



The Kansas Union Farmer

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CORN LOAN NOTE DUE DATE NOW IS SEPTEMBER 1

Original Maturity Date for Corn Loan Borrowers was August 1, but Officials Announce an Extension of Time

TO PROTECT MARKET

Kansas Loans Amount to Approximately Million Dollars; Corn in Poor Condition or in Poor Bins Due on Original Date

The maturity date of the million dollars worth of outstanding notes of government corn loan borrowers in Kansas, first set at August 1, has been extended to September 1 according to announcement made recently by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation. This affects loans throughout the United States amounting to approximately \$113,000,000.

The extension will not apply to loans on corn that is in poor condition and which is likely to deteriorate, or which is in storage in inferior cribs which offer inadequate protection. Prompt settlement on the original due date of August 1 will be asked in such cases.

The extension of the maturity date of loan notes to September 1 will permit many farmers who need the corn under seal for feeding purposes to make necessary arrangements in the meantime for discharging the obligations and will permit a continuation of the orderly discharge of loan notes by farmers who now are in a position to make settlement as well as making provisions for their own feeding requirements. The maturity date extension, therefore, will prevent any unnecessary disturbance to the corn market by providing this gradual settlement of loan notes.

Administration officials point out that borrowers may sell the corn at their own option any time, in accordance with regulations of Commodity Credit Corporation, announced May 31, and receive for themselves any over-plus remaining after the loan note principal, with interest to the date of actual sale, insurance charges and other incidentals such as shelling costs have been met. Until the Commodity Credit Corporation calls for the corn, the borrower may also remove it from under seal and repay the note principal, plus interest and incidental charges.

In accordance with the ruling announced on May 31, borrowers furthermore may make partial settlement under supervision of agricultural state sealer; that is, the borrowers may make partial payments on loans upon sealed corn and obtain the release, solely for their own feeding purposes, of an amount of sealed corn equivalent to the partial payment made, at the rate of 47 cents per bushel, which equals approximately the loan principal, plus interest and incidental charges. All authorizations of the partial release of corn collateral covered by a farm warehouse certificate are granted by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Prior to this ruling, releases could be obtained only when the total amount due, with respect to corn collateral covered by one farm warehouse certificate, had been paid.

Administration officials point out that the total amount of corn on farms in states where loans were made, as of July 1, is estimated at 282,753,000 bushels as compared with estimated stocks of 621,999,000 bushels on farms in those states on April 1. These states are Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota. Of the farm stocks now on hand in the loan area, 256,532,000 bushels or approximately two-thirds is pledged under Government loan agreement. Most of the disappearance in farm stocks since April 1 has occurred in unplugged stocks; unplugged corn decreased approximately 64 per cent between April and July 1 while pledged stocks decreased only about 4 per cent.

In Iowa, where the bulk of the loans were made, the amount of corn not under warehouse seal is only about 15 per cent of the total stocks on hand and will not be sufficient to carry feeding operations through the fall months. In Illinois and Nebraska, it also is apparent that a fairly substantial percentage of the pledged stocks will be needed by the borrowers themselves or by other farmers in the area for feeding purposes.

Under the several alternatives for settlement before maturity date and in view of the extension of the loan note maturity date, borrowers will be enabled to make such arrangements as will leave on the farm at least the amount of corn to be required for feeding. The Government corn loan program was inaugurated by the Administration last November to provide immediate stimulus to farm purchasing power and to supplement the corn-hog production adjustment program for 1934. The loan totals by states were approximately as follows: Iowa, \$57,000,000; Illinois, \$30,000,000; Nebraska, \$23,000,000; Minnesota, \$5,500,000; South Dakota, \$1,500,000; Missouri, \$1,000,000; Indiana, \$1,000,000; Kansas, \$1,000,000; Ohio, \$250,000 and Colorado, \$67,500. The amount of corn represented a loan value of approximately \$121,300,000. Up to July 1, approximately \$6,000,000 had been repaid. The rate of retirement of the loan notes is approaching \$1,000,000 per day. The cash price of corn over most of the

corn belt recently has been at least several cents higher than the original loan rate of 45 cents per bushel. Any over-plus, resulting from sale of the corn collateral and settlement of the loan obligation, goes to the borrower. If the market price of corn on the maturity date is less per bushel than the loan amount per bushel, the borrower may dismiss his obligation by turning over to the Commodity Credit Corporation or its representatives, the number of bushels of corn originally stored, provided the loan agreement (including compliance with the corn-hog contract) has been fulfilled and provided no misrepresentations of fact were made by the borrower in procuring the loan.

CALL ALL KANSAS COOPERATIVES TO DAIRY MEETING

Dairy Commissioner Dodge Calls for All Cooperative Creameries Doing Business in Kansas to Meet Thursday, July 26

DISCUSS PROCUREMENT

Significant Interpretations of Cooperative Marketing Law by Kansas Attorney General Will No Doubt Be Discussed

A meeting of representatives of all cooperative creameries doing business in Kansas has been called for Thursday forenoon, July 26, in the State House, Topeka. The call comes from H. E. Dodge, State Dairy Commissioner.

A large percentage of the cream and butter fat marketed in Kansas goes through cooperative channels. Cooperative creameries involved in this marketing of Kansas dairy products are located chiefly in Kansas and Nebraska. Attorney General Roland Boynton of Kansas has offered some significant legal opinions and rulings pertaining to the cooperative marketing of Kansas dairy products, and his office will be represented at the Topeka hearing. The president and secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union have been invited to attend the meeting.

The meeting scheduled for July 26 is more or less an outgrowth of a meeting held by the cooperative creameries in Topeka on the 21st of last March. This meeting was attended by the secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, J. C. Mohler. Mr. Mohler, probably, will be in attendance at this week's meeting. He has intimated to cooperative leaders that he is intensely interested in cooperatives and their growing development and influence on marketings of various farm products in the state.

Dairy Commissioner Dodge's call, issued July 20, follows:

"All Cooperative Creameries. Gentlemen: A meeting of cooperative creameries doing business in Kansas was held here March 21, 1934. At this meeting a number of questions pertaining to price posting; dividends paid to members; who are legally members, etc., were discussed and after receiving consideration by Judge Wolff of Omaha, who represented the cooperatives, was referred to our attorney general for his opinion. "The two enclosed opinions covering these questions were given to us and as they have considerable bearing on cream procurement practices now being followed by cooperative creameries we think it advisable to meet and discuss same. "We are, therefore, calling a meeting of all cooperative creameries doing business in Kansas for Thursday, July 26, at 10:00 A. M., State House, Topeka. "This is important. Please be here. "Very truly yours, "H. E. Dodge, "State Dairy Commissioner"

It is apparently the opinion of the Attorney General that a cooperative creamery does not conform to provisions of the dairy law when it takes cream from one who is not a stockholder or member and credits accrued dividends, arising from such business transactions, toward the purchase price of stock; and when such accrued dividends equal the price of the stock, the cooperative delivers a certificate for such stock. "This, and other matters, will be fully discussed at the Topeka meeting."

Getting rid of flies around the farm is largely a matter of getting rid of their breeding places, declares W. H. Riddle, department of dairy husbandry, Kansas State College. One of the most important points, he says is to make sure that no manure is allowed to accumulate near the barn. He warns that fly sprays, unless used properly, may do more harm than good. He explains that they should be applied lightly so that droplets hang on the hairs and do not wet the skin.

The fact that small capons seldom bring more than heavy hens is one of the main reasons why only dual purpose or meat breeds of chickens should be caponized for commercial sales, in the opinion of H. M. Scott, department of poultry husbandry at Kansas State College. He recommends caponizing leghorns and other egg breeds only for home or local consumption. The operation will greatly improve the quality of the leghorn's flesh, he says, but it will not enable the capon to reach the 8-pound weight demanded by the market.

We Still Have a Drouth

The blazing sun has not let up an instant. Corn fields in many sections of the state present a pitiful sight. Other crops are drying up rapidly. Live stock thirsts for water. Milk tests are falling.

But it will rain again

Rain will be too late to bring back a ruined crop, but there is a chance for a great deal of roughage to be produced.

Much live stock is being sold now at ruinous prices. Men are prone to be panicky in the face of a disaster such as this drouth. However every effort should be made to hold on as long as is humanly possible. When the rains come and conditions are improved, you will want that live stock to be in your possession. If you have sold it it's gone.

Aid is available which will no doubt make it possible for you, Mr. Farmer, to hang onto your live stock. Use that aid.

Also, use the organization which only farmers can join, and which exists for the sole benefit of farmers. It is necessary in your business. It needs your support and your membership.

CATTLE BUYING BY GOVERNMENT GOING FORWARD

Purchases of Cattle in Drouth-Stricken Areas in Ten States Under Way with Organizations Ready in Other States

MANY GOING SOUTH

Kansas City Market Holds Strategic Position in Government Cattle Buying Operations, and Continued Drouth Increases Activities

A most interesting article relative to the buying of cattle by the government in the most seriously affected drouth areas appears in the current issue of The Co-Operator. It is reproduced here for the benefit of those who do not receive The Co-Operator.

Many thousands of head of cattle purchased by the Government from drouth stricken areas have been included in the daily receipts reported by the larger central markets. Although cattle have been purchased in the Northwest, and in the Western states, practically all shipments to date have moved from the Dakotas and other northern states. According to a Government report released at South St. Paul on July 13, 273,985 head of cattle had been shipped up to that time. The bulk of these cattle are being slaughtered at packing plants throughout the country, while a small percentage of them have been shipped to Georgia to be placed on pasture in that state. A great many more than the above number have already been purchased by Government agents, and are now waiting shipment. The South St. Paul bulletin showed the total number of cattle purchased in ten states as being 831,542. This number did not include purchases made in such states as Arizona, Oklahoma, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, and Kansas.

Of course, this plan will embrace practically every state west of the Mississippi River, and if drouth conditions continue to exist, the number purchased may be even greater than the contemplated five million head. All of the beef which is being obtained from these cattle is being canned and used for charitable market. This is also true of the hides from these cattle. Although the hides become the property of the packers, they will not enter the competitive market, but will be purchased by the Government to be used in making garments for distribution among the needy. Those cattle which are being moved to southern states for pasture will be held for a while and will be slaughtered later for relief purposes. These cattle are moving into the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The bulk of the cattle being shipped into these states are

northern cattle, and undoubtedly will do well to hold their weight on these southern pastures. As many express it, the cattle are just merely being stored until such a time as they can be moved to the packing houses for slaughter.

It is peculiar among the northern cattle that they will not do good when taken from their climate. This fact is what has made Kansas City one of the greatest stocker and feeder markets in the country, because the cattle from the range country which are shipped to Kansas City, seem to thrive on good pastures, regardless of what part of the country they may be shipped to. These Government cattle which are being moved to grass are not available for sale to feeders, and the destination of the cattle is definitely set before they are shipped from point of origin.

Up to and including July 12th, the Kansas City market had received 73,341 head of Government drouth cattle. Of this number 4952 were forwarded to southern pastures. The drouth areas in this country, however, they are a true reflection of the extremely dry weather which has been experienced in the Dakotas and surrounding states.

It is the plan of the Department of Agriculture to purchase around five million head of cattle, and with no relief found in this country, it is apparent that they have no difficulty in securing that number. Farmers living in communities where the Government plans to purchase cattle, may obtain definite information regarding operations in their particular community from the Extension Agents at the State Agricultural University, or from their County Agents.

This program is not having any particular effect on the market prices of cattle, but there is this fact to be considered. On the larger markets, as a rule there is quite a little buying activity experienced early Monday morning, this being due to the fact that most packers like to get an early buy weighed and taken to the plant in order to give the employees in the plant something to work on. In many cases at the present time packers have Government cattle on hand to start their Monday morning activities, and the usual active buying on the open market has been curtailed to quite an extent.

The slogan, "a quart of pure milk daily in some form for every growing child for every nursing and expectant mother, and at least a pint for every adult," has a sound scientific basis. Commenting on the relation between milk consumption and public health, W. H. Riddell, dairy department, Kansas State College, calls attention to the statement by the American Public Health Association that public health will be improved when ever milk consumption is increased.

KANSANS RECEIVE 22.24 PER CENT ST. JOE REFUNDS

4,009 Refund Checks on 1933 Business have been Issued up to June 30, 1934, for Total of \$23,128.97

COOPERATION PAYS

South St. Joseph Firm Has been Doing Good Cooperative Business for Number of Years; Much Goes Back to Farmers

The percentage of membership business furnished to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph by the Kansas Farmers Union was 22.24 per cent of the entire membership business during 1933, according to a statement compiled by the cooperative selling agency and recently received by the Kansas Union Farmer. This compares with the Kansas membership business percentage furnished during the previous year of 23.99 per cent.

Kansas was second in percentage for 1933 business with the South St. Joseph house, the Missouri Farmers Union having jumped into the lead with a percentage of 26.04. That organization furnished 19.16 per cent of the membership business during 1932. Kansas held the lead last year.

The Farmers Union firm on the South St. Joseph yards has always done a mighty good business, and has returned many thousands of dollars to Kansas cooperative shippers as well as to those from other states. Following is the statement received from C. F. Schwab, manager of the firm:

Up to and including June 30, 1934, we have issued 4,009 patronage refund checks for 1933, amounting to \$23,128.97.

The following statement shows the percentage of membership business furnished by the different farm organizations comprising our selling agency for the year 1933, on a basis of patronage refund checks issued:

	per cent
1 Farmers Union of Missouri.....	26.04
2 Farmers Union of Kansas.....	22.24
3 Missouri Farmers Assn.....	20.95
4 Farmers Union of Nebraska.....	9.12
5 Farmers Union of Missouri.....	8.76
6 Farmers Union L. S. Com. Inc.....	6.31
7 Farmers Union of Iowa.....	5.10
8 Farm Bureau of Iowa.....	0.47
9 National Equity Union.....	0.41

Fall seeding of tame grasses necessitates plowing and land shallow as soon as possible after harvesting the small grain crop, so that a seedbed can be prepared containing an abundance of moisture and plant food, comments A. E. Oldous, agronomy department, Kansas State College. The ground should be worked frequently enough to kill weeds and volunteer grain and to maintain good tilth until seeding time. Mr. Oldous adds that success in seeding grass depends largely upon the preparation of a good seedbed.

TIME IS EXTENDED FOR PAYMENTS OF CAPITAL STOCK TAX

T. B. Dunn of Farmers Union Auditing Association Tells of Extension to August 31, for Filing and Payment

An extension of time, from July 31 to August 31, has been granted for the filing of all corporation capital stock tax returns in the United States. This extension of time was announced in a document known as Treasury Decision 4447, issued July 16.

T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Association, was notified of the extension of time, and desires that the various Farmers Union and other cooperative institutions, which have to file returns and pay capital stock tax, should know about it. Mr. Dunn and the cooperative which he heads make a specialty of keeping informed in such matters, and one of their many services consists of passing such information on to those who should receive it.

ORMSBY MANAGES WAKEENEY PLANT OF F. U. CREAMERY

Takes Charge upon Resignation of T. M. Turman, who Resigned on Wednesday, July 18, at Time of Board Meeting

"PROSPECTS GOOD"

Officers of Farmers Union Company Encouraged with Progress Being Made at Colony and Wakeeney; Schell Now General Manager

N. A. Ormsby, former manager of the produce department of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery plant while it was located in Kansas City, and later manager, for about a year, of the Wakeeney plant of the Farmers Union creamery plant, again holds the latter position by virtue of action of the board at a meeting held in Wakeeney Wednesday, July 18. T. M. Turman, who has been manager of the Wakeeney plant for about two years, resigned, and his resignation became effective immediately.

Mr. Ormsby was manager of the plant at Wakeeney during 1932. Late in that year, he resigned to accept a position with another firm. Another line of business in Kansas City. Later he accepted employment with Armour and Company in Kansas City, and was working for that firm until he returned to the Farmers Union firm in his present capacity.

Mr. Turman has not announced his future plans. He was a member of the board of directors for the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Co. before he became manager.

Officers and members of the board of directors are well pleased with the progress now being made by the two plants of the Farmers Union company. One plant is located at Colony, Kansas, and one at Wakeeney. The drouth and resultant scarcity of feed, pasture and stock water, have tended to cut down the volume of the plants, but in spite of this handicap, a satisfactory volume is being handled, and profits are being made.

"We are encouraged over the future outlook," said P. F. Peterson, president of the board, following the meeting of the board of directors. "We have a very good opportunity to go ahead and render the best of cooperative marketing service to all our membership," he said.

O. W. Schell, who has been manager of the Colony plant since soon after it started operations after having been moved from Kansas City, and who has been secretary of the organization since the time of the resignation of A. W. Seamans, has been designated as general manager over the two plants. He retains his position as manager of the Colony plant. Mr. Schell was with the organization a number of years as office manager in Kansas City.

T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Company in Salina, was present at the recent board meeting in Wakeeney, and expresses himself as being well pleased with the progress now being made in the creamery set-up, and with the present prospects as compared with the operations for the past two years.

The present board members of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery are: P. F. Peterson, Alta Vista; O. L. Organ, Grainfield; John E. R. Ellis, Ellis; Tom Wells, Elmdale; Jake Engert, Clay Center; Howard Whitaker, Colony; and Lloyd Nicolay, Scranton.

EXPECT SHORT WHEAT RALLIES

Further short rallies in wheat prices may be expected as a result of the Government's forecast of a crop of 485 million bushels, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. The grower who has more wheat on hand than he needs for seeding purposes will probably recall these facts. Although wheat production will be unusually small, the United States has lost a market which formerly demanded about 200 million bushels, and this 200 million bushels added to the present wheat crop plus a 128-million bushel carry-over makes a supply of wheat which is not far from normal. Domestic prices for wheat cannot get far away from the world level even though the United States is on a domestic consumption basis, because that would allow the importation of wheat over the present tariff.

LONDON URGES NOT SACRIFICE OUR LIVE STOCK

Kansas Governor Issues Appeal to Kansas Farmers to Hold Live Stock if Possible, and Points Out Availability of Funds

CALLS ON COURAGE

Outlines Relief Measures and Set-ups and Tells Where to Go and How to Apply for Drouth Emergency Aid

Appealing to the farmers of Kansas not to sacrifice their live stock, if at all possible to avoid it, Governor Landon issued a statement Monday of this week, in which he pointed out the seriousness of the drouth situation, and also pointed to various means by which farmers may be aided in their heroic efforts to hold their live stock in their own possession. He urged the use of government funds which are now being made available to every one in the drouth area.

The statement was the first of its kind to be made by Governor Landon, and was issued following a conference with various leaders of farm activities in the state. It follows:

"In the last analysis the courage, the patience, the common sense, the resourcefulness and the community co-operation of the people of Kansas will pull us through this emergency as those qualities have done in the past. Before outlining the means of assistance provided, I want to say one thing: There is no ground for certain panicky rumors that have been spread over the state. We are going to come through. "Fortunately we have certain organizations already set up for us to use in meeting the various phases of this emergency. "One of the most serious problems confronting us has to do with the preservation of our livestock. "Here is what we can get from the federal government to help meet the livestock situation:

1. Production credit loans for general farm operations, including: (a) Feed production. (b) Livestock maintenance. (c) Purchase of feed. Production credit loans are handled in each county through the secretary of the county production credit association—ask your county agent or poor commissioner about it.

2. Emergency crop loans for feed and crop production, and in certain counties for summer fallowing, for those whose credit is exhausted. These emergency crop loans are available in every county in Kansas and are limited to a maximum of \$400. The borrower must get waivers from present lien holders and give the government a prior lien on the land. For these loans must be made through the county agent or the emergency loan committee of the county. 3. Feed and forage loans. There is no maximum limit on these loans. A distressed farmer may obtain feed and forage loans on the following basis: \$4.00 per head per month on horses and mules. \$3.00 per head per month on cattle. \$1.00 per head per month on hogs. 75 cents per head per month on sheep and goats. 5 cents per head per month on poultry. "These feed and forage loans are available only in counties that have been designated as primary drought counties. Application should be made to the poor commissioner or the county agent. These loans do not require a lien on the livestock but where the livestock already is mortgaged the holder of the mortgage must agree not to disturb title or possession of the animals prior to January 1, 1935. 4. Farmers may obtain up to \$25 a month for subsistence livestock, not as a loan, but as work relief wages. Application should be made to the county poor commissioner.

To Prevent Sacrifices "These various kinds of loans make it possible for farmers to buy feed, to move their cattle to water and in many cases to prevent the sacrifice of their livestock. "There also is available through the county poor commissioner funds for locating and digging wells, installing pumping supply tanks for distribution of water to farmers in the drouth-stricken areas. "The railroads have put in effect reduced rates for the movement of distressed livestock and feed for distressed livestock. "The problem of feed for livestock is a most serious one. Every pound of feed that can be saved from the drouth-stricken fields is that much gained. No opportunity should be overlooked to utilize straw or stubble that might be grazed for cattle in fields where the chance for grain already is gone. In other words, make use of every ounce of feed in Kansas. The prospects for profitable returns on livestock that can be carried through justly extreme measures to conserve that which you now have on hand."

Farm debt conciliation committees, which operate to bring the farmer-debtor and his creditors together in a friendly way, are doing their work in a constructive way. These committees, functioning under the auspices of the Farm Credit Administration, have no power to enforce their recommendations; nevertheless, their records show a large number of satisfactory solutions to problems of debt difficulties. The present goal is to set up one of these committees in each county wherever needed.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1934

KEEP PRIDE IN ITS PLACE

Kansas farmers are a proud people. They have a right to be. They are primarily of pioneer stock. Their fathers and mothers, in the main, were those sterling Americans who voluntarily braved unknown hardships when they came out here to conquer a raw, wild area. Many of those sturdy pioneers are still here, still battling the elements—and winning. Most of the original settlers, however, have been called to their reward and have passed the task on to their sons and daughters.

Kansas farmers do not play second fiddle to any other class of folks. They are as good as the farmers of any other state. They are as good as any other class of people in this state or in any other. They are: industrious, thrifty, well-informed and progressive, as a whole, and enjoy an equality of recognition with other groups.

Today, Kansas farmers are faced with a severe test. Virtually every person in Kansas is face to face with a serious situation in the form of the most devastating and most far-reaching drouth in the history of the country. The merchant, the lawyer, the teacher, the doctor, the preacher, the newspaper publisher, the stenographer, the railroad laborer or official—in fact, every member of any group is affected. They are all affected because the farmer is affected. They suffer because the source of supply—the farmer—suffers.

Not Stuck Up

Kansas farmers are not proud in the sense of being "stuck up." They are not that kind of folks.

Governor Landon sensed the quality of Kansas farmers when, in a recent annual address, he called upon their courage and patience.

There are some who will say that Kansas farmers are too proud to seek any government aid to relieve the drouth situation and resulting shortage of stock feed and water. There are some who will say that Kansas farmers will not go to the poor commissioner when that procedure is necessary to take advantage of certain kinds of drouth relief offered. There are some who will say that Kansas farmers will not seek relief through taking advantage of the arrangement to the bankruptcy law, which offers a moratorium in cases where it is necessary for the continued well being of the farmer.

It is to be hoped that these expressed fears are groundless, and that Kansas farmers will not hesitate to do all the things necessary to get the relief and aid which is due them.

Railroad companies have not been too proud to accept aid from the government, neither have shipping interests, banks, and many other big interests and organizations. Farmers certainly are entitled to as much consideration as any other group.

rest of society, to the attention of the. Perhaps there is a basis for a feeling of shame when one has to go to the poor commissioner, or ask for any other form of public aid, when the condition which makes such action necessary is due to laziness, poor judgment or poor management. But when a man or a class of people are up against it because of reasons over which they have no control, there should be only a feeling of thankfulness that we live in a country which offers aid to its citizens in times of distress.

Elsewhere in this issue is a statement prepared and issued by Governor Landon. This statement shows how and where to apply for available aid. It is to be hoped that every farmer who needs to will take advantage of the relief offered.

Farm organizations have had an important part in influencing the government to make these various avenues of relief possible. The Farmers Union is proud of the part it has played nationally and statewide. The constant hammering away has brought the matter of the farmer's position, and his relationship to the rest of society, to the attention of the law makers. What farmers are receiving now, and what they are eligible to receive, in the way of assistance and relief, is no more than what other interests have had available for a long time.

Thus, once again, the Farmers Union has demonstrated the truth of the statement that it is as necessary for the advancement and welfare of agriculture as is any other item of farm equipment.

Join the Farmers Union. Take advantage of the relief which your government has made available. Be proud of the fact that you are a Kansas farmer, and that your class has a class organization which is working for your interests.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

COOPERATION CAN HELP IN THIS CRISIS

I am writing these notes Saturday, July 21. I leave tomorrow for Oklahoma and will be in Oklahoma and Colorado all of next week, in meetings.

The most severe drouth that Kansas and many other states have experienced remains unabated. Every county in Kansas has been designated as either a primary or a secondary drouth county. Temperatures for weeks have ranged far above 100 degrees. Not even kaffir corn and the sorghums can stand up under such extreme heat. Pastures have

dried up and word comes to our office every day that farmers from many sections of the state cannot keep their herds more than a week or ten days longer. In fact, cattle are starving and perishing because of lack of feed and water.

As an organization we want to cooperate in this period of dire distress as much as possible. Our readers know that the Federal Government is endeavoring to meet this terrible condition to the end that our people can be helped and cared for. It is a gigantic undertaking on the part of our state and Federal Government, and we are asking our members and readers to cooperate with this office, in our endeavor to help. We suggest that you write us and inform us as to the facts in your community. If your individual case has not been reached, tell us about it and we will render all the help we can in citing you to the proper parties.

Our Government can only do so much and we ourselves will have to do all we can. There are many funds available for relief purposes and if the representatives of any county are not meeting the situation, we want to know it. In fact, our state and national government officials are showing a splendid attitude toward the Kansas Farmers Union and we can be of much more help to you if you will give us necessary information. Of course, the rains may come a little later, and it is not too late yet to grow various varieties of the sorghums for feed. As a farmer I have planted cane well up in August and have grown fairly heavy tonnage.

Hang On If You Can

Of course, our farmers know that the Government, through Emergency Relief, will cooperate in buying cattle from these drouth areas and probably you will get more money from the Government than you would if you would sell them on the open market. On the other hand, we are advising our farmers to hold onto your herds if you can. When the rains come pastures will start again and many times wheat pasture is good almost throughout the entire winter. If you can keep your herds you will have a chance for a little income during the winter. If you are forced to sell them, the condition will be just that much harder.

Government Program Helps

Your state officials are giving this whole matter much serious thought and we fully realize and appreciate the situation. I have just tabulated some figures which are interesting. A lot of fun has been made of the AAA program but thousands of farmers will agree with me that after all it is a God-send under conditions like this. Between now and January the first, our Kansas farmers who have signed wheat, corn and hog programs will receive some forty million dollars. In addition to what our farmers will receive yet this calendar year, about February first, next year, the hog farmer, on his quota, will receive \$2.00 per hog.

To be more exact, some eight million dollars will be coming to the wheat growers in the very near future. Sixteen million dollars will be passed out around October first. On your corn quotas you will receive 15c per bushel on the completion of the contracts and 15c per bushel November first, less county administration expenses. The hog grower will receive \$2.00 per hog on the completion of the contract, \$1.00 about November first and \$2.00, less county administration expenses, about February the first next year. The total the farmers will receive, up until that time, will equal around 25% of the total cash farm income of 1932.

The insurance feature in the allotment program is of especial significance at a time like the present. Your benefit payments on your corn are computed on a basis of ten-year average yields. If it were based on the likely production of this year, there would be no hope in many counties in Kansas. Likewise with the hog program, to say nothing about the adjustment features. Many of our farmers, because of the drouth situation, would have reduced any way. Certainly these benefit payments are going to mean a lot to our Kansas farmers during this winter.

All Must Cooperate

Referring again to emergency relief, we want to urge our members to cooperate in getting the job done in a practical way, so far as is possible. I am getting in touch with Washington today urging the elimination of all unnecessary red tape. Kansas will receive \$500,000.00 a month on our water conservation program in building lakes and ponds and drilling or digging wells. We are insisting on this program getting under way immediately. A lot of the usual engineering that accompanies these projects might well be eliminated and to that end we are working. We should keep one thing in mind and that is the public welfare. We dare not let our people go hungry; or later on in the year, want for lack of clothing.

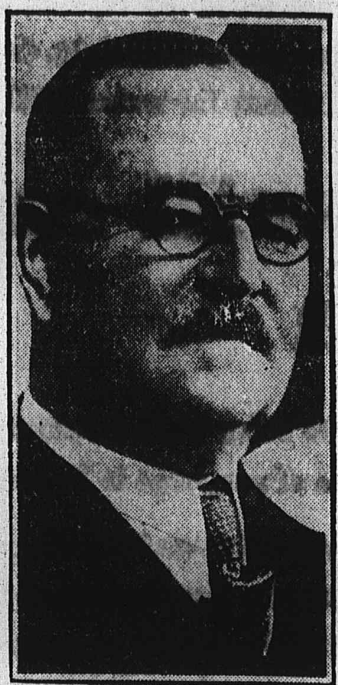
Governor Landon is cooperating with our office to the fullest extent and I am sure if you, our members, will give us your numerous sug-

gestions we can be more helpful to you.

Stay On Your Land

I would like to write something, but space forbids, relative to the Frazier-Lemke Bankruptcy Law. I merely want to say that our farmers who cannot get refinanced should take advantage of the provisions of the law. If you can't meet your indebtedness get in touch with the County Conciliator of your county, and if you have any trouble getting action write me a letter. We know it is best for you farmers to stay on your farms and we have worked hard to get this law passed. So, don't allow any one holding a mortgage against you to eject you from your farm through foreclosure and set you out in the road.

KRETSINGER FOR CONGRESS



W. S. Kretsinger of Emporia, leading farmer, taxpayer and lawyer, has filed petitions for the republican nomination for Congress in the 4th district. Petitions signed by more than 1000 voters many of whom are farmers. Every dollar he has is invested in farm land and he promises to support the Farmer's Union program and Frazier bill if nominated and elected. He is sixty years old, married and has three children and has spent his entire life in Emporia.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: On what sorts of freight shipments do reduced freight rates apply?
A: These rates apply to feed shipped into the drouth counties and cattle shipped out to pasture. The cattle owner must retain possession of such cattle for 30 days to secure the reduced rate.

Q: How much does this reduction amount to on cattle and feed?
A: The reduced rate for hay is 66 2-3 per cent of the regular rate. On cattle shipments, the rate to available pasture and water is 85 per cent of the regular rate. The return shipping will cost 15 per cent of the regular rate. In other words, the round trip will equal a full one-way rate.

Q: Do these rates apply in both secondary and primary counties?
A: Yes.

Q: How far may cattle be shipped and from where may feed be shipped and still be eligible for these reduced rates?
A: These rates are now applicable on all western trunk lines and also apply to connecting lines. Formerly, they applied only in cases of single line hauls. With all western trunk lines included, practically every railroad in Kansas is now eligible to carry cattle and livestock feed at the reduced rates.

Q: Who pays the shipping charges for moving cattle to and from available pasture and water?
A: The owner of the cattle must pay all shipping charges in such cases.

Q: In the case of the cattleman shipping feed into drouth areas who pays the shipping charges?
A: The owner of the cattle is again responsible for payment of the shipping charges.

Q: What classes of feed may be shipped under reduced rates?
A: The general classes are grains and hays.

Q: Through what procedure must the farmer go to obtain reduced rates?
A: Upon request by the cattleman, the county agricultural agent will issue a certificate entitling the cattleman to reduced rates. In the case of feed shipped into drouth areas, the farmer will present this certificate to the station agent as proof that he is entitled to receive reduced rates. In the case of feed being shipped to an authorized dealer, the cattleman should give the certificate to the dealer when he receives his feed. The dealer may then present these certificates to the carrier as a means of getting a refund on rates paid. Shipments of cattle are handled much the same way with owners securing reduced rates by means of certificates issued by the county agent.

Q: How long do the reduced rates apply?
A: These rates will apply until August 4 for both primary and secondary counties.

Q: Do these rates apply to water shipped into drouth areas?
A: Yes, provided the water is shipped in carload lots.

Q: Where may the cattleman obtain locally more information on reduced freight rate procedure?
A: The county agent and the local railroad agent are both supplied with information and regulations dealing with this phase of drouth relief.

DROUTH HAS EFFECT ON EUROPEAN CROPS

Reports Show Unfavorable Conditions in Central and Eastern European Countries, Where Drouth Does Damage

Crop prospects in Central and Eastern Europe continue unfavorable, according to a recent cable from Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. Crops of both bread-grains and feed-grains have been reduced in Germany, and unfavorable prospects due to drouth are also reported in Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Russia.

Although there were good rains during the first ten days of July in Poland and East Prussia, the remainder of Germany, as well as Czechoslovakia and Austria were dry. The continued drouth in these areas now threatens a bread and potato shortage in addition to the shortage of feed grains.

The 1934 German wheat crop is estimated at 146,000,000 bushels, rye at 286,000,000 bushels and oats at 344,000,000 bushels. These are the smallest cereal crops reported in Germany for several years. Last year the German wheat crop was 206,000,000 bushels, rye 344,000,000 bushels, barley 159,000,000 bushels, and oats 479,000,000 bushels. The early potato crop in Germany is also short and the continued drouth now threatens the late crop.

First threshing reports from Austria indicate disappointing returns, says Christy. The rye crop there is much smaller than last year and the wheat crop, which is showing rust damage, will also be smaller.

The rye harvest in Poland this year will be unusually early. The trade estimates that the crop will be 25 per cent less than in 1933. The oats crop will also be poor, with the crop on light soils not worth harvesting.

Crop conditions in Russia vary widely both on individual fields and over larger areas. Winter killing has been greater than normal in the South. Reports of drouth this spring have

been numerous and it is believed that yields in the important wheat regions of the South, particularly of the early sown crops, will be disappointing, says Christy. In the Central Western sections crops may turn out better if the weather remains favorable.

The Russian cereals crops are ripening rapidly due to the hot weather, particularly in the South, where harvesting is now in full swing. Ripening is said to be very irregular this year and brigades have been organized to watch ripening fields in order to prevent losses from delayed cutting. Heads are reported to be well filled in the Crimea and the North Caucasus, but they are shattering so easily that delays in cutting and threshing may result in large losses, says Christy. It is admitted that fully one third of the crop in some districts was lost last year through improper harvesting methods. Special measures have been resorted to this year to prevent such losses.

FARM MORTGAGE LOANS PASS BILLION DOLLARS

More than 400,000 Farmer-Borrowers Represented, and 90 Per Cent of Money Used was for Refinancing Existing Indebtedness

More than one billion dollars is represented in the amounts loaned in the form of farm mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner since the Farm Credit Administration was organized on May 27, 1933, according to an announcement made recently by Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. The billion dollar mark was passed on Friday, July 13. This money represents more than 400,000 loans to farmer-borrowers throughout the country.

About 90 per cent of these loans was used to refinance existing indebtedness, which has saved many farm homes from foreclosure and tax sales in addition to reducing the borrowers' annual interest charges on an average of about 20 per cent. Thus, while this refinancing has relieved the pressure on farmer-borrowers and put their debts in a form which

they will systematically pay off over a series of years, it has not increased the borrowers' debts. In fact in many instances the total amount of farmers' debts outstanding has been considerably reduced when their creditors agreed to scale-down their claims so that farmers might be eligible for loans through the Federal land banks.

The Federal land banks are now loaning at the rate of about \$6,000,000 a day on the basis of bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, guaranteed by the Federal Government as to payment of principal and interest. Commissioner Goss pointed out that this is equal to the rate at which the banks were loaning on a cash basis last March.

The bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation have been readily accepted by farmers and their creditors and have always sold above par in the financial centers when farmers or their creditors found it necessary to sell them to obtain cash.

Dry weather this season has emphasized the need of temporary pasture crops, such as Sudan grass and sweet clover, for use during summer months. Hog raisers who have been depending upon alfalfa for pasture have found that a patch of Sudan or sweet clover comes in handy when hot, dry, weather spoils the alfalfa.

Seeds of many perennials germinate best if they are sown as soon as they mature, states R. J. Barnett, department of horticulture, Kansas State College. He points out that the seeds of many such plants are maturing now, and if properly sown, they will start growth immediately and be ready to flower in 1935.

Prevention of dry land foot rot of wheat is largely a matter of early and thorough seedbed preparation. Dry growing conditions and early seeding are favorable to the development of the disease, explains E. H. Leker, crop disease specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. Delayed seeding and moisture conservation are two essential practices in its control.

STILL WITH US

The hot, dry weather is still here; but so are you and I.

Kansas still has its drouth, its hot winds, its scorching sun. A cloud of any size is now a novel sight. Each day the fields that were corn fields become more desolate. The stalks, which should be green and which should be waving and smiling at the sun, are hanging in long lifeless rows, their color gone. Their dry leaves, stirred by the parching breath of the drouth, issue a crackling death rattle.

Cattle trains which used to carry sleek cattle, fattened on Kansas grain or grass, toward the terminal markets, are carrying live cattle skeletons toward the same markets. Trucks rumble along the highways loaded with the same sort of live stock. Much of this live stock will eventually be fed to hungry mouths which are, but should not be, found in this great land of ours.

This is a dark hour. Kansas is not the only area affected. The whole nation, in a general way, is in the grip of this drouth. Many other countries are likewise stricken. The clouds which carry the moisture, and which spill the rain upon the wealth producing soil, are withheld. We watch for them with the same eagerness that a mother experiences when she watches for her child who has strayed away, but who, her faith tells her, will return to the parental home. We know the rains will come.

But in the face of all these dreary conditions, we shall not be thrown into a panic. The farmers of Kansas have the God-given fighting spirit. Our parents had that same spirit; otherwise they could not have stayed with the fight when they pioneered this country.

This drouth is not treating Kansas farmers any worse than the human and social enemies of farmers have treated them in the past. The drouth has taken away the opportunity for the farmer to make a profit. Speculators and money pirates have done that for years.

Farmers have a class organization through which they are successfully dealing with the speculators and money pirates, and with other interests who believe they should make their livings off farmers. This organization is not supported as well as it should be, and it depends on farmers for its support.

This organization is also of service in the emergency created by the drouth. It has had a great part in causing the passage and adoption of legislation which makes aid and relief available for farmers in the grip of the drouth. It is to have a part in seeing that these avenues of relief are made properly available, and to see that different methods of aid are properly administered and applied.

Kansas farmers will always need the Farmers Union, no matter what the weather or political conditions may be.

Kansas still has its drouth—but it still has its Farmers Union, too.

—By F. H. L.



Dear Junior Cooperators:
I want to remind all of you again—to be sure to remember to sign your letters, and to place your name and address on each page of your lessons.

Very often I receive letters which bear no signature and of course I am unable to answer them. I have one now which is dated May 25, sent from Argonia, Kansas. It is from a new member and if the writer will send another letter, giving his or her name, I'll be glad to add it to the Member-Ship Roll of the Club. But it seems too bad to waste postage in this way so I hope that you'll all remember to include your names, so proper credit may be given.

I know that I am very late in answering many of your letters, but I delay seems unavoidable. There's one good thing about it—while you're waiting for an answer to our letter, you're always sure to read all of the letters on the Junior Page. I know. However, I believe that most of you read them each week without this incentive, for it's the only way we have to keep in touch with the Club and its activities.

Remember that I'm interested in knowing how each one of you is spending his or her vacation, so be sure to let me know.—Aunt Patience.

Stockton, Kans., May 28, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I have some pets. They are four little kittens and two dogs, and four ducks, and a pony named Dolly. My dog's name is Little Dicks just hatched; some about a month old and some real old ones.

My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to become a member of your club.

My birthday is July 17. I will be 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My school was out April 20. We had a big dinner.

Father has 10 little pigs. I have a pet lamb named Baba. Mother has 45 little turkeys and 80 little chickens. I have 10 little chickens.

We have a rosebush in front of our house. It blooms yellow roses. I have four brothers. I have a dressing table.

I have a new dress.

Please find my twin.

Yours truly,

—Wilma Mavis Hance.

Dear Wilma:

I was so glad to get your letter and to know that you wish to become a member of the Club. I'll send your pin and we'll try to find your twin as soon as we can. You do have a great many pets, don't you? I hope that your dