includes a charge for furnishing periodical maintenance or repair service in addition to the sign itself. If charges for services rendered subsequent to the sale of the sign are billed separately to the customer, the farmers in establishing guide lines for outlining listing this spring. These men will farm approximately 5,000 acres on the contour.

repairs are taxable. When these signs are leased in such a way that the user has the right of continuous possession or use, the lease is subject to the sales tax since the tax in this case shall be computed on the rentals paid.

Where space on a stationary poster panel is leased by an advertiser from a person who agrees to provide posters on said poster panel and to keep the panel in good repair for a specified period of time, the receipts from the transaction are not subject to the tax, since the one from whom the poster panel is leased is rendering services only.

Sales of neon or other movable signs to the user thereof are taxable sales for use or consumption. Where these signs are leased to a person who is given the right of continuous possession or use during the period of the lease, the tax must be collected and remitted to the state on the rentals paid.

Rule No. 29. Laundries and Cleaning Establishments

Laundries and cleaning establishments are rendering services which are not subject to the tax. Sales of such laundries and cleaning establishments of all materials, supplies, equipment, power, fuel and lubricants used in the rendition of their services are the final sales for use or consumption and are taxable.

Rule No. 30. Materials, Equipment and Supplies Used in Mining Operations

Mine operators are purchasers for use or consumption of all materials, equipment and supplies used in the mining process, and sales of these articles to mine operators are taxable. Such sales include dynamite, fuse caps, picks, lumps, mine lumber, cutting machines and similar items.

No tax attaches to sales to mine operators of electricity, coal, gas, fuel oil or other petroleum products, provided that these commodities or services are actually used in the mining process.

Rule No. 31. Hatcheries

Hatcheries engaged in the business of hatching baby chicks for others from eggs owned by those other persons (custom hatching), are rendering service which is not subject to the tax.

RA SELECTING FAMILIES FOR A KANSAS PROJECT

Twenty Clients Will be Approved by End of June to Operate Farms in Northeast Part of State

The latter part of June has seen intensive family selection activities on the part of the Resettlement Administration for its Northeastern Kansas project, according to Cal Ward, Regional Director. Selection of families to live on 20 of the original 26 units will be completed by July 1, with the other six to be chosen after July.

Interviewing of applicants to live on the fertile farms recently purchased by Resettlement has been going on for some time. The family selection committee had its first meeting the week of June 14 and at that time eight families were chosen, subject, of course, to passing a medical examination. Twelve of the conditions were the "dust bowl" region of western Kansas and the other six families were from eastern and southeastern Kansas counties.

"We had previously approved three families and they are now living on Resettlement farms," said Ward. "The new clients, with the exception of one case, will not be able to take possession until the leases of present tenants expire, which is August 1 in most cases."

All families selected are tenant farmers and considerable emphasis is being placed on the equity of the applicant. All clients will come onto the project with a modest amount of livestock and machinery. As a result of the recent rains and general favorable crop prospects throughout Kansas, Ward said, all the selected families should have some income from this crop season and will probably be in good shape to go ahead with operations on their new places.

The Resettlement farms vary in size from a minimum of 46 to a maximum of 160 acres, but most of them are 80 acres. Under a recent order the Resettlement Administration can sell the land to the selected families on a long time contract and can make them loans to erect new buildings or improve old buildings and make other real improvements themselves. Community Manager Floyd E. Lynn, who headquarters at Topeka, is now engaged in the completion of these loans.

CONSERVING KANSAS

V. S. Crippen, Logan County agricultural agent, and the county commissioners were influential in getting 15 sections of blowing land listed in one day recently. They spent two days locating blowing areas and then contacted owners or tenants to get them to start listing on the following Monday.

Range provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program are to be used to help finance the building of an extra large dam on the G. A. Gurley ranch in Elkader, Logan County. The dam will be 20 feet high and will back water about three-fourths of a mile up a rather narrow valley.

H. J. Stewart, Cheyenne County agricultural agent, has assisted 45 farmers in establishing guide lines for outlining listing this spring. These men will farm approximately 5,000 acres on the contour.

PRES. EMIL LORIKS S. D. ANNOUNCES NAT'L CONFERENCE

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVES TO MEET IN SIOUX FALLS—PRESIDENT SUGGESTS JULY 12 AS DATE TO HEAR SPEAKERS

We expect to have the next National Meeting of Farmers Union Coops in South Dakota.
We have taken the liberty to suggest July 12 as the time for calling this meeting and the place of meeting, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

We hope to have a two day session and expect to invite our members and cooperative enterprises in the State to attend at least one day, because we will have with us at that time some outstanding cooperators of the National Farmers Union field, and we feel that a meeting like this will be a great inspiration to South Dakota.

For definite announcement about this meeting watch the next issue of the Union Farmer. By that time we expect to have definite details and full information as to program and time of convening. Make your plans now to attend.

Our Regional Co-op Conference at Watertown on June 3 was a real success, but this will be a National Meeting, and we feel fortunate in securing this Conference for South Dakota at this time. Again we urge you to make your plans accordingly and let us make this an important milestone in cooperative history in our State.

Should We Become a Part of One Big Cooperative Movement?

Importance of Producer Cooperatives
We hear much these days of Producer and Consumer Cooperatives. We are all of us (130,000,000 people of the U. S.) consumers, however, we are classified as Consumers and as Producers.

The Government recognizes the farmers as producers, and confers upon producers certain advantages such as Federal Net Income Tax Exemption and the benefit of Cooperative Laws. In other words, the Capper-Volstead Law on cooperatives is designed to help the farmers or producers. We in South Dakota, under this classification, are essentially PRODUCERS! Let us always remember that South Dakota is an Agricultural State primarily. We are long on production and short on consumption in normal years.

Consumer Cooperatives and the Consumer Movement has a legitimate place and we wish them well, but let them build in their proper field. Let us remember, now and always, that we are producers, and in building the cooperative movement here, that we build it from the producers standpoint, and that we do not permit ourselves to be swallowed up by a purely consumer movement. Only by building both producer and consumer cooperatives can we bring about a balanced economic system.

If you want to get a picture of the unbalanced condition where the consumer coops have bowed but to the exclusion of the producer cooperation, just read the Chapter on Consumer Cooperatives and Agriculture, in the Report of the Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe. Write your Senators or Congressmen for a copy of this Report.

