



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXX

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NUMBER 13

Coming Hearing Before Senate Sub-committee

President Vesecky Believes That No Measure Should Become Effective Which Does Not Give Farmer Cost of Production To Include Everything.

By JOHN VESECKY

In this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we are printing several letters and resolutions bearing on the coming hearings before the Senate Sub-Committee on Agriculture. In explanation of my stand on the hearings, I wish it to be understood that I will not try to tell any of our members, who may be sent by their county Unions to speak for them, how to testify. I have said before and again repeat now that we should make our testimony short, to the point, and try not to ask for things that it might not be possible to get enacted into law or that would be impractical if they were ever enacted into law. I believe that we should confine our testimony to principles which does not have for its object giving the farmer as much for his products as it takes on the average to produce them including all costs such as wages for the farmer and such members of his family as are employed on the farm, interest on the investment, taxes and all other necessary overhead, also including average crop and livestock losses. If the administration would rather call the plan parity than cost of production then the parity should not be based upon any theoretical prosperity of time as the period mostly used of 1909 to 1914, but parity, to be real parity, must at all times give the farmer actual cost of production including all necessary overhead and in addition an amount sufficient to put the farmers' average labor income on a parity with the average per man unit labor income of those engaged in other industries of like importance.

If we ask, as I think it is proper to do, for better farm financing facilities I do not think that we should couple that request to any name or person. Our request should be on principles and not on personalities. The Farmers Union stood for the principles embodied in the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill and the Thomas-Massingale cost of production bill long before any name or person was attached to either of them. If anything about any of the men whose names are attached to the bills.

In order to refresh the memory of our members I am reprinting below the report of the committee which was selected from among the farm leaders constituting the Ever-Normal Granary conference which met in Washington, D. C. February 8th and 9th, 1937. As National President E. H. Everson is the only duly authorized representative of the National Farmers Union in Washington, this report which had his approval attested by his signature should merit careful consideration at this time. I am also reprinting the much shorter report of the legislative committee of the Mid-West Farmers Union conference which also has much bearing on proposed and needed farm legislation. After digesting these two reports, the resolutions of both the National and the State Farmers Union Conventions and a study of the Proposed AAA of 1937 bill as it was printed through the Kansas Union Farmer some time ago, I believe that our farmers should be able to give intelligent testimony before the committee, so let your conscience be your guide.

Recommendations of Farm Conference.

The national conference of farm leaders, which was called by Secretary Wallace, today unanimously adopted the following recommendations:

1. The ever-normal granary program as outlined by the Secretary at the opening of this conference for the protection of the consuming public and for providing producers with a reservoir in which can be retained seasonal surpluses, meets with the most enthusiastic support and approval of your Committee. Legislation is recommended by your Committee providing for the use of commodity credit loans as the operating device necessary for the successful and effective operation of the ever-normal granary.
2. In determining the price base upon which loans will be made in connection with the Ever-Normal Granary, it must be recognized that accumulating surplus depresses prices and create a ceiling above which prices of commodities cannot rise. Therefore it is imperative that the loans be made at the uppermost level to keep prices from declining below parity levels, to the extent possible consistent with the dependence of the commodity upon export markets.
3. That the formulation and administration of the program be left to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The conference, composed of farmers and representatives of farm organizations, met in Washington, February 8 and 9, to consider proposals and policies affecting agriculture.

The recommendations were: **Gentlemen:** Your General Committee of Eighteen has received from the special Commodity Subcommittees their respective reports, and after most careful consideration submits herewith its report and recommendations:

Farmers of this country, in the opinion of your Committee, recognize the following premises:

- (a) That the farmers of this country insist they receive their fair share of the national income.
- (b) That much of the Federal legislation pertaining to production which has been adopted by the Congress during the past few years has been approached from the emergency point of view; and that the time has now come to present to the Congress an outline for revision of existing provisions of law and the adoption of new legislation which will constitute the basis for a long-time national agricultural program.
- (c) That in the consideration of such a program the public welfare must be considered.
- (d) That the normal requirements of all the people for food, feed and fiber must be provided and in addition thereto adequate reserves maintained against the hazards of weather, drought, flood, pests, and diseases, and against the dangers of international crises.
- (e) That the national interest justifies a sound Federal program in the control of the erosional processes; without which control the land resources of the country would be wasted.
- (f) That in the program of the conservation of the nation's natural resources there is justification for the bringing back into the public domain a substantial portion of the sub-marginal lands of the country.
- (g) That in the program of conservation the soil fertility of the farmlands of the country must be maintained and increased.
- (h) That the program must include an effective plan for the adjustment of production in line with effective demand.
- (i) That the program must also include, through the use of an ever-normal granary governmental assistance in controlling movement to market of crop supplies after same have been produced in order to stabilize commodity prices at such levels as will insure a parity income to farmers and also a parity price to the producers of such crops.
- (j) That it is to the public interest that to livestock and poultry products to livestock and poultry producers are taxable.
- (k) That widespread ownership of farm land by the operators thereof is a matter of public interest, and that a program should include an adequate and sound plan offering worthy tenants better opportunity to buy farms.
- (l) Your committee desires to re-affirm and re-emphasize this premise, namely: That the buying power of farmers resulting from parity income and parity prices is of primary importance to our national prosperity and security.
- (m) Your committee presents for your consideration the following recommendations affecting the principles which should underlie legislation which should be submitted to the Congress during its present session:

FCA. Starts Training Employees in Cooperative Credit Principles

So important does the Farm Credit Administration consider the training of officers and employees of the 650 production credit associations throughout the United States that the question received first attention of the presidents and secretaries of the 12 production credit corporations who gathered today (October 4) in Washington for a conference extending through the week.

Intensive field training in cooperative principles and credit practices is one of the most important long-term objectives of the farm credit system and is vital to the sound extension of credit to farmers," S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Administrator of the Farm Credit Administration, said.

Commissioner Garwood expressed the opinion that within the next few years intensive training courses will be a regular part of the work of every employee of the production credit associations and the 12 corporations.

Market Study Is Completed

Farm Prices Affected More By World Factors Than By Local Production

NEW YORK—Agricultural prices may be affected by great deal more by world-wide factors such as consumer changes, monetary systems, wars, etc., than by changes in production or yield due to the elements, the Farm Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has concluded. The committee's statement on this subject was contained in a special report on agricultural marketing just issued after a detailed study.

"During comparatively normal times," says the report, "extending over one, two or three years, reasonably stable purchasing power, there undoubtedly is a very intimate relationship between volume of production, per capita consumption and the price structure, but in most cases this relationship is no longer localized."

Kansas Sales Tax Rulings

Rule No. 90

The sale of coal and other fuels to educational institutions not operated for profit, or to religious and charitable institutions are exempt from the tax.

Such exemptions shall not apply to the sale of coal and other fuels for use in parsonages, parish houses or other residences of the clergy.

The above rule shall be effective as of the date of Oct. 1, 1937.

Amendment to Rule No. 88

Rule No. 88. "Equipment and supplies sold to transportation pipe line, telephone, telegraph and other companies transporting commodities, or persons or rendering services in interstate commerce," shall be amended to read as follows:

Sale of equipment and supplies in Kansas to transportation, pipe line, telephone, telegraph and other companies transporting commodities, or persons, or rendering services in interstate commerce are subject to the tax.

The sales is held to be an interstate transaction, if it is completed between two persons in Kansas. It is immaterial that subsequent to the sale, the purchaser may transport the goods outside the state for use or consumption, or use them in interstate commerce, since such interstate movement, or use, is not a part of the sale of goods to the consumer.

This principle applies to sales to transportation and pipe line companies of fuel oil, coal, lubricants, water, repair materials, ties, sand, gravel, stone, lumber, and other articles of tangible personal property.

Sales made by vendors or their agents within the state of Kansas to vendees residing outside of the state of Kansas, where delivery is made by the vendor from a point in Kansas to the vendee at a point within the state of Kansas, such sales do not constitute interstate transactions and are, therefore, chargeable with the sales tax.

Amendment to Rule No. 23

Rule No. 23. Livestock or poultry tonics, conditioners, appetizers, etc., shall be amended to read as follows: Tonics, conditioners, appetizers, medicine, etc., are not "feed for livestock or poultry." Sales of such articles to livestock or poultry producers are taxable.

Adopted Sept. 29, 1937.

Amendment to Article 9 (a)

Article 9 (a) shall be amended to read as follows:

(a) Power, fuel and lubricants sales. The electricity, coal, gas, fuel oil or other petroleum products or feed for animals for use in farming, processing, manufacturing, mining, drilling, refining, irrigation, building, construction, telegraph and telephone and other taxable services are exempt from taxation under this Act. Such sales purchased by property and services are wholesale in their nature, and, if taxable, would operate to impose a double tax liability.

This exemption applies only to power, fuel, and lubricants sales made to those persons or businesses enumerated above or in furnishing services as defined in Section 3 (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Act. Sales for use in non-taxable services, such as transportation, drying, cleaning, garages, hospitals, etc., are not exempt.

The fact that the fuel purchased in Kansas may subsequently be transported outside the state for use does not exempt the sale of such fuel from the tax.

Amendment to Article 17

Article 17. "Meals Furnished to the Public" shall be amended to read as follows:

The sales tax is imposed upon the amount paid for drinks and for meals furnished at any restaurant, eating house, dining-car, hotel, drug store, or other place where meals are regularly served to the public. Sales of meals by boarding houses which serve only to persons regularly rooming and boarding there and not to the public, are not taxable.

Sales of articles of food to persons engaged in serving meals which are taxable under this Act and which articles actually become a component part of such meals, are construed to be wholesale sales, and are not taxable.

Where meals are furnished by employers to employees and a separate charge is made therefor, the employees (Continued on page four)

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"During comparatively normal times," says the report, "extending over one, two or three years, reasonably stable purchasing power, there undoubtedly is a very intimate relationship between volume of production, per capita consumption and the price structure, but in most cases this relationship is no longer localized."

"During recent years, these price adjustments, in relationship to volume of production and consumption, have been world-wide and are not readily brought under control within individual countries through attempts to control either supply or demand, although they may be influenced within individual countries through financial, tax and other artificial devices."

