THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ********** *Education* ********** *Co-operation*

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RESETTLEMENT CHIEFS PROMISE DROUTH AID AT ST. PAUL MEETING

Farmers Union Officials Stress Needs of Drouth Victims; Directors Meet With Resettlement Directors, Alexander and Baldwin

By A. W. Ricker

Following, and growing out of, the recent meeting of Farmers State Presidents from the drought states which was held at Aberdeen, South Dakota, on July 6th, another meeting attended by most of those who were at Aberdeen and by a great many more was held at the Athletic Club in St. Paul on July 21st and 22nd.

The July meeting was called by M. W. Thatcher after a conference with Washington officials of the Resettlement Administration who arranged their western drought survey tour so as to spend two days at Saint Paul while Boards of Directors of the Farmers Union Central Exchange and Farmers Union Terminal Association were in session in the Twin Cities.

Mr. Thatcher had also arranged for a meeting of the Wheat Conference Committee which brought in a still wider representation of drought states including Colorado. Dr. W. W. Alexander, National Resettlement Administrator and Chief Assistant Baldwin arrived in Saint Paul on Wednesday, July 21st—in time to be present and speak at a luncheon attended by about forty Farmers Union officials, most of whom represented drought areas.

Alexander Addresses Meeting

Dr. Alexander addressed the luncheon meeting. His remarks which were made in very plain but simple language revealed to those present that he has both a very thorough understanding of the problems faced by his administration and a very sympathetic attitude toward the 20 per cent of the American farm population who are dependent on the Resettlement Administration for both relief and rehabilitation.

Following the luncheon Dr. Alexander and Mr Baldwin retired with those directly concerned in drought relief to a separate room at the Athletic Club, and the entire afternoon of Wednesday and forenoon of Thursday were spent in going over the drought situation in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana. Questions were asked and answered by all parties to the conference, and at the conclusion everybody knew what could and would be done, and what could be done.

Tenancy Rehabilitation

Drought and dust bowl areas are something that everybody concerned wishes would soon become a matter of history. The administration of funds appropriated by Congress for farm tenants will soon become a part of the work of the Resettlement Administration. Then will come a long time program of aiding farmers who are not only at the bottom of the economic pyramid generally speaking, but who are at the bottom of the agricultural pyramid itself. It is fair and truthful to say that no farm or ganization other than the Farmers Union has interested itself thus far in what we call the down and out farmers.

The Resettlement Administration had to make a hard fight to maintain its existence. The Southern Democracy is interested in holding up the hands of cotton, but it is not interested in the welfare of share croppers and the lower strata of Southern agriculture. For one thing, these share croppers in the South have permitted themselves to be disfranchised along with the negroes. They do not vote and congressmen are not interested in the people who do not vote.

F. U. Rescues Resettlement

The support for the Resettlement Administration has come from M. W. Thatcher, our Northwest Legislative Committee, and our Western Senators and Representatives. The successful fight which we made in the prevous Congress to save Resettlement and which we won in the Senate after a desperate battle has resulted probably in now establishing Resettlement as a permanent institution. Naturally the Resettlement Administration Officials feel kindly toward us and their two day visit was a testimonial of appreciation.

What our people in the drought area now want to know is what is Resettlement prepared to do to help us in our distress and aid us in getting back on our economic feet. Two matters were stressed by our group at the conference.

(1st) Immediate relief for farmmers in the draught pocket where neither food for humans nor animals has been produced.

(2nd) Immediate assistance in areas where the 1937 cash crops (failed but where the rainfall justifies preparation for the crop year of 1938.

It was urged with respect to the latter that money be furnished where needed to prepare the soil this fall for planting the following spring, and that seed be arranged for now so that it will be available for planting without the long and often disastrous waits which have attended all feed and seed loan distribution in the past. On this subject Dr. Alexander assured those present that relief grants could be arranged more quickly through the County Resettlement administrators and that funds were now available. 'On the matter of feed and seed loans,' he said, 'Resettlement clients could be taken care of within two weeks after application.'

'But what about those who are not clients?' was asked. How may a farmer become a client? Here is the prescription and the route to follow: If you are not a Resettlement client and you want to prepare your ground for 1938 seeding, make an appli to the bank, if you have one, to Production Credit Representative in your area, and the feed and seed loan commissioner and be turned down so that you clearly establish the fact that you cannot obtain assistance from any other source than Resettlement. When you have established the fact that neither a private credit institution or one set up by the Government will make you a loan, then (you come to your only friend, namely, the Resettlement Administration, and there you will be welcome.)

You are directed to go to the County Resettlement Adminstrator. Tell him your troubles and he wll show you how to become a Resettlement Client. There is a Resettlement Administrator in every county in North Dakota. This Administrator has full instructions how to deal with you and how to show you what to do.

REGIONAL BINDWEED CONFERENCE

The State Bindweed Control and Eradication Program is rapidly getting under way, according to T. F. Yost, State Weed Supervisor, who has direct charge of the state-wide program.

Plans have been made to hold nine regional meetings over Kansas, during the latter part of August, by the state board of agriculture with the help and cooperation of Kansas State College and its Agricultural Extension Service. The nine regional meetings which have been scheduled are as follows:

August 17, Holton.
August 18, Ottawa.
August 19, Chanute
August 20, Wichita
August 23, Clay Center
August 24, Osborne
August 25, Colby
August 26, Garden City
August 27, Kinsley.

The programs at these meetings will consist of (1) loss and damage from bindweed, (2) a discussion of the distribution of bindweed, (3) expansion of the new Kansas bindweed law, (4) organization plans to be used in counties to carry forward the bindweed program, (5) discussion of somewhat similar weeds generally confused with bindweed, and (6) recognized methods of bindweed control.

Those who will assist on the program are J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Board of Agriculture; T. F. Yost, State Weed Supervisor; M. O Brummett, Special Assistant Attorney General; Frank Blocha, John Hepler and L. M. Knight, State District Extension Agent; F. L. Timmons, In Charge of Bindweed Investigation Work, Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, and others.

Ample opportunity will be given for discussion at all meetings.

Mr. Yost, State Bindweed Supervisor, reports that the interest in the control of bindweed is widespread over the entire state. He also says that owners of bindweed-free farms are vitally concerned as are farmers who have had experience with bindweed on their own farms. Reports from township assessors, compiled by county clerks, indicate that more than 25,000 farmers report the presence of bindweed on their farms in Kansas, aggregating a total of more than 150,000 acres.

Helen Stevens Fisher, NBC "Little Lady of the House," received this letter from a listener in West Chester, Pa.:: "I do so enjoy hearing you on the Farm and Home Hour. I want to tell you a little amusing incident. One day so as not to miss the program, I got my husband to carry our radio to the barn while we picked chickens."

Everett Mitchell, senior NBC announcer in the Chicago studios, recently received a postcard from a Pennsylvania listener addressed to "It's a Beautiful Day in Chicago Illinois." In commenting on the weather each day on the National Farm and Home Hour, Everett uses the expression, "It's a beautiful day in Chicago," and then goes on to explain why there's cause to be happy and cheerful, even though it may be raining.

SEES HUMOR IN EVERYDAY ACTIONS OF HUMAN RACE

Human Beings Plot On Seriously As They Pull Funny Stunts—Only the Humorist Smiles

Thinking that our members would be interested in knowing more about their National officers and directors, e are below reprinting a part of "Hitting the Bullseye," a special column written each week for the North Dakota Union Farmer, by Morris Erickson, secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Union and the newest and also the youngest member of the National Farmers Union Board. We believe that this part of the regular task of Mr. Erickson will give our members a better insight into the inner workings of his mind, and a better application of his biting wit and his keen intelligence, then would reams of prepared speeches.

Human Jokesters
Dignified Jesters
Our Friends, The D. A. R.
Tories or Revolutionaries?
We Bow Before George VI
'The Right To Work'
No Smiles
And Right at Home—
Are You Convinced?

Human beings are the funniest animals in the entire animal kingdom. If you don't believe it read your newspapers or watch the antics of the members of the genus homo sapiens (scientific name for human saps) who are your immediate neighbors. Or better yet, check up on your own actions and see how uproariously funny the human race really is.

After all, we have a better opportunity to get acquainted with our own individual self than with any other member of the nutty tribe, our own company being inflicted upon ourselves every minute of our dizzy existence.

We probably make a mistake in taking the human race seriously. It has yet to prove that it is capable of sane living and certainly there may be room for plenty of doubt as to the advisability of maintaining a race of jesters that persist in acting funny even in the midst of tragedies that threaten to wipe out life itself.

If the race had anything to be funny about, or if it even got a good laugh out of the crazy things it does, there might be some justification for all the nutty things that happen every minute. On the contrary, the funnier our actions are, the more solemn become our faces. We put all the dignity and solmenity we can muster into carrying out the goofiest comedies and our eyes flash with indignation if anyone suggests that we are being just a trifle facetious.

For instance, let's review some of the more recent tom foolery that human beings, far away and close to home, have been involved in.

First of all, let's check up on our dearest, most intimate friends those status quo, the Daughters of the icanstatus quo, the Daughters of the American Revolution. We've always considered them the funniest of the lot anyway, so we might as well give them first in this brief anthology We bewail the fact that the Daughters have less humor in their makeup than any other group of homo sapiens stunting on this terrestial globe. And they could have so much fun if they could only appreciate how funny they are!

We have always carried a shadow of suspicion hidden way, way back in the deepest recesses of our mind that the Daughters of the American Revolution as today constituted actually are the descendents of the Tories who danced in Philadelphia while Washington's red revolutionaries were freezing and starving in Valley Forge. Prior to this time, we haven't mentioned this suspicion to a soul. Now, however, in order to save the reputations of our embattled forefathers, it is time to tell all.

A news item reached us the other day via the Milwaukee Leader stating that among those presented to King George VI immediately after his coronation was a portly lady from the United States. Nothing unusual about that, was there? We've known for a long time that those who made the biggest fuss about American democracy made a trip to England to bow before the king as soon as they could rake together enough sheckels to make the trip and grease enough palms to get into the throne room.

But there was something extra special about this particular lady. Why? Because she was none other than the President-General of that gallant band of democrats, the Daughters of the American Revolution. Here was the gal that led all the other gals in keeping alive the memories of their alleged ancestors whose greatest claim to glory was that they licked the stuffings out of George III; here was the Grand Kleagle of the Klux who pass such sterling resolutions expressing contempt for the degeneracy of everything foreign and shouting from the housetops their defense of democracy. Yes, sir, believe it or not, here she was, all dressed up like Mrs. Astor's plush horse bowing and simpering before George VI, symbol of monarchy and descendant of George III.

Now the craziest thing of all is that nobody, apparently appreciated the humor of the situation. Newspaper reports say nothing about the lady giggling, or even repressing so much as a grin. On the contrary, with the memory of her alleged revolutionary ancestry tucked safely away and with the shadows of Patrick Henry, Thomas Payne, Thomas Jefferson and all the other revolutionary haters of royalty obliterated by the brilliance of the royal reception; the lady marched majestically right up front and with a solemn visage curtseyed in obisance to his Majesty, George VI, entirely unaware that there was anything at all funny about the whole comedy.

Then read your newspapers a little further and see what other shenanigans the human race has been up to lately.

You've all been reading about the strikes. You've read, too, how some of the less militant workers attempted to break the picket lines and get back to work. 'Scabs' they are called by the Union men; 'Loyal Workers' is the name bosses use to describe them.

Anyway, in their fight for a few crumbs from the tables of the bosses, the Union men found it necessary to shut down the plants and shop production until the bosses gave in. They know that the big shots in their greed for profits can be licked only by temporarily stopping the profits by closing the plants. The bosses, anxious to keep the profits coming in without giving in to organized labor, demanded that the pickets allow anyone who wanted to work to return to his job.

'Every American has a right to work if he wants to,' shout the bosses as soon as the pickets try to stop a scab from entering a strike closed plant. 'We must preserve the American heritage of the right to work? And so, wailing and beating their foreheads, they appear as the champions of the right to work and the defenders of the working man.

Now get a load of the humor of that situation. Here were the same mill, mine and factory owners who seven years ago threw sixteen million workers out of employment now crying in agonized tones that every man who wants to work should be permitted to work. Why, just a few years ago when their unemployed workers said the same things, they branded them as reds, communists, free lovers, atheists, foreign agitators and enemies of American institutions.

And again no one appreciates how

(continued on page 4)

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE THIS BOOK

"The Militant Voice of Agriculture" is timely. Facts in it are vital to every farmer.

"The Militant Voice of Agriculture" is the voice of the late John A. Simpson. It contains his speeches and writings during the past few years of his life.

The book has been a good seller. Every farmer should own a copy of this book before it is closed out. In lots of ten or more paper bound copies are 25c each. Single paper bound books are 50c each. Single cloth bound copies are $1.25. In lots of ten or more cloth bound books are 90c each. This includes mailing charges. Send your order to Mrs. John A. Simpson, 2201 N. W. 27 Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Act quickly as there is a limited number of books and no more editions will be run.

O. K. WHEAT CROP INSURANCE BILL

Revised Draft Provides That During First Three Years Contracts Would Be Limited to One Year

(From Topeka Daily Capital)

Washington.—The house agriculture committee favorably reported the wheat crop insurance bill which is backed by the president and designed to protect growers from crop losses. The bill already has passed the senate.

The bill, on which action this session has been requested by the administration, was brought out of committee without a record vote.

Two Changes Made

Changes made by the committee in the senate draft included:

1. A provision that during the first three years, insurance contracts would be limited to one year only.

2. That $10,000,000 be authorized for administrative purposes but only $20,000,000 of the authorized 100,000-000 capital stock set up be issued the first year.

The committee authorized Representataive Harold D. Cooley, (D.) N. C., to seek a rule next week to expedite the legislation on the floor.

The bill, which would apply beginning in 1938, has been tied up in the house committee for many weeks.

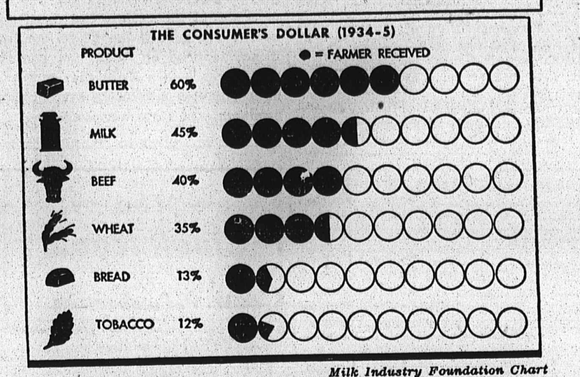
Under its terms, the farmer would pay his premiums in wheat. He would collect his insurance either in wheat or its market cash value.

Crop insurance is distinct from general crop control and agricultural price stabilization legislation which also is administration-sponsored and which has been an important factor in working out final adjournment plans for this session.

To Hold Farm Hearings

Agriculture committees, under present plans, would hold hearings throughout the farming area after congress adjourns and report back crop control legislation for enactment either at the beginning of the next regular session of congress or at a special session to be called come time between October 15 and November 15. President Roosevelt Thursday told representatives from cotton states that he would agree to continuing cotton loans from the Commodity Credit corporation for the remainder of this year if he is given assurance that congress will enact the general farm legislation expeditiously as soon as the committee reports a bill in final form.

What *Is* the Farmer's Share?



Milk Industry Foundation Chart

A recent investigation of farm income by the Federal Trade Commission shows that the dairy farmer receives a substantial portion of the consumer's dollar.

For milk, 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar went to the farmer, minus transportation from the farm. The figures indicate that the transportation item averaged around 5 per cent, leaving an average return of 45 per cent for the farmer. This is a larger share for the producer than generally credited by the layman.

For butter, the farmer got about 60 per cent of the price the consumer paid, for beef about 40 per cent, for wheat about 13 per cent of the bread dollar and for tobacco 12 per cent.

ORGANIZATIONS PUSHING PLANS FOR COOP. MEDICINE

Forty Cooperative Health Associations Are Being Organized To Further Cause Of Cooperative Medicine

New York—With forty cooperative health associations already being organized, the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., declared in its semi-annual report issued this week that although existing cooperatives had taken the initiative in the organization of many of these health co-ops, labor unions and farm organizations are expected to make rapid strides in Cooperative Medicine during the coming year.

Outstanding health coops in Elk City, Oklahoma, and St. Louis have been organized by farm and labor groups respectively. Medical cooperatives in New York, Chicago and San Francisco have important labor support. The participation of unions and farm groups will strengthen the development of cooperative medicine, which has had a rapid growth from coast to coast since the Bureau was established last January.

The united action of these groups has already played an important part in laying the groundwork for next year's program. A Cooperative Medical bill was introduced in the last session of the New York State Legislature with the support of organized labor. Dr. Kingsley Roberts, Medical Director of the Bureau, spoke at a forum under the auspices of the American Labor Party in New York City and urged that "labor leaders work directly for better health among union members through assurance of adequate medical care in cooperative health associations formed by and for their members. Better working conditions can only partially solve the health needs of the workers."

In Elk City, the Community Hospital, America's outstanding cooperative health association, has received both organized farm and labor support in its fight with organized medicine. In Wisconsin, another Cooperative Medical bill received united farm, labor and cooperative support. In Superior, Wisconsin, similar groups have taken the leadership in organizing a medical cooperative.

The diversity of interest is evidenced in the variety of groups addressed by members of the Bureau staff —League of Women Voters, Farm Bureau Federation groups, Medical Societies, Medical student groups, an American Federation of Labor Convention, an American Labor Party Forum, Parents and Teachers' Association, a meeting of the New York Credit Union League. Among groups with which the Bureau that also made contracts are clergymen, doctors, teachers, parents and social welfare organizatons.

Geographically the forty groups forming associations are well distributed, although the North Central States are most active with the New York Metropolitan area and California also forging ahead. One-third of these groups are located in rural areas. Of the forty, all but four contemplate medical care ranging in scope from general practitioner to complete care in all its phases. The other four plans will begin with dental care and expand into general medical care.

The Wage Earners Health Association, St. Louis, organized in April, 1936, has increased its membership by over 100 per cent and the Elk City Association is adding an additional service to make medical care available to those in outlying districts. Further plans are under way for expansion.

The Bureau has recommended that cooperators make use of every opportunity to develop interest in Cooperative Medicine among the labor unions. Many unions have just begun to investigate the problem of organizing on Rochdale principles with the aid of the Bureau, which has offices at 5 East 57th Street, New York City.

The situation in rural areas, it is

(continued on page 4)

Chicago Packers Buy More Livestock Direct From Country

Nearly one-half the hogs, more than one-third of the sheep and lambs, and about one-fifth of the calves now coming to Chicago are bought by the packers direct at country points, rather than through the public stockyards, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today in a special report entitled "Livestock Received Direct by Packers at Chicago."

This so-called 'direct' buying of livestock by the large packers has increased substantially during recent years. Such receipts now amount to about 2,000,000 hogs, 700,00 sheep about 2,000,000 hogs, 700,000 sheep and more than 30,000 cattle a year.

Each kind of livestock is obtained direct from a large number of States, the report points out. More than a million hogs, however, were bought direct in Iowa by Chicago packers each year during the period 1929-1934, but in 1935 and 1936 this number dropped somewhat because of the reduction in hog production in that State. Proportionately large numbers of hogs are bought direct in other Corn Belt States.

North Dakota has furnished more sheep and lambs for direct sale since 1931 than any other State in that section of the country. Since 1932 this State has supplied more cattle received direct from country points at Chicago than any other State. In recent years Iowa has supplied the largest number of calves received direct.

STATE TAX COMMISSION SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

To the Editors of Kansas Newspapers

Many retailers have sent in exemption certificates which they received from their customers with their Tax Returns for the month of June. These exemption certificates are the property of the retailer who receives them, and should be kept in his records so that they will be available as a means of checking on tax-exempt sales. No exemption certificates should be sent in to the Sales Tax Department.

A considerable amount of misunderstanding has arisen over Item 1 (b) of the Return Forms. This Item was intended for those merchants who consume a part of their own merchandise from stock. Such merchandise was originally purchased for the purpose of resale, and was therefore purchased without the tax. However, when it is consumed by the merchant, and not resold, it becomes subject to the tax. Since the tax was not collected by the seller of the merchandise, it will be necessary for the merchant to include the amount of such merchandise purchased by him for resale but later consumed personally as an addition to his gross receipts in Item 1 (b).

From time to time you will receive notice of any changes in or additions to the Rules and Regulations.

MRS. TROUTMAN DIES

With sadness this office received word of the death of Mrs. J. W. Troutman of Kansas City, on Friday, August 6th.

She had been ailing with a heart affliction for some little time, but had been able to be up and about her usual duties.

The funeral was held in Beloit on Sunday and she was buried there beside her husband.

The family are pioneers of Mitchell county, and have a host of friends who offer sympathy to the relatives in this hour of grief.

Miss Olive Troutman, a daughter, is in the office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and Fred Troutman, a son, is one of the auditors of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

PARAGRAPHS FROM MANAGERS BULLETIN OF JOBBING ASSN.

Boys Hard at Work, But Take Time to Get Married and Eat Fried Chicken

From Managers Monthly Bulletin published by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City.

We've had all kinds of trouble over the state because of grasshoppers, army worms and the like. To top it off, we are now having a siege of love-bug biting down Crawford County way. Both Leland Coester, of Brazilton, and Amos Boewinkle, of Girard, were married last month. Congratulations, boys, here's the best to you from all of us. It is rumored that another of the bovs down that way is showing symptoms of this love-bug-bite—good luck to you, too.

The Crawford County Farmers Union at Girard has remodeled its repair shop to take care of the increased repair work being given that co-op. Leland Coester is now a salesman at GiGrard and Theopelus Venhart Balkey, formerly the helper at Walnut, has taken his place as manager at Brazilton. Welcome to the Manager's group, Balkie, we're all for you.

Even though the members of Lyndon have no elevator, Manager Brooderson is giving them good service on grain by trucking it to Vassar, where W. C. Hufler, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Association, is cooperating by putting the grain through that elevator. Mr. Brooderson says, "We do this to keep the price right here."

The St. Paul Farmers Union elevator is open again, and from what I hear they are going to keep it open the year around. The membership dug down into their own pockets for the money to open the elevator this year, so they realize just how much their Farmers Union is worth to them. Mr. Sherman is the new manager there.

F. A. Johnston, of South Mound, is not only an elevator manager but he and his helper have become manufacturers. They made an air dump out of a couple of gas pipes and other odds and ends at a cost of only about $75. This is proving very satisfactory and the members are patting the two boys on the back for their thirftiness.

Here's a ney prospect for membership in the Farmers Union Managerial Association. Albert Yenkey, formerly helper at Pauline where he learned the ups and downs of the elevator business from Manager Louis Vernon, is now in charge of the elevator at Maple Hill. Show 'em your stuff, Al.

Manager Sherman and the Farmers Unon folks at Conway Springs are justly proud of their new warehouse. It is made of cement blocks and has a cement floor.

Did you know I'd gone into the chicken-farming business? Early this year I bought a hundred baby chicks and six hens. The chicks are all alive, and the hens are laying 5 or 6 eggs a day on UNION STANDARD ALL MASH. And that's the truth, for I'm writing this on the family Bible. Next time you hit K. C. come out and eat fried chicken with Al Vesecky.

George Bicknell says that, "As soon as Tom and I get the freight paid on about 1000 more cars here in the office at K. C., I'll be back in the territory. Don McManigal will cover my regular territory, soliciting merchandise business. Hope you enjoy his visits and that you will hand him a lot of orders."

Jap Newbrey—All the editor of "The Managers' Monthly" is able to get out of this fellow nowadays is "I've just been here and am on my way over yonder." Guess he agrees with the fellow who said, "You can't take it easy when your competitor is hustling." And that is all the time!

We're feeling quite "Cocky" this month because the whole Farmers Union Jobbing Association flock has been scratching around harder than ever during June—digging up new customers to our ever-growing list during June and that is why we're growing! Here they are, with Colony still in first place having made 11 trips in for merchandise during last month, and Zarah in second place, having made 10 trips to our warehouse.

STATE GAS TAXES ON 1,000 MILE TRIP AVERAGE $2.50

The average motorist taking a vacation trip of 1,000 miles this summer will pay about $2.50 in State gasoline taxes, according to statistics reported by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. In return, he has the choice of about 1,000,000 miles of surfaced road, over any part of which he may make his trip. His inclinations may take him to the mountains, the seashore, on a transcontinental trip, or back to the old homestead. Wherever the choice, it is likely that a surfaced road has been built to it and is waiting for his use.

On his trip he will pass numerous road construction jobs and many maintenance crews at work. Much of the construction costs and a major part of the maintenance costs are paid with the motorist's contribution of one-fourth of a cent per mile of travel. This figure is based on the average gasoline tax rate of 3.85 cents per gallon and the assumption of 16 miles of travel to the gallon of gasoline. It does not include the Federal tax of 1 cents per gallon.

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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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937

EDITORIAL

The news that I look for the first in our exchanges of Farmers Union papers is that about Cooperatives. If our members will take the time to read the preamble to our state Farmers Union Constitution they will find that the major objective of the state Union is to build and support Farmers Union Cooperatives. Legislative work is important and necessary to secure for the farmer a square deal before the law, but the only way that we farmers can be sure of permanent equality with other industries is by building up our economic power through farmer owned and controlled cooperatives. We must not be satisfied with only local cooperatives. We must build further into the field now occupied by the trusts and combinatons which process and handle our products after they leave the local assembling plant. The state office is ready at all times to do all that is possible to further the interests of the cooperatives, both local and terminal, I hope that our cooperatives will realize that the Farmers Union is ready to serve them, and call on us whenever they need help. We also hope that the managers and members of our cooperatives will realize that if they wish the State Union to be able to render them the maximum service they should do everything that they can to get every shareholder of their organization to pay up his dues in the Union. Let our slogan be, ALL for the UNION and the UNION for us All.

Mr. W. B. Romeiser, President of Banner local of the Farmers Union, Timken, Kansas, and Representative in the state legislature from Rush County, wrote me some time ago calling attention to an article on gas tax evasion, which had appeared in the Topeka State Journal. Mr. Romeiser said that in this article the writer told of a transport truck driver avoiding the payment of gas taxes. But further in the article the writer tried to create the impression that farmers are the only tax evaders and that the legislature was derelict in its duty when it did not repeal the Farm use gas tax exemption. I wish every farmer that reads such an article would take the writer to task and make him understand that farmers are as law abiding as any other class of our citizens, and much more so than some, and that they resent such articles. Also we farmers, as farmers and as citizens, should see to it that the law is not broken by us. While evasion by farmers is not near as common as our critics would like to make appear, still there are some farmers who should be reminded that for a few cents personal gain they are making it possible for antagonistic interests to attack the law.

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Travelogue

This week my travelogue will be rather short, as I made only one picnic. Thursday, August 5th I spoke at the Ottawa County Farmers Union picnic in Minneapolis, Kansas. Rex Lear, state manager for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, stopped in the office in the morning and asked me to go with him and of course I accepted, because in addition to saving the bus fare, it assured me a pleasant companion for the trip. We arrived at the park just before noon. Seeing a bunch of people sitting on benches in our end of the park we joined them and introduced ourselves. Both Rex and I were rather puzzled that we did not know any one in the bunch. After visiting there for a while we went to the north end of the park where Mrs. Sewell told us the eats would be. When we got there we were told that we had been fraternizing with a Sunday school picnic crowd from Delphos. That only goes to show that the general run of us Farmers Union folks is so good that one instinctively takes every well behaved bunch of people for Union members.

County President John Meyer's mother had just been buried on Wednesday so Brother Meyer was not able to be with us, but, Bro. Postlewait, County Vice President, made a good job of pinch hitting for President Meyer. We were very sorry that Mr. Meyer could not be with us at the picnic. He has our sincere sympathy in his bereavement. Although the crowd was the smallest that had gathered for an Ottawa County Union picnic in a long time, they sure got away with a surprising amount of fried chicken, pies, cakes and other goodies, such as only Farmers Union wives and daughters can make. After the luncheon I was introduced by Bro. Postlewait and talked for about an hour to a very attentive audience. As usual in my talks now I stressed the importance of farmer control of whatever legislative relief plans may be proposed or passed.

After I finished my talk, Mr. Lear was called upon and spoke a few words, about the business that he is engaged in. After visiting for a while with the good Farmers Union folks, and hearing one of the farmers present say that for two years he had been waiting for some one to invite him to join the Union, we bid good bye to our friends in Ottawa county and started for Salina. I could not help but remark about the bad condition of the corn and grain sorghum, along the way from Salina to Minneapolis. Only a few days before some writers in the Kansas City Star, and in the Topeka Capital, had written that the Kansas corn crop is made and that on the planted acreage the condition was perfect. I said, at the time that I read the articles, that the writer did not know Kansas and did not know corn. It is too bad that because of the wonderful speculative system of grain marketing so generously made especially for the farmers benefit by the speculator members of the various boards of trade that such a foolish unfounded article as the one giving the FINE condition of corn growing in the fields, even if not founded on facts, can run the price of real corn down as much as twenty cents in a little over a week. When will we farmers get sense and build our own marketing system that will reflect to us the real value of the products sold from our farms.

~ The ~ Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

Aug. 7, 1937

Labor, my minor committee, will ride in the driver's seat next week. Somebody will have to operate the brake.

FREE TOM MOONEY, in six-inch type on three-foot placards, decorate both office doors of Jerry O'Connell, Montana.

The junior Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, got sweet revenge on his senior colleague, Sen. Harrison. His vote for Barkley kept Pat from the Senate leadership.

Rep. Phil Ferguson, of Woodward, Okla., a K. U. graduate, has a remarkably fine deep voice. It is so attractive that you are inclined to forget what he is saying.

Col. Ruby Garrett insisted on keeping score while playing golf with three Republican House members, claiming that a K. C. Democrat knew more about counting than anybody else.

The piercing eyes of John J. Ingalls are focused on the features of Jeff Davis across Statuary Hall. He appears about to skin him as he once did Dan Voorhees, the tall Sycamore of the Wabash, in the days when they waved the bloody shirt.

Christopher D. Sullivan, 67, from the Bowery District in Lower Manhattan, is the new Tammany leader in N. Y. He has been in Congress twenty years and ranks third on Ways and Means. He must be a good politician for to my knowledge he has not addressed the House in nine years.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, Bill White's candidate for President, has at least seven undisputed attributes for that high office: he is smart to the superlative, fearless to the extreme informed to a remarkable degree devoid of pomp, an astute politician, dynamic and 100 per cent honest.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

One hears several reasons why this 75th Congress should adjourn. The principal reasons advanced are the terrific heat of Washington and the tired and run-down condition of the legislators. The facts in the case are the Washington heat is not nearly so bad as it is pictured, and a very, very few of the members are suffering from overwork. So far as Congressman Carlson is concerned, the heat is not bothering him and while he is kept right busy it lacks a long ways from getting him down. He says he is willing to stay all summer, and longer, if beneficial legislation can be enacted, but seriously objects to the pending bills being rushed through. "The bills that are to come up are of much importance and should be given serious thought and careful debate," he said. "I am more than willing to stay, as this is my job, if they will give the measures just consideration, but if they are to be passed with snap-judgment, I think, for the good of the country, we should adjourn."

If roll calls are any criterion, personal adjournment already has been taken by nearly one hundred members of the House. At present there are 432 members on the roll—there being three vacancies—but the largest number to answer on the last 15 roll calls was 349.

Washington has been recrowned as the most expensive city in the country in which to live. For instance—These birds charge you 75c for putting a cold patch on your inner tube.

If and when you visit the nation's capital stick a pipe in your pocket whether you smoke or not. The pesky guides who pester one to take a sight seting trip usually pass up the one who smokes a pipe, because, so they say, most of such smokers are too conservative.

The farm population dropped 80,000 from January 1, 1936 to January 1, 1937, the first net loss reported since 1929. On January 1, 1937, the number of persons living on farms was 31,729,000, compared with 31,809,000 one year earlier, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Write your own answer as to the cause of the decrease.

ELECTRICITY—Electricity is the cheapest per hour of use and the most dependable hired man on the farm today. It is always ready for duty, day or night, and the more it is used the more economical it becomes. —Harold E. Stover, extension rural engineering.

The National Farm and Home Hour will inaugurate its 10th year of daily broadcasts over the NBC-blue network on October 2, 1937.

MRS. ROOSEVELE INTERVIEWS BRITISH CO-OP EDITOR

(Co-op League News Service)

New York.—(CLNS)—In her syndicated column, "My Day," appearing in the World Telegram July 31, Mrs. Roosevelt described a three-hour interview with Sydney Elliott, editor of Reynolds News, Sunday newspaper published by the British cooperatives, Declaring that she was "tremendously interested" in what he had to say, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote:

"I went to the station yesterday to meet a young English couple, Mr. and Mrs. Sndney R Eliott, who are over here because of their interest in the cooperative movement They are leaders in this movement in England and largely have been responsible for the great increase in membership there during the last few years.

The cooperatives support the trade unions in England but have far out-distanced them in membership. Their cooperative bank is a flourishing concern. I was tremendously interested in all they had to say.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott feel we have done too much theorizing in this country. I was glad to find that they believed, as I do, that the way to learn about anything is to do it, to work at it, to make mistakes perhaps, but through them discover better ways of accomplishing the desired result. They tell me that they are much interested in the work which some of our consumer cooperative groups have done in research.

TEN COUNTY-WIDE CO-OPS ORGANIZED IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Co-op League News Service)

Harrisburg—Two years ago the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative association was organized by a group of farmers who believed that they could not depend on outside agencies for the solution of their problems but must do something for themselves. This month ten county Farm Bureau cooperatives are in operation distributing feed, seed, fertilizer, petroleum products, electrical appliances and insurance to 60,000 Pennsylvania farmers.

Just as the Washington County Co-op completed incorporation early in July, two other cooperatives wound up their first half year of business with impressive records and reports of continued progress.

The Montgomery County Co-op completed the first half of the year with a business of $71,000 and manager O. S. Allebach predicted that the organization would do between $160,000 and $175,000 during the year at the present rate of growth. The Montgomery unit got its start in December. Today it has its plant on the main thoroughfare with ample railroad siding, four large petroleum tanks and five tank trucks to serve co-op members.