Quoting from the Manager of the French Cooperative Wholesale Society this Report says: "FARMERS TOO OFTEN WANT AN UNGODLY PRICE. WE BUY WHERE WE CAN BUY CHEAPEST, SO AS TO SELL CHEAP. WHAT WE WANT TO DO IS TO GET FARMERS TO TAKE LESS PROFIT AND SELL MORE." There you have the viewpoint of the French Consumer Cooperative Movement.

In England and Scotland very poor working relationship exists between Agriculture and the consumer cooperatives. Page 68 of the Report says: "The latter have consistently opposed the Government's plan for producer schemes, which in those countries are farmer controlled, as tending to create a 'farmers monopoly'."

The Report continues: "The theoretical objective of English and Scottish Cooperatives is ownership and operation of all facilities for producing consumer goods, including farm land. They believe consumers cooperatives should own processing plants, and have carried out this policy even to the extent of going into active competition with the plants of farm cooperatives."

Theoretically, of course, Consumer and Producer Cooperative Movements should blend into one harmonious whole and strike a balance economy, however, in practice it has in many instances become lopsided due to the fact that the Consumer philosophy has been developed to the detriment of the Producer.

Whenever any one tells me I should become just a part of a great consumer movement, I usually reply "Get these behind me—". Whenever we as producers do that we will, like unto Frankenstein, create a Monster that will in turn rise up and destroy us.
Let us mix a little study and thinking with our Cooperative effort. We have a big job ahead of us. Let us build cooperatives and let us build us never forget our position in society and that it is our lot to produce the food and fibre to feed and clothe the millions and millions of consumers, and let us never forget that our big problem is to get a price for our products.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

Giving Youth a Place in the Community
Youth learn many life habits in the Community.
Attitude toward other people.
Social life with other young people.

Youth Want Action.
Not interested to "just talk."
A chance to do something about social and economic problems.
A chance to earn a living.
A chance to expand physical energy.

Youth Crave Recreation.
Rhythm, song, and fellowship are natural to youth.
Youth want to explore to adventure.
Youth are exploited by commercial amusement for profit.
Youth will assume responsibility for better recreation.
Youth will help to make our community a happy place to live.

Farmers Union Trains Youth for Work in Home Community.
Junior Union activities.
State and All-State Camps.
Leadership training.

Youth will cooperate with age in making Our Community an interesting and inspiring place to live.
We make the following suggestions for Our Community.

(Speaker list here his own suggestions)
"Turn our eyes to where the skies are full of promise;
Tune our hearts to brave music;
Give us the sense of comradeship with heroes.
Enable us to encourage those who journey with us;
Keep our hearts in the realm of the spirit
And the head is held high.
Where the mind is without fear,
Where the knowledge is wide,
And where tireless striving wins toward perfection."

WHAT SOME OF OUR WELL KNOWN WARRIORS SAY CONCERNING WAR

American Legion Magazine—
War is the blackest, least excusable, most damnable crime against mankind and God Almighty.
General U. S. Grant—
Nothing has ever been decided by war that could not be decided without it; and if decided after the war, why not before?

Field Marshal Lord Haig—
It is the business of the churches to make my business impossible.
Frederick the Great of Prussia—
If my soldiers would think for themselves not one would remain in the ranks.

Lord Kitchener
I told me he had fought with the French in the Franco-Prussian war and had spent most of his life in soldiering, but that he had never seen a war out of which any permanent peace had come, and that while fighting brought out great individual heroism, it was futile in settling great international disputes.—Lady Oxford, "More Memories."

General William T. Sherman—
I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success, the most brilliant, is over dead and mangled bodies, the anguish and lamentations of distant families appealing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of wounded and lacerated that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation.
George Dorn, Former Secretary of war—
We won some things from the war that were not on the program. For example, we had a complete demonstration of the fallacy of the old tradition that preparedness prevents war. That is worth something.

Napoleon I.
I doubt if war ever settled anything. It unsettles everything.
Major General Sir Frederick Maurice—
I went into the British army believing that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I believe now that if you prepare thoroughly for war you will get war.

General Tasker H. Bliss—
The responsibility is entirely on the professing Christians of the United States. If another war should come they will be responsible for every drop of blood shed.

General Robert E. Lee—
I have given four years of my life to leading the youth of Virginia to battle and to death. I want to give the remaining years of my life to teaching the youth of Virginia how to live.

Duke of Wellington—
If you have seen but one day of war, you would pray God you might never see another.
General Smedley Butler—
And so I say, "To hell with war."

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL "Rules of the Game"

Life is said to be a game, and as Cooperation has the inherent possibility of vitality touching and affecting all our lives, let's briefly consider what the rules of this philosophy are.

Equality, Fair Play, Brotherhood.—Cooperation is Democracy at work, where a "Fair field and no favor" is the first rule asked for, and is necessary to permit the full flowering of a World Brotherhood possible under a Cooperative Democracy. Its vitality lies in its use of the most powerful forces existent in the world; love of fellowman, devotion to fair play and the dynamics of an idea that is an ideal.

Worldly tyrants perish, vast armies are annihilated, but the power of right as manifest in relationships be-

ever race, occupation, religion or politics, is the force that will make possible a real Cooperative Democracy. Here, on an equal footing, they may work out their common problems together.

Freedom.
Only a free man can rise to the heights of his full capabilities. The few do not rise at the expense of the many. Organization is a means to freeing man's spirit and unshackling his possibilities of advancement in realms of Art, Science and Religion.

Many people go through life as misfits in their vocation because of circumstances over which they had no control. Economic slavery is just as real and just as crushing as physical or political slavery. Abundance under cooperation will strike off the economic bondage.

We must not continue to support a system that produces poverty, hate and exploitation, and allow it to go on unchallenged.

POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY
I. O. Evans
The fields are waving with golden grain.
There are chattel-herds on the open mead,
There are shoals of fish in the foaming main;
There's enough and to spare for the people's need.
Shall we call the masses to come and feed?
Stay, good-hearted one! Not so rash! Poor folk's hunger is only greed,
And the bankers say that we're short of cash.

There are wonderful engines, with power plain
To turn all our dream to magnificent deed.
We could build a community stately and sane;
There's enough and to spare for the people's need.
Shall we clear the slums where infections breed,
And build fair dwellings? Contemptible trash.
A slum's the place for a human weed,
And the bank's say that we're short of cash.

There are unemployed millions, still seeking in vain
For tasks that are done with precision and speed
By engines that save us from labor and pain.
There's enough and to spare for the people's need.
Shall we grant to the people from slavery freed,
A share in the plenty around us? O, dash!
"No work, no food!" is the Pauline creed,
And the bankers say that we're short of cash.

So we pine amidst plenty and perish.
But heed!
We CAN set up a system that's safe from a smash;
There's enough and to spare for the people's need.
Though the bankers say that we're short of cash,
—From the New English Weekly.

Ray Hoss, Woodson County agricultural agent, recently surveyed terraces to protect five acres on the C. E. Wells farm in North township. C. E. Wells has had terraces on his place for six years and plans to have the entire place terraced inside of another year.

Ask to examine some of the new canyons solid during the year 1935 amounted to \$133,379,312, an increase of 9 per cent over 1934 and 44 per cent over 1933.

RASPBERRY MILK SHERBET (Serves 6)
1 cup crushed raspberries (canned or fresh)
2 tablespoons lemon juice.
1 pint milk
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
1 tablespoon cold water.
2 eggs
1 teaspoon lemon extract.
Combine crushed raspberries and lemon juice. Scald milk, add sugar and stir until dissolved. Soak gelatin mixture into the freezing container. Add egg yolks, remove from flame and cool. Add fruit mixture to the milk mixture and fold in the beaten egg whites. Add extract. Assemble milk cream freezer. Pour the sherbet mixture into the freezing container. Adjust dasher and cover tightly. Then fill the ice chamber with a mixture of chipped ice and salt (use 3 parts of ice to 1 part of salt, by volume). Freeze slowly but steadily at first. When frozen (approximately 5 minutes) carefully remove cover and lift.

TAMALE PIE
1 pint can of corn
1 pint can (strained) of tomatoes
1 tablespoon of butter
1-2 large onion, chopped
1-2 green pepper, chopped
1 well-beaten egg
1-2 cup cornmeal
1 teaspoon of salt
1 cup of cooked beef or pork, ground.
Dash of cayenne and paprika.
Melt shortening, add the chopped onion and cook over low heat for five minutes. Add corn, tomato juice and pulp, green pepper, salt and seasonings. Bring to a boil adding cornmeal gradually and stirring constantly. Cook for about twenty minutes. Add well beaten egg and meat. Pour into a greased glass pie plate and bake for about thirty minutes. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

TIT FOR TAT

This story of a dog's sense of humor appeared in the Journal of the English R. S. P. C. A.:

An elderly lady rented a furnished villa for the summer, and with the villa went a dog. In the sitting-room there was a comfortable chair, for which the old lady always made the first thing each morning. But, alas! It was also the favorite seat of the dog. She invariably found it occupied. Being afraid the dog she dared not smack him to make him get off the chair, so she would go to the window and call out "Cat." Then the dog would rush to the window and bark, and the old lady would slip into the vacant chair.

One day the dog entered the room and found the old lady already in possession of the chair. He stroled to the window, and looking out, began to bark excitedly. The old lady rose and hastened to the window, whereupon the dog climbed quickly onto the chair!

Keep on sowing carrots and beets. You will need them later.

Coal production from Canadian mines during 1936 is estimated at fifteen million tons.

Your ivy plants will do well on the porch during the summer.

YOUR POULTRY

B. E. R. Halbrook, Extension Poultryman, Kansas State College
The consumption of eggs decreases during the summer months. One cause of this summer decrease in egg consumption is a decrease in egg quality. Every poultry raiser, dealer, and retailer is urged to aid egg consumption this summer by producing and handling only infertile eggs and keeping them clean and as cool as possible.

The following practices are helpful in the production of quality eggs: Keeping the flock confined until noon.
Keeping clean litter on the floor.
Providing droppings boards with wire netting under the roosts.
Selling or confining breeding males.
Keeping young cockerels away from the laying flock.
Gathering eggs at least twice daily.

Cooling eggs before placing in the case.
Holding eggs in a fairly moist place, free from odors, where the temperature is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

Marketing at least twice a week. Protecting eggs enroute to market.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

STEPS IN CANNING OPEN KETTLE METHOD

No. 1. Examine top of jars to see that there are no nicks, cracks, sharp edges, etc. (See illustration No. 1.)
No. 2. Wash jars in warm water, then boil for at least 15 minutes.
No. 3. Select fresh, firm (not over-ripe) products. Grade according to size and ripeness.

No. 4. Prepare according to recipe.
No. 5. Boil for required length of time.

No. 6. Fill Only One Sterilized jar at a time, to within one-half inch of top, with the boiling hot product and liquid. (See illustration No. 2.)
No. 7. Wipe top of jar free of all seeds, pulp, etc. (See illustration No. 3.)

No. 8. Seal each jar immediately as filled by placing sterilized lid on jar with sealing composition next to the glass and screwing the band firmly tight. When using the Economy Jar, place sterilized Economy Cap on jar and put on clamp. If clamp is too loose, bend slightly to hold cap firmly on jar.

No. 9. Set aside to cool on surface on which several quicknesses of cloth have been laid. Do not turn jars upside down while cooling and sealing, and do not screw bands down after jars are cold and sealed.

No. 10. Test for seal as follows: When jars are cold, tap the lid gently with the finger. If properly sealed, they will give a clear ringing note and be slightly concave (curved inwardly) caused by the vacuum inside. If not properly sealed the sound will be dull and low key, in which case you have an opportunity to re-

can contents and thus save your food.
No. 11. Remove screw bands after 24 hours as bands are unnecessary once jars are sealed. Use screw bands over and over again.

Hot and Cold Pack Methods
No. 1. Examine top of jars to see that there are no nicks, cracks, sharp edges, etc. (See illustration No. 1.)
No. 2. Thoroughly cleanse jars with hot water.

No. 3. Select fresh, firm (not over-ripe) products. Grade according to size and ripeness.
No. 4. Prepare according to recipe.
No. 5. Pack product into clean jars to not more than one-half inch of top. (Except corn, peas, lima beans and meats. For these products, fill jars to within 1 inch of top.)

No. 6. Add liquid:
(a) Fruit: Syrup to within 1-4 inches of top of jar, or hot water to within 1-2 inch of top of jar.
(b) Vegetables: Liquid to within 1-2 inch of top of jar (salt or other seasoning may be added.)
(c) Meats: For precooked meats, add 3 to 4 tablespoons of liquid. The meats packed raw do not require the addition of liquid.

No. 7. Wipe top of jar free of all seeds, pulp, grease, etc. (See illustration No. 3.)
No. 8. Place sterilized lid on jar with sealing composition next to the glass, and screw the band firmly tight. When using the Economy Jar, place sterilized Economy Cap on jar, and put in clamp. If clamp is too loose bend sufficiently to hold cap firmly on jar.

No. 9. Process required length of time according to time table whether

JAM SESSION—1937!



SINCE long, long before the days of "swing music," jam sessions have been very important events in the routine of a well-ordered household. And this year is no exception. The whole orchestra of mid-season fruits is ripe—raspberries, cherries, blackberries and currants are tuned to the preserving kettle—and the housewife herself is the maestro who needs only to follow modern recipes to create a whole new symphony for her jelly shelf!

Swing into fashion, and present your first jam session today! It's really too bad to discover, when fresh fruit is no more, that you'd give almost anything for another dozen glasses of your favorite sweet spread. A little industry today saves many a regret tomorrow. . . . when you follow recipes like these exactly:

Raspberry and Currant Jam
4½ cups (2½ lbs.) prepared fruit
6 cups (3 lbs. 10 oz.) sugar
1 box Sure-Jell
To prepare fruit, crush thoroughly or grind about 1 quart fruit ripe red raspberries. Crush about 1 quart fully ripe red currants; remove seeds and skins by sieving. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add Sure-

Jell, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. (To reduce foaming, ¼ teaspoon butter may be added.) Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Sweet Cherry Jam
4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
½ cup lemon juice
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin
To prepare fruit, stem and pit about 2½ pounds fully ripe sweet cherries. Crush thoroughly or grind. Add ¼ cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 15 minutes. (For stronger cherry flavor, add ¼ teaspoon almond extract before pouring.) Squeeze juice from 2 lemons.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit, coldly packed, into a large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Add lemon juice, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 5 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each). 9

for pressure cooker, hot water bath, or oven or steamer.

No. 10. Remove jars from cooker or oven. Do not tighten screw bands. Set on surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid. Do not turn jars upside down while cooling and sealing, and do not screw bands down after jars are cold and sealed.

No. 11. Test for seal.
No. 12. Remove screw bands after 24 hours as bands are unnecessary once jars are sealed. Use screw bands over and over again.

Pressure Cooker

A pressure Cooker is recommended for processing vegetables, meats and non-acid foods as it gives a greater degree of safety. However the canning may be successfully done by other methods of processing if no pressure cooker is available.

Equipment—Pressure cooker fitted with rack in the bottom, steam tight cover, petcock and pressure gauge.

1. Prepare product and proceed according to directions for Hot and Cold Canning given on page 5.
2. Place rack in bottom of cooker and add enough hot water to bring up to level of rack.

3. Place the filled jars on the rack in the cooker. Prepare only enough jars at one time to fill the cooker. Do not allow jars to touch.

4. Adjust the cover of cooker and fasten securely by tightening opposite clamps or adjusting the band.

5. Leave the petcock open until a jet of steam has been spurting from the petcock 7 to 10 minutes. Then close petcock and start counting processing time from the minute the required amount of pressure is indicated on the pressure gauge. Keep pressure uniform throughout the processing period.

6. Process for required time.

7. Remove cooker from the fire as soon as the processing time is up and allow the indicator on the pressure gauge to return to zero. Then open petcock gradually.

8. Remove jars from cooker. Do not tighten Screw Bands. Set on surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid. Do not turn jars upside down while cooling and sealing, and do not screw bands down after jars are cold and sealed.

9. Test for seal. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the use of a pressure cooker for canning non-acid vegetables and meats.

Hot Water Bath

The hot water bath (or oven) is preferable for processing fruits and tomatoes. They are acid foods and can be canned safely at boiling temperatures and the texture, color and flavor of the finished product are better. A pressure cooker is recommended for processing vegetables, meats and non-acid foods.

Equipment—A wash boiler or large deep vessel that has a close-fitting cover, may be used as a canner. A "Canner" must be fitted with a rack made of lathes, galvanized wire or other perforated material. The rack must hold the jars at least one-half inch above the bottom of the canner. Have the water in the canner near the boiling point.

Prepare the product and proceed according to directions for Hot and Cold Canning.

Place filled jars on rack in canner and far enough apart to allow free circulation of water around them. The water should cover the jars at least one inch over the top. Start counting processing time as soon as water surrounding the jars begins to boil. Keep the water boiling the entire processing period. If water boils down add sufficient boiling water to keep at the required height.

As soon as the processing period is up remove the jars from the canner. Do not tighten screw bands. Set on surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid. Do not turn jars upside down while cooling and sealing, and do not screw bands down after jars are cold and sealed.

Oven Canning

The oven (or hot water bath) is preferable for processing fruits and tomatoes. They are acid foods and can be canned safely at boiling temperatures and the texture, color and flavor of the finished product are better. A pressure cooker is recommended for processing vegetables, meats and non-acid foods.

Equipment—Oven with automatic heat control.

1. Prepare product and proceed according to directions for Hot and Cold Canning as given on page 5.
2. Set jars on rack in cold oven, leaving space between jars for circulation of heat.

3. Light oven, (or if using an electric oven, turn on switch using lower unit only); set regulator at 250 degrees. Start counting time when oven is lighted or switch turned on.

4. Temperature should not exceed 250 degrees. Higher temperature will cause the liquid to boil too hard and evaporate.

5. Process required time (see time tables, pages 10 and 11).
6. Remove jars from oven. Do not tighten screw bands. Set on surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid. Do not turn jars upside down while cooling and sealing, and do not screw bands down after jars are cold and sealed.

7. Test for seal.

Steam Cooker

In handling the steam cooker follow directions given by the manufacturer.

A wall bracket holding two or three pots for plants is a pleasant sight on the porch. It can be planted with vines or blooming plants. Do not set it up too high so the ceiling shades it, as the plants will want sun for part of the day.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

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

NOVEL IDEA SUGGEST FOR KEEPING FLOWERS FRESH

Frame-Work of Wet Newspapers Will Provide "Icebox" Effect And Keep Blooms Continuously Moist. Try It on Your Next Party Arrangement.

In June we get a touch of the hot days which July and August always bring. And it is at this time we should take particular care of our cut flowers if we would have them give us their full measure of beautiful color and fragrance.

Just how to keep flowers fresh when thermometer reaches the top of the dial is a problem which deserves



our attention, and if we do not have a sizeable refrigerator to keep them in, here is a substitute which works very well.

Construct a covering of wet newspapers over the arrangement or bouquet. The wet newspapers will cause a great quantity of moisture to be taken up in the air beneath and this evaporation will cause the temperature to drop considerably below room temperature, besides providing a continuous supply of moisture. If you can do this in the basement where the temperature is usually several degrees cooler, so much the better.

Construct the framework for the newspapers by placing an empty paper carton or wooden box on each side of the flowers. Then, drape the newspapers over them, placing a rod or stick between to prevent sagging. Once you get in the habit of saving newspapers and applying them to this purpose, it will be no trouble, and you will have fresh flowers after a night under the wet canopy, instead of wilted ones.

Another precaution to take is against hot drafts. They are almost as dangerous to cut flowers as cold drafts in the winter time, because they dry up the stems and petals carry away the moisture faster than the tiny veins can suck it up from the bowl.

Fresh water is as always, important. Change often, and during cool days, because heat assists water to become foul, and promotes bacterial life in it.

Containers should be chosen with as much emphasis upon the health of the flowers as upon their appearance. This means containers which will hold plenty of water, and which will give air a chance to get down the stem, if any. Shallow containers are of course necessary, but when used, the water should be changed often. A small piece of charcoal in the water will help in keeping it sweet.

USES FOR FRUIT PRESERVES WITH ICE CREAM

Whether you make your own ice cream or buy it, you can count on its being one of the favorite dishes to be enjoyed by the family. There are many ways to dress up the ices, sherbets, and ice cream, but the addition of fruit preserves and jams offers so much in the way of convenience and variety that it undoubtedly heads the list.

Sundaes are always a delight to children and make a wholesome and welcome dessert when made from any one of the variety of fruit preserves available in the grocery stores today. Keep your assortment of these and serve them often. You will find they have a year round appeal. The adults of the family will find this suggestion adaptable to many occasions such as teas, bridge parties, and holiday gatherings.

Ice cream contains all the food elements found in milk, and milk is said to be our most nearly perfect natural food. Therefore, when serving ice creams to your family, you are giving them wholesome food in a form that they all enjoy. In adding preserved fruits to a combination with ice cream you are adding the food nutrients of the fruits as well.

With modern refrigeration methods available one can store for several days, commercial ices, sherbets, and ice creams. This way the busy homemaker can be prepared at a moment's notice to concoct one of these delightful fruit sundaes that will prove to be a satisfying food surprise to all members of the family, as well as the unexpected guests. A few of the more popular flavors used for this purpose are strawberry, raspberry, pineapple, peach and cherry.

Most everyone enjoys nuts in combination with ice creams, and following is a sauce for ice cream that introduces this well liked flavor by the use of peanut butter.

DON'T CROSS FLOWER STEMS SAY JAPANESE EXPERTS

A principle laid down by ancient masters of Japanese flower arrangement is that of fundamental importance states that flower stems should not cross. Criss cross stems give jumbled, tangled effect.

Crooked stems, however, are not undesirable. In fact, they are usually more artistic than straight stems and when placed to best advantage often make charming effects. One stem of unusual line or character may change an otherwise commonplace arrangement into one of distinction.

SUMMER SQUASHES

A vegetable which has gained rapidly in favor with good cooks and salad makers is the summer squash. Summer squashes have always been handsome vegetables, but by the majority of people have been regarded as nothing much to eat. This has been due to the fact that when the usual method of boiling them has been followed they have boiled away to nothing. Baking often shrivels them to nothing. Foreign chefs, particularly the Italians, have taught us the trick of making the summer squash something to eat and a real delicacy by frying it in batter, as eggplant is fried. They also fry cucumbers in the same manner.

By dipping slices of summer squash in batter and frying them in deep fat its identity is preserved and also its flavor, which is delicious.

SOME UNCOMMON VEGETABLES YOU CAN GROW WITH EASE

The greatest fun in vegetables gardening is to grow the uncommon crops not offered in the market. Chervil, which resembles parsley, has a flavor which many favor. Upland cress and corn salad are appetizing additions to the salad list. Hamburg rooted parsley is a delicious ingredient of stews. Celery, or rooted celery, when cooked and served in salads, imparts a delicious celery flavor.

Popcorn is easy to grow. Horse-radish sets are good suggestions for next winter. Tarragon plants will provide a crop of leaves which will transform vinegar in which they are steeped.

These are only a few of the out-of-the-ordinary vegetables that you can grow with ease. Look over the seed list again, and pick out a few new vegetables to add variety to your garden.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD PUDDING

Mix together one pint bread crumbs, one cup cold water, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little hot water, one egg, well beaten, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half teaspoonful salt and one cup raisins. Steam for one 15-ounce package seeded raisins and 3 cups water. Makes about 10 eight-ounce glasses.

All Measurements Are Level

RAISIN JAM

4 cups (2 pounds) raisin and lemon mixture
6 cups (2 1/2 pounds) sugar
1 bottle Certo
Follow directions for Dried Apricot Jam (above), adding juice of one lemon and grated rind of 1/2 lemon to cooked pulp. For a soft, very slow set use 1-2 cup less sugar. Requires one 15-ounce package seeded raisins and 3 cups water. Makes about 10 eight-ounce glasses.

All Measurements Are Level

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

(3 eggs)
2 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour
1 teaspoon soda
1-2 cup butter or other shortening
1-4 cups brown sugar, firmly packed
2 eggs, unbeaten.
6 squares Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate, melted.
1-4 cups sweet milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
Sift flour once, measure, add soda, and sift together. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, and beat well. Add chocolate and beat well. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in two greased 10-inch layer pans or three 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (325 degrees F.) 30 minutes. Spread Divinity Frosting (page 27) between layers and on top and sides of cake.

RICE PANCAKES
1 cup warm boiled Rice
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted butter
1-2 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
Combine rice, salt, milk, butter and eggs yolks. Stir in sifted flour and baking powder. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake on hot greased griddle. Yield: 28-30-inch cakes.

SAUERKRAUT AND CARROT SALAD
2 cups sauerkraut
1-2 cup unbroken pecan halves
8 medium sized carrots
1 cup cream dressing lettuce
After washing and scraping, carrots run through the coarse knife of food chopper. Combine with sauerkraut. Add cream dressing. Decorate with the pecan halves.