The Association's Farm Committee, under the chairmanship of Warren W. Shoemaker, of Chicago, vice president of Armour & Company, is now in the second year of a general study of agriculture, undertaken specifically to provide the nation's manufacturers with a better understanding of farm conditions. The report on agricultural marketing is the fourth of six studies to be completed for presentation at the Congress of American Industry in December.

The two remaining ones deal with the farm as a place to live and with the conservation of natural resources and are expected to be published by December.

Among other significant items noted in the marketing study was the fact that there are as many people employed in collecting, transporting, processing, etc., of farm products as there are people engaged in production. The processing and preparing of farm commodities, once almost exclusively done on farms, the committee noted, is now largely done in factories in towns bringing a shift in employment centers.

The proportion of the U. S. Population living on farms, said the committee, once predominant, has declined until now 75 per cent of the population live in cities, and villages. The committee also noted that the proportion of the population engaged in production, the processing and preparing of farm commodities, once almost exclusively done on farms, the committee noted, is now largely done in factories in towns bringing a shift in employment centers.

ONTARIO COOPERATIVE BUYS OUT "COMPANY" STORES

Timmins, Ontario—The Consumers Cooperative Society, Ltd., took an important step to free people in this province from the domination of "company stores" when it purchased the Pioneer Stores, a company concern operating units in Timmins, Hollinger mine, and Domen mine, for \$28,000.

The Timmins Cooperative was organized about five years ago. It reported business of approximately half a million dollars in 1936 and anticipated a volume of \$700,000 this year. The "company stores" which the co-op will take over, October 1, do a total volume of business of \$200,000 last year. Adding these to its present stores in Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine, the co-op expects to pass the million dollar mark in 1938, making the Timmins society one of the largest store co-operatives on the North American continent.

Although the plow is perhaps the oldest of agricultural implements, says R. B. Gray of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, improvement still goes on to meet changing needs. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers reports the plow 40 per cent more efficient than it was in 1914.

Warning

Last month we ran in our classified column an ad for Frank Van Borsellen, Bulb grower, Heemstede, Holland. The advertisement came to us through a Holland advertising agency and had the appearance of being a bona fide proposition. Last week we had our letter with the bill for advertising returned to us by the U. S. Post Office Department with the notation that the concern is fraudulent. Evidently the concern is advertising in different localities under different names as is indicated by a letter returned to a lady in Arkansas City who had ordered bulbs from another Holland concern with a different address. Her letter was also returned to her by the P. O. Department with a fraudulent notation. We are advising our members to refrain from ordering anything from any Holland concern or for that matter from any concern that offers to give something for nothing.

MILLIONAIRE BUSINESSES OWNED BY BRITISH WORKINGMEN

London—The twenty-eight poverty-stricken Rochdale weavers who organized the first co-op shop in an industrial suburb of Manchester 93 years ago would have gasped in wonder at statistics released today of the volume of business of several of England's largest retail cooperatives.

The London Cooperative Society, the largest in the world, reported cash sales for the year ending September 4 of \$70,350,000, an increase of more than six million dollars over the previous year. The London Society has just opened its 243rd food service store.

The Birmingham Co-op announced sales of \$15,000,000 for the half year just closed and estimated annual sales of approximately \$30,000,000. Bristol cooperatives did \$13,750,000 worth of business in their own stores and built a \$125,000 block of offices to handle the finances of the city's largest distributive business. In Newcastle the co-ops piled up \$12,500,000 business during the year.

A. F. of L. is Standing Pat

(Coop League News)

Denver—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its report to the annual convention of the Federation here this week, reaffirmed its endorsement of the Consumers Cooperative Movement and urged members to organize cooperatives as an effective way to meet price profiteering.

"Rapid increases in the cost of living are forcing labor to consider problems as consumers," the council report declares. "In the recovery from depression, American workers have found that 75 per cent of wage gains were cancelled by increased living costs, with the result that today the average living standard of employed workers is only 8 per cent higher than it was in the worst month of depression."

"Higher prices are due only in small part to higher labor costs. While in two years wage costs in manufacturing rose only 1.8 per cent, prices rose 7.2 per cent (January 1935 to January 1937.) There has been much price profiteering in industries where powerful combinations made price control possible."

"In European countries, working men and women have turned to consumers' cooperation to meet this problem (to establish and enforce price levels which will give workers a fair return for their money). Beginning with small retail stores, they have gradually extended their business interest to wholesaling and production until today they have substituted cooperative enterprise for private enterprise over a large portion of the industries making and selling goods for use and consumption."

"We heartily endorse Rochdale consumers cooperation in principle. Experience has proved, however, that certain safeguards need careful consideration if wage earners in this country are to put their faith in consumers' cooperation as a means of protecting themselves from price exploitation. Cooperatives must recognize trade unions, bargain collectively, and patronize the union with their labor. No union should undertake cooperative enterprise without studying the principles of sound business management."

The Executive Committee report pointed out that trade unions have been influential in establishing cooperatives in the following cities: Racine, Kenosha, and Waukesha, Wisconsin; Dillonvale, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Marvin County, California. In Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, they also are running cooperative enterprises; plans for cooperative stores, gasoline stations, credit unions and health centers are being considered in Superior, Wisc.; Warren, O.; Tacoma, Washington; Danvers, Iowa; Phoenix, Ariz.; Oak Park, Ill.; Uniontown, Pa. and elsewhere.

PLOW RESEARCH STILL TURNING NEW FURROWS

Although the plow is perhaps the oldest of agricultural implements, says R. B. Gray of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, improvement still goes on to meet changing needs. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers reports the plow 40 per cent more efficient than it was in 1914.

Problems confronting farmers because of the growing insect hazards have resulted in some of the most recent improvements in plows. In controlling such insects as, for example, the corn borer, it is desirable to have plows that cover stalks and weeds effectively. Agricultural engineers have made good progress in this direction by the simple expedient of designing plows with more clearance between the beam and the plow itself and moving up out of the way the parts that would catch stalks and weeds. Bureau engineers have developed trash guides that help to get crop residues down under the furrow slices where they rot and where they are less desirable shelter for certain pests. In addition they have designed a self-aligning disk jointer which aids in securing better coverage, dodges obstructions such as stones, and always comes back into line. It also reduces draft 10 to 15 per cent as compared with plows fitted with standard jointers and coul-ters.

"Such improvements in the last decade," says Mr. Gray, "give us ground for the belief that plow research will turn still more new furrows."

Official Call for Kansas Farmers Union State Convention, Oct 27, 28, 29

The Farmers Union Managerial Association Will Meet Tuesday, October 26, 1:00 P. M.

By authority vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the Thirty-second Annual meeting of the Kansas Division, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, which will be held in Hutchinson, Kansas on October 27-28-29, 1937.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday October 26, at 1:00 p. m.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

See the 1935 Constitution and By-Laws. Section 2, Article 1.

Division B.

1. One delegate for each Local Union in good standing in the State Union with five or more paid up members.

2. One delegate for each County Union in good standing, with five or more active local unions.

3. One delegate for each local, county or district cooperative Farmers Union business association; and in the case of county Farmers Union co-ops, each unit is entitled to a delegate.

Providing such association has 51 percent of its stockholders as paid up members of the Kansas Farmers Union.

4. One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union.

5. One delegate for each, the Ladies Auxiliary, and the Managerial Association.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

A delegate must be a member in good standing on the records of the Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, to participate in the annual convention. They must present their valid Kansas Farmers Union membership card before being permitted to participate in the convention.

Each delegate must have the credentials of the organization he, or she, claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order and manner prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws.

All delegates' credentials MUST be mailed to the State Farmers Union office, box 51, Salina, Kansas, or filed with the credentials committee at the annual state convention.

No credentials will be accepted by the Credentials Committee after 6:00 p. m. Thursday, October 28, 1937.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Complying with the provisions of our Constitution and By-Laws, the Thirty-second annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, will convene in the City Auditorium at Hutchinson, Kansas on Wednesday, October 27, 1937 at 10:00 a. m.

The meeting will continue in session until all business pertinent to the organization, coming before the delegates for consideration, has been transacted.

The Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting in the City Auditorium at Hutchinson, Kansas on Tuesday afternoon, October 26, 1937 beginning at 1 p. m.

Thursday, October 28, 1937 there will be nomination of candidates for officers and directors. One director from each the fourth and fifth districts. Also, names of cities for entertaining the 1938 state convention from the First District.

Friday, October 29, beginning at 8 a. m., the polls will be open for voting.

TERRACE PROTECTION PREVENTS SOIL LOSSES

Manhattan, Kan.—"Terraces that control most water and afford greatest protection to farm land are those that have clean channels," points out J. K. Landon, state coordinator for the Soil Conservation service in encouraging the inspection of terraces in fall.

"Vegetation in terrace channels is left in the channels. Dead weeds, grass, cornstalks and other plant material frequently fall into terrace channels and greatly reduce their carrying capacity."

Fall plowing of the terraces is cited as a good method of cleaning out the terrace channels. Where, for one reason or another, it is thought best not to plow terraces in the fall, other methods recommended include removing the plant material by hand or by means of a hay rake.

Vegetation in terrace outlet channels is cited as being especially objectionable. Such plant material may obstruct the flow of water in the terrace channel to the extent that it will cause the terrace to overtop and break.

"Examining terrace channels and terrace outlets and making sure that they are open," explains Landon, "is the stitch in time that may save nine."

SOIL PROTECTION

A field that goes into the winter in a smooth condition readily loses rain and the water from melting snow. Large quantities of soil are also carried away by this run-off water. Many fields in the western part of the state, that are going into the winter without a cover crop or protective stubble will, in all likelihood, be benefited by fall contour listing. The late fall and winter moisture can be stored in the soil by contour listing, and large quantities of soil may be saved.

I want to thank you for the promptness with which you made this shipment and for the fine selection of animals. They are the best that have come into this section and cost less money than inferior animals which have been put up for fattening. I hope the check for their payment has reached you before this time. It has not please wire me and I will see that you get the money.

With kind regards I am sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN MENGES.

AMA President Moderates the Position of Annual Convention

Warns Public Health Doctors Against Encroaching On Private Practice

New York.—Dr. J. H. J. Upham, President of the American Medical Association, which two months ago declared for cooperation between government and private health agencies, contradicted the position of the A. M. A. in a paper read before the American Association of School Physicians here this week. Dr. Upham declared that public health doctors in school clinics are encroaching upon the field of private physicians. "For those able to pay for medical services it is manifestly unfair to the community to the medical profession, and to the people themselves to suggest or to furnish such services free."

The directors of the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine of the U. S. A., in a statement issued today, deplored the

position taken by Dr. Upham and urged that "At a time when complete and expert medical care for the people is the grave concern of all interested in this problem, when hundreds of thousands of sick people do not receive needed medical care, private doctors and public health officials must bury their differences. They, with the public, must find a common meeting ground where all can work in the harmony necessary if desired results are to be obtained."

The Bureau of Cooperative Medicine pointed to such divisions as the Community Cooperative Hospital at Elk City, Oklahoma, and the Wage Earners Health Association, St. Louis, as a method of bringing the best in medical science to those who need it. In such activities private physicians and public health officials can unite to protect the people's health through the prevention of disease."

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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 John Vesecky, Editor
 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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

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

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W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N.—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1937

EDITORIAL

In my travels over the country I was much impressed by the difference in appearance of the Farmers Union elevators and oil stations. Some are painted up and kept neat and clean, while others give one the impression of an old neglected graveyard. I cannot see why we farmers do not think so much of our business after it has given us loyal and valuable service for several years as we do when we first acquire it. Perhaps it is just a common human trait which we farmers share with other humans. Just like when I was a kid, when father brought me a new pair of split leather boots, with brass tips and bright red tops. How I would take care of them boots while they were new, even if many times they skinned my whole heel. But when the boots lost their newness it was quite another matter. Then I would track them through the mud, and snow and growl if dad made me grease them with tallow so that I would be able to get them on in the mornings without kicking all the door jams in the sod house to pieces.

Why cannot we members get together some of these days, when times are not so busy, clean up the premises, repair all the windows and doors and all else that needs repairing and then take turn about painting up our property to make it look like it belonged to some one. It will not take much cash money to so spruce up our cooperative enterprise premises so that our members will again be as proud of them as a kid is of a new pair of boots.

This last week we have received at the office a goodly number of dues from local secretaries. I wish to express the appreciation of the State Union to those who have sent in the dues and to the members who have paid them to their local secretary. It takes money to run both the State Union and the National Union. Every dollar in dues received is that much more help to put over our Farmers Union program and every old member renewing or every new member joining is counted double for the Farmers Union, once as a member and once by being subtracted from those who by not being members are counted as against our program. I hope and pray that the flood of memberships keeps on for the balance of this year so that when congress meets, or our state legislature, we will have both the membership and the funds to put up a good fight for the farmers' rights. Managers of Farmers Union businesses should also use every effort to get as many farmers to join the Union as they can because through the contacts and education made possible by the Union their business is bound to gain in patronage.

Travelogue

Last Wednesday I started by bus for Sargent in the north central part of Nebraska, where I was called to represent the National Farmers Union at a district convention of the Nebraska Farmers Union. Along the way there and back I was much interested in watching the condition of the growing wheat and this year's crop of feed and corn. In Kansas and also in most of Nebraska the fall sowing of wheat is just coming up and is generally spotted due to lack of moisture. Near Belleville, Kansas and again Fairmont, York and Grand Island, Nebraska there are some nice looking fields of new wheat, then again in the Kaw valley in Kansas there are some good stands but generally speaking the prospects are not very bright for the 1938 wheat crop unless we get more than seasonal rainfall from now on till winter sets in. There is very little corn in either the part of Kansas or Nebraska that I went through. The few fields that will make a part of a crop are few and far between. The grain sorghums are going to make a fair crop in many parts of Kansas and the few fields I saw in Nebraska were also good. Going west from Grand Island, Neb. in the beautiful Loup River Valley I saw more alfalfa stacks than I have seen in all my travels this fall.

I stayed over night in Grand Island. In the morning Fred Harge the genial bachelor manager of the Aurora Farmers Union creamery called for me and we drove the hundred odd miles to Sargent. Part of the way we went through the rich valley of the Loup but for a change Fred took me through about 20 miles of the clay hill country bordering the Loup valley. I told the Nebraska folks that I felt sure that they were responsible for

what overproduction our agricultural department blames us farmers with, because in the valley they raise more to the acre than any self respecting citizen has a right to raise, even with the free advice of the Extension Departments, of our colleges; while in the hills they farm more acres to the square mile than the law permits any one to have. In fact they farm the top and both sides, many times apparently even farming some of the under sides of the hills.

The District meeting was called to order by District President Ben Peters who is also manager of the Farmers Union Insurance Co. As the secretary was not able to attend, Vern Dorothy, a member of the Nebraska state board was selected as secretary pro tem. After the routine business was disposed of H. G. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, was called upon. Brother Keeney talked sound common sense Farmers Union and Cooperation to the delegates until it was time to go to the basement and eat. After the usual fine Farmers Union dinner that the ladies had ready for us, we again went upstairs and continued with the meeting. In my talk I urged the members to take advantage of the opportunities for self help that we have and build up our influence both in cooperative business and in legislation.

After some good selections on the program by local talent the resolution committee brought in its report. The discussion that followed the reading of the report showed that the Nebraska Union members are informed on both the cooperative and the legislative part of the farm problem. I will not try to give here the resolutions that were finally passed, except to mention the last one which recommended that the State Union convention discuss the advisability of the Farmers Union going into the business of operating community sales. I would like to hear that question discussed both in the Nebraska Convention and also in our own convention.

There were over a hundred delegates present in the convention and from the interest taken in the work by all those present I am of the opinion that it might be a good plan to try in Kansas.

Neighborhood Notes

CENTER HILL LOCAL ITEMS

Waterbury, Kansas
 October 7, 1937

Kansas Union Farmer,
 Dear Secretary:

The Center Hill local 1147 met at the school house Tuesday evening, October 5 for their regular monthly meeting.

The meeting was opened by president. Minutes of previous meeting were read by secretary.

Delegates to the state convention were elected, the results of the election were E. G. Kaup and Harry Foburn were elected. The following families are to furnish the program at the next meeting. O. A. Swanson, Alfred Detmer, Harry Foburn and Paul Foburn.

A short talk was given by the Riley county Farmer Union secretary Gust Larson.

A very interesting talk was given by our president O. A. Swanson. The following resolutions submitted by the resolution committee were adopted.

Resolution No. 1.
 Whereas it has become the farmers lot to furnish farms for the present mortgage system to operate upon.

Therefore we do think it preposterous that we also furnish space in the Kansas Union Farmer free of charge to these institutions to whom we reluctantly are required to pay farm alimony.

Our preamble includes, "to discourage the mortgage system," therefore we urge to do so by insisting that our state board and the Farmers Union of Kansas Union Farmer charge the Farm Credit Administration, The Federal Land (Mortgage) Bank and all its "cousins" and "second cousins" a straight rate of 9c per line for any or all space used in our valued state paper regardless of the nature of the contents of the article.

Be it further resolved that we send one copy to Mr. Ross Palenske, chairman of the state board and one copy to the Editor, Kansas Union Farmer.

Resolution No. 2.
 To the Farmers Union Membership of Kansas.

Whereas, farm legislation for 1938 is being considered nationally, and Whereas, American citizens who have agricultural interests in foreign fields, importers and holders of farm mortgages bond the Union. All want a farm bill enacted into law which carries a "control" of the situation for their benefit, rather than to see a farm bill enacted which will give the American farmer a recovery which has been sought by them for several years, and

Whereas, there are dangerous and powerful propaganda bureaus which are a serious menace to genuine farm recovery, now

Therefore, to prove this condition beyond any doubt, we respectfully submit with this resolution an authentic United Press report showing how this propaganda bureau works and that it will carry even more prestige for the first beneficiaries mentioned above, in a proposition called 1938 farm bill.

If we wish to secure cost of production and stop the money changers from playing tricks upon us at chosen intervals, we must launch an educational program if we shall out do such propaganda as outlined below.

The meeting was then adjourned until our next meeting time, November 2. Refreshments were served by the ladies.

Yours truly,

Verneal Anderson, reporter.

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setup, We believe that since over

half of our members are patrons of one or more of the Farm Credit setups, they are certainly interested in items explaining their operations etc. We try our best to exclude all articles which are purely propaganda. It would be foolish for us or our members if, because we do not agree with some of the policies of the FCA, we hid our heads in the sand, figuratively and not try to keep up with all the developments in the system. It is only by keeping our members fully informed that we can hope to get them to intelligently cooperate in getting the FCA, remodeled into a real service organization for the farmers such as we are entitled to and hope some time to have.

It was because of full information on all subjects that our members have been able to give their state office such effective support in its fight against Deficiency Judgements, unreasonable collection methods, and meddling in legislative questions in a way inimical to farmers interests by the FCA. It was because of full information that Farmers Union support of the efforts of your state office to extend the 3 1-2 percent interest rate on Land Bank loans and a reduction in interest charged on Land Bank Commissioner loans, resulted in not only the whole Kansas Delegation in Congress supporting the reduction bill both on the original vote and on the vote to override the Presidents veto, but also in getting Congressman Clifford R. Hope from the editors home district to introduce an amendment, to the bill authorizing the extension of the 3 1-2 percent Land Bank rate, which also reduced the interest rate on Landbank Commissioner loans. No one had mentioned including the land bank commissioner loans in the bill until after your President had written letters to all our representatives in congress, The President of the United States, Governor W. I. Meyer of the FCA and the chairmen of both the house and senate agricultural committees, calling attention to certain unfair practices of the FCA and to the needs of our farmers not only to continued lower interest rates on Land Bank loans but also to the needs of the borrowers from the Land Bank Commissioner fund for a lower rate of interest.

If it were possible to properly evaluate the benefits which all Kansas farmers have received through the efforts of the Kansas Farmers Union, because of the intelligent united efforts of its members, even our most loyal members would be surprised at the total value. And all this grand combined effort was made possible and effective because we read and study all sides of any proposition affecting their welfare or their rights as citizens of Kansas and the United States.

REPUBLIC COUNTY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Republic County Farmers Union will meet at Agenda, Kansas, Friday evening, October 22.

Regular business and election of state delegate. State vice-president John Frost and Mr. Pete Peterson of Fairbury Cooperative Creamery will address the meeting.

Everybody welcome.

Chester Hanzlick, Sec. Treas.

Webster, Kansas, Oct. 6, 1937

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

The board of directors of the Stockton Business Association met in regular session and passed the resolution given below. Some of us are going to take in the State convention in Hutchinson and hope that these resolutions will be taken up at the convention.

RESOLUTIONS

We are opposed to any increase in Automobile License tag tax on cars for next year or any other time. We also oppose any tax on motor fuel used in Farm Tractors. We believe the farmers are paying enough taxes on their cars and trucks now.

SIGNED:

Fred Schoeller, sec
 W. H. Frost
 C. Hance
 F. J. Kritez, Jr.
 J. P. Griebel
 E. H. Hulise
 A. J. Southard
 W. E. Ross
 J. A. Marshall.

The Liebenthal Local Number 648 of the F. E. & C. U. of America will hold their regular monthly meeting Thursday, October 21. Be sure to be there.

J. J. Enslinger, Secretary-treas.

GUST LARSON WRITES FROM RILEY COUNTY

October 4, 1937

Mr. John Vesecky, president, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 held at Randolph, Kansas, September 29, the following business was transacted.

We appreciate the publicity you gave the Kansas Union Farmer of September 23 on the agricultural hearing at Topeka, October 22-23. We believe the Union farmers of Kansas should give a uniform type of testimony at this all important hearing.

Therefore we seek an interpretation of your paragraph where you state, "by what under existing conditions it is possible and probable that we can get enacted into law during the next session of congress."

We consider it folly to consent to compromises which "half loaf" we will get without asking for, as the bondholders will want interest on their loans. May we ask, what is improper about asking for agriculture, that which is fair and just to that industry whether it be granted or not, nothing less than cost of production, Frazier-Lemke Refinance and monetary reform wherein congress exercise its constitutional authority in coining money and regulating the value thereof. May we remind the Farmers Union representation that the FCA, remodeled into a real service organization for the farmers such as we are entitled to and hope some time to have.

There were over a hundred delegates present in the convention and from the interest taken in the work by all those present I am of the opinion that it might be a good plan to try in Kansas.

half of our members are patrons of one or more of the Farm Credit setups, they are certainly interested in items explaining their operations etc. We try our best to exclude all articles which are purely propaganda. It would be foolish for us or our members if, because we do not agree with some of the policies of the FCA, we hid our heads in the sand, figuratively and not try to keep up with all the developments in the system. It is only by keeping our members fully informed that we can hope to get them to intelligently cooperate in getting the FCA, remodeled into a real service organization for the farmers such as we are entitled to and hope some time to have.

It was because of full information on all subjects that our members have been able to give their state office such effective support in its fight against Deficiency Judgements, unreasonable collection methods, and meddling in legislative questions in a way inimical to farmers interests by the FCA. It was because of full information that Farmers Union support of the efforts of your state office to extend the 3 1-2 percent interest rate on Land Bank loans and a reduction in interest charged on Land Bank Commissioner loans, resulted in not only the whole Kansas Delegation in Congress supporting the reduction bill both on the original vote and on the vote to override the Presidents veto, but also in getting Congressman Clifford R. Hope from the editors home district to introduce an amendment, to the bill authorizing the extension of the 3 1-2 percent Land Bank rate, which also reduced the interest rate on Landbank Commissioner loans. No one had mentioned including the land bank commissioner loans in the bill until after your President had written letters to all our representatives in congress, The President of the United States, Governor W. I. Meyer of the FCA and the chairmen of both the house and senate agricultural committees, calling attention to certain unfair practices of the FCA and to the needs of our farmers not only to continued lower interest rates on Land Bank loans but also to the needs of the borrowers from the Land Bank Commissioner fund for a lower rate of interest.

If it were possible to properly evaluate the benefits which all Kansas farmers have received through the efforts of the Kansas Farmers Union, because of the intelligent united efforts of its members, even our most loyal members would be surprised at the total value. And all this grand combined effort was made possible and effective because we read and study all sides of any proposition affecting their welfare or their rights as citizens of Kansas and the United States.

Therefore, to prove this condition beyond any doubt, we respectfully submit with this resolution an authentic United Press report showing how this propaganda bureau works and that it will carry even more prestige for the first beneficiaries mentioned above, in a proposition called 1938 farm bill.

If we wish to secure cost of production and stop the money changers from playing tricks upon us at chosen intervals, we must launch an educational program if we shall out do such propaganda as outlined below.

The meeting was then adjourned until our next meeting time, November 2. Refreshments were served by the ladies.

Yours truly,

Verneal Anderson, reporter.

Editors note: To the above resolutions was attached a transcribed copy of a United Press report, which appeared in the October 4th, 1933 issue of the Drovers Telegram. As we are not subscribers to the United Press reports we would make ourselves liable to legal action if we printed the article without the permission of the United Press. The article left out deals with a Senate investigation of lobbies promoting ocean mail subsidies, and Farm Bureau connection with them. Anyone interested can secure same by writing to his representative in congress or to either of our Kansas Senators. In regards to the request that we charge for the publication of matter pertaining to the activities of the Farm Credit

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter

Dear Juniors:

Are you all excited and anxious for the time of the state convention to arrive. Your state Junior Leader has written to some one in your local, asking about how many will be present at the convention. If you have not been asked, make inquiry around in your local, and let us know as soon as you can.

A most interesting program is being worked out for the Junior part of the convention, on Friday. Reports come to us that teachers in some of the schools are excusing their pupils who are Junior Farmers Union members for that Friday. Why not speak to your teacher, make up a car load from your neighborhood and drive to Hutchinson.

The entire convention program will be worth while, but some of you may not find it convenient to miss school for that long a time. Prominent speakers will be present, presenting what has been done along different cooperative lines.

In this weeks paper you will find the words to the song "Men of the Soil." This is one of the National Farmers Union songs, and its music is most inspiring. Copies of the song, with the music may be ordered from the state office for 10 per copy. I wish every Junior, and every Farmers Union member would learn the words and music to this song. Let us have it memorized so we can make the rafters of the Hutchinson Convention hall ring as this is sung. If you do not find time to memorize the words, clip them and paste them on a card that is in your pocket, so they will be easy to find when you want them.

The busiest of the farm season is waning, and most of the locals will take up their regular meetings. The part you take in those meetings depends upon yourself, and upon you taking the responsibility for making those meetings a success. Some times we are a little reticent about taking an active part in the organization but if each would strive to make the Union what it should be, it wouldn't be so long until it would be the talk of the neighborhood, and every one would want to become a member, and attend the meetings.

One of the most important things to consider in planning the meeting is the program. Our first suggestion would be to always open the meeting with a song that every one knows, or if it is a new song, sing it several times until it becomes familiar to all. Singing seems to develop a friendly feeling and gets things started off right. What about roll call next. Something timely and interesting, but short as possible. Such as Current Events; What the Farmers Union has done for me; How I come to join the Union; Why Cooperation between town and country; Points of some specific legislation, or something the Union is currently working on. You could limit this roll call to so many words, and its surprising how rapidly it can be done, and how interestingly these different topics can be developed and the information one will receive.

It is well to have some music along through the program, either group singing, or numbers by different members of the local, singing or instrumental. Readings or recitations always take well, especially the comical ones which are given from memory. Too, short plays, or dramatization will create interest. Active, lively debates will add much to the program, but do not permit these to develop into arguments. Short discussions are always well taken, too, but how many times have we listened, not wanting to be rude, to some one telling a great long story which we have heard many times before. This type of thing will spoil your program, and cut down the attendance, and eventually kill your meeting, if they are permitted.

I believe it has been proven that serving refreshments of some sort at the close of the meeting is the most fitting climax. While the lunch is being prepared, or arranged, the other members of the local will carry

on with recreational games. These should be the type that all could take part in and games with contest features have been found quite desirable. Divide the members into groups with the groups contesting is fine.

There are so many games now which can be used by the local unions, and it would be fine if the Juniors would assume the responsibility at the meetings for this part of the program, especially, Spring a surprise on the local once in a while, and see how much you all enjoy the time together.

I hope I can meet a large number of you at the state convention the last week in this month, and I'll be anxious to hear reports on what you have been doing.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

Principles of Farmers Union

Dear Juniors:

By the time you read this letter you essays should be at the State Office or at least on the way. My, I hope there will be a stack of them. We are still looking for letters informing us of entertainment you can furnish for the Junior Day program, and we would also like to be informed of those entering the four-minute speech contest. This is your contest and your program, the interest you take in it will determine its success.

Do we all have clearly in mind just what the aims of the Farmers Union are? Naturally if we are going to work earnestly for something, we want to know what it is all about. Perhaps the best way for us to become better acquainted with the Farmers Union and to help us to become more interested in it is to read and study the National Program.

"Speculators and those engaged in the distribution of farm products have organized and operate to the great detriment of the farming class." To enable the farmers to meet these conditions and protect their interest, we have organized the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and declare the following purposes:

To establish justice;
To secure equity;
To apply the golden rule;
To discourage the credit and mortgage system;
To assist our members in buying and selling;
To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming;
To teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy, and the process of marketing;
To systematize methods of production and distribution;
To eliminate gambling in farm products by boards of trade and other speculators;
To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises;
To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton, grain and live stock and other products of the farm;
To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves;
To garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of martyrs, the sweat of honest labor, and the virtue of a happy home, as the brightest jewels known.