In the last six months 425,000 gallons of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil have been distributed in addition to 320 tons of feed, 170 tons of fertilizer and quantities of fencing, tires, twine and other commodities.

Up on the "roof garden of Pennsylvania" the Somerest County Farm Bureau Cooperative Ass'n is making a glowing record. For the first six months of its fiscal year its business volumn touched $75,000 plus. The first quarter patronage totaled $15,000 and shot up to $60,000 for the second quarter when petroleum products and other goods were added to the co-op line.

JULY 1 U. S. WHEAT STOCKS ESTIMATED AT 18-YEAR LOW

Stocks of old crop wheat on farms and in interior elevators and mills, and total wheat stocks, both old and new crop wheat, in commercial centers and merchant mills and elevators, totalled approximately 103,288,000 bushels on July 1, it was estimated today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Of this it was estimated approximately 91,113,000 bushels was old wheat harvested in 1936 or prior years.

The estimated stocks compare with an average of 113,518,000 bushels for the 5-year 1924-28 period and are the smallest since 1919. Wheat stocks began to accumulate in 1929 and reached the record peak of 377,942,000 bushels in 1933. Four small wheat crops since that time, however, reduced them to 142,256,000 bushels on July 1, 1936, and to 103,288,000 bushels this year.

The estimated stocks on July 1 were compiled as follows:

Old wheat on farms	21,880,000 Bushels
Old wheat in interior mills and elevators	12,312,000
Commercial stocks	16,197,000
Stocks in merchant mills and elevators	52,899,000
Total U. S. stocks, July 1	103,288,000

Reports to the Bureau indicate that there were approximately 7,175,000 bushels of new crop wheat in the commercial stocks figure as of July 1 this year. The July 1, 1936, estimate for commercial stocks included about 4,581,000 bushels of new wheat. The amount of new crop wheat in the July 1 stocks is attributed to the early harvest this year and to the unusually heavy early shipments of wheat.

It is estimated by the Bureau that approximately 5,000,000 bushels of new wheat are included in the stocks figure for merchant mills and elevators. These stocks, originally reported by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, are adjusted upward to represent stocks in all merchant mills. This would indicate that the carryover of old wheat on July 1 was approximately 91,113,000 bushels.

Total world stocks of old grain on about July 1 were tentatively estimated by the Bureau in the July issue of its Wheat Situation report at about 515 million bushels, or about 245 million bushels less than last year. World stocks for the 1924-28 period, before large surpluses accumulated, averaged about 675 million bushels. While these stocks have been greatly reduced, an increase in the prospective 1937-38 world wheat crop will partly offset the decrease in world stocks compared with last year, it was stated.

THERE WERE DROUGTH YEARS WHEN COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA

An accurate record in the annual rings of the trees themselves shows that when Columbus discovered America the ponderosa pine forests of eastern Oregon were in very much the same kind of growth depression they have been in since 1917—bad growing years caused mostly by scanty moisture, but also by fires and insects.

The dry cycle which ended in 1492 lasted longer than this one—38 years instead of 20—but the punishment the trees have been taking recently has been the worst ever, with insects attacks added to drought injury, according to F. P. Keen of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In the last 20 years billions of board feet of merchantable timber have been killed, says Mr. Keen, and desert has encroached on thriving pine stands.

It was the insect attacks that led this entomologist to study the tree ring record in Eastern Oregon, and to trace growing conditions back for more than 650 years. This long time record—more reassuring than some weather records which seem to indicate an 8 year trend toward increasing dryness—shows there have been periods of relative dryness for longer than 80 years, followed by a return to more favorable moisture conditions.

Mr. Keen's tree calendar has not revealed definite evidence, either for or against the existence of long term weather cycles. His figures have been tested for the short cycles and do not support any of the shorter cycle schemes for weather prediction that have been proposed.

He has compared the ring records of 1240 pine trees, but his studies centered on cross sections of the from five lumbering operations. These five areas are 50 to 150 miles apart—close enough so that the climate is practically uniform, but far enough apart that forest fires and insect attacks are not likely to show in all the areas in any one year. By cross checking averaged records from the several areas he is able to read not only the weather record, but record of the fires and insect attacks as well.

Wide rings mean plenty of moisture plus other good conditions for growth. Narrow rings ordinarily show drought, but narrow or missing rings may reveal forest fire or insect attacks. There were fires caused by lightning long before careless smokers invaded the forests. A severe fire may check the growth of a tree for a season or two, but, if the tree lives through, there is likely to be a succession of extra wide rings that show a spurt in growth after the fire destroyed some of the older trees and the smaller growth that had been competing for moisture and plant food. The trees reveal no speeding up in growth following seasons of insect attacks, only a gradual recovery.

Mr. Keen's studies also included widely scattered individual trees showing that the climate has been quite uniform over most of the region between the Cascade and Rocky mountains. West of the Cascades the tree rings are nearly uniform because of the consistently moist climate. It is in the border zone for pine growth that the tree ring record is most sensitive and accurate in recording growth conditions.

The most reliable and accurate weather reporters, Mr. Keen found, were trees in their prime—about 100 to 250 years. In the first 75 years or so, narrow growth rings might merely be the result of shading by older trees or competition from rivals. After 300 years growth is likely to be fairly even and without pronounced response to favorable moisture.

From 1700 on the record is full and can be cross-checked carefully. It is well checked and reliable as far back as the middle of the 15th Century. Beyond that it is less precise because fewer trees are included. Mr. Keen's earliest date is 1268. The tree that recorded this date was more than 700 years old, but heart rot had destroyed approximately 100 of the central rings.

For the period since Lewis and Clark explored the Great Basin in 1805, tree rings agree with the known history. The early years of century were favorable to growth. About the time the pioneers opened the Oregon Trail there came a 14-year stretch of dry weather. Prairie schooners traversed the beds of shallow lakes that later filled with water, hiding the ruts in the trail. Recent dry years brought the ruts to view again. An outstanding peak of growth in 1894 followed a record flood at Portland. The treerings show there were probably equally severe floods in 1861, 1814, 1791, 1775, 1752, 1702 and 1673. History confirms the flood of 1861 but stops short of the earlier ones.

(continued on page 4

Neighborhood Notes

EVERSON AT RANDOLPH

Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 invites you to picnic Wednesday August 18, afternoon and evening, at the Randolph Grade School grounds.

Ball game at 2:30 P. M. (Randolph vs. Center Hill Farmers Union).

Basket supper at 6 P. M. Concert by the Winkler Band at 7:30.

An address by F. C. Conwell of Topeka at 8 P. M. E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, will speak at 8:30.

V. E. Hawkinson, President.
Gust Larson, Secretary.

WALZ WRITES SECY. MOHLER

Hays, Ellis County, Kanss.,
Secretary Jake Mohler,
Topeka, Knas., % State House.
Dear Friend Jakie:

I see you are calling a Bindweed Eradication conference August 12, 1937 at Jayhawk Hotel. I suppose this gathering will be mostly nontrxable taxeaters, political teat suckers and office seeking aspirants as usual. When you were assistant to Secretary Coburn and wrote his speeches while he passed as the father of Agriculture and Jack Blair, second assistant, prowled around in the letter files (pretending to be busy) when the taxpayers were around. When in your boyhood you snared gophers or went snipe hunting on Hungry Hill, did you ever dream of supervising a beautiful addition to the State Capitol? You been going some, boy. When I was the Ayrshire breeders representative to the State Board of Agriculture and you sent me reports to fill out telling all about my neighbors and my business asking me to name any insect pests that might be bothering us, I told you the 2-legged non-taxable taxeating insects were the worst pests agriculture had in my opinion and I've never changed my mind.

We have been led and mislead by this ever increasing group of leaches, increasing our tax to buy luxury and expenses of one group who ride around on hog, hen and cow trains encouraging us to raise more and another group forcing the destruction of what we produce, while our old enemy Johnnie Bull's United Kingdom unloaded their surplus of cattle, corn, wheat, oils, fats, butter and other products on the U. S. A.

While Germany, France and Italy farmers got $1.60 to $1.80 per bu. for their wheat, (giving them a chance to pay their debts, our Hooverizing Englishizeing Government gave $500,000,000.00 to Legge the head of the International Harvester Co. let him buy and hold our surplus in the U. S. for two years giving Russia a chance to sell and pay the International Harvester Co. who sold her equipment to buck the U. S. farmers.

Did they get a dollar per hundred pounds freight rate for equipment to our foreign competitors while it cost the U. S. farmer $1.93 for his equipment. (Yes Legge resigned, leaving two years surplus and a bii crop. Our false leadership has howled about our surplus (never telling why they kill our cows, pigs and destroy our crops. Our wheat went from $3.00 to 25c taking 12 bu. to pay a debt contracted on a basis of 1 bu. at $3.00. While the U. S. farmer struggles under a mighty tax burden paying tax on that which he does not own. While the interest sucking Shylocks suck the energy and vitality from him and his family. Now Jakie, don't hang another bunch of leaches on us to feed while they domineer over those who have enough pride to be self supporting. And let them do us another dirty trick by killing the Russian thistle and bindweed. They are the best friends the stockmen have in the dust bowl. I have 14 stacks of thistles up and the milk plant tells me men who have good bindweeds are getting much more milk than he who has no bindweeds. If our tax supported experimentations, Boards of Agriculture, professors, deans, Extension Departments were all their mothers meant them to be, they would find a way to graft and cross these weeds (that grow when nothing else grows) with alfalfa clover or some tubular variety and produce a hardy drouth resisting useful crop rather than hanging another gang of leaches on the impoverished farmer to feed, while they domineer over him and keep their sticky fingers in the tax pot. Now Jakie, be a good little boy and do something worthwhile for agriculture.

May God treat you as you do the farmers as their secretary.

Your old friend from Hungry Hill,
Frank Walz.

P. S.: Why tax the farmer to kill weeds to raise more wheat and tax him to make him raise less wheat?—F. W.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD

It has been said that "The proper study of mankind is man." "Know thyself."

Some people say that: "Man is ruled more by natural instinct, than by reason." That by his natural primitive instinct, man is but a warring animal; though removed by evolution, and time, some distance from his primitive state, in the jungle."

The press reports tell us that there are two thousand Americans now fighting in Spain.

Do men want to fight so badly that they will leave their native land and forsake home and friends to go to war in a foreign country?

Reason says: "No, No!" Then is it instinct that urges them to forsake all for war?

Certainly, these two thousand American warriors in Spain are not hirelings, fighting for money, wages or salaries?

What do you think it is that makes men want to fight and war? Unless it is natural instinct, I confess, that I don't know what it is.

To me it looks like man does not even know himself, let alone others of his kind.

If somehow we pacifists could stop the clash of opinions and ideas, we could prevent all quarrels, and wars.

For we know, that wars of bloodshed with swords, and guns and poison gas, are relicks of cruel barbarism, and savagery.

We prefer a war with words, to settle our differences, to a war with swords and guns.

Hence we have established courts of law, where Lawyers engage in a war of words and arguments for litigants who can't settle peaceably their differences out of court.

We pacifists do not want to destroy the freedom of thought, and the diversity of opinions, and ideas; all we want to do is to confine war with swords and guns, to a bloodless war of reason with only words and arguments for our weapons of warfare.

We believe in a war of words and arguments to end war with swords and guns.

Now if we human mice, we pacificists can just honk our bell on "the sword and gun war-cat, it will be a great step forward.

It is only a high ideal, that we may never live to see, but it is worthwhile. For man only advances by aspiring to reach higher and higher ideals.

Sometimes we get discouraged and think the human race is racing to certain destruction; but this, I think, results from giving man more credit for being civilized than he really deserves.

China only wants to be let alone; but supposedly civilized nations with mighty war machines won't let China alone; they want to divide her up, and exploit her millions of people.

"Avarice," a nice word for "greed" rules even yet, so-called Christian civilized nations.

Like God, man is a mystery. His ways and nature, seem past finding out. The lion wants peace and liberty to catch and eat the lamb.

We all crave peace on our own terms. It is all a mystery to me, that there is any peace at all among peoples and nations.

Christ tried to save the world 1937 years ago; you know what the world did to him.

Then Paul tells us: "It pleased God through the foolishness of preaching to try to save us." First Cor. 1:21.

I hope that Hell is not God's penitentiary; for it would have to be mighty big to hold a world that seems to be bent on greed and war.

What has become of the argument that congress is only a rubber stamp for the President, since the President vetoed lower interest on Federal Land Bank loans; and congress over-rode his veto, and also ditched his plan to reform the Supreme Court?

Politics is queer, being partisan.

ANTHRAX OUTBREAK IS WARNING TO STOCKMEN IN MIDDLE WEST

A serious outbreak of anthrax in southeastern South Dakota has prompted timely suggestions from officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for dealing with this disease. The infection appears to be in virulent form and has been spreading rapidly during the last 10 days. In some districts cases have been reported on almost every farm, and already a large number of cattle and horses have died of the disease. The livestock sales agencies have had to cease operations in some counties during the emergency, and where the disease is at its worst the State officials have stopped all traffic in livestock.

Local, State, and Federal veterinarians are assisting with the control work which calls for the immunizing of stock not yet affected, the burial or burning of carcasses of animals that have died of the disease, early detection of unreported cases, and attending to quarantine regulations. In handling an outbreak of such a virulent form it is imperative to get the healthy animals immunized as soon as possible so that the spread of the disease may be checked. This should be done by a veterinarian. In most cases it takes about 10 days after the preventive vaccination has been administered before the animal is protected against infection.

Although the outbreak has not proved to be so extensive as a similar epizootic in 1932, officials warn stock owners to take every precaution to prevent the further spread of the infection.

Any susceptible livestock not yet vaccinated against anthrax should be given the preventive treatment in accordance with the recommendations of the State livestock sanitary officials. Carcasses of animals that have died of anthrax should be burned if possible as soon as possible to prevent the spread of the disease. Efforts should be made to control roving dogs and carrion-eating birds.

Symptoms of the disease in cattle, horses, and mules are high temperatures, labor breathing, and doughy swellings beneath the skin. Frequently there are bloody evudates from the natural openings. Animals that die suddenly should be looked on with suspicion and the livestock sanitary officials notified immediately.

Anthrax is dangerous to man also, hence stock owners should not attempt to make post-mortem examinations or otherwise handle infected tissues. Such examinations should be made only by veterinarians who have been trained to take the necessary precautions.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 **Juveniles from 6 to 16**

THE TURTLE DOVE

Bennett B. Smith

The turtle dove is known in every state of the Union. It is one of the first to arrive in the spring and winters from central United States to Panama. It resembles the passenger pigeon and is often mistaken for this bird which is now extinct.

It is called mourning dove because of its plaintive call, but it needs no sympathy. It mourns because it is happy. When properly mated, there is no happier bird. Its call is well known. It may also be identified by the sharp whistle of its wings when flying.

The bird has always been associated with peace and used as a symbol in religion. A legend says that a dove hovered about the cross upon which Christ was crucified, crying out the sadness of its heart. And when Noah's ark landed after the great flood, the dove was the first to be sent out to see if the waters had receded. In legend and in story it has held a place.

Too little concerning the value of this bird has been known. A study the past few years has given it a place as one of the most valuable to the farmer. Nearly 100 per cent of the food of the bird was found to be vegetable and nearly all of this was seeds of noxious weeds. No fruit was eaten, and but little grain which was, perhaps, waste left in the fields. It also eats grasshoppers and other insects.

The nest of the dove is a loosely connected mass of sticks, a little grass, and perhaps some strings. No effort is made for artistry or style. It is remarkable that the eggs do not fall through or out of the nest. Usually there are two white ones laid which require two weeks for hatching. The young are hairy, homely, helpless things. At feeding time the mother eats the food which is then carried to the young, and the partly digested mass mixed with fluid from the mother is pumped from her crop into the mouth of the young bird. This is known as pigeon milk.

WATER FOR THE BIRDS

You are bound to feel pretty "lazy" during the heat of the hottest days of mid-summer, when the pools of water are dried to dust and even the lakes are lowered by the heat that endures for hours each day for many weeks. But—please remember that the birds cannot go to the ice water pitcher or to the water tap or pump and draw a fresh cool drink, at will. Their poor dropping wings and open beaks tell the tale of their agony. They thirst!

Turn on the sprinkler for an hour or two. It costs a few pennies, add it to your charity fund, or, if you cannot do this, place shallow pans or dishes of cool water in the shade and renew the water often. The writer built a shallow pool three and one-half feet across, using cement and stones to make it waterproof. A hose attached to a water pipe fills this pool to the brim with cool water each afternoon. Stones were set into the cement to extend out into the water, offering a perch for the birds to stand upon. Fifteen robins, several swallows (white-breasted), orioles, yellow warblers, and many other small birds drank and bathed here. The pool is surrouunded by wild ferns and cedar shrubs and it is ornamental as well as useful.

THE SONG OF THE LAZY FARMER

My neighbor says as sure as fate, us farmers must cooperate, a-selling singly we are lost, we can't git what our products cost. If we will try it once or twice, we'll find the way to git a price is band together when we sell; and if it takes us quite a spell to git lined up and organize, that's what we'll do if we are wise. Them buyers all are shrewd and they just work together ev'ry day, they know just what they want and so they buy our products pretty low. This market problem ain't no joke, and if we'd keep from goin' broke, we'll git together, man to man, and show the whole world that we can sell off our crops ourselves, and we will git a decent price, by gee.

My neighbor's plan sounds pretty good, and if we'd organize we could just have the market by the tail and make a profit on each sale. The trouble is, too many men just git right in and out agin, they stick tight when the price is dear, and when it's low they disappear and sell their stuff some other where, co-ops can bust for all they care. A co-op can't git in its licks unless each member sticks and sticks, we've got to fight for what we git, the battle's lost if fellers quit and go and leave it now and then with burdens on the other men. Our human nature must be changed before our plans can be arranged, if we would rule the markets, we must stick right to the end, by gee!

—The Farmer, & Farm Stock Home.

TO START THE DAY

8026. Tot's Frock
Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 requires 2 5-8 yards of 39 inch material, plus 2 1-2 yards ruffling for sleeves and collar. Price 15c.

8009. Charming Utility Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 3 7-8 yards of 39 inch material. 2 3-4 yards of 1 1-2 inch bias fold required for finishing. Price 15c.

Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

THE NEW DAY

George Carhart, Pontiac, Mich.

Youth! Arise! and greet the morning
Of the new day now at hand!
Heed not selfish man's dire warning,
Rise to serve in every land!
See the wide world waiting, anguish'd,
Crushed by weight of greed and power!
All too long we've idly languished;
Awake! Arise! it is the hour!

Youth! Unite! and work together!
Undivided face the wrong!
They the storms of life shall weather
Who in unity are strong.
To the world war-torn asunder,
To our sisters, brothers, call,
Challenging with voice of thunder,
"All for one and one for all."

Youth! Advance! there is no ceasing;
Ever onward, upward climb!
Faith and purpose still increasing,
Forward fare to heights sublime!
Friend and foe will seek your leading,
Young and old your vision see;
Guide and guard the hosts proceeding
To the new world that shall be!
(Can be sung to Beethoven's "Ode To Joy."

THE BEST WAY

Olaf O. Stageberg

I met a boy on the dusty road
One sultry Summer's day;
The lad was hauling a heavy load,
And no one was going his way.
My heart went out to the struggling lad
Upon the road that day;
Thought I to myself: "My boy, too bad
That I'm not going your way."
Just then, as I passed, I saw him raise
His head to the morning sun
With a smile upon his manly face,
And all my worry was gone.
And still I think with a joyful heart
Of the boy on the dusty road,
Who had learned in youth the precious art
To bear with a smile his load.

So easy it is for the happy heart
To travel the roughest road,
And a cheerful soul removes the smart
Of the heaviest, hardest load.
So I bless the boy on the dusty road
That sultry summer's day
That he taught me how to bear my load
In the easiest, happiest way.

THE FARMER'S WAHOO

(Tune: "Wahoo")

Oh! I have a hunch, there's a great big bunch
Of Union members here
And how they Wahoo, Wahoo, Wahoo.

And they're here to fight for things that are right
They'll stick right through and through
But how they Wahoo, Wahoo, Wahoo.

The Farmers Union's going places
With a system that needs fixing
Pulled apart and then remixing

Join today and be sure to stay
And pay your dues when due
Then help us Wahoo, Wahoo, Wahoo.
—Words by Ralph Ingerson.

ANIMALS IN GUERNSEY

Last summer I made a long stay on the island of Guernsey. As I walked through the narrow lanes and flowery meadows the thing which impressed me most was the gentleness of the cattle. Tethered out in the tiny pastures by means of a chain and rope, they could be approached without any fear that they would become excited. The cows were milked in the fields, standing quietly. The bulls allowed themselves to be stroked without trying to use their sharp honrs, although most of them had reached an age when they are usually considered dangerous.

Finally I asked a breeder why this was so. "It is simple," he said. "We never drive our cattle; we always lead them." From that time I watched, and it was so. When an animal had to be moved from one field to another, or to the barn, the owner simply walked up slowly, speaking to it, pulled up the iron tethering pin from the ground, called "come on, girl and started off slowly. The rope was never jerked, the animal was never hurried.

While milking, if a fly bit the cow and she switched her tail or lifted a foot, instead of shouting at her, or giving her a blow with the milking stool, the farmer merely spoke to her gently, patted her once or twice and went on milking. No one ever moved quickly when near cattle, nor was loud conversation or the barking of dogs allowed to disturb them.

Guernsey people ought to know how to handle cattle, for they have raised them for a thousand years on their little island; but they also seem to understand horses, and even goats. In fact, they treat all animals as though they had feelings, and try to make them as comfortable as possible at all times. As a consequence, their animals are easy to manage, and live to a respectable old age, doing all that is expected of them and more.

YOUR "CROWNING GLORY"

Now that Summer is here, don't forget your hair needs plenty of special care—and a bit of glycerine—to keep it looking its best. A really good permanent of course relieves us of many hair problems, but nevertheless the hair is apt to need even more attention right through the warm weather season than at any other time of the year.

First, of course, the right permanent is essential. With the type of coiffure now in vogue, many lovely ladies this year perfer the style of wave in which the curls are wound from the ends up. To achieve the best results with this type of wave and keep the ends from getting too curly, some hair experts have discovered the clever trick of first covering the rods with a pad dipped in glycerine and when winding the hair over the pad instead of directly over the rod. Certain of the better permanent wave lotions also contain glycerine.

After a permanent, you will probably find your hair is inclined to be somewhat dry. Moreover, the frequent exposure to the sun during hatless vacation hours, the salt water that even the best bathing caps cannot entirely keep out, the beachsand that dries and irritates the scalp, all these also take their toll of hair beauty unless we take pains to guard against them.

With a little thought, however, we can make our hair the "crowning glory" it is supposed to be. Hot-oil applications are the best means of counteracting the dryness of the hair and scalp and giving your locks life and lustre. Many of the oil preparations which professional hairdressers use for this purpose contain glycerine, which has the unique value of being a lubricant without being greasy or sticky.

In between your visits to the hairdresser, here is a good suggestion for your home treatment. Mix and heat three teaspoonfuls of olive oil with four of glycerine and four of castor-oil. Part the hair in small strands and apply with a small brush or a piece of cotton.

TEN BILLIONS FOR ARMS

Russia	$2,963,000,000
Germany	$2,600,000,000
United States	$964,000,000
Italy	$870,000,000
Great Britain	$846,900,000
France	$716,000,000
Japan	$307,000,000
World Total—1932-1936	
1932	$3,851,000,000
1933	$3,992,000,000
1934	$5,064,000,000
1935	$8,810,000,000
1936	$10,730,000,000

(Foreign Policy Association Figs)

WALKING, STANDING, SITTING POSTURES ARE FACTORS BASIC IN CHARM

By Antoniette Donnelly

There are certain fundamental things, physical things, we'll call them, that have to be conquered before you project yourself as a charmer.

We'll begin with the three basic items of importance. Nothing more important, either, than these first three steps to charm: the way you walk, the way you stand, the way you sit. The first and last you'll have more practice for, because standing isn't one of our long suits any more, unless you happen to get into a crowd 'ed tea or cocktail room. And then, of course, it will serve you well to stand "as to be admired."

We have emphasized walking until we get discouraged at the way women still go waddling along, sometimes flatfooted, often with feet turned out at wide angles, slouching, dragging, head down and so on.

What kind of walker are you. Ask yourself that with an open mind, with a mean mind about yourself. Meaner than anyone else could be about you. Call yourself an old waddler, an old sloucher, an old dispirited foot planter. You may be calling yourself unfair names, but at least you will be examining yourself for just such faults. You don't all have them, by any manner of means. You may walk beautifully as is. If so, don't change. Don't ever change. Don't just go ahead and spoil everything by developing slouch habits. Some women who, in their twenties, were perfect dreams a-walking, have done this very thing of deliberately cultivating lazy, shifless, sloppy walking habits.

And don't think that your mom and your aunties and your mom's friends or any of the generations older than you are the sole ones in need of sermons on walking. Countless numbers of you young ones walk "older" than do your great grandmothers. You also are storing up for a slouchy middle and old age.

There's something glorious about youth on the wing, so to speak, with head up, chest up, up on toes with every step. That's youth. But some of you young ones, as well as the "settled ones," drop the head, drop the chest, drag the feet, paddling your way along with your arms acting like oars to get you through a stormy walking session.

Barbecued Sausage Loaf

To two pounds of fresh sausage, add two eggs well beaten, one cup of bread or cracker crumbs, and enough sweet milk to make a moist mixture. Add one-half cup of homemade chili-sauce and make into a long loaf. Put in greased pan, add one-fourth glass of water, and pour the rest of the chilisauce over loaf. Cover and bake until loaf is thoroly done. (Hot chili-sauce is best; if you have any made with hot red peppers.)

Top Ice Cream With Delicious Preserves

Homemade Sundaes Delight All

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

Sundaes are always a delight to children and make a wholesome and welcome dessert when made from any one of the variety of fruit preserves available in the grocery stores today Keep your reserve shelf filled with an assortment of these and serve them often.

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

With modern refrigeration methods, one can store for several days commercial ices, sherbets, and ice creams. This way the busy homemaker can be prepared at a moment's notice to concoct one of these delightful fruit sundaes that will prove to be a satisfying food surprise to all members of the family.

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

Peanut Butter Caramel Sauce

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

The Man With the Hoe Says

Every garden should have a herb border. Pant sage for the beauty of its foliage as well as for its flavor. It is an excellent gray-leaved plant for the flower garden.

Cabbage and cauliflower plants should be transplanted in the cool part of the day. Late afternoon is a good time.

Celeriac makes fine flavoring for soups.

Savory cabbage is the finest you can grow in the home garden, and it is seldom found on the market, because it does not keep well and should be used immediately after picking.

Make stakes for beans and tomatoes of a good quolity wood. Cedar si fine for this purpose, and will last years longer than ordinary soft wood stakes.

Overcrowding is the cause of many vegetable failures, and it is so easy to avoid. Be unscrupulous in your thinning.

Try a row of cultivated mustard for greens. It is worth growing even if it sounds like a weed. Lots of leaf to it.

Larkspurs, both annual and perennial, like soil rich in lime.

FACTS ABOUT THE TELEPHONE

More than 12,000,000 names are listed in the directories of the Bell Telephone System.

Commercial radio telephone service has been inaugurated between Shanghai and Canton, China.

Commercial radio telephone service has been established between Gautemala and El Salvadore, in Central America.

It is planned to lay a submarine telphone cable between Finland and and sweden, at an estimated cost of between 150 and 200 million Finnish marks.

The busiest long distance telephone routes in this country are those between New York and Philadelphia. Other busy routes are between Chicago and Milwaukee, and between New York City and Boston.

NO LONGER EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York signed the recent tax measure passed by the last legislature, which requires the employees of that state to pay income taxes, the same as other citizens. The new law is in accord with the bill previously signed by the Governor to bring federal officials and others receiving federal pay within the purview of the state income-tax regulations.

Similar action by other state legislatures is expected to follow. Many are of the opinion that there is no substantial, or at least fair, grounds for exempting the personal incomes of federal or state officials and employees from taxation. There should be, they hold, no favored classes in a republic or a democracy.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

SPICY UP-SIDE-DOWN CAKE

Upside-down cakes are the most delicious modern version of the fruit pudding. First a layer of specially prepared fruit in the bottom of the pan, then the batter, and then the baking. When the cake is done to a nice golden color, the whole thing is turned out on a serving dish, with the tempting fruit, tender and flavorsome, on top. A little whipped cream or hard sauce may be served with it, or for a special treat, a spoonful of vanilla ice cream may be placed on each serving. Dry mince meat, made of wholesome and delectable fruits, forms an ideal starting point for one of these cakes.

Mince Meat Up-side Down Cake—1-3 cup butter, 1-2 cup brown sugar, 1 package (9 oz.) dry mince meat and 1-2 cup water, boiled amost dry.

Home made mince meat may be used. Add cold water. Place over heat and stir until all lumps are thoroughly broken up. Bring to brisk boil; continue boiling for three minutes, or until mixture is practically dry.

Melt butter in 8x8x2 pan. Sprinkle with brown sugar. Spread prepared mince meat lightly over butter and sugar mixture. Pour cake batter given below over all and bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) Turn out immediately. Serve warm with sauce.

Batter—1-3 cup butter, 3-4 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 1-3 cups flour, 2 tablespoons baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-2 cup milk.

Cream butter and sugar together. Add well beaten egg. Beat until light and fluffy. Sift flour once, measure, add bakng powder and salt, and sift again. Add dry ingredients alternately with milk. Beat until smooth. Pour over mince meat in cake pan and bake as directed above.

ROAST MOCK DUCK

5-pound lamb roll,
3 tablespoons salt,
1 tablespoon blended seasoning,
Flour,
1-2 cup vinegar,
2 cups water,
1 onion sliced
1-2 carrot, sliced
Sprig of parsley
1 lump sugar

To give a gamey flavor to the meat put vinegar, water, onion, carrot and seasonings in a sauce pan, cook thirty minutes and strain over meat. Let stand in refrigerator until the next day. Then drain dry and proceed as follows:

Place on rack in open roasting pan, sprinkle with salt, pepper, seasoning and flour. Strip the head with salt pork and if it browns too much during the roasting, cover it with brown paper. Place in oven at 500 degrees for twenty minutes, reduce the heat to 350 degrees. Baste with liquid. Allow thirty minutes for each pound.

The "duck" was served with apples, pared and cooked in a sauce of two parts sugar to one part water, tinted with green vegetable coloring and flavored with peppermint oil.

AMERICAN JELLED FRUIT

An American version of the anish fruit soup or fruit juice pudding is "Jelled fruit."—When canned strawberries and raspberries become something less than a Sunday dessert, I like to drain the juice from one quart of fruit, bring it to a boil and pour it over lemon flavored gelatin—allowing one package of gelatin for every pint of juice. Additional sweetening will be needed also—about one-half cup of sugar for every pint of juice. Blend juice, sugar, gelatin and fruit, and pour into a flat pan to set. Cut in squares and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

ESCALLOPED TOMATOES

2 cups tomatoes
1-2 cup toast, crummed
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter.

Mix ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

FRIED ONIONS AND APPLES

Three cups of sliced apples (unpeeled).
Three cups of sliced onions (about one pound.)
Four tablespoons butter or bacon fat.
One teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon pepper

Put onions and apples in heavy skillet in which butter has been melted. Sprinkle with sat, pepper and three tablespoons sugar. Fry slowly for 20 minutes, or until onions are a golden brown and tender. Stir frequently. Serves six.

THREE CLASSES OF SALADS

There are three kinds of salads, roughly speaking, the main meal salad, vegetable salads which may either accompany or star in their own rights, and fruit salads that may either complement a meal or do double duty as salad and dessert. There are frozen salads and molded gelatin salads, too, but with the first three classifications we shall deal mainly in this article.

Classed With the Artists

A woman may not be a poet or an artist, and she may not be eable to sit down at the piano and play a Chopin waltz, but give her an array of tempting fresh vegetables or fruits, a bowl, a spoon and a jar of her favorite dressing, and if she has a speck of imagination and originality in her, she can surely concoct a mixture which puts her in a class with artists. The old plea that father and the boys won't eat salad won't count, if they are exposed to a masterpiece deftly combined and mixed and served in an attractive salad bowl.

There are a few fundamentals to observe in the making of good salads. First, in vegetable salads, all ingredients must be cold and crisp, and stay that way after they are mixed with the dressing. A wilted, sloppy salad, with the lettuce mere dejected threads, the tomatoes watery and the cucumbers with an "allgone" appearance, will never ring the bell of popularity. A secret in avoiding such a condition is to have all ingredients for vegetable salad wiped thoroly dry after they are removed from their cold water crisping bath. Rub them till they shine on a clean dish towel. Put in a chilled bowl and toss lightly with a chilled French or mayonnaise dressing. Mix a vegetable salad not over fifteen minutes before it goes to the table, or, better, mix it at the table. A long period of standing after the dressing has been applied will wilt the most pert vegetable salad.

More Resistance in Fruits

Fruits have a great deal more resistance and sometimes have a better flavor if marinated—allowed to stand in French dressing—in the refrigerator before being served. This is especially true of oranges, pineapple and pear halves. They suffer no breaking down of tissue, and the flavor is improved.

A main-meal salad, such as potato, shrimp and pea, or macaroni, is much improved by mixing at least an hour before serving, and being allowed to ripen. There is no breaking down of ingredients and thoro blending of flavors is desirable. In main-meal salads, each ingredient should be distinguishable and whole, instead of being mixed until broken and mushy. This is especially true of potato salad—the difference between a good and poor potato salad lies in the way the diced potatoes cling to their own individuality instead of becoming too chummy with the eggs and the cucumbers and the onions and celery or what have you.

MILK SUBSTITUTIONS

Often people who boldly tempt fate by walking under ladders on Friday the thirteenth have plenty of superstitions about milk. Of course they don't regard their belefs as superstitions but consider them as scientific truths of great importance to health. The fact that practically all of these beliefs have been disproved, long since, seems to have little effect in relegating them to the status of old wives' tales.

What should be a death blow to some of the better known milk superstitions was recently dealt by J. H. Frandsen of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. The National Dairy Council has been active for a number of years in an attempt to stamp out such fallacies. Dr. Frandsen singles out the superstitions one by one and tells why they are not true. Following are the ones which he considers the most prevalent:

Acid Fruits and Milk Superstition

Acid fruits cause milk to curdle in the stomach is the objection often raised to taking fruits and milk at the same time. As a matter of fact the first process of digestion is curdling and the gastric juice in the stomach is largely responsible for this change.

The curd which results from a mixture of fruit acids and milk is much finer and therefore easier to digest than the milk curd formed with acid found normally in the stomach. The milk and fruit combination is therefore to be desired rather than avoided. Present-day methods of infant feeding disprove the fruit-milk fallacy. One method wisely used is that of adding acids directly to the milk before giving it to babies.

Fish and Milk Superstition

No facts of physiology or food chemistry substantiate the milk-fish fallacy. Experience of years disproves it. It probably originated in days before refrigeration when people who became ill from eating fish, which was not strictly fresh, chanced also to drink milk at the same meal.

Foods are made up of chemically inert substances and reaact with each other little, if at all, when mixed in the stomach. The idea of their combining to form mysterious poisons in the body is the product of a lurid imagination unhempered by facts.

Sipping Milk Superstition

It has always seemed so reasonable to believe that sipping milk should favor its digestion that the idea has gained a footbold. Often otherwise well-informed persons advocate sipping milk as preferable practice to drniking it naturally. Fortunately in this case research studies reveal the facts.

It has been shown that milk taken very slowly forms a larger curd in the stomach and therefore actually requires longer to digest than when taken rapidly. Essentially the same results are obtained in laboratory experiments.

Milk Fattening Supertition

No one food is more "fattening" than any other food. An equal number of calories of lettuce and of lard, for example, produce exactly the same amount of energy and therefore are capable of producing the same amount of body fat.

Milk is not merely a beverage to be used in replacing other beverages. If used to replace its equivalent in calories at each meal it tends to keep the user well and fit without causing stoutness.

Meat and Milk Superstition

Meat and milk are a food combination forbidden by certain religious sects. There are no physiological reasons against it, however, except that both are protein foods and a balance of different types of foods is probably desirable in a meal as well as in the total day's food supply.

Milk for Infancy Superstition

It is claimed by some that milk was intended for human use only up until the time teeth are provided for chewing. This is obviously a fallacy for milk is our most nearly perfect food and is therefore as effective in supplying body needs in later life as during the early months.

"When you define liberty you limit it, and when you limit it, you destroy it."—Brand Witlock.

Cool, Green of Nepthytis is Welcome Now

This Attractive Plant Lasts for Years If Given Reasonable Care. It Prefers Sunny Situation.

The nephthytis has recently gained much popularity as a house plant. Having come from equatorial Africa where it grows rampantly in the tropical forests, this plant with its bright green leaves shaped like arrow-heads grows very easily and rapidly under average living room conditions.

NNephthytis, One of Sturdiest Plants to Grow Indoors. It Is Always Green and Fresh Appearing.

It may be rooted and grown in water as easily as an ivy or tradescantia but like them it thrives better when potted in rich soil and given plenty of water. It will grow in semi-shade but prefers stronger light.

The nephthytis is naturally a semi-climber but it can be kept in compact bush form by pinching out the ends of all the terminal shoots so that many side branches will develop instead of just a few long branches. This practice of pinching out the ends of branches is beneficial for many sorts of plants grown in the house, both foliage plants and those grown for their flowers.

COMMUNITY SANITATION PROTECTS HEALTH

For the last two years the state board of health has sponsored a community sanitation project. This was made possible by the Works Progress Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as these agencies furnished the labor involved in building the sanitary outdoor toilets. The project has a threefold objective: (1) the eradication of the insanitary, oldfashioned privies and the erection of the new type of fly-proof, rodent-proof structures: (2) to educate the public as to the cause of such filth-born diseases as typhoid fever, dysentery and diarrhoea; (3) to aid business recovery by giving employment to men and women and by the purchase of building materials.

It is impossible to place a dollar and cents value upon improved health conditions due to the building of 25-000 sanitary privies in the state, but the value of community sanitation as a health measure cannot be overestimated. It is highly significant that only 225 cases of typhoid fever were reported to the state board of health during the entire year of 1935. Compare this report with the year 1917, when nearly 500 cases of typhoid fever were reported from one county during the summer and fall. The decrease is obviously due to the protection of food, milk and water supplies from contamination by human waste, as carried by flies and rodents from improperly constructed privies and sewage outlets. Employment has been given to approximately 800 men and women, to whom $800,000 in wages have been paid. Business men in Kansas were aided by the purchase of $625,000 in materials used in the construction of the sanitary privies.

It is impossible to state how long the sanitation project will be in operation. Therefore the state board of health urges all property owners, who have not done so, to avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain sanitation at a low cost, while free labor si available, and while toilets and septic tanks may be built in such a manner as to meet the most rigid specifications of any health authority. Protect your own health and thus aid the state board of health in its efforts to reduce further, cases and death from precentable diseases.

GOVERNMENT COSTS ASSAILED

At a meeting of the National Economy League on March 15th, in Washington, D. C., Mr. John C. Gebhart, league director, stated that "an alarming increase" in governmental costs "may throw our whole economic system out of adjustment." He stated that taxes collected in 1913 by federal, state and local governments totaled $2,211,000,000, or $22.66 per capita. If the federal budget is balanced at the present expenditure level, tax collections will aggregate $14,000,000,000, or $109 per capita. Added to this within the next ten years will be large sums of money to be collected in Social Security taxes.

In 1913, all Government outlays represented 8.8 per cent of the national income. From 1923 to 1928, the proportion ranged from 13 to 14 per cent, but mounting governmental costs and falling income brought the ratio to practically 38 per cent in 1934.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—?

When you are buyng table damask a drop of glycerine will tell you whether it is linen or cotton. The glycerine will form a translucent spot on linen. If the material is cotton when the material is held to the light the spot will look opaque. This simple test is especially useful since the glycerine will not discolor the fabric.

SEES HUMOR IN EVERY DAY ACTIONS OF HUMAN RACE

(continued from page 1)

funny they are. Of course, the workers should not be expected to see any humor in an affair involving clubbings, terrorism, and murder, but you have a right to expect the bosses to relax their solemn faces and smirk just a little bit. But there's nary a smile.

Lastly in our jaunt around the world checking at random the goofy garrulousness of this dim-witted individual we call Man, let's take an instance close to home.

Word reached us a short time ago of an episode right here in North Dakota that deserves some sort of prize. It falls definitely in the same lamebrained class as the other anecdotes gathered from afar off.

A local cooperative elevator held an annual meeting the other day. In the course of the meeting a resolution was passed unanimously that all of next year's grain should be consigned to a private grain commission firm whose representative was present passing out cigars and being a good fellow with the farmers present. During the same meeting a resolution demanding a continuance of the Soil Conservation Act and the restitution of the sixty million dollars recently taken from the conservation payments received unanimous approval.

And nobody even smiled when the two resolutions each got the unanimous support of those present. This in spite of the fact that the private commission company to whom the grain was consigned during the coming marketing season was one of a group that hired an expensive lobbyist and paid his expenses to lobby against the Triple A and the Soil Conservation Act.

Well, this ought to be enough to convince the most skeptical that the human race doesn't have much excuse for continued existence. If we would only laugh at ourselves, then we could say that we were doing crazy things just for the sake of being funny. There might be some sense to it all under those circumstances and when anyone asked us why we acted so goofy we could say, 'Because we want to be funny.' As it is, we probably will continue getting funnier and funnier and being more and more solem about it until we blow ourselves into eternity in another war to preserve democracy—which will be about the funniest thing we have ever done, considering our experience in the last one.

ORGANIZATIONS PUSHING FOR CO-OP MEDICINE

(continued from page 1)

reported, is complicated by a scarcity of physicians. In many communities there are no medical facilities available. Efforts are being made to begin Cooperative Health Associations so that doctors going to these areas will be assured a livelihood. Interest is increasing in Cooperative Hospitals for rural areas.

The Bureau is now engaged in research which will be of great aid to associations in progress of organization. When completed it will tell such groups at a glance what care their members will demand. Members of the staff are also preparing standard forms of records of financial and medical nature.

KANSAS HEALTH

By The Kansas State Board of Health

"As Usual"

There was nothing unusual in the life of John Alvin Smith. His babyhood was uneventful; he went through grade school in average style, and he was one of the popular boys in high school, for Jack was a happy-go-lucky lad with plenty of pep.

One saturday evening last October Jack was driving in the country, headed for home and his little family. He was devoted to his attractive young wife and their baby. Thoughts about the business deal he had been working on that afternoon in a neighboring town, flitted through his mind. Jack was only 22 years old, but he was doing well with his work. He was eager to get home, and was wondering what Mary would have for his dinner. The fall air was nippy, the evening was clear, the concrete road was easy driving because it was dry, and he was plenty hungry as it was then six o'clock. He wasn't driving very fast, a little less than forty miles an hour—his 1935 coach was still in pretty good shape. But Jack was driving carelessly. He was passing another car and misjudged the clearance necessary. Suddenly there was a crash—and both cars were thrown into the ditch. There was that dreadful hush that usually follows an automobile accident, then, as luck would have it, a highway patrol car came upon the scene. The patrolman took charge, sent a companion to call a physician and an ambulance—lifted the inert bodies from the wreckage, covered them warmly and staunched the wounds of the young woman whose car Jack had hit. The physician soon arrived, and after making an examination, said the young woman would survive. Jack was unconscious, and within twenty-four hours he was dead. He died of a fractured skull.

The above story represents the most usual fatal automobile accident in Kansas during 1936. The name, of course, is fictitious, but every detail of the accident is typical of the sickening wreck which occurred last year with tragic frequency. The State Board of Health presents the "usual" accident in this form, hoping that it may serve as a warning—perhaps be the means of saving lives from the recklessness which ends in violent death.

Rounding out a decade as the outstanding musicultural program on the air, the NBC Music Appreciation Hour, conducted by Dr. Walter Damrosch, will inaugurate its 10th season of weekly broadcasts on Friday, October 15. Since Dr. Damrasch opened the first program of the famous series in the fall of 1928, a whole generation of children in city and country schools has passed through the courses in the progressive instruction.

SEC. OF AGRICULTURE OPENS EXCHANGE ACT MEETING

The Acting Secretary of Agriculture, M. L. Wilson, today opened a 4-day meeting of the chief field supervisors of the Commodity Exchange Administration, who are in Washington to discuss enforcement of the new regulations—effective August 2—governing futures trading in the thirteen principal agricultural products covered by the Commodities Exchange Act. Trading in commodity futures amounts to approximately twenty-five billion dollars a year.

"In addition to designating commodity exchanges as contract markets and registering futures commission merchants and floor brokers, it is the function of the Commodity Exchange Administration," the Under Secretary said, "to supervise all trading in commodity futures to prevent manipulation, fraud, and fictitious transactions; to prevent misuse of customers' funds; to regulate delivery practices and procedure; and to compile and publish information concerning trading in commodity futures."

The Secretary pointed out that in the first year of the Act considerable progress has been made in enforcing its provisions. Seven commodity exchanges have been designated "contract markets," as required by the law; 794 futures commission merchants having 1,373 branch offices, and 622 floor brokers have been registered; numerous interpretations of the Act have been prepared and issued; regulations have been issued; and every complaint received has been investigated. Three cases involving the constitutionality of the Act have been brought into court and all three already decided in favor of the Government; five futures commission merchants and two floor brokers have had their registrations revoked for improper practices; and nine investigations involving bucketing, fraud, and failure to register are now being conducted.

The thirteen commodities covered by the Act are: wheat, corn, oats, grain sorghums, rye, barley, flaxseed, rice, cotton, butter, eggs, potatoes and millfeed. The estimated value of futures trading in these products is 25 billion dollars annually.

Dr. J. W. T. Duval, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, has direct charge of the conference.

The 12 chief supervisors, from all parts of the United States, are:

L. A. Fitz, Principal Grain Exchange Supervisor, Chicago;
Paul Mhl, Senior Agricultural Economist, Chicago;
Charles Fritz, Senior Grain Exchange Supervisor, Chicago; Joseph B. Withers, Assistant Chief Accountant, Chicago;
Arthur W. Mayo, Principal Accountant, Chicago;
J. R. Mathewson, Senior Grain Exchange Supervisor, Minneapolis;
Gerald J. Swoboda, Principal Accountant, Minneapolis;
Richard F. Shortell, Principal Accountant, New Orleans;
George Baston, Principal Commodity Exchange Supervisor, New York.
Roy C. Fischer, Principal Accountant, New York.
L. M. Jeffers, Senior Grain Exchange Supervisor, Sacramento;
Wm. F. Logan, Senior Grain Exchange Supervisor, Kansas City.

EXPORT OUTLOOK FOR APPLES IS IMPROVING

The demand outlook for American apples in Europe this season is improving, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its London office.

European fruit crop prospects declined slightly during July, according to the dispatch. Apple crops are reported lighter than last year in England, Belgium, France, Italy, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Hungary but higher in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. The United States apple crop, on the other hand, is expected to be considerably above average.

A good demand is expected for apples in the British market, because of increased activity, smaller imports from Australia and New Zealand, and an indication of no more than average imports from Canada. The demand for apples in France is improving, but early shipments will be affected by the large crop of Bartlett pears and unfavorable exchange.

Pear crops are reported lighter than last year in Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakio, and Hungary but larger in Sweden, Norway, Austria and Bulgaria. France expects a larger crop of Bartlett pears but a small crop of late pears. Furthermore, the quality of the Bartlett crop is reported as poor.

Larger apple imports are expected in Belgium this season, since the domestic crop is small and will be sold early. There also will be a good import demand for pears but not as large as it would be if the special import tax on wrapped pears were not in effect. Sweden expects a smaller early demand for pears but a good demand in November and December.

A considerable export movement of apples is expected from Switzerland, Austria and Holland into Germany, and possibly into Czechoslovakia, this season.

WESTERN TRACTOR & POWER FARM EQUIPMENT SHOW

February 22, 23, 24, 25, 1938, are the dates for the Thirty-fifth Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show to be held at Wichita, Kansas.

At the last event the number of exhibitors and the size of the exhi was much larger than anticipated. During the four days of the show it was attended by a record-breaking, interested attendance which signifies that the Central and Southwest heartily endorse this annual event.

The success of the last Show has prompted an unusually large number of inquiries from old exhibitors, prospective exhibitors and other sources as to the dates of the next Show.

At a recent meeting the Organization gave this matter their consideration and decided that February 22, 23, 24, 25, 1938, would be the dates of the Thirty-fifth Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show.

—The Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, Inc.

WHOM WOULD WE FIGHT?

(Editor's Note: The Navy's appeal last week that Congress build seven new dirigibles gives point to this editorial from the Washington Daily News of April 5, 1937.)

Comdr. Rosendahl laments that with all its expansion program the Navy is building no dirigibles. He thinks the dirigible can be made a very effective offensive weapon.

"With high bomb capacity," he writes, "its ability to throttle down its motors to science audibility, concealed in clouds and guided by an observer in the basket in the open sky beneath, the airship could deliver a very effective bombing attack and be on its way home before being suspected."

A ship such as Germany's Hindenberg, he says, could carry 25 to 30 tons of bombs on a non-stop flight of 9000 miles.

The Navy high command probably opposes dirigible building because it does not believe such an airship could do what the Commander claims. But as laymen we think the Commander's boasts of a dirigible's prowess are even stronger arguments for not building one.

For immediately the question is raised: On what particular spot 4,500 miles from our shores would our Navy ever want to drop 25 to 30 tons of bombs? If we were to build such a monster every nation with a city situated inside that range very likely would also begin building ships of the same touring radius — which wouldn't add anything to our own feeling of security.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administrations, 511 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS CITY: This city's eleven large flour mills have an average annual output of nearly ten million barrels.

OBERLIN: This northwest Kansas City once aspired to become a metropolis, according to records of early activities. In the spring of 1885 the Oberlin Street Railway Company was organized with an authorized capital stock of $550,000. The proposed line was to run "from the depot north on Penn. Avenue to the top of the hill near Judge Hays' residence and along Hall Street from the east city limits to the Marks-Cole addition."

LEAVENWORTH: The Planters House on Shawnee and Main Streets, was opened in 1856 by pro-slavery men who disapproved of the Free State policies of the old Leavenworth Hotel. Although it catered to those of pro-slavery sentiment the Planters House proposed to admit Free Staters who deported themselves as gentlemen and paid their bills promptly. The famous barroom was patronized by enemy politicians, but the management kept one pro-slavery and one Abolitionist bartender on duty at all times. Abraham Lincoln was a guest at the Planters House in 1859.

TOPEKA: A copy of the familiar painting of "Custer's Last Fight," which hangs in scores of Kansas beer parlors, was presented to Governor Edmund. N. Morrill by the brewing company whose product it advertises soon after the completion of the original painting in 1896. The Governor presented it to the State Historical Museum, which in those days occupied the fifth floor of the Statehouse. Incensed at seeing the donor's name on the historic painting a disciple of Carry Nation mutilated it with an axe. Both the slashed picture and the axe are preserved in the Historical Museum.

THERE WERE DROUGHT YEARS WHEN COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA

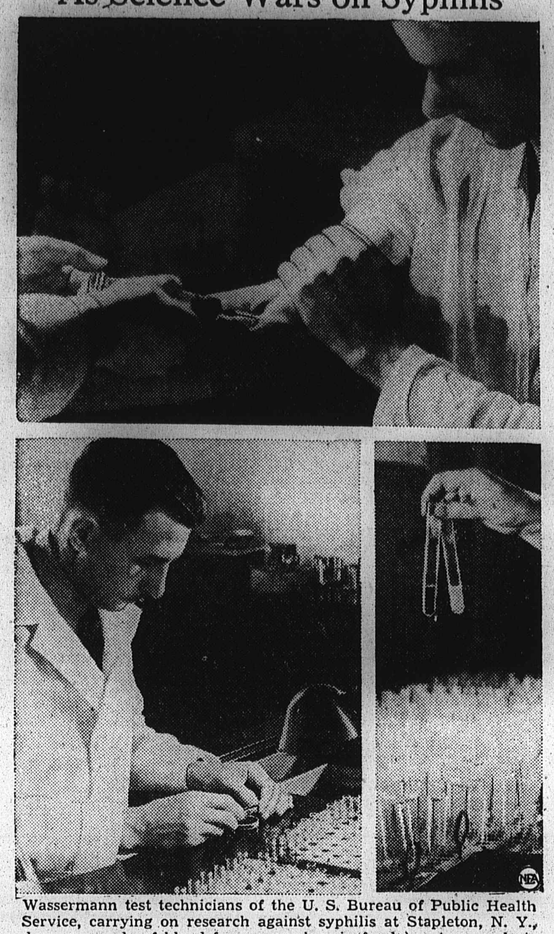
(continued from page 2)

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

First Hindu Woman in Cabinet Post

Another step has been taken in the emancipation of Hindu womanhood. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, sister of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Congress party of India, is the first woman in her country's political history to be appointed to a cabinet post. The honor fell to her in the organization of provincial governments under the new charter.

As Science Wars on Syphilis



Wassermann test technicians of the U. S. Bureau of Public Health Service, carrying on research against syphilis at Stapleton, N. Y., draw a sample of blood from a man's vein for laboratory analysis in the top photo. At the lower left a technician is shown reading a test tube. At bottom right are analyses of two different tests, with the "milky" tube at the right showing the presence of syphilis, while the test of a person free from the disease is shown at the left in the clear tube.

The 17th Century was generally moist, the 16th dry, and the 15th Century wet, according to the treerings. The ten years from 1670 to 1680 was the wettest period in the lives of trees now living.

Mr. Keen's work with the tree calendar is not the first of its kind. He notes that Leonardo da Vinci had an accurate idea of the significance of the tree rings in recording climate. Other scientists have followed up the idea. Prof. A. E. Douglass of the Carnegie Institution of Washington recently has made important studies of tree rings in the Southwest connecting them both with historical events and with climate. Mr. Keen has broadened the field by devoting attention to insect and fire injuries as these have modified the record.

THINKS NOTHING OF IT

Weatherby, Mo.—Now when Mrs. Joseph Wright does the family washing she carefully inspects her tubs.

This week while doing the laundry she felt an object in the tub but thought nothing of it. The washing completed, she investigated and pulled out a 5-foot black snake. She started to remove it when she noticed another large snake dangling from a rafter overhead.

She called for help and the snakes were killed.

TWO HARD JOBS

The leader of a good cause has two hard jobs: (1) To lick the opposition; 2) to control the idiots who join him.—From the Buffalo News.

ECZEMA Use CONEX, that marvelous discovery for Eczema, Psoriasis, Athlete's Foot and other skin diseases. Relieves itching — Succeeds where others fail. Used and prescribed by physicians. Send 10¢ for Sample Jar. CONLEY OINTMENT CORP. Dept. KU Muncie, Indiana

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

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

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks.

Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

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

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

Field Representatives of the FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wish to meet and advise with men and women who desire to plan the right sort of Protection for themselves and their Dependents.

New Modified Ordinary Life Policy

Age	Premium	Amount
20	$11.00	$1,000.00
25	12.34	1,000.00
30	14.10	1,000.00
35	16.44	1,000.00

Single Premium Whole Life Policy

Age	Premium	Amount
20	$307.77	$1,000.00
25	333.43	1,000.00
30	363.98	1,000.00
35	400.19	1,000.00

19 different policy plans—from birth to age 70. Each policy participating—dividends annually.

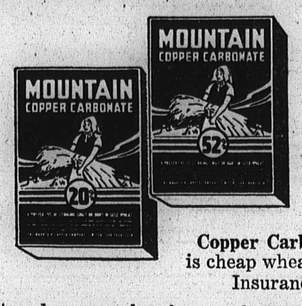
Write for information.

Rex Lear Salina, Kans.

Insure Your Crop Against Smut

Mountain Copper Carbonate Kills Smut

Heavy losses from Smut Dockage can be avoided by treating your seed wheat with this Superior Quality Product.



Copper Carbonate
is cheap wheat crop
Insurance

Manufactured expressly for seed treatment Mountain Brand 20% Copper Carbonate costs only 3c per bushel to treat, does not injure germination, even when treated and stored for years before planting.

See your Local FARMERS UNION DEALER for prices.
Distributed By
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Missouri

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.
Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for	5c	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Constitution	5c	Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Credential Blanks, 10 for	5c	Business Manual	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c	Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c	Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Farmers Union Watch Fod	50c	Book of Poems, (Kinney)	25c
Farmers Union Button	25c	Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
		Above, lots of 100, each	15c
		Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each	75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51 Salina, Kansas

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever ,Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bactgrin (gargot), 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
Special brands $8.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy 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)	$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1½c

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