DATE SANDWICH COOKIES
1 cup Crisco
1 cup light brown sugar
2 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups rolled oats
1-2 cup milk
Filling
1 pound dates, pitted
1 cup light brown sugar
1 cup water.
Measure Crisco and sugar (firmly packed) into bowl. Blend in a quick stirring. Sift flour, baking powder, salt, then stir in rolled oats. Add alternately to Crisco mixture with milk. Mix well. Take small portions of the dough and roll thin on lightly floured board. Cut with small cutter. Put cookies together in two's, sandwich fashion, with 1

Paste Pot And Scissors Column

Because of testifying before governmental committees and commissions, the first part of the week and speaking at junior camp and a picnic in Nebraska Saturday and Monday, we do not have the time to do much original writing. We have clipped from the various Farmers Union periodicals what we thought would interest our readers. First we are taking an Editorial by our old friend, A. W. Ricker in the Farmers Union Herald. Although we do not agree with Ricker in his defense of Regimentation, still we believe that his editorial presents views very well worth studying.

THE NEW FARM BILL

Much of the space of the latest issue of the National Union Farmer is devoted to a discussion of the Agricultural Bill sponsored by the National Executive Committee of the Farm Bureau and which has been presented to Congress as a program beginning with the crop season of 1938.

This proposed bill was presented to a group meeting at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, May 15. Among those attending this meeting were M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the Wheat Conference Committee; D. L. O'Connor of the Farmers Union Northwest Legislative Committee, and the editor of the Herald, Thatcher and O'Connor spoke for wheat, which is adequately cared for in the proposed bill. The Editor of the Herald spoke for himself.

When called upon for an opinion after the reading of the proposed bill was completed we said, "This bill provides for regimentation of the farmers and will be bitterly attacked. As for myself I am ready to defend regimentation because that is the only way to deal with the non-cooperating farmer. The cooperating farmer has always had to carry the load and pay the way of the non-cooperator. I believe in calling things by their right names. Regimentation is regimentation, and I prefer to meet the opponent on his own ground."

The proposed bill is unlikely to be accepted by Congress in its present form and certainly not unless, and until, the dairy men are taken care of satisfactorily.

But if it does pass Congress we are prepared to defend that part of it which provides for regimentation, including marketing quotas. This modern age is one where a certain amount of regimentation is a necessary part of civilization. Government itself, any kind, is a form of regimentation. Unrestrained individualism is an impossible condition in modern society.

Organization is regimentation. The more thorough and complete the organization of any group, the greater is the regimentation. In the labor unions they have fines for members who violate rules, and brick-bats for scabs. When the Farmers' Holiday Association undertook to organize a farmers' strike they had brick-bats and overturned trucks for scabs, as do the labor unions. So why "strain at a knot and swallow a camel?"

We believe that a marketing quota system is a sound addition to any farm program which seeks to put a floor under the price level just as minimum wage and hour system based on living costs is a necessary floor under any wage scale system.

Of course, a cooperative commonwealth or a production-for-use system universal applied would obviate all of these measures both for labor and agriculture, but we are many moons distant from the application of such a system. In the meantime we are living under the capitalist system and in a time when each economic group in society is struggling to attain for itself a decent standard of living.

Labor is doing a pretty good job, both with its fists and by means of legislation. Farmers must stand up on their feet and fight for themselves or get the short end of the stick.

The Farm Bureau committee which worked out the proposed bill did a long, hard job. It is a far leap from the position which the Bureau once took, namely, solving the farm problem by making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, to a system of crop and marketing regulation.

We are not afraid of the bill because it bears a Bureau label. Its authors show their conversion to ideas which originated in the old American Society of Equity and the old Farmers Union in days when the Union cotton farmers advocated and practiced a cotton marketing quota. So what?

From the Illinois Union Farmer we clip the following local items: The special called meeting of officers and members of the various locals throughout the state, which was held at Peoria, Sunday afternoon, June 6, was well attended. The purpose of this meeting was to consider various phases of the co-operative movement which are of interest to the membership at this time. Without a doubt more of these meetings will be held from time to time in the future.

The members of Stephenson county at their last regular monthly meeting which was held at Orangeville, Friday evening, May 28, decided to hold a series of meetings throughout the county for the purpose of adding new members to the established locals and to organize new locals in unorganized territories. Twelve meetings were arranged, these meetings to be sponsored, two each by the Florence, Buckeye, Lancaster, Clarno-Caditz Lena and N. W. Stephenson locals. State Secretary L. Fred Wintertho, is to be the speaker at all these meetings.

The Equity Union Exchange has the following to say about cooperative membership responsibility:

MEMBERSHIP RESPONSIBILITY

Not all the responsibility rests upon the officers and directors of an

organization to see that the members are kept thoroughly informed as to the condition and policies of the association.

The member has a responsibility in doing all he possibly can to inform himself as to the situation in his own organization. He owes it to himself and to his own organization to faithfully attend all the stockholder and booster meetings of that organization. He should listen attentively to the various reports and their analyses, and if he does not understand portions of these reports he should ask questions and make further inquiry in order to thoroughly understand the business. Sometimes a report needs deeper explanation and if a question is asked it gives the officer an opportunity to clear up the matter. These are some of the responsibilities which belong to the member and he should not try to shirk his responsibility.

The writer knew an organization that was in good financial condition. They were under exceptionally good management. They were employing a good certified public accountant to make out a complete financial report each year. This certified accountant usually made copious comments on the business in his report, but only a few of the faithful attended the stockholders' meeting each year. The rest of the members assumed no responsibility. They thought everything was going along in good shape. However, hard times came on, margins narrowed down, trucks began to come into the territory.

The half-baked members who never attended their annual stockholders' meetings began to complain and question the soundness of their local organization. It was because they had not assumed their part of the responsibility to make it a success. They knew very little about and had mastered very few of the cooperative principles, and the only thing they knew about cooperation was the patronage dividend that came every year, but when it stopped during the depression they deserted their own organization. It is now being built again by a younger group of cooperators.

From The Hustler we get the following news about President Garrod:

HONOR R. V. GARROD

Reelected to the Board of Directors of the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association at their meeting at San Jose, May 12, R. V. Garrod enters his second decade of service to that organization. Mr. Garrod, as we all know, is the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Farmers Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange.

Besides these affiliations, Mr. Garrod is a member of the California State Board of Agriculture and is state president of the California Farmers Union. The Exchange is indeed fortunate in having at its disposal the services of a man who has devoted himself so much to the problems of cooperative organization.

The Oklahoma Union Farmer says the following about the linguistic ability of the wife of President Tom Cheek which we are sure will interest our women readers. "Teaching turkeys to talk" may sound like a lame attempt at being funny—partly because turkeys like some people, never seem to do anything but gobble, gobble; and partly because few people ever entertained the idea that turkeys have a language of their own, or that it is possible for them to translate the English language into action.

The hiredhand on this great family journal is perhaps taking liberties with family affairs by calling attention to the fact that the above picture shows a flock of turkeys going to school to Mrs. Tom Cheek on the farm down in Roger Mills county in 1936.

While the skipper's eyes sparkle with pride at mention of any of the accomplishments of his good spouse, you couldn't pull anything out of him with a four-mule hitch that smacked of anything like the public display of his real feelings, no matter how deserving the merit.

Likewise, Mrs. Cheek is reluctant to take credit for an accomplishment which seems to her to be just an incident in the affairs of home life on the farm. So it comes about that the hiredhand reproduces here what Mrs. Cheek recited about her exploits in "teaching turkeys to talk."

Not only has the story a real human interest, but at the end it is also written that her turkeys talked in the way of profits as a result of their schooling. The story as told us by Mrs. Cheek follows:

"April 1, 1936—3 turkey hens and 1 tom. Hens hatched 51 pouls and of these one got wet in milk and died. Another one six weeks old was killed when the feeder lid dropped on it. Raised the other 49 and marketed them."

"On May 13th, 1936 received 102 pouls from Oklahoma City Hatchery. Raised and marketed 102 and all were number ones."

"I raised these turkeys by instructions received from hatchery. I lived with them and herded them over the 160 acre farm which was infested by grasshoppers. I taught turkeys to pay attention to me while they were in the brooder by calling them like you would a cow or a dog, or any other animal or fowl. When they were large enough to range I started calling and they would follow, and I would take them out in the field and always stay in the lead."

"When a hawk came over or there was any danger, I would call them and they would flock to me and stay until I would start to lead again. They never were out from under my control."

"These turkeys all graded number ones and sold for 13 cents per pound at Sayre, Beckham County."

10TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AT MIDLAND CO-OP

Hear Gov. Benson, Jacob Baker and Other Notables in Minneapolis

Minneapolis—Midland Cooperative Wholesale had a busy time last week at its tenth annual convention, hearing addresses by important persons and transacting a great amount of business. Federated Electric Co-op which operates closely with Midland, picked the opportunity to hold its annual meeting, too.

Among the prominent speakers were Gov. Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota; Jacob Baker, president of the President's Commission of Industry on Co-operative Enterprise in Europe, and Carl Thompson, head of the Public Ownership League.

Benson Lauds Co-ops Gov. Benson addressed the group Tuesday evening, June 8, at a banquet in the West hotel. He declared that the future of Minnesota and the whole world as well rests in the ability of people to co-operate more and more with one another.

"Co-operators must realize the value of a friendly government, both state and national, if co-operation is to be a success. Unless we have a friendly government, all our democratic institutions can be wiped out over night. We have no reason to believe that what has happened in Europe can't happen here," the governor said.

Describes Europe Co-ops Baker, who has recently published a book concerned with his tour of European co-ops, had high praise for the systems of co-ops in Europe. He said, do practically everything people want done—they have engaged in every kind of educational activity, buy and sell works of art, and are a cultural force as well as an economic force.

Telling of his experience in Sweden, Baker, who spoke Wednesday afternoon, related the Swedish prime minister's answer to his question: "What has helped the farmers of this country most?"

The prime minister promptly replied that it was the breaking up of the galosh trust by the co-operators. The same galoshes that sold for \$2.50 under the monopoly now sell for \$3.92. Because of the reduction, hardly a pair of wooden shoes is worn around the barn in Sweden any more.

"The Swedish co-ops have broken so many monopolies they feel they have that as their mission now," Baker continued. "The English movement has done very little of this. They have done more in the way of stabilizing the market for commodities."

He characterized the Scottish movement as developing new kinds of services, particularly a wide-spread laundry service which has been very effective.

Thompson spoke at a mass meeting in St. Paul Monday night and at the annual meeting of Federated Electric Co-op Tuesday morning.

Among Farmer Union Cooperators

By Geo. Bicknell Let the word and its women talk about "Spring Housecleaning," but this month I'll talk about "Elevator Renovating" and put 'em to shame!

During the last thirty days a great many Farmers Union Associations through the north central part of Kansas have been repairing and improving their elevators, getting ready to handle the new wheat crop more efficiently.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Alton, managed by W. Z. Hadley, bought a new leg belt, speed cups, and a 15 HP Z Fairbanks Morse engine. More power and speed to you, Bill, and may this be the greatest crop you've handled there.

"Raising the Roof" is not unheard of at Kirwin, Kansas, for the head house of the Farmers Elevator there has been raised eight feet. Other improvements there, according to Manager Frank Gripp, are: a direct head drive, a grinder-mixer, new feed rooms, and a new bookkeeping system.

Bert White is having a new truck scale installed at the Farmers Elevator at Downs, Kansas.

The Osborne County Farmers Union organization is expanding. An elevator at Bellaire has been leased, and a Farmers Union has been organized at Walden and will be one of the several associations in the county operated by Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Osborne, so capably managed by J. C. Gregory. The Waldo Farmers Union has an elevator, a cream station, and a bulk gasoline plant in which KFU PRODUCTS are being used.

The elevator there is being put into condition to properly take care of the grain which will be delivered to this point by the 107 members who have some 20,000 acres of wheat to be harvested. I know that all the members of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association join me in welcoming this new local into our organization and in wishing it every success.

Another up and coming Farmers Union Cooperative Association is located at Winifred, and is managed by O. J. Brauchi. They have sold at least ten new threshing machine separators, several carloads of combines, and a number of other implements this season. Oscar is just as enthusiastic over KFU PRODUCTS as he is over his implement business. And we've told you right there why he is having such a good business. ENTHUSIASM! It is Mr. Brauchi's personal theory that good products, plus good salesmanship brings a Co-op to life and helps it develop into a real service to the community and to the farmer. We agree!

KANSAS PRODUCTION CREDIT OFFICERS TO ANNUAL MEETINGS

Directors and secretaries of the production credit associations in Kansas will talk over their crop and livestock loan business at conferences to be held in Wichita, July 9 and 10, and Larned, July 26 and 27.

according to an announcement from the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita.

Wichita PCC officers will be hosts to the directors of the Atchison, Council Grove, Ottawa, Howard, Channing and Manhattan associations in Wichita. In addition, the officials of the Enid and Ponca City, Oklahoma, Production Credit associations will attend the Wichita conference.

Northwest Kansas (Colby), Stockton, North Central Kansas (Concordia), Salina, Larned and Kingman association groups will gather in Larned. Garden City and Greensburg associations will send their directors and secretaries to the conference at Clinton, Oklahoma, July 16 and 17.

Approximately 50 directors and secretaries are expected at the Wichita conference and 40 will attend the Larned gathering. The Kansas meetings are two of six different conferences of the cooperative agricultural lending agency officials, scheduled for July and August in the Ninth Production Credit District, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Sound lending policies, economy of operation and ways and means of extending the facilities of the production credit associations to all parts of the association districts will be the principal topics for discussion, the announcement states.

D. L. Mullendore, president, and other representatives of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, the Farm Credit Administration unit which supervises and coordinates the functions of the production credit associations, will attend the directors' conferences.

INDUSTRY TALKS

Prepared By the Bureau of Research and Education, Advertising Federation of America

Steel—Servant of Man

We are living in an age of steel. More than any other substance, steel is a measure of the standard of living of nations. The story of steel is the story of man's eternal effort to free himself from hard manual labor and to achieve physical comfort. From the crude implements of the stone age, primitive man struggled upward through the ages of bronze and iron. Civilization advanced as man learned to make tools of stronger and more durable materials.

Only a short seventy years ago mankind entered upon a new age, the age of steel. Hundreds of the most outstanding achievements of our civilization would have been impossible without steel. With this new material, tall skyscrapers have been reared into the air, bridges have been flung across wide bodies of water, and stream-line trains, automobiles, ships, and airplanes carry us by land, water, and air.

Only with the help of steel has it been possible to harness all the principal forms of power—steam, electricity, and gasoline. Modern travel would be impossible without steel. Many of the discoveries and developments of science itself are possible only by the use of precision instruments of steel.

What would we have done without steel? No other substance known to man could take its place. But even more important than the discovery of steel is the ability to produce it at low cost. Economical production became possible through a process invented by William Kelly, an American iron worker, and perfected by Henry Bessemer in England. Kelly and Bessemer gave birth to the steel age.

Through spectacular reductions in the cost of producing steel, this useful substance has been made available for the manufacture of an ever-increasing diversity of products. By the enterprise and courage of business men, new industries have been built and hundreds of new products distributed to the public. Their success is largely due to the use of modern merchandising methods, in which advertising played an important part by creating demand for new products.

From kitchen knives to steel rails, our material progress was built on a foundation of steel. In America, where standards of living are the highest in the world, we produce and consume more steel per capita than any other nation. And production is expanding rapidly. New types of steel are needed for new uses. In the manufacture of automobiles, for instance, 125 different kinds of steel are used.

Along with its drive for greater efficiency and lowered costs, steel has continued to raise wages and to employ more men in producing the ever-growing volume of steel. Wages and employment are now higher than ever before. As compared with the prosperous year of 1929, steel wages today are more than 25 per cent higher and 100,000 more workers are on the payrolls.

Steel is referred to as the prince of American industries, steel is prob-

ably more important to our welfare than any other manufactured product. Steel is truly one of the most useful servants of man.

PEANUT BUTTER CARAMEL

1 cup brown sugar
4 tablespoons table cream
1 tablespoon butter
3 tablespoons peanut butter
Combine sugar, cream, and butter. Allow to cook until syrup (boil about four minutes.) Remove from fire and cool. Add the peanut butter, blend well. Serve on ice cream and top with whole o. chopped nut meats.

HEAVENLY SLAW

One pound cabbage
One-half cup cream
One-fourth cup cider vinegar
Two tablespoons sugar
One teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon cayenne
Combine sugar, cream, and vinegar. Trim off outer leaves of cabbage, shred fine. Beat cream until thick, dissolve seasonings in vinegar, add cabbage, stir constantly. Toss cabbage leaves in dressing.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON, WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID: 200, 65; 300, 75; 500, 1.00; 1,000, 1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERMUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZETAKER, PREPAID: 500, 60; 1,000, 1.00; 6,000, 3.50. TOMATO: LARGE, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVINGSTON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STONT, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLIANA, GULF STATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50; 200, 75; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBBING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65; 200, 1.00; 500, 1.75; 1,000, 2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.

Waving at Train Wins Reward



Violet Kathleen Schmidt, just 9 and as cheerful as she looks above, became a familiar figure to the crew of the Twentieth Century Limited, which rumbles past her home at Elkhart, Ind. Daily she waved a greeting to both eastbound and westbound trains. So she was selected to go to New York to help celebrate the flyer's 35th anniversary.

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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Grain Check, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

Consolidated Printing and Stationery Co. SALINA, KANSAS

The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte

Is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

FARMERS UNION STANDARD

and

K F U EXTRA QUALITY

BINDER TWINE

are fully guaranteed to give satisfactory results. Farmers Union Standard Twine has been improved in color and quality and is a low cost GOOD twine. KFU Extra Quality Twine is rapidly gaining in popularity and we do not think you can buy a better twine at any cost. Farmers Union dealers should prepare to take care of their needs by ordering twine for delivery as soon as possible. We are carrying warehouse stocks, as usual, at Salina, Lansing, Kansas City, Kans., St. Joe, Topeka, Parsons, Coffeyville, Winfield, Hutchinson, Wakeeney, Dodge City, Beatrice, Blue Rapids, and Wichita. If your local dealer does not handle these two brands of twine, write direct to—

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

719 Board of Trade Bldg.

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. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.
Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c
Constitution..... 5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for..... 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fod..... 50c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual..... 6c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose..... 63c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose..... 7 1/2c
Bovine Milt Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever. Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose..... 7 1/2c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 7 1/2c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses..... 1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses..... 1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with solid 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 wounds. 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, 3 for..... .50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs..... .75
Virus, 100 ccs..... 1.65
Swine Milt Bacterin—(Flu), swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose..... .08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments..... 2.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon..... 1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses..... 1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses..... 1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box..... 1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box..... 1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickel. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only..... 2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)..... \$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box plus good salesmanship..... 1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box..... 1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose..... 1 1/2c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.

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