That is a mouthful, isn't it, but does it sound unreasonable? When we study it carefully, it becomes very reasonable. Is it hard to understand why cooperation must be had in order to—establish just necessary to secure equity, apply the golden rule, and to assist in buying and selling?

There will be just one more issue of the K. U. F. before the convention, then, will we be seeing you?

Sincerely,
Esther Ekblad.

Man of the Soil

Words by Harold Hildreth
Men of the soil we have labored unending,
We have tilled the world upon the grain that we have grown,
Now with the star of the new day ascending,
Giants of the earth, at last we rise to claim our own.
Justice through the land, Happiness as God has planned,
Who is there denies our right to reap where we have sown?

Men of the soil! Now the torch we have lighted,
Kindles fire in every land where rings the harvest song!
Shoulder to shoulder in courage united,
From every race we come to join the tillers' mighty throng.
Earth ne'er shall eat again, Bread gained thru blood of men,
We have sworn to right forevermore the ancient wrong.

Men of the soil! We are coming in judgment,
To tell the world till justice rules there is no liberty,
We in our strength are arising as prophets,
Marching on to show the world the dawn that is to be.
There's a lightning in the sky,
There's a thunder shouting high,
We will never stop until the sons of men are free.

Calf Care
The comfort of the calf is worth looking after. A clean, dry bed is as important in getting the calf started properly as careful feeding. Bedding is cheap. It should be used plentifully.

Spaghetti Is Economical Dish With True Continental Flavor



To Cut Costs Without Sacrificing Food Value Include Macaroni Products In Menu

No matter how long or short it is, if it's spaghetti or macaroni you have a food product that will result in a meal which good thrift and good taste will both applaud. If you have ever wondered about the difference in these two popular foods, there is none, except for the various forms and sizes in which both may be purchased. The ingredients used in the process of manufacture are exactly the same in each product.

The most popular form for spaghetti is that which comes in the long, solid strands. Macaroni is hollow and not quite as long. Another popular form for macaroni is the short cut or elbow variety. A third member of this famous energy trio is egg noodles. Egg noodles, as the name implies, contain a specified quantity of eggs and have a natural rich golden color. The variety of shapes and lengths of these macaroni products makes their versatility even greater, for they are interchangeable in practically all recipes.

Your budget will not suffer when you serve macaroni products. Their low cost gives them a deserved place in all classes of food budgets. They are grand extenders for expensive foods, and when added to left-over meats, they make even the simplest combination taste new and more tempting.

If you would like to begin a career as one who is renowned for your

ability to prepare Italian spaghetti, jot down the following recipe. If a little added care is given to the preparation of the sauce, as well as cooking the spaghetti itself, it will mean the difference between just so-so results and something really grand.

Spaghetti—With Meat or Macaroni Sauce

Cook 1 lb. spaghetti in rapidly boiling salted water until tender. Drain and serve with meat sauce, meat sauce, or macaroni sauce.

Meat Sauce
Cook for about one hour over a low fire—1 can tomatoes (strained), 1 can tomato paste, 2 onions (chopped), 2 tablespoons butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Stir frequently. Serve on hot spaghetti and sprinkle with grated cheese.

Macaroni Sauce
To the ingredients for the Meatless Sauce, add a half pound of ground fresh or left-over meats. Add a half pound of ground fresh or left-over meats. Add a half pound of ground fresh or left-over meats. Add a half pound of ground fresh or left-over meats.

You will find the following general facts about the use of macaroni products helpful.
Cook macaroni products in plenty of boiling water; allow a tablespoon of salt to each quart of water used. Cook the macaroni just until it is tender, do not overcook. A cupful or two of macaroni, spaghetti, or egg noodles added to soup of all kind will give them body and add to their nutritive value. Try adding cooked macaroni products to your meat loaf. The results will be surprising in added food value, tastiness and ready acceptance by young and old.

Of Interest to Young People

Departing considerably from the usual conference program for farm people, the National Farm Forum, meeting in Manhattan, Kansas State College, October 14 to 16, will be directed, for the most part, and participated in by the people who are the closest to farm living, the people on the land.

Grace E. Frysinger, president of the American Country Life Association, the organization sponsoring the National Rural Forum, has planned separate sessions for adults and youths attending the conference. H. Umberger, director of the Kansas extension service, Manhattan, is vice-president of the American Country Life Association, and M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, also of Manhattan, is chairman of the College committee of arrangements.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, University of Wisconsin, Madison, chairman of the advisory committee, together with Vernal Roth, president of the Youth Section, have arranged many important features on the three-day program. Roth, whose home is in Emporia, was elected to the presidency during the 1936 annual conference of the American Country Life Association, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 10 to 13, last year. At that time Manhattan was chosen for the 1937 annual meeting.

"Conservation of Rural Life" is the central theme for the Youth Section of the conference next week. Attendees will be divided into groups from day to day to discuss this theme from the standpoints of: Land and its best uses; youth, jobs, and relief; leisure and its uses in crafts and hobbies; rural art and nature study; music, folk games and drama; home and family; and neighborliness and community spirit.

The printed programs for the Youth Section of the national conference are profuse with internationally and nationally known speakers and thinkers who have messages of worth for the young people of this country. Some of the prominent personages are: F. D. Farrell, president, Kansas State College, Manhattan; Carl C. Taylor, division of farm population and rural life, United States Department of Agriculture; Grace E. Frysinger, president of the American Country Life Association, and a member of the extension service, United States Department of Agriculture; Melvin Beerman, Nebraska State Agricultural College; Dwight Sanderson, department of rural sociology, Cornell University; Julia Wright Merrill, American Library Association; John Stewart Curry, artist in residence, University of Wisconsin; C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Robert M. Mosley, London, England, Associated Country Women of the World; and the Honorable Arthur Capper, United States Senator, Kansas.

Farmer Brown Makes a Pledge

A tribute to the Farmers Union people at Verdigris, Nebraska, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary

of their cooperative store.

"I wonder now," mused Farmer Brown.
"Why my good wife and I
Although we labor long and hard
Just cannot quite get by."
He said to her, "Why is it Jane,
Have farmers got less brains?
What has the business man we lack
That he gets all the gains?"

"Oh, John," said she, "I think I've known
The reason all along.
There's naught the matter with your
Lack of a new machine."

The system is what's wrong.
I think the farmer's co-op store
The answer to your prayer.
So let us go to Verdigris,
We'll find one working there."

Those farmers too, had pondered deep
What was to be their fate,
(Till they joined the Farmers Union)
Now they co-operate.
And you will find them prospering
They've built a fine new store.
The profits once chain merchants took
Have paid for it and more.
Each year they pay from earnings,
Too.
Patronage dividends.
Oh, it's a happy story true,
The marvel never ends.

Here's what our Union leaders say,
They've told us o'er and o'er,
The remedies for farmers' ills
Lie right at our own door.
When consumers co-operate
Monopolies will fall.
By the way we spend our income
We make or break them all.

When the people of our nation
Have learned this simple art
When profit-piling ceases
And consumers get their part
Of the profits made in trading—
In the constant daily grind,
We'll have economic justice
And leave poverty behind.

Said Farmer Brown, "I see it all,
How could I be so dumb?
If we farmers work together
Our business then would hum.
But of course, we must be loyal,
These folks at Verdigris
Have set us an example bold
For honest men and free."

"So, Jane, let us now make a pledge:
From here on we will try
To get from our own co-op store
Each blessed thing we buy."
C. M. McCarthy, Nov. 34.

SKIT—"TEN LITTLE LOCALS"

(For young children)
Fourteen children enter. Each has a card. The cards of the first and last child are blank. The rest spell the word "Cooperation." The children sing the following song to the tune of "Ten Little Indians."

Ten little, nine little, eight little Lo-
cals,
Seven little, six little, five little Lo-
cals,
Four little, three little, two little Lo-
cals,
One BIG UNION HERE.

One little, two little, three little Lo-
cals,
Four little, five little, six little Lo-
cals,
Seven little, eight little, nine little Lo-
cals,
One BIG UNION HERE.

Then children reverse cards, and the words on the backs of the cards are CAN DO THE JOB.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

On the Shelf Near the Stove

Secret of many famous dishes is the dash of seasoning which gives them their distinctive flavor. Cooking meals graduates to culinary art in proportion to the cook's knowledge of the use of condiments to give a subtle taste to food. Of all the seasonings on the shelf near the stove, salt is the most common.

Salt is a white crystalline compound, known chemically as sodium chloride, which is obtained from deposits in the earth or by evaporation of natural brines, such as sea water. In 1935 nearly 8,000,000 tons of salt valued at \$1,000,000 were produced in the United States. Only a portion of this was processed for eating purposes—3,837,613 short tons were used by manufacturers in its briny state. Salt is a recognized essential element in the diet. There is a pinch of salt in the clothes we wear, the glasses we use, the cars we drive.

Table salt, which we often buy in the little cardboard containers with the shaker top, is a fine-grained salt to which perfectly harmless chemicals, of their production and amount declared on the label may be added to give the salt the noncaking quality which consumers want. A few hundred thousands of 1 percent of a salt of iodine, usually potassium iodide, is often added to table salt.

A lack of iodine in the diet may cause an enlarged thyroid. The most usual way of getting one's necessary quota of iodine is in drinking water. In certain sections of the country known as "goiter belts," where iodine is lacking in the water, iodized salt is extensively used by consumers. Price of iodized and ordinary table salt is the same.

Salt is a seasoning used by people the world over, but individual tastes and national culinary traditions dictate the selections of seasonings, especially the spices one finds in kitchen cupboards. When we speak of spices we usually include all the aromatic vegetable products, such as pepper, mustard, ginger, etc., which are added to food to bring out its flavor or give a flavor where little exists. Spices contain volatile materials known as essential oils which give them their odor and taste.

Though spices are negligible in food value, their addition to food is said to stimulate the gastric juices and hence make food more digestible. In the centuries past, the pungent buds, flowers, fruits and seeds, roots, bark and leaves of herbs, shrubs, or trees, growing wild in the equatorial countries and carried over circuitous routes to Europe, were the luxury of kings. Today scientific cultivation and rapid and steady transportation make a shelf of spices available to almost every family.

