

Credit unions, which are described as cooperative thrift and lending institutions, may be organized and chartered under the Federal Credit Union Act which was passed at the last session of the legislature. They may have as few as seven or more persons in membership, and may be organized by, or for, complying with the law and regulations applying, may receive a federal charter from the Farm Credit Administration, says a recent release from Washington.

Claude L. Brink of Omaha, has been appointed assistant director of the Credit Union section, Farm Credit Association, announces Governor W. H. Myers. He will assist Herbert E. Emrich, Administrative Assistant of the Farm Credit Administration, in supervising the credit unions.

The chief objectives of credit unions are the encouragement of thrift and the lending of money to productive members for providing for their own purposes. They may accumulate some of their savings with credit unions by purchasing shares of the capital stock. Such share has a par value of \$5. These purchases provide the funds used by credit unions in making loans. They are named in the act to charter and supervise credit unions, but it does not supply either capital or loanable funds to these organizations.

Membership is limited to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or living within well-defined communities. While a minimum of seven persons may organize a credit union, it is advisable that they have a potential membership of at least 50.

It is suggested that groups contemplating the organization of credit unions designate one of their number to contact Farm Credit Administration officials. This will facilitate organization. Application may be made for charters in the form proposed by the Farm Credit Administration by writing to the headquarters office of the Farm Credit Administration serving the district in which proposed credit unions are to be established. These forms will be made available after September 1. Charters and by-laws forms will also be sent upon request from the Farm Credit Administration in Washington.

There are 12 Farm Credit Administration districts. The head office for the district comprising Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, is located in Wichita, Kansas.

"The law was enacted to borrow money from their fellow-workers, associates, or neighbors, through credit unions formed for the purpose and to encourage them to save," Governor Myers explains. "The objective of the law is to provide credit of credit at lower interest rates than have been generally available."

"Credit unions may charge an interest rate not exceeding 1 per cent on the monthly installment of the loan outstanding. This interest shall include all fees incident to making the loan. These provisions will

(continued on page 4)



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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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 30, 1934

## OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The fact that farmers are working together in a great organization which is not afraid to fight for its principles, and at the same time is not unreasonable in its demands, is no doubt responsible for the fact that the great political parties find out what organized agriculture wants before going ahead and writing their platforms.

We have a concrete example of this condition in Kansas this week. Politicians have always been good promise makers, but they never seemed to want to be put on record specifically. Now the times have changed somewhat, and the political parties go on record as favoring the legislation and policies advocated by the organized farmers.

With reference to the agricultural planks which the political parties are expected to announce and adopt, it will be seen that the policies contained in them are in almost perfect accord with the policies adopted by resolutions in the last annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, held in Lawrence last October.

## The Full Dinner Pail

There was a time when political parties specialized on promises having to do with the "full dinner pail." That was because of the influence of organized labor, who beat the farmers to it by several years. All the "full dinner pail" promises were not fulfilled, but organized labor made a lot of good progress. Politicians and political parties were placed on record, which had much to do with the direction of political winds from that time on.

## Cost of Production

Now, because of organization, agriculture is recognized in political planks and policies. The Farmers Union favors full dinner pails, of course, and has contributed much more than its share to keeping the dinner pails of the working man filled. But now the Farmers Union is asking something for its own class, when it seeks legislative policies looking toward cost of production plus a reasonable profit for farmers.

There is a certain significant relationship between the full dinner pail for the laborer and cost of production for farmers. It is just as reasonable for a farmer to demand cost of production in connection with his farming operations as for the laborer to demand a job which pays enough that he may supply the wants and needs of his family. Both are reasonable demands, and the only reasonable thing in the entire picture is the fact that in this country we have a domineering class which entertains the idea that the farmer should not be given cost of production or that the working man should not receive enough to allow him to

attain an American standard of living. We as a militant organization of farmers known as the Farmers Union, are approaching the condition of assured cost of production with all the strength we can muster. Our effectiveness increases as our membership support increases. The growth of membership depends on the activity of the Locals and the members in them.

We are making progress when we can influence the great political parties to incorporate in their platforms policies that recognize the necessity of the farmer receiving cost of production plus a reasonable profit. This approach toward cost of production is being made through various steps, the most important of which is, right now, the parity prices guaranteed by the government through the AAA to the cooperating farmers.

## Need More Members

Right now we are in a position to exert great influence for the good of Kansas farmers. The Farmers Union of Kansas appeals to Kansas farmers to join forces with this militant organization, which depends entirely on farmers and serves farmers exclusively, in order that our program may be made effective.

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

## GET KANSAS FARM PLANKS

The Kansas Farmers Union and the other farm organizations in Kansas are seeing to it that both political parties have suitable agricultural planks for the coming political campaign.

Because of concerted action on the part of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, Kansas agriculture will hold a key position in the scramble for election to offices this fall, and will have both parties on record.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, two committees of three men each were appointed to wait on the two principal political parties, L. E. Webb of the Cooperative Grain Dealers Association of Kansas; H. W. Behrens of the state corn-hog committee, a Granger, and Otto Pecha of the Equity Union, were selected to present the farm plank to the democrats. The committee to wait on the republicans consisted of Cal Ward of the Kansas Farmers Union, chairman; C. C. Cogswell of the Grange, and Dr. O. O. Wolf of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

The following plank was unanimously endorsed by the Kansas Farm

organizations, and was presented to the party council:

"We realize the dire distress of agriculture and the importance not only to Kansas, but to the nation as a whole, of restoring the purchasing power of agriculture as the first step toward permanent national recovery.

"We favor and will support all efforts to bring about a parity price for agricultural products and to assure the farmer of at least the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

"We favor giving the principle of the voluntary domestic allotment plan every opportunity for success, but we do not favor compulsory production control and licensing of farmers unless ratified by the farmers themselves.

"We feel that we should go forward with the program, make a strenuous effort to simplify it, rendering it more effective and less expensive.

"We favor that the NRA codes and their administration, during such period as they are operative, be so administered as to protect the interests of the small business man, the farmer and the laboring man.

"We urge that the state income tax law be strengthened in whatever way may be necessary to materially increase the revenue therefrom to the end that property taxes may be reduced and the burden shifted in accordance with ability to pay.

"We unalterably are opposed to a general sales tax."

This report is being sent out from Topeka before final action has been taken by the party officials, but I feel safe in saying both parties will adopt planks which carry the meaning conveyed in the farm organizations' suggested planks. There will be variations, perhaps, but we have been practically assured that our planks will be adopted.

## THE LEMKE MEETINGS

I sincerely hope that thousands of our members will be able to hear Congressman William Lemke, North Dakota congressman, in his three Kansas meetings this week. Mr. Lemke is enthusiastic over the Farmers Union program and has done much to help put it into general effect.

When we hear such men as Congressman Lemke, we realize how much we need a large membership in the Farmers Union in order to be able to make effective.

## HOWARD COWDEN TO MEET WITH COOPERATORS

Sailed from New York on Bremen Sunday Night, and Expects to Tour Europe after Conference of International Cooperative Congress

Howard A. Cowden, president and general manager of the Union Oil Company, Cooperative, North, Kansas City, Mo., left August 23rd for New York City, where he embarked on the Bremen Sunday night, to sail for England as a delegate of the Cooperative League of the United States to attend the 14th International Cooperative Congress in London, September 3rd to 8th. Mr. Cowden is secretary of the National Cooperative Inc., a national organization of wholesale buying cooperatives.