Most of the spices we buy are imported from other countries. Government standards for spices require that they be clean, sound, and true to name, and that no portion of their volatile oil, which gives them their flavor, be removed. The Food and Drug Administration is on guard to see that ground shells, or exhausted spices—spices from which the essential oil has been removed—have not been added to the pepper, ginger, cloves and other spices we buy.

Imported foods—spices included—must get their O. K. from this Administration before they can be marketed in this country. Chemical analysis is needed to test the purity of spices, but a consumer when selecting them would do well to both taste and smell them to judge their potency. Some spices of poor quality such as a low grade of cinnamon are practically flavorless. It is a far-sighted economy to buy the best quality spices.

In buying spices one should always buy by weight rather than size of container. Perhaps no other food is packaged in as varied sizes of containers as spices. The size of a can can easily give the impression that it contains more spice than it does. Reading the label is the good consumer's insurance against buying slack-filled spice boxes.

Black and white pepper are two of the common condiments which we find on the dining-room table and on the kitchen shelf. Both are products of the same pepper vine grown in the tropics of India, southern India, French Indo-China, and Siam. Ground black pepper, which is stronger and hotter than white pepper, is prepared from the dried immature berry of the pepper vine. White pepper is made from the mature berry after the outer dark husk has been removed. Because ground pepper loses its pungency if allowed to stand too long, many people buy the whole pepper berries and grind them as they use them. Common varieties are Singapore, Acheen, Langson, Java, Tellicherry, and Alleppey, but there are over 40 different varieties of pepper plants, the fruits of which have a slightly different flavor and color. When ground, some are dark or light grayish in color, others have a greenish shade.

The consumer particularly about his pepper soon learns to identify the flavor he prefers by the color of the grind.

Red pepper, which is hotter and stronger than black pepper, is made from the red dried, ripe fruit of any species of Capsicum. Cayenne pepper, the hottest of all peppers, is made from a certain small-fruited species of Capsicum. Red pepper mixture contains some cayenne, but a package labeled cayenne pepper, according to the U. S. standards, must be made from the berries of Capsicum frutescens.

Piperine, an alkaloid of pepper, stimulates perspiration, thus having a cooling effect on the body if a sufficient amount is eaten. For this reason, pepper is widely used in seasoning food in hot countries. The literal translation of the Mexican dish

"chili con carne" is "red pepper with meat." Cayenne pepper is a common constituent of curry powder which is the high-flavor mark of many dishes popular in India. Red pepper is often an ingredient of the ginger ale we drink to "cool off." It also heightens the flavor of many of the sausages and prepared meats which we buy.

Remedies for Plant Pests

Which Will Keep Your Indoor Garden in Tip-Top Shape and Make It Last Much Longer

Few pests and diseases bother the indoor garden, and those we have are easily routed when treated properly. For this reason, it is well to know the remedy for any ailments which might affect the indoor garden.

The most frequent enemy is scale, where juicy sucking bugs gather on the underside of the leaves. Ferns, ivy, oleanders, mirtles, aspidistras and some of the citrus trees are most affected by them. Use a wash or spray with a little nicotine sulphate or pyrethrum in it. In the early stages of infestation scale insects can oftentimes be shaken off the foliage.

Bad company for any plant is the mealy bug, a tiny demon about a sixteenth of an inch long who has a white fuzzy appearance. He can be easily recognized by this wool-like covering. Like the potato bug of the outdoors, he eats the leaves and if left unmolested, will soon make short work of your plants. A contact spray is sure death for him. Nicotine, pyrethrum or rotenone are contained in most preparations, or combinations of them.

The red spider isn't red at all, but green. He, also, is to be found on the underside of leaves. He spins a web and leaves tiny red dots on the foliage. A contact spray gets him out of the way.

The most common affliction is an attack of aphids, or plant lice, which these soft green bugs can be displaced with a contact spray. The white fly, known as a "white fly," which gives them their odor and taste. Though spices are negligible in food value, their addition to food is said to stimulate the gastric juices and hence make food more digestible.

Midew is the most common disease, and is usually caused by improper watering—either too much water or too little. It can be detected in much the same manner as on a stale loaf of bread. The best remedy is a slight dusting of sulphur or one of the fungicides, such as Bordeaux mixture, which are most often affected, and will develop spots, decayed spots in stems and leaves.

Recipes

APPLE COFFEE CAKE

COFFEE CAKE DOUGH
Sponge: 1/2 cake dry yeast dissolved in 1 cup of lukewarm water
1 cup milk scalded and cooled
1/2 teaspoon salt

2 cups flour
At night break and soak yeast 20 minutes in lukewarm water. Scald milk, add salt and let cool. Add yeast to lukewarm mixture. Mix sponge, flour and milk together. Let rise in moderately warm place (78 degrees) overnight or until doubled.

Dough: 1/2 cup milk scalded and cooled.
1/2 cup butter (or other shortening)
1/2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 or 2 beaten eggs
4 cups of more of flour

In the morning: Scald milk and cool. Cream butter, sugar and salt, add beaten eggs. Mix sponge with flour and milk. Then add other mixture and enough flour to make a soft dough. Beat well, and let rise until doubled. When light turn out on floured molding board and knead.

Take a portion of dough and roll out 1/4 inch thick and fit into buttered pie tin. Brush top liberally with butter; sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon. Roll out another portion 1/4 inch thick and place on top of first portion. Brush top (dressed) and cinnamon. Let rise until double in size; Slice 2 or 3 good cooking apples over the top—beginning with one piece in center; arrange the sections in circular form over the top of cake. Dot with small pieces of butter. Sprinkle again with sugar and cinnamon. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven (375 degrees F.).

MACARONI AND SALMON AU GRATIN

1 1/2 cups cooked macaroni
1 cup salmon
3 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
1-3 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon celery salt
1 teaspoon minced parsley
1/2 cup crumbs
2 tablespoons butter, melted

Melt the 3 tablespoons butter and add flour. When mixed add milk and cook until a creamy sauce forms. Cook slowly and stir constantly. Add seasonings. Pour over the macaroni and salmon which have been placed in layers in a shallow buttered baking dish. Make deep cut down through the mixture to allow the sauce to penetrate it well. Sprinkle the top with the crumbs mixed with melted butter. Bake or broil 20 minutes.

DRIED BEEF RAREBIT

3 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1/2 teaspoon paprika
2 cups sweet milk
1 cup grated American cheese
1 pound dried beef
Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour, mustard and paprika and stir in the milk. Cook over a very low flame until thickened and smooth. Add the dried beef, broken in pieces, and the grated cheese. Remove from the fire and stir until the cheese is melted. Serve hot over toasted corn muffins or popovers. Serves 5.

HAM STUFFED BISCUITS

Ham stuffed biscuits are delicious, try this recipe: 2 cups pastry flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons fat, 2-3 cup milk. Mix dry ingredients. Cut in fat, mixing with knife. Slowly add milk. When soft dough forms pat it out until one-third inch thick. Spread half with the ham mixture and fold the remaining half over and on top. Press down well. Using sharp knife cut into 1 1/2 inch squares. Press edges of each square with a fork and prick tops. Cards are removed to baking sheet and bake 10 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

These biscuits may be stored in refrigerator for an hour or so and then baked when it's time to serve them.

Ham Mixture

Four tablespoons soft butter, 1/4 cup chopped cooked ham, 2 tablespoons salad dressing, 2 tablespoons minced pickles.

Mix ingredients and spread on soft dough.

OLD ENGLISH DATE PIE

Plain pastry
1/2 package dates
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1-3 teaspoon nutmeg
1-8 teaspoon cloves
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon fine bread crumbs
2 eggs
1 cup evaporated milk or cream
1 cup shredded coconut

Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry which has been rolled to a thickness of 1-8 inch. Sprinkle sliced dates over the surface of the pastry. Mix the sugar, spices, salt and bread crumbs, beat eggs, beat in the sugar mixture gradually, then the milk or cream. Pour this custard into the pastry-lined plate. Sprinkle coconut over the surface. Place in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 10 minutes; reduce the temperature to very moderate heat (325 degrees F.) and continue to bake for 30 to 35 minutes or until the custard will not adhere to a silver knife inserted in the center.

SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER SUGGESTIONS
Now that the tang of Fall is in the air, nothing sounds quite as good as a zesty meat-loaf set off by appetizing ingredients. Here are a few informal Sunday-night company-supper. But how to make a meat-loaf and preserves that look "yummy," keep well, and are not too expensive is a problem to which every hostess seeks an answer.

There's an easy solution in a few drops of glycerine. A lot of commercial food processors know the secret, and here's letting you in on it. Just a simple way to keep the green pepper, chopped pickles and pimiento pieces in your meat loaf individual, to aid in keeping loaf fresh and free from mold so you can serve the remainder cold later in the week, and to make a serving of spiced tomato a culinary achievement. Here are the recipes:

Meat Loaf De Diamache
2 pounds chuck beef, ground
1 cup ground suet
2 small peeled onions, minced
2 cups soft fine bread crumbs
2 teaspoons salt
2 eggs
2 tablespoons bottled horseradish
1 teaspoon dry mustard
4 tablespoons minced green pepper
3 cup catsup
1/2 cup chopped pickles
6 pimientos, cut in small pieces
6 teaspoons glycerine
Mix all ingredients and turn into

a well greased loaf pan or casserole. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) for 1 hour. The addition of the glycerine will keep the green pepper, chopped pickles and pimiento pieces individual. It will also aid in keeping the meat-loaf fresh and free from spoil and mold if loaf is to be served cold later in the week.

Spiced Tomatoes Villon
1 gallon tomatoes
3 cups brown sugar
2 large onions
1/2 lemon
2 pods red pepper
1 tablespoon mustard seed
1 tablespoon allspice
1 tablespoon celery seed
1 tablespoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon ground mustard
3 cups vinegar
1 tablespoon whole black pepper

6 teaspoons glycerine
Slice the tomatoes thin. Chop onions very fine. Sprinkle both with 1/2 cup salt and allow to stand overnight in a crock or enameled vessel. Tie all spices in a cheesecloth bag. Slice the lemon and chop two pepper pods very fine. Drain the tomato and onion well. Add all seasoning except one pepper pod to the vinegar, then add the onion and onion and glycerine. Cook for 1/2 hour, stirring gently at intervals to prevent burning. Remove spice bag. Pack in sterilized jars and seal immediately.

Glycerine added to spiced tomatoes aids in preventing darkening of the product, preserves the identity of the tomato and prevents mold.

AFTERNOON FROCKS



8330. Lovely Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material. Price 15c.
8057. Tailored Princess Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 40. Size 14 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39 inch material. With short sleeves 4 1-8 yards. Price 15c.
Kansas Union Farmer Box 48
Salina, Kansas

Are You Listed Here?

CATTLE		
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—29 steers	971	\$10.75
Pete Boquin, Lyon County, Kans.—21 steers	1072	10.25
Pete Boquin, Lyon County, Kans.—22 steers	980	10.25
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kans.—22 steers	931	10.25
Glen I. Gibbs, Dickinson County, Kans.—20 steers	715	9.00
Gus Stuewe, Wabunsee County, Kans.—6 yearlings	782	7.30
Robert Bruce, Ottawa County, Kans.—27 steers	561	7.00
Lewis Andrews, Rawlins County, Kans.—6 calves	335	7.00
Glen I. Gibbs, Dickinson County, Kans.—10 calves	454	7.00
P. A. Gillett, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—9 steers	632	7.00
Roland Roepke, Marshall County, Kans.—8 calves	436	7.00
W. R. Zimmerman, Wabunsee County, Kans.—6 calves	538	7.00
Rufus Haywood, McPherson County, Kans.—17 steers	400	6.50
Glen I. Gibbs, Dickinson County, Kans.—6 calves	411	6.50
P. A. Gillett, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—6 calves	567	6.35
J. R. Smith, Lyon County, Kans.—20 steers	278	6.25
Albert Mathies, Wabunsee County, Kans.—6 calves	548	6.25
Fred Mai, Trego County, Kans.—11 steers	568	6.25
G. N. Boley, Shawnee County, Kans.—8 steers	758	6.10
John Binder, Clay County, Kans.—9 steers	586	6.00
W. R. Marshall, Atchison County, Kans.—15 heifers	570	6.00
Harold Bock, Morris County, Kans.—14 heifers	491	6.00
Lewis Andrews, Rawlins County, Kans.—12 heifers	346	6.00
J. A. Williams, Stone Co., Kans.—8 calves	576	5.85
Lewis Andrews, Rawlins County, Kans.—12 heifers	939	5.85
W. T. Abbott, Byron, Okla., 21 steers	640	5.75
Fred Mai, Trego County, Kans.—8 heifers	621	5.75
J. A. Williams, Stone County, Kans.—9 heifers	436	5.50
Fred Mai, Trego County, Kans.—5 heifers	287	5.50
D. L. Johnson, Jackson County, Kans.—7 calves	503	5.25
Harold Bock, Morris County, Kans.—10 heifers	503	5.25
J. A. Williams, Stone County, Kans.—7 calves	430	5.00
Lewis Andrews, Rawlins County, Kans.—7 cows	888	5.00
Glen I. Gibbs, Dickinson County, Kans.—5 cows	812	5.00
Lewis Andrews, Rawlins County, Kans.—7 cows	922	4.00

HOGS		
Martin Cahill, Miami County, Kans.—5	96	\$ 9.50
Martin Cahill, Miami County, Kans.—8	109	9.50
C. F. North, Caldwell County, Mo.—6	145	9.75
J. C. Fleming, Miami County, Kans.—6	135	10.25
Roy Morton, Rooks County, Kans.—6	155	10.25
John H. Holtz, Miami County, Kans.—6	149	10.50

160 lb. Averages and Up		
Roy Becker, Nemaha County, Kans.—7	300	\$ 9.25
Goernandt Bros., Cloud County, Kans.—7	370	9.50
Leslie Hess, Lafayette County, Mo.—12	323	10.00
C. H. Cramer, Riley County, Kans.—25	179	10.00
C. H. Moore, Johnson County, Kans.—9	108	10.35
Frank Frederick, Leavenworth County, Kans.—7	380	10.35
Howard Shaw, Jackson County, Kans.—14	163	10.40
A. A. Kazmierz, Franklin County, Kans.—14	172	10.40
Tete Snyder, St. Clair County, Mo.—23	182	10.50
Logan Farmers Union, Phillips County, Kans.—22	180	10.50
Geo. F. Hamilton, Marshall County, Kans.—9	256	10.50
Clifford Holland, St. Clair County, Mo.—112	185	10.50
Charlie Harshberger, Anderson County, Kans.—7	232	10.50
W. S. Hewitt, Caldwell County, Mo.—3	206	10.50
O. C. Berry, Grundy County, Kans.—30	290	10.55
H. L. Carpenter, Franklin County, Kans.—7	205	10.60
Morgan Bros., Douglas County, Kans.—8	192	10.60
J. W. Finney, Harrison County, Mo.—5	275	10.60
J. J. Finney, Harrison County, Mo.—25	218	10.60
James Stewart, Marshall County, Kans.—5	197	10.60
R. O. Elliott, Cedar County, Mo.—10	212	10.65
Wm. Karnes, Lafayette County, Mo.—13	225	10.65
T. T. McNeil, Lafayette County, Mo.—11	240	10.65
Sam Meyers, Republic County, Kans.—5	194	10.75
Morgan Bros., Douglas County, Kans.—7	219	10.85
Albert Thoman, Lafayette County, Mo.—8	236	10.85
Jim Shigley, Allen County, Kans.—8	236	10.85
Alfred Gail, Clinton County, Mo.—20	251	10.85
Russell Hosley, Anderson County, Kans.—5	241	10.85
John Akers, Livingston County, Mo.—5	212	10.85
Geo. C. Thoman, Lafayette County, Mo.—6	193	10.85
C. E. Neuschwander, Henry County, Kans.—16	181	10.85
W. H. Doberer, Clay County, Kans.—18	223	10.85
Joe Couture, Cloud County, Kans.—11	223	10.85
A. W. Nelson, Dickinson County, Kans.—8	164	11.00
Roy Paige, Miami County, Kans.—15	347	11.00
L. E. Mienen, Washington County, Kans.—8	231	11.00
Bayless Bros., Linf County, Kans.—10	259	11.15

HOGS CONTINUED		
160 lb. Averages Up		
Ralph Collins, Grundy County, Mo.—15	250	\$14.20
Frank Chamberlin, Osage County, Kans.—5	195	11.20
Ed Fallman, Lafayette County, Mo.—10	188	11.20
Mrs. Chas. Gaines, Linn County, Mo.—5	204	11.20
Oscar Schneider, Osage County, Kans.—11	190	11.20
R. H. Stoker, Miami County, Kans.—15	227	11.20
Tony B. Cook, Henry County, Mo.—15	189	11.20
Dan Stamm, Washington County, Kans.—24	193	11.20
M. J. Watson, Washington County, Kans.—15	270	11.20
H. W. Temple & Son, Lafayette County, Mo.—20	190	11.25
J. I. Bland, Cedar County, Mo.—6	208	11.40
Elmer Witt, Cedar County, Mo.—6	208	11.40
John H. Holtz, Miami County, Kans.—20	192	11.40
R. P. Houghland & Son, Johnson County, Kans.—5	238	11.40
Alfred Knehan, Lafayette County, Mo.—11	201	11.40
F. O. Bice, Osage County, Kans.—17	231	11.40
C. T. Greer, Bates County, Mo.—7	232	11.40

SHEEP		
O. F. Young, Neosho County, Kans.—10	84	\$ 9.50
J. R. Laughridge, Osage County, Kans.—6	75	9.50
Ernest Morrison, Carroll County, Mo.—7	72	9.50
J. D. Greene, Osage County, Kans.—5	80	9.50
Geo. Wobker, Miami County, Kans.—10	82	9.50
A. M. Stephens, Franklin County, Kans.—9	77	9.25
L. E. Massoth, Woodson County, Kans.—8	67	9.25
F. H. Schade, Woodson County, Kans.—9	67	9.00
C. H. Moore, Johnson County, Kans.—9	67	9.00
R. M. Brown, Lafayette County, Mo.—16	59	7.50
Clark Courson, Osage County, Kans.—15	107	3.75

COMING HEARING BEFORE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE

(Continued from page one)

ministration of the ever-normal granary program be carried on through permanently established governmental agencies or corporations rather than through any federal agencies now existing which are of a temporary and emergency character.

3. That the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act be amended providing for the postponement to January 1, 1940 as the date when administration and consent shall be had by the States.

4. In the administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act during the interim period of federal administration and thereafter to avoid ultimate bureaucratic and political influence, local agencies and associations of farmers must be considered as the necessary and proper agencies to carry out the coordinated program.

5. That the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act be amended so that during the period of time in which the administration of such Act within the State is carried on and directed by the Secretary of Agriculture or other sanctions of law including the licensing of handlers.

7. That the existing program of the federal government be enlarged and expanded, wherein the sub-marginal lands of the country would be brought back into the Public Domain, and that the utilization of such sub-marginal land so withdrawn be directed in such manner as to restore natural resources, minimize the dangers of floods, control erosion and provide additional national parks, forests and wild life refuges, such a program should be extended over a substantial number of years so that

per person not on farms that prevailed during the five year period August 1909-July 1914, inclusive, as determined from statistics available in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the maintenance of such ratio.

NOTE: The purchasing power yardstick here described may prove inadequate to assure parity of price for farmers under present conditions. In such event, the yardstick should be appropriately modified.

6. That present provisions of law be amended, or new legislation adopted, that would make possible the use of benefit payment to effect diversion in production when the ever-normal-granary program is found in any year to be insufficient to keep production in line with effective demand and protect the income of the producer; that in addition to the use of benefit payments to effect such diversion, every possible effort be made to find a sound plan to supplement the ever-normal-granary, and the use of additional benefit payments for diversion of crops, and wherein the taxing power of the federal government be used in such manner as to be engaged in conducting a place, where meals or drinks are regularly sold to the public, and will not be held liable for the collection and remission of the tax.

Persons selling food products to such institutions for use by them, in providing such meals, are deemed to be making sales at retail to the consumer and must collect and remit the tax upon such sales.

the local tax system would not be unduly disturbed and wherein the families now living on such lands could gradually move to better land offering greater opportunities. We further insist that forestry, conservation and all land-use problems be retained in the Department of Agriculture which alone makes possible a continued and integrated program.

8. That the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act be reenacted and amended to strengthen the Act and include additional crops.

9. That the principle of an actuarially sound crop insurance program be endorsed.

10. That Sections 22 and 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act be retained with a continuing authority in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture to use the powers and funds authorized under these sections to support price levels in emergency situations and to move crop purchases under such authority into areas of under-consumption and into the export market and to aid in orderly marketing. That any unexpended balance in the Treasury arising under Section 32 at the end of a fiscal year be covered into the Commodity Credit Corporation or its successor.

11. That legislation be adopted authorizing existing agencies related to agriculture, or a new agency under the supervision of such existing agencies, to encourage more general holding of farm units by owner-operators.

12. That in the development of all of these programs encouragement be given to associations of producers not only in the soil conservation program and the ever-normal granary program, but also in the distribution and handling of such crops affected by such programs.

13. That a system of federally controlled and regulated warehouses and terminal market facilities be established.

14. That federal legislation be enacted to provide grades, standards and inspection in interstate commerce for basic and non-basic crops, not presently covered by adequate legislation.

Respectfully submitted,
N. C. Williamson, Chairman
Edw. A. O'Neal
W. F. Whitler
J. E. Winslow
Lee M. Gentry
Chas. M. Kearney
R. E. Short
E. H. Everson
Robin Hood
J. J. Fisher
R. W. Blackburn
Geo. M. Putnam
Geo. G. Chance
Harold A. Young
Francis Johnson
Carl C. King
A. R. Schaffert
C. C. Talbot

RESOLUTIONS

Report of the Committee on Legislation, Castle Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska, September 7, 1937.

We reaffirm our belief that COOPERATION should be recognized as the primary program of the Farmers Union and that legislation should be supplementary thereto. Where as, all federal farm legislation to date has been of an emergency nature, and

Whereas, farmers of this country believe the time has arrived when we should concentrate our efforts in drafting a balanced program for national legislation, and

Whereas, cost of production has been the objective of the Farmers Union, we recommend the following as a means to help in achieving that end:

1. That we favor a Soil Conservation Program in line with the policy of conservation of all natural resources.

2. We favor an Ever Normal Granary Program for the purpose of handling seasonal and periodic farm surpluses.

3. We favor Commodity Loans based in part as a means of establishing minimum prices.

4. We favor the creation of a Federal Surplus Commodity Disposal Corporation set up within the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of disposing of burdensome supplies that may endanger the price structure.

5. We favor marketing quotas limiting yearly sales when supply endangers farm income.

6. We favor general crop insurance based on an actual basis.

7. We recommend that butter and cheese be included as additional basic commodities.

8. We recommend that this farm program be adopted to effect diversion in production when the ever-normal-granary program is found in any year to be insufficient to keep production in line with effective demand and protect the income of the producer; that in addition to the use of benefit payments to effect such diversion, every possible effort be made to find a sound plan to supplement the ever-normal-granary, and the use of additional benefit payments for diversion of crops, and wherein the taxing power of the federal government be used in such manner as to be engaged in conducting a place, where meals or drinks are regularly sold to the public, and will not be held liable for the collection and remission of the tax.

When any such cafeteria, lunch room, or dining room is available for use by the general public, then the school, college, university, or institution operating the same becomes engaged in conducting a place where meals or drinks are regularly sold to the public and will be held liable for the collection and remission of the tax.

Caterers or concessionaires operating cafeterias, lunch or dining rooms, on the premises of any college, school, university or other educational institution are required to collect and remit the tax.

Adopted Sept. 10, 1937.

HORSE VERSUS TRACTOR

The number of horses and mules on farms decreased from approximately 28 million in 1919 to 16 million in 1937. The number of tractors on farms has been increasing. It has been estimated that there were 1,175,000 tractors on farms in 1936. These changes indicate the extent to which animal power has been displaced by mechanical power in American agriculture.

FEDERAL ENGINEER EMPHASIZES LACK OF RURAL SCHOOL SAFETY

Nation-wide interest in the development and application of safety measures for the prevention of explosions in schoolhouses and other public institutions has resulted from the New London school disaster, says Dr. David J. Price, chief of the Chemical Engineering Research Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He spoke this afternoon before the 26th Annual National Safety Congress in Kansas City, Mo.

One of the important developments from the Texas school explosion is the need for inspection and supervision of rural school buildings, during construction and before occupancy, says Doctor Price. "This inspection must include the heating and lighting equipment and similar installations from the standpoint of safety before school children are allowed to occupy the building." He recommends that these inspections be made each month by a group consisting of a member of the teaching staff, the building custodian, and a member of the local fire department.

In order that the tragic explosion in the Texas schoolhouse may not be just another "unusual disaster," Doctor Price recommends: (1) Immediate inspection of basements and unoccupied spaces under classrooms and the removal of combustible materials from these spaces. (2) Proper supervision of construction plans for new school buildings or improvements and additions to existing buildings with respect to safe occupancy. (3) Installation of heating and lighting equipment and appliances by properly trained workmen in compliance with standard installation codes. (4) Removal of school work involving fire or explosion hazards—from underneath or close to class recitation rooms. (5) Inspection and supervision of rural schools as good as that given to city schools. (6) Regular fire drills under supervision of qualified authorities.

In an amazing 875 out of more than 1200 known school fires the Federal engineer finds "the basement stands out as the most frequent source of fires and must be recognized as the most hazardous portion of a school building." The boiler room is second, attic third, roof fourth, chemical laboratory fifth, classroom sixth, and assembly room seventh. There were more fires in the basements of elementary schools than in basements of high schools, and decidedly more fires in elementary schools than in high schools. Fires occur in school buildings at the rate of more than 5 a day, and the annual loss is more than \$5,000,000. Thirty of these fires in recent years have caused the loss of 800 lives and injuries to several hundred people. The loss of life in the Texas school explosion—approximately 300—was the greatest in any schoolhouse disaster.

Among the major school disasters are: Lakeview School, Collinwood, Ohio, March 4, 1908—175 lives lost; Cleveland Rural School, Camden, S. C., May 17, 1923—77 lives lost; Rural School, Babus Switch, Okla., December 24, 1924—36 lives lost; Hope Development School, Playa del Rey, Cal., May 31, 1924—23 lives lost; Parochial School, Peabody, Mass., October 28, 1915—22 pupils burned to death; St. Bonifacio College, Manitoba, November 25, 1922—10 lives lost; Beauval Mission School, Saskatchewan, September, 1927—20 lives lost.

FRUIT CULTURE

A close relation between the production of a heavy crop of fruit and winter injury during and following periods of low temperatures has been clearly shown by both observations and experiments. To avoid injury, orchard trees should have special care in soil management, protection from pests, and pruning during and following a heavy crop year.

The Cross Roads

W. P. Lambertson
October 9, 1937

The passing of Ed Howe leaves Arthur Capper and Alf Landon undisputed the most distinguished resident of the First District.

From the metropolitan press one would gather that the Black incident is more of a scourge than the threat of another World War.

The grasshoppers' parting shot for the season is to clean two rods around the outside of every wheat field.

When the CIO gets organized in the U. S. Arsenal and Navy yard, you can look for a blow-up of some kind.

It was not one small boy but six of the teen-age who took me to the Mix circus. Tom is worthy of being every boy's hero.

One of the rare breaks of the week was to get a Senator to substitute for me at a Grange gathering. In the District of Columbia a member of the Upper House outranks us a mile.

In an Iowa town, whether because of frugality or indifference, the seven families of my relatives have not a single telephone. It seems amazing.

A great opportunity people often miss comes through failure to cultivate a conversation with pioneers. Theirs is an experience rich and wonderful, yet unwritten.

AMERICAN ROYAL STOCK SHOW

Kansas City, October 14—Final plans have just been made for a full program of educational and entertainment events for the American Royal, October 16-23. Livestock entries will be judged from 9:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M. every week except the last Saturday, followed by a Horse Show each afternoon and evening.

School Children's Day will be on Saturday, October 16, and the program has been specially arranged for their entertainment. The Night Horse Show will be ushered in by an elaborate series of drills by uniformed bodies of visiting Shriners, who are here to help the Ararat Temple of Kansas City celebrate its Fifth Anniversary.

Monday will be Kansas Day and Governor Walter A. Huxman will be the honored guest. Tuesday has been designated as Vocational Agriculture Day and ten thousand members of the Future Farmers of America will hold the spotlight with the National Star Farmer award being made that afternoon. Wednesday, will be Missouri Day and Governor Lloyd C. Stark, as guest of honor, will deliver a short address that afternoon. Thursday will be Oklahoma Day and Lieutenant Governor James E. Berry and the Oklahoma A. & M. College Band will lead a large delegation from that State.

The Poultry Show will be under the direction of T. W. Noland, Director, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Missouri. There are classes for every kind of variety, whether chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys and is open to exhibitors from every section of the country and promises to be a large exhibition.

Judges in the Live Stock and Horse Show have been selected from the States of California, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Michigan and Wisconsin representing the most able and nationally known judges in their respective field.

Classified Ads

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

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms
Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED
PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

For Better Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

WHEN ORDERING COAL REMEMBER TO WRITE OR WIRE US

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also—STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose..... 53c

Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose..... 74c

Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose..... 74c

Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 74c

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 cold iron..... 1.00

Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter..... 1.00

De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head..... 1.00

Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon..... 3.00

Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00

Two Needles, 2EEx, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for..... .50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs..... .75

Virus, 100 ccs..... 1.65

Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose..... .08

Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, 100 box of 50 with instruments..... 2.50

Drecol 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 nickled. 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).....