After the Congress Mr. Cowden plans to make a tour studying the cooperative societies of England, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. He feels that the cooperative movement toward the European democracy can best be understood by seeing Cooperation in action. Europe offers the great examples. The movement in Finland is one of the strongest in the world. In Russia, even the government has failed to destroy them.

"The trip is being made to study cooperatives and to develop better trade relations among the different societies," Cowden explained. "I find too, that they are much interested in our nation's reconstruction policies, especially as they affect consumers." Some 230,000 cooperative societies, with 71,000,000 members in the 41 countries are federated with the International Cooperative Alliance. J. F. Warshaw, president of the Cooperative League of the U. S. is already in Europe, a member of a supervised cooperative tour.

Indications are that the world wheat crop will be about 400 million bushels smaller than last year. The Canadian crop is expected to be at least 75 million bushels less than the average production for the last three years, while the crops in Argentina and Australia are expected to be respectively 50 and 60 million bushels smaller than those of last year.

Hens that have molted early and now appear to be about ready to lay again will invariably repeat the process if kept in the flock for another year. The smart poultryman will dispose of such hens instead of giving them a second chance.

Best results can usually be obtained by seeding same grasses during the first part of September. Primary requirements for obtaining a stand of grasses include good seed, freedom from weeds, and a good, mellow seeded well supplied with moisture.

## RECORD OF KANSAS DELEGATION VOTES IN FIRST SESSION OF 73RD UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

(March 9 to June 16, 1933)

Yea, yes; Nay, no; PF, paired for; PA, paired against; N R, not recorded; AF, announced for.

	Sen. Arthur Capper	Sen. George McCull	1-Rep. W. P. Lambertson	2-Rep. U. S. Guyer	3-Rep. Harold McGugin	4-Rep. Randolph Carpenter	5-Rep. W. A. Ayers	6-Rep. K. O'Loughlin	7-Rep. Clifford R. Hope
1—Emergency Banking Bill passed Senate 73-7, passed House without roll call	AF	Yea							
2—Emergency Bill passed House 266-138, passed Senate 62-13	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	NR	Yea	Yea
3—25% limit to Veterans' cut defeated by Senate 45-28 not considered in House	Nay	Yea							
4—Emergency Farm Mortgage act passed by House 387-12. The Senate passed without record vote in either H. or S.									
5—Administration Farm Relief Bill, passed House 315-98, passed Senate no record vote				Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay
6—Arms Embargo, passed House 253-109, was not considered by the Senate				Nay	Nay	PA	Yea	Yea	Nay
7—Wheeler 16-1 Silver amendment not considered in House, defeated by Senate 49-33	Yea	Yea							
8—Thomas amendment passed by House 307-86, passed by Senate 64-21	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
9—Bonus amendment to Farm Bill, defeated in Senate 60-28, not considered in the House	Nay	NR							
10—Cost of Production amendment defeated by House 283-109 passed by Senate 47-41	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay
11—Senate votes to recede from cost of production amendment 49-33	NR	Nay							
12—2 1/2% sales tax defeated in the House 265-137	Nay	Nay							
13—2 1/2% sales tax defeated in Senate 57-28									
14—National Industrial Recovery Act passed by House 325-76, by Senate 58-24	Yea	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay
15—Invalidating Gold Clause in contracts passed by House 383-57 and passed by Senate 57-28	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	PF	Yea	Yea
16—Municipal bankruptcy bill passed by House after motion to reconsider was defeated 191-172. Not considered by Senate (see report regular session for Senate action)				Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	PF	Yea
17—Exempt public power plants from paying 3% power tax, passed House 196-181, passed Senate without record vote				Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	NR	Nay
18—25% limit for veterans' cut (vs 15%) passed by House 243-154, passed by Senate 43-42	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay
19—Taxation of tax exempt securities passed by House without record vote, passed Senate 45-37 but was stricken out in conference	Yea	Yea							
20—Publicity of income tax reports passed House without record vote, passed Senate 56-27 (modified in conference)	Yea	Yea							

## RECORD OF ROLL CALLS WHICH ARE OF INTEREST TO ALL UNION MEMBERS

At the Annual Convention of the National Farmers Union, held in Omaha, Nebraska in November 1933, the following resolution was passed:

"An uninformed electorate is dangerous to a free Republic. Therefore we resolved that the National Farmers Union pledge itself to furnish every member the vote of the United States Senators and Representatives on major agricultural bills."

In addition to furnishing the roll call, the members on the farm, in a more statistical report of this kind. The information given has been secured from the Congressional Record as well as Editorial Research Reports. There were in the Senate some 62 agricultural roll calls in the Senate and 31 in the House. Obviously all of them could not be included in this report. I have used my best judgment and trust this information may be helpful. The members on the farm, in a more statistical report of this kind. The information given has been secured from the Congressional Record as well as Editorial Research Reports. There were in the Senate some 62 agricultural roll calls in the Senate and 31 in the House. Obviously all of them could not be included in this report. I have used my best judgment and trust this information may be helpful.

## EMERGENCY BANKING ACT

On March 5th the President had declared a national bank holiday. On March 9th the emergency banking bill, drafted by the administration was passed by the House without a roll call and by the Senate by a vote of 73-7. The holiday ended for solvent banks between March 13 and 15. The President signed the bill on March 9th. Its main provisions are:

1. Stringent control over the gold supply, including authority to hold gold shipments and private holding of gold.

2. Extensive Treasury control of all operations of member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

3. Organization of closed banks in accordance with a "Bank Conservation Act."

4. Issuance of preferred bank stocks to which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to subscribe.

5. Issuance by the Federal Reserve banks of new circulating notes, secured by government bonds or by suitable notes, drafts, bills of exchange or bankers' acceptances.

6. Permission to expand Federal Reserve credit to member banks and for Federal Reserve banks to any individual, partnership or corporation.

## ECONOMY BILL—VETERANS

The President insisted on "drastic retrenchment" and asked for sweeping power to effect cuts in the compensation of government employees and of veterans. The administration's bill was passed by the House by a vote of 266-138 and four days later by the Senate by a vote of 62-13.

## Senate Amendments

The Senate attempted to limit cuts in the compensation of the veterans to 15 per cent. This was voted down without a roll call record by 16-62. The Senate then attempted to limit the cuts to 25 per cent. This was voted down by a vote of 28-45.

## EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT OF 1933

On April 3rd, while the above bill was in committee in the Senate, the President recommended in a message that legislation be enacted to provide for the refinancing of mortgage and other indebtedness so as to accomplish a more equitable readjustment of the principal of the debt, a reduction of interest rates, which in many instances are so unconscionable high as to be contrary to a sound public policy, and, by a temporary readjustment of amortization, to give sufficient time to farmers to restore to them the hope of ultimate free ownership of their own land.

## THE FARM RELIEF BILL "Agricultural Adjustment"

The administration's farm bill, passed the House by a vote of 315-98. The Secretary of Agriculture was given powers to use any one of several means to control various agricultural commodities, their production and sale. These included:

1. Government leasing of farm lands to take them out of production and thus obtain crop reductions.

2. Marketing agreements with processors, associations, producers and other agencies handling agricultural commodities or their products, permitting the use of the allotment plan of production control.

3. The licensing of processors and producers.

4. A one year cotton pool plan.

To assist in the financing of such program processing taxes were to be levied.

PROHIBITING THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS

A joint resolution was introduced giving the President wide discretion to prohibit the shipment of arms or munitions of war. This was passed by the House by a vote of 253-109 but was never considered by the Senate.

## THE WHEELER BILL

Senator Wheeler introduced the re-monetization of silver bill, providing for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 43. (The 33 votes for this so-called inflationary measure was a great surprise to its opponents.)

## THE THOMAS AMENDMENT

Senator Thomas offered an amendment to the AAA. It was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 64-21 and by the House by a vote of 307-86. It became part of the AAA and was signed by the President May 12th, 1933.

The Thomas amendment gave the President broad discretion to use, whenever he might find such action necessary to protect the value of the currency or to expand credit, any of the following alternatives:

1. Federal Reserve open market operations in government securities, up to three billion maximum.

2. Issuance of up to \$5,000,000,000 of United States notes to be used to repay maturing federal obligations or for purchasing outstanding bonds and to circulate as legal tender.

3. To regulate the weight of the gold dollar and the ratio of gold to silver, and to provide for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver.

4. To accept silver in payment of war debts up to a maximum of \$200,

000,000 to be used as the basis of additional silver certificates.

## Senate Amendments

Senator Wheeler was responsible for the amendment to give the President authority to fix the ratio of silver to gold, which was adopted by a vote of 41-26 (no record of votes taken).

Senator Robinson of Indiana introduced an amendment to pay the Veterans adjusted service compensation with the new currency to be issued under the Thomas amendment was defeated by a vote of 28-60. (The House did not consider this.)

## COST OF PRODUCTION AMENDMENT

For 32 years the Farmers Union has fought for a "Cost of Production Price" for the food raised by the farmers. In March 1933 we were closer to that goal than at any time previous. Senator Thomas had introduced the amendment that would have given the Secretary of Agriculture permissive authority to estimate "as nearly as practicable" the cost of production of certain farm commodities and to fix and protect this price for that percentage of the commodity used in domestic consumption.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and President John A. Simpson called to Washington delegations of farmers to appear before the committee. Some 200 Farmers Union members from 24 states came. The Committee was convinced and recommended to the Senate the passage of this amendment. It passed the Senate by a vote of 47-41.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace opposed this amendment and the House refused to agree to the cost of production amendment by a vote of 109-283.

This made another conference necessary between the House and the Senate conference committees.

The Senate thereupon voted by a vote of 48-33 to strike out the cost of production amendment. (See 11 of table.)

(This would not have happened if there had been a sufficient number of farmers who were members of the Farmers Union in the Eastern States and who through their Union could have demanded that their Congressmen support this important measure.)

## SALES TAXES

In an attempt to balance the budget legislation was passed legalizing the sale of beer, curtailing veterans and government expenditures, extending gasoline and other excise taxes of the 1932 Revenue Act and imposing supplementary taxes to meet expenditures made necessary by the passage of the recovery acts.

A manufacturers' sales tax was proposed in the Senate of 1% per cent. It was voted down by a vote of 28-57 (see 13).

A manufacturers' sales tax of 2% per cent was voted down by the House by a vote of 137-265 (see 12).

## NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

The stated principles of the N. I. R. A. are the right of Labor to a living wage, to a decent American standard of living, to proper working conditions, to organize. The stated objects are to put everybody to work, to prevent unfair competition, to curb "sweatshop" practices, to abolish child labor, to prevent "cut-throat" u. deselling by selfish competitors, to serve the public interest, by permitting private industries, under government authority and guidance to make codes and agreements insuring fair competition, subject to a check on them by rigorous

licensing in order to meet cases of noncooperation and abuse. This bill, effective for 2 years, but limiting the licensing power to one year was passed by the House by a vote of 325-76 and by the Senate by a vote of 58-24.

## INVALIDATING THE GOLD-PAYMENT CLAUSE IN CONTRACTS

The administration measure was introduced to invalidate the gold-payment clause in all public and private contracts. An attempt was made to have it apply only to future contracts. This was defeated in the House by a vote of 78-263 (no record of vote taken). In the Senate an effort was made to keep the measure from becoming effective retroactively. This was defeated.

The House adopted the bill by a vote of 283-57.

The Senate adopted the bill by a vote of 48-20.

## MUNICIPALITY BANKRUPTCY BILL

A bill was introduced to permit insolvent municipalities to initiate during a period of two years, proceedings under federal bankruptcy laws to arrive at compositions with their creditors. There was a motion to send this bill back to a committee. This motion was defeated by a vote of 172-191. The House then already recognized that composition of debts was necessary and justifiable. The House passed the bill but the Senate did not consider it during this session. During the 2nd session the Senate passed the bill (see 16 of that report).





Dear Junior CoCooperators:

I read a very astonishing statement some time ago, which I've been wanting to tell you about for some time. It appears in a recent book, "Van Loon's Geography" and I wish that all of you who are over fourteen years of age could read it.

Perhaps some of you have seen the Grand Canyon, in Arizona, and I am sure that most of you have read about it in your geography lessons. It is one of the great natural wonders of the world and a good description of those of you who have not read about it, would be that of an incredibly deep ditch, which has been made through countless ages by the ceaseless flow of the Colorado river. This is the fact that I told you about in the first paragraph, and I'll quote from the book:

It sounds impossible, but nevertheless it is true. If everybody in this world of ours were six feet tall and a foot and a half wide and a foot thick (and that is making people a little bigger than they usually are) then the whole of the human race two billion persons could be packed into a box measuring half a mile in each direction. That, as I just said sounds incredible but if you don't believe me, figure it out for yourself and you will find it to be correct.

"If we transported that box to the Grand Canyon of Arizona and balanced it neatly on the low stone wall that keeps people from breaking their necks when stunned by the beauty of that silent witness of the forces of Eternity, and the called little Noodle, the dachshund, and told him to give the box a slight push with his nose, there would be a moment of crunching and ripping as the wooden planks loosened stones and shrubs and trees on their downward path, and then the box and even softer bumpity-bumpity and a sudden splash when the outer edges struck the banks of the Colorado River.

"Then silence and oblivion! The human sardines in their box would soon be forgotten. The canyon would go on battling wind and air and sun and rain as it has done since it was created. The world would continue to run its even course through the uncharted heavens. A century from now a little mound, densely covered with a vegetable matter, would perhaps indicate where humanity lay buried, and that would be all."

This is rather a surprising thing to think about, when we begin to feel ourselves terribly important, isn't it? I do so hope that you'll all find time to write me a letter before your school starts—for my letter box is getting pretty empty. And it would be dreadful, wouldn't it, if we should have to stop having letters in the letter box for several weeks until the letter box became filled again? So do not forget to write for if each one of us were to let the other Junior writers the letters which we all enjoy reading—there wouldn't be any letters to read very soon.—Aunt Patience.



## Count On Corn

YOU can count on corn to make a hit at any meal in this country. Corn-on-the-cob is a great American dish, and stewed corn can take its place by making all the labor of serving the corn from the cob and then cooking it unnecessary. Modern housewives just open a can and heat the contents, confident of a delicious result.

There are ways, too, of combining corn with other vegetables. Here's a recipe for one of them that costs little more than twenty cents, and will serve three or four people.

**Carrots and Corn O'Brien:** Melt two tablespoons butter in skillet. Then add half a green pepper shredded, and half the contents of one flat can of whole kernel corn. Sauté five minutes. Add the drained contents of an 8-ounce can of diced carrots, and season to taste. Continue cooking until a golden brown.

**A Devilish Good Dish** And here's a devilish good dish in which corn is combined with meat. It will serve four people, costs less than thirty-five cents, and is known as

**Devilish Corn Scallop:** Mix together two cups canned corn and the contents of a 2½-ounce can of deviled ham. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour half this mixture into a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with a few crumbs (you will need half a cup of them in all for this recipe), add the rest of the corn mixture and pour in one-third cup milk. Cover with the rest of the crumbs to which two tablespoons melted butter have been added. Bake in a moderate—375 degree—oven for thirty minutes.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am so slow writing I haven't written since last winter.

I guess you thought I would never write to you. It is sure hot here. How is the weather down there? I didn't have to take any exams except in writing. I am in the fifth grade next year. I live in Riley county. I go to Randolph school.

My birthday is September 25. I will be 10 years old. I am five feet tall.

I read all the letters. I just got through reading them.

For pets I have three cats. Their names are Tommy, Tabby and Goldie. I have been in swimming a lot. I go in the swimming pool and in the river also. Do you go swimming?

Since school is out I have been busy. I have been taking music lessons and they started a Junior band and I play a clarinet. I have been home so far this summer. I am making a quilt. It is a nine patch. I have made a Yoyo pillow.

I had the whooping cough and the measles this year, and missed six weeks of school. My hand is getting tired, so I will close.

Your Club member,  
Ruby Samuelson.

P. S.—I am sending my March and April lessons.

Dear Ruby:

I was so glad to get your lessons and to hear from you again. And I had wondered why you were not writing—I hope you won't wait so long between letters again. Yes, I love to swim and I've been swimming a great deal this summer. I don't believe I know what a Yo-Yo pillow is? What is it like? I've always thought it would be fun to play in a band. It's nice to know that you won't have whooping cough or measles twice, but it's too bad that you had to miss so much school. I'll expect to get another letter from you soon.—Aunt Patience.

Pomona, Kans, July 26, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

It sure has been hot here. It was cloudy most of the day. How is the weather there? I am sending in my May lesson. It was very easy. The 19th and 20th of this month the Odd Fellows had a picnic which everybody enjoyed very much. I was invited to. Sure had a good time. Have been reading a book named "The Virginian". It is a good book. Do you like to read? I do. Have not much to say, I just thought I would write to show I had not forgotten you.

Your friend  
Mary C. Johnston.

Dear Mary:

The weather in Salina has been very hot, too. I'm glad you had a good time at the picnic—I went to one time at the picnic. I spent most of the time swimming. It was called a "corn roast", for the most important item of food was corn on the cob, cooked over an open fire. Yes, I liked "The Virginian", too, and I can't think of anything I'd rather do than read. I am so glad you wrote—please let me hear from you again.—Aunt Patience.

Robinson, Kans, July 24, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

We have a new pet. It is a little yellow dog. We named him Pal. He likes to play and do tricks.

It won't be long until school starts. I will be in the 4th grade. Miss Edith Hathaway will be my teacher.

I am sending in my lesson.

I wish my twin would write to me. I was 9 years old December 26th.

Yours truly,  
Buell Aller.

Dear Buell:

It surely won't be long before the beginning of school—are you anxious to have it begin? Your little dog must be cute—have you taught him very many tricks? I was glad to get your lesson and I'll help you find your twin as soon as I can.—Aunt Patience.

Robinson, Kans, July 24, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

It certainly has been hot, hasn't it? I wish it would rain because we sure need it. Everything is drying up and many are out of water.

We threshed nearly a month ago. They have been paying another three miles of the 36 highway, which runs one-half mile from where we live. I am sending in my lesson. I am still looking for my twin. I was 14 years old March 28.

Yours truly,  
Marjorie Aller.

Dear Marjorie:

Yes, everyone says that this summer's heat has been worse than any of which we have previous record. It will be fine when the highway is completed, won't it? I was glad to receive your lesson and I think we'll surely find your twin soon. We'll both keep on looking.—Aunt Patience.

Conway Springs, Kans, July 31

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am a little girl six years old. I live in the country and my father runs a dairy. He milks 16 cows. I have a pony and three little Spanish puppies and three kittens.

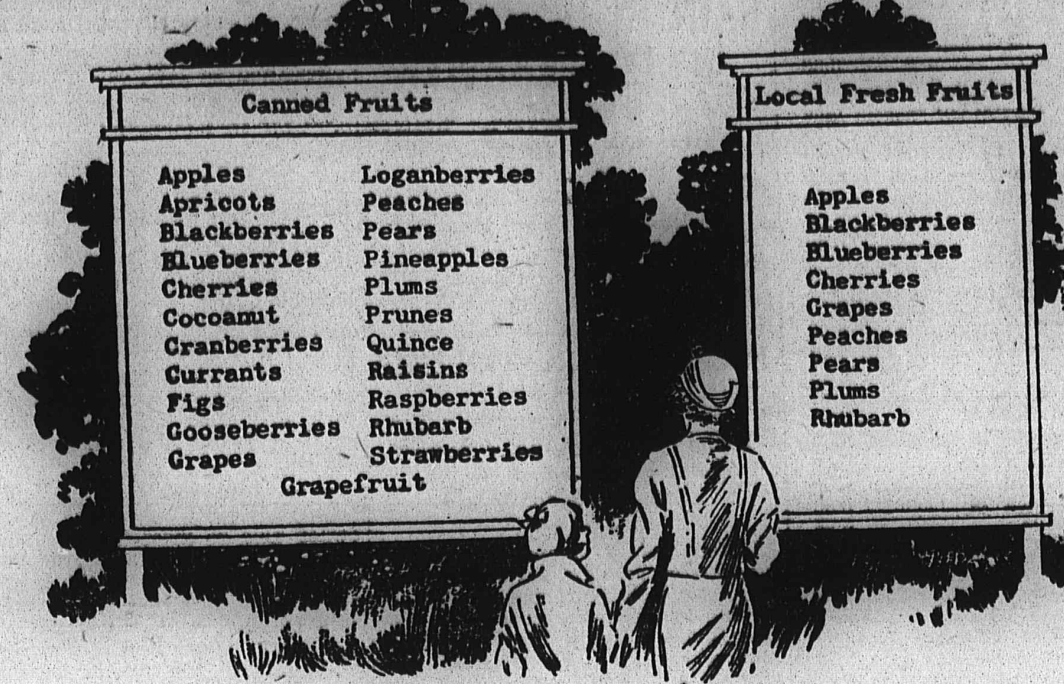
I take music lessons and I go to school. I will be in the 2nd grade this year.

I vote for the sunflower, and I would like to have a pin.

Your truly,  
Lona Leigh Cloud.

Dear Dona:

I'll send you a pin to you at once—I am so glad that you wish to become a member of our Club. You are lucky to have so many nice pets—what are their names? You forgot



## FRUITS FOR HEALTH

ASK any doctor, and he will tell you that fruits are a fine, healthy food. They provide food and stimulate the appetite and they are dietetically important as sources of mineral elements and vitamins. The eating of fruits is health insurance of the best kind.

You have doubtless been insuring your health lavishly in this way all summer, and perhaps you are a little tired of the fruits that can be sold abundantly in your part of the country. In that case, here is a new way to your fruit eating, but will prove a real economy as well.

**Combine Fresh and Canned** Canned fruits are preserved in such quantities that they can be sold comparatively inexpensively. If you combine canned fruits with fresh, you immediately increase the number of the fruits which can be served from the comparatively limited varieties which can be obtained in your neighborhood to fruits not only from all parts of this country but to delicious fruits from tropical lands as well.

The fruits put up in cans comprise apples, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, cherries, coconuts, cranberries, currants, figs, grapes, grapes, grapefruit, loganberries, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, quinces.

to tell me your birthday date—if you will let me know when it is, I'll help you find your birthday twin.—Aunt Patience.

McPherson, Kans., June 29, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of your club. I have been reading the letters in the paper and I am 9 years old. I will be ten July 18, 1934. Have I a twin?

Your new member,  
Bernena Swick.

Dear Bernena:

We're glad that you have decided to join the Club and I hope that you do. I'll send you a letter right away and we will both try to find your twin—sometimes it takes a little time, but if you will be patient I'm sure that we can find one. Please remember that I will hope to hear from you again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Of Interest to Women

PEACH COBBLER

Drain the contents of four No. 3 cans of sliced peaches (or one No. 10 and one No. 2½ can), and lay them in the bottom of a large flat baking pan. Mix together one and one-half cups sugar and six tablespoons flour, then add peach syrup, stirring until smooth. Pour over the peaches, dot with three-fourths cup butter, and place the pan in oven while preparing the crust.

Sift together one and a half quarts flour, one tablespoon baking powder, and cut in one and a half cups shortening. Mix with enough cold water to make of the consistency to roll. Roll not quite so thin as for pie crust, cut to fit top of pan, and make several slits in top for escape of steam. Remove peaches from oven, lay crust on top, and return to oven for 15 minutes. Serve warm with cream or with hard sauce. Serves fifty.

CORN CAKE

1 cup cornmeal  
¾ cup flour  
¾ teaspoon baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
¼ cup molasses  
¾ cup milk  
1 egg or 2 egg yolks  
1 tablespoon butter

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine milk and molasses, beaten egg and shortening. Add this to dry ingredients, stirring only until mixed. Bake in a hollow low buttered pan 20 minutes in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit). For shortening butter, chicken fat or beef drippings may be used.

SOUTHERN SPANISH CAKE

Mixing time—16 minutes—Baking time—25 minutes.

1½ cups sifted cake flour  
1½ teaspoon baking powder  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
½ cup butter or other shortening.  
1 cup sugar  
2 egg yolks, well beaten  
¾ cup milk  
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Sift flour, salt, cinnamon, and

raisins, raspberries, rhubarb and strawberries—many of these in several different forms such as crushed, sliced, whole and in halves, and also in different combinations such as fruit cocktail, fruit salad and wine fruit salad, and there are also the juices of grapes, grapefruit and pineapples in cans.

How to Do It

This gives some conception of the great variety of fruits in cans ready to combine with fresh fruits, or to eat by themselves, but the interesting part is to know how these combinations are made. Here are some recipes to show how to do it.

**Compo of Pears and Apples:** Pare two large cooking apples, core them and cut them into eighths. Add one and one-third cups water and one cup sugar to the syrup from a No. 2 can of pears, add a few cloves, and boil for three or four minutes. Add apples and simmer gently until tender but still in perfect shape. Remove apples and add the pears, whole or cut in halves, and cook until very soft and the syrup becomes somewhat thickened. Remove pears to dish with apples and strain syrup over. Chill. Serves eight.

**Baked Apples Stuffed with Peaches:** Core eight baking apples and place in a baking dish. Fill

sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, and beat well; then add flour, alternately with milk, in small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Fold in egg whites. Bake in two greased 8-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Spread with Meringue Frosting. Double recipe for three 9-inch layers.

MOROCCO FROSTING

2 egg whites, unbeaten  
1½ cups granulated sugar  
¼ cup brown sugar, firmly packed  
5 tablespoons cold water  
1 square Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate, melted.

Put egg whites, sugars, and water in upper part of double boiler. Beat with rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water, beat constantly with rotary egg beater, and cook 7 minutes, or until frosting will stand in peaks. Remove from fire, fold in spread on cake. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 8-inch layers.

(All measurements are level.)

CHOCOLATE MERINGUE PUDDING

(Serving Four)  
1½ squares chocolate  
2-3 cup sugar  
4 tablespoons flour  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
3 egg yolks  
2 cups milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Melt chocolate in upper part of double boiler, add sugar, flour, salt. Blend well, add yolks and milk. Cook slowly, stirring frequently, until creamy sauce forms. Add vanilla, cinnamon, pour into buttered baking dish. Cover with meringue.

Meringue  
3 egg whites  
1-8 cup sugar  
Beat whites until stiff. Add sugar slowly, beat until creamy. Spread roughly. Bake 15 minutes in slow oven. Cool and chill.

CREAMED SPAGHETTI WITH CARROTS

1½ cups of spaghetti  
3 tablespoons of butter  
3 tablespoons of flour  
¼ teaspoon of salt  
1-8 teaspoon of pepper  
3 cups of milk  
1½ cups of cooked carrots.

Clean and scrape the carrots, cut

into long, narrow slices, and cook until tender in a small amount of boiling salted water. Cook the spaghetti until tender in three quarts of boiling water, to which has been added one and one-half teaspoons of salt. Put the spaghetti and carrots in alternate layers in the pan. Pre-heat white sauce of the other ingredients, and pour over the mixture. Heat and serve hot.

BAKED HAM LOAF

This recipe serves 8. Use left-over cooked ham of any kind. To keep the cost low, try the butt or shank end of a ham, which is always lowest in price. To 3 cups of minced ham, add 1½ cups bread crumbs, 1 small onion, minced, 1½ cups milk or stock, ½ teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon parsley chopped fine. Combine well and turn into greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven 350 to 400 degrees for 45 minutes. Remove from mold and serve with gravy containing minced soup pickles or with a tart sauce, such as cider or apple sauce. This loaf will be delicious if made in the fireless cooker.

BAKED MEXICAN SUCCOTASH

Drain a No. 2 can of whole grain corn and two cans red kidney beans, and put them in alternate layer in a

baking dish, sprinkling them with salt and pepper. Pour over them one cup milk, and dot with two tablespoons butter. Bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven. This serves eight to ten people.

GERMAN CHEESE CAKE

Filling:  
1 pound cottage cheese  
¼ pint sour cream  
¼ cup sugar  
2 tablespoons pantry flour  
6 eggs  
¼ cup raisins  
Grate rind of lemon.

Pie Crust: Mash cheese very fine, combine with well beaten eggs and sugar, make a little dough with the cream and the flour and put to the cheese mixture. Line the pie pan with the crust and add the filling. Sprinkle more sugar on the top and put some little butter pieces on the surface of the cheese filling. Bake slowly in a moderate oven until a little wooden stick put in the filling comes out clean.

SPOON CORN BREAD

1 cup white corn meal  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon sugar  
1½ cups milk  
1 large tablespoon butter  
2 slightly beaten egg yolks  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
2 stiffly beaten egg whites

Sift meal, salt and sugar together. Seal one cup of the milk and add the butter, then add to the meal. Stir well. Add remaining milk and egg

whites. Then add baking powder, stir well and fold in egg whites. Bake in ungreased casserole, without cover in slow oven 40 minutes.

Here are all the comforts of the fire hotel... wonderful food in the Coffee Shop and Walnut Room. Garage opposite entrance.

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Managing Director

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a Complete New Line

of FEEDS

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The Superiority of K. F. U. PRODUCTS is due to the complete quality control exercised by this organization at all times.

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UNION GOLD FLOUR — UNION PRIDE FLOUR  
MILL FEEDS — CORN MEAL  
UNION STANDARD FLOUR

K. F. U. Chick Starter; Union Standard Chick Starter; K. F. U. Growing Mash; K. F. U. Egg Mash; Union Standard Egg Mash; K. F. U. Scratch Feed; Union Standard Scratch Feed; K. F. U. Developing Feed; K. F. U. Chick Scratch; Union Standard Chick Scratch; K. F. U. 20 per cent Dairy Feed; Union Standard 16 per cent Dairy

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Kansas City, Missouri

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Creamery Association

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Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

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for you to carry it yourself on your property.

You can be careful, and cut down the probability of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

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Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado. Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Application cards, 20 for 5c  
Credentia blank, 10 for 5c  
Demit blank, 15 for 10c  
Local Secy's Receipt Books, 25c  
Farmers Union Buttons, 25c  
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor  
WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN  
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

F. U. Song Leaflets, 20c  
Secretary's Minute Books, 50c  
Business Manuals, now used instead of Bibles, each 5c  
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c  
Ladies Auxiliary Pins, 50c  
per dozen, 10c



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Sam Small—Pawnee Co Nebr—29 steers 1007	7.85
H R Falk—Wabunsee Co Kas—30 steers 1118	7.75
R W Hodge—Wabunsee Co Kas—9 steers 1085	7.50
Schoepflin & Butell—Osage Co Kas—26 steers 1040	7.25
J H Shaver—Atchinson Co Kas—22 steers 975	6.80
J C Elders—Osage Co Kas—22 steers 975	6.80
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Kas—23 steers 1077	6.40
W H Mills—Osage Co Kas—7 steers 992	6.25
J G Hyde—Lyon Co Kas—19 steers 808	6.00
Glenn C Henry—Wabunsee Co Kas—19 steers 973	6.00
T R Evans & Son—Coffey Co Kas—21 yrs 754	6.00
Earl Hickman—Caldwell Co Mo—21 yrs 754	6.00
J G Hyde—Lyon Co Kas—32 sts 758	6.00
Fred Bangs—Greenwood Co Kas—20 sts 1265	5.85
A B Barnes—Butler Co Kas—26 sts 1045	5.75
J G Hyde—Lyon Co Kas—27 sts 933	5.75
Robt Forbes—Osage Co Kas—5 sts 802	5.75
R H Hanson—Clatsop Co Kas—14 sts 1076	5.60
W L Wacker—Osage Co Kas—224 sts 934	5.50
Hugh K Jones—Lyon Co Kas—9 yrs 768	5.40
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Kas—9 yrs 768	5.40
Fred Gnadl—Wabunsee Co Kas—17 hfs 682	5.00
T R Evans—Son—Howell Co Kas—9 cifs 385	5.00
Heder & Thowe—Wabunsee Co Kas—6 sts 1133	5.00
V M Johnson—Greenwood Co Kas—43 sts 830	4.85
Boone Bros—Greenwood Co Kas—23 sts 830	4.75
W R Zimmerman—Wab. Co Kas—23 sts 830	4.75
E M Streeter—Sullivan Co Mo—6 yrs 351	4.25
W H Buyer—Marion Co Kas—14 cifs 330	4.25
T D Davey—Atchinson Co Kas—7 yrs 558	4.25
J A Meyers—Atchinson Co Kas—15 sts 706	4.25
John L Biehler—Dickinson Co Kas—11 cifs 285	4.25
J I Kraus—Russell Co Kas—11 cifs 285	4.25
W C Webster—Elk Co Kas—6 heiferettes 898	4.00
J A Blankenship—Wabunsee Co Kas—5 cifs 1	4.00
loyd Zuker—Ottawa Co Kas—59 sts 156	4.00
H Turner—Johnson Co Kas—10 sts 903	4.00
Louis Holly—Marshall Co Kas—10 sts 903	4.00
W R Sturdy—Osage Co Kas—19 hfs 646	4.00
F L Zuker—Ottawa Co Kas—56 steers 737	4.00
W A McReynolds—Barber Co Kas—99 sts 1100	3.90
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Kas—11 sts 459	3.75
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Kas—6 sts 886	3.65
A J Snyder—Sullivan Co Mo—8 yrs 508	3.75
M M Streeter—Sullivan Co Mo—8 yrs 508	3.75
H Turner—Johnson Co Kas—25 calves 240	3.50
A J Snyder—Anderson Co Kas—12 sts 792	3.50
J A Meyers—Ottawa Co Kas—11 yrs 370	3.50
Boone Bros—Greenwood Co Kas—7 cifs 641	3.50
Weber Bros—Washington Co Kas—6 sts 865	3.50
Jake Noel—Phillips Co Kas—5 sts 446	3.50
Dan Johanning—Douglas Co Kas—5 sts 446	3.50
H Turner—Johnson Co Kas—7 heifers 700	3.40
P J Herrmann—Rush Co Kas—23 sts 580	3.40
Meyer Mills—Jewell Co Kas—16 sts 665	3.35
Louis Church—Marion Co Kas—7 sts 1120	3.35
P J Kraus—Russell Co Kas—11 cifs 641	3.25
Robert J Miller—Ellis Co Kas—9 hfs 630	3.25
H Johnson—Johnson Co Kas—11 sts 634	3.25
Johr. L Biehler—Dickinson Co Kas—9 hfs 630	3.25
W H Guyer—Marion Co Kas—22 cifs 619	3.25
B H Gilmore—Butler Co Kas—22 cifs 619	3.25
B H Johnson—Wabunsee Co Kas—4 cifs 367	3.25
Ed Potts—Marshall Co Kas—9 sts 610	3.25
Ed Albert—Barton Co Kas—5 hfs 584	3.00
H Turner—Johnson Co Kas—39 calves 250	3.00
Jake Noel—Phillips Co Kas—7 sts 737	3.00
Floyd Zuker—Ottawa Co Kas—11 sts 643	3.00
Ernest Olson—Osage Co Kas—44 cifs 1112	3.00
H Turner—Johnson Co Kas—7 sts 606	3.00
Ed Albert—Barton Co Kas—7 sts 606	3.00
H J Herman—Russell Co Kas—14 cifs 744	3.00
B Kifer—Barton Co Kas—6 hfs 745	3.00
A E Hubbard—Ottawa Co Kas—7 hfs 648	3.00
J W Jackson—Washington Co Kas—5 sts 535	3.00
H J Herman—Russell Co Kas—10 cifs 315	2.75
T S Hamilton—Ottawa Co Kas—5 sts 842	2.75
W Peterson—Riley Co Kas—11 sts 691	2.75
H Turner—Johnson Co Kas—13 sts 610	2.75
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee Co Kas—17 cifs 377	2.75
Yokum Hanson—Pottawatomie Co Kas—17 hfs 672	2.50
A E Hubbard—Ottawa Co Kas—1 bull 1450	2.50
Meyer Mills—Jewell Co Kas—5 hfs 382	2.50
Ab Rose—Russell Co Kas—7 cifs 797	2.50
P D McCall—Trego Co Kas—16 sts 850	2.50
H C Nelson—Mitchell Co Kas—5 cows 1012	2.25
Baker Bros—Alma Co Nebr—19 cows 887	2.25
Peter J Miller—Ellis Co Kas—9 cows 744	2.25
Frank Harker—Marshall Co Kas—1 hfs 1210	2.25
Ed E Potts—Marshall Co Kas—8 cifs 933	2.25
Geo Weimer—Osage Co Kas—7 sts 575	2.25
Aug. G Falk—Pottawatomie Co Kas—3 cows 880	1.85
J I Kraus—Russell Co Kas—21 cows 872	1.75
Louis Church—Marion Co Kas—5 cows 772	1.50
Albert O'Neill—Pottawatomie Co Kas—5 cows 854	1.50
Geo Weimer—Osage Co Kas—13 cifs 290	1.50
Frank Harker—Marshall Co Kas—3 cows 866	1.50
J A Blankenship—Wabunsee Co Kas—2 cows 900	1.50
L L Bogart—Phillips Co Kas—18 cifs 336	1.25
K Ulises—Anderson Co Kas—5 sts 836	1.25
A J Bollinger—Washington Co Kas—9 sts 488	2.25

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending August 22, 1934

## BUTTER

Some irregularities with only fractional gains have been recorded in the butter market during the past week. Extras 27 cents. Standards 26 1-4 cents, both one-quarter cent higher, 88 score 25 3-4 cents, three-quarters cent higher, and 88 score 24 1-4 cents, one-half cent higher.

Due to the steady upward swing of the butter prices during the past few weeks it is to be expected the market might pause around these levels. It will be noted that the principal gains during the past week have been made on the 89 and 88 score quotations. This is due partly to the falling off in supply of these grades which comes as a natural result of somewhat improved weather conditions in some of the producing areas. Also the cream quality improvement campaign which is now under way throughout the country, tends to lessen the production of these grades.

Some rainfall and cooler temperatures have brought relief to most of the producing area. In the middle west during the past week, although moisture fall in much of the territory was too late and light to do the growing crops a great deal of good.

Production reports on butter continue to show marked decline, both as compared with the previous week and the same week a year ago. Predictions are numerous in the trade that September 1st cold storage report on butter will be one of the most favorable on record for this season of the year. Many reports coming in from the retail trade are to the effect that the higher prices on butter have stifled consumption. This, however, is to be expected to some extent at least until the buying public gets accustomed to the higher price levels. On the basis of present butter producing conditions, butter prices of today may look quite reasonable to today's butter consumers before spring.

## EGGS

Marked gains have been recorded in the egg market during the past week on top grades while undergrades are unchanged. Extra Firsts 21-1-4 cents, Fine cent. Fresh Firsts 20 1-2 cents up three-quarters cent. Current Receipts 18 1-2 cents. Ditties 16 cents, and Checks 15 cents all unchanged.

Receipts of fresh eggs continue light and fine quality eggs are very scarce. This, as previously reported, forces the dealers to turn to their cold storage holdings. The out of storage movement the past week has been unusually good, and like butter, many of the dealers are expecting a very favorable September 1st cold storage report.

Exceptional fine quality fresh eggs are very scarce and consequently selling at big premiums over ordinary quality. From all indications at the present time the egg market is in the strongest position it has been in for years. Therefore, we urge every producer to take advantage of the situation and seek to increase their income from eggs by endeavoring to produce, preserve, and sell good quality eggs which are always in demand.

## EXPLAINS CREDIT UNIONS

(continued from page 1)  
tend to eliminate the usurious costs heretofore frequently charged for such loans.

"In enacting this law it was not sought to permit formation of a new kind of banking institution operating for profit. Federal credit unions may lend only to their members, who have purchased shares of capital stock of the credit union from which they have applied for a loan. Only natural persons may incorporate credit unions. All profits after provision has been made for losses and reserves are paid to the member-stockholders, whose number include, of course, the borrowers," the Governor said.

Loans may be made in amounts not to exceed \$50 on the security of the borrower's note, but loans in excess of this amount must be adequately and fully secured with collateral. The maximum loan which may be made to any individual is \$200 or 10 per cent of the credit union's paid-in and unimpaired capital, whichever is the greater.

## SHEEP

Ed Fallman—Sumner Co Kas—6 78	6.60
J T Evans—Coffey Co Kas—12 69	6.60
S C White—Lyon Co Kas—11 80	6.60
Mrs. H A Martin—Lyon Co Kas—10 80	6.60
Dan Combrow—Washington Co Kas—17 78	6.60
W Jackson—Clinton Co Kas—12 83	6.60
T N Garner—Osborne Co Kas—113 73	6.60
Chas. Harkness Jr.—Washington Co Kas—13 88	6.60
R A Griffith—Livingston Co Kas—16 65	6.60
Gus Hahn—Miami Co Kas—40 82	6.60
Slack Bros—Henry Co Kas—18 82	6.60
C H Gillogly—Miami Co Kas—15 77	6.50
W H Coffia—Johnson Co Kas—49 75	6.50
J M Shipman—Grundy Co Mo—17 64	6.50
Loyd Park—Henry Co Mo—6 77	6.50
Z E Farmer—Henry Co Mo—12 69	6.50
Dale Roder—Grundy Co Mo—7 77	6.50
W Johnston—Washington Co Kas—14 80	6.50
J P Ingles—Washington Co Kas—9 84	6.50
Wm Lyons—Washington Co Kas—38 72	6.50
C W Jackson—Clinton Co Mo—18 77	6.50
Ida M Lyons—Osage Co Kas—6 75	6.35
Lyons & Colvin—Osage Co Kas—144 79	6.35
T P Peace—Grundy Co Mo—5 74	6.35
F J Magerleisch—Leavenworth Co Kas—5 60	6.25
E I Colvin—Linn Co Kas—5 78	6.00
E E Provorse—Grundy Co Mo—5 76	6.00
Ernest Johnson—Henry Co Mo—7 70	6.00
Ed Fallman—Sumner Co Kas—7 83	6.00
Ed Davis—Wabunsee Co Kas—10 65	5.50
Charles E Kiser—Cloud Co Mo—17 67	5.00
Mrs. Otto Steinhew—St Clair Co Mo—54 54	5.00
Leon Whitaker—Grundy Co Mo—11 55	4.85
Raymond Bryson—Osage Co Kas—11 62	4.75
G H Gillogly—Miami Co Kas—7 10	4.50
J M Shipman—Grundy Co Kas—9 66	4.00
W H Coffia—Johnson Co Kas—12 58	4.00
T Evans—Coffey Co Kas—5 56	4.00
W T Mann—Gove Co Kas—74 58	4.00
Phil Mann—Gove Co Kas—7 54	4.00
A Vlienback—Henry Co Mo—6 58	4.00
Mrs. Mary Martin—Douglas Co Kas—17 60	3.50
F J Magerleisch—Leavenworth Co Kas—5 53	3.50
W T Mann—Gove Co Kas—5 48	3.00
G H Gillogly—Miami Co Kas—9 121	3.00
Phil Mann—Gove Co Kas—5 44	3.00
I N Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—6 40	2.60
Jacob Klatsake—Washington Co Kas—118	2.60
Charles E Kiser—Cloud Co Kas—7 110	2.50
S C White—Lyon Co Kas—7 122	2.50
Jacob Klatsake—Washington Co Kas—7 111	2.00

## HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs and Up

J C Elders—Osage Co Kas—12 237

Light Butchers 170 to 230 and Up

J J Schiffman—Linn Co Kas—8 222

Herman Bischoff—Lafayette Co Mo—20 196

F O Bice—Osage Co Kas—13 185

T N Veatch—Grundy Co Mo—11 184

Chas. Traver—Anderson Co Kas—7 184

Tom Craver—Franklin Co Kas—18 181

Will Finner—Jewell Co Kas—16 180

Geo Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—14 175

Carl Loree—Franklin Co Kas—6 221

H R Hannah—Lafayette Co Mo—6 thin 175

Robert Taylor—Dickinson Co Kas—9 195

John Flentie—Nemaha Co Kas—12 202

J W Edwards—Anderson Co Kas—7 177

Light Lights 130 to 170 Lbs.

J E Slack—Henry Co Mo—5 166

Tom Craven—Franklin Co Kas—6 158

Levi Rhoades—Sullivan Co Mo—7 152

W O Matzke—Pottawatomie Co Kas—6 158

Will Finner—Jewell Co Kas—13 134

F J Rogers—Miami Co Kas—12 144

Vernon Benton—Osage Co Kas—12 144

F I Jecks—Osage Co Kas—6 thin 131

Pigs—129 Lbs Down

Frank Bobbitt—Vernon Co Mo—10 112

Hafer Bros—Franklin Co Kas—5 102

E N Sherman—Wabunsee Co Kas—5 102

Ernst Olson—Osage Co Kas—12 101

Sedolph Johnson—Osage Co Kas—5 thin 120

Hafer Bros—Franklin Co Kas—11 76

A C Goins—Anderson Co Kas—8 63

E N Sherman—Wabunsee Co Kas—5 104

F I Jecks—Osage Co Kas—9 97

Paul Fogle—Franklin Co Kas—10 55

J W Edwards—Anderson Co Kas—11 100

SOWS

T N Veatch—Grundy Co Mo—3 273

C H A Brucer—Lafayette Co Mo—3 280

Harvey Ray—Franklin Co Kas—3 330

Walter Holmquist—Woodson Co Kas—3 182

Alvin Speckler—Lafayette Co Mo—6 thin 206

Wm J Riechers—Clay Co Mo—15 295

Mrs. A M Hughes—Nuckolls Co Nebr—9 340

John Flentie—Nemaha Co Kas—5 292

Everett Benson—Nuckolls Co Nebr—8 248

Glen Colban—Nuckolls Co Nebr—5 312

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## HOPEWELL IN GOOD MEETING

The last regular meeting of the Hopewell Farmers Union Local in Marshall county, as reported in the Frankfort Daily Index, was attended by a school house full of people. After the regular routine of business and a couple of songs, the paper was read by Mrs. Pearl Anderson. Several readings were given by Mrs. H. L. Feldhausen, David Mangus, Mrs. C. C. Lindsey and Rachel Mangus. Delores Feldhausen gave one of her recitations, and Mrs. Pearl Anderson favored the group with a piano solo. R. H. Farrar played a tune on his harmonica, and George Feldhausen sang a song.

A resolution was adopted condemning compulsory military training at the State College at Manhattan. The debate followed with the question, "Resolved, that the Government Relief Program is Beneficial to the People." The affirmative consisted of Will Mangus, B. F. Kooser and C. F. Teagarden. The negative side was Clarence Lyman, H. L. Feldhausen and George Auld. The negative side won. Many good ideas were brought forth from both sides.

A good lunch was served and it was a late hour when the crowd departed.

## LIKES NEW FEATURE

J. G. Glasgow, Farmers Union member living at Courtland, Kansas, writes:

"I appreciate the new feature introduced in the last issue. It ought to be of interest to the members in Kansas. An unbiased selection of the leading editorial from the other state papers could be made almost equivalent to taking all of them."

The feature referred to by Mr. Glasgow will be carried from time to time, but cannot be made a weekly feature because of the fact that the other Farmers Union papers are not published weekly.

## SEND IN YOUR ITEMS

Local secretaries or reporters are urged to send in reports of all local activities, including reports of meetings and notices of meetings.

## GAIN IN OUTPUT OF COOPERATIVE CREAMERIES SEEN

Cooperative Division of Farm Credit Administration Shows that 36.7 Per Cent of Total Creamery Butter Made by Cooperatives in 1933

## INCREASE IN VOLUME

Reports from 1,484 Cooperative Associations in United States Showed Total Production of 636,705,000 Pounds for 1933

The output of creamery butter by farmers' cooperative associations increased each year since 1926, according to estimates by the Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration, based on reports from approximately 1,500 associations. Of the total production of creamery butter, the percentage produced in cooperative plants has risen from 34.3 per cent in 1926 to 36.7 per cent in 1933. "This percentage gain," in the opinion of T. G. Stitts, in charge of dairying, "is very significant, and it shows that there is an increase in the number of cooperative creameries but by an increase in the average volume handled by the cooperatives reporting. Better business management of the cooperatives, and more efficient service to the members undoubtedly is a factor in attracting more business to them."

"A large number of the cooperative plants are greatly benefited by the use of a regional sales organization in marketing their product. About one-sixth of all the butter made in the United States is manufactured by members of five regional cooperative sales agencies."

"Cooperative creameries are among our oldest types of cooperative organizations. There are a number of cooperative plants in the Central West that are 40 years old and have been operating continuously."

In 1926 the estimated output of 1,480 associations that reported the making of butter was 497,961,000 pounds. By 1932 production had risen to 608,559,000 pounds, according to reports from 1,484 associations. The 1933 output, as reported by 1,484 associations, was 636,705,000 pounds, an increase of more than 28,000,000 pounds over the previous year.

The two plants of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association in Kansas, marketed through the regional known as the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

## MODERNIZATION PROGRAM TO AID FARM PROJECTS

Americans who live in small communities may find that they benefit as much as the city dwellers from the Modernization Credit Plan of the Federal Housing Administration, under provisions of the National Housing Act as proposed by President Roosevelt, enacted by Congress and put into operation by Administrator James A. Moffett.

Success of the Modernization Program is believed by Mr. Moffett to depend fully as much upon the response and cooperation of the farmer and the citizen of the small community as upon those who live in metropolitan areas.

At least, the need on the farm for repairs, alterations and improvements is as great as in the city, as indicated by a recent Farm Housing Survey of the Department of Agriculture.

Preliminary figures of this survey indicate that out of every 100 farm houses probably so are under the minimum standard of livability; that 15 of each hundred houses need new foundations, 15 to 20 need new roofs, 10 to 15 need new floors, ten need new walls and a larger number lack bath facilities.

Through the Modernization Program of the Federal Housing Administration which got under way August 10, the United States Government offers the farmer as well as the city dweller the means of bringing his home up to modern American living standards, and also of improving his barns and other buildings, through the regular banks and other lending agencies of his community.

In the drought-stricken states many farmers will be helped in deepening wells or digging new wells. No money is given away and the borrower does not deal directly with the Federal Housing Administration. But the money is made available as "character loans" through regular established lending agencies.

The Federal Housing Administration insures the lending institution against 100 per cent of all loss, provided the total of such loss does not exceed 20 per cent of the total volume of such credits advanced.

Property owners who receive an income in form of proceeds from the sale of agricultural crops or livestock may pay the installments corresponding to the dates on which they receive their income, provided they make payments at least once a year to meet the interest and reduce the principal.

Any approved bank, trust company, building and loan association, farm credit institution or other lending agency has all the necessary information for the person seeking a Modernization Loan. Here is a summary, however, of information the property owner needs to go about getting such a loan:

1. A modernization loan is solely for the purpose of repairing, altering or improving your home, barn, silo, shop, store or other building (also deepening or digging wells in drought stricken states). Diversion of the money to any other purpose is strictly prohibited.

2. The loan cannot be for less than \$100 or more than \$2,000. In addition, the borrower must have a bona fide source of income equal to at least five times the annual payments.

3. The loan can be made for terms of one, two and three years, but may

be paid in full earlier than the maturity date if the borrower desires.

4. Maximum charges, including interest and all fees, cannot exceed an amount equivalent to 5 per cent per year per \$100 original face amount of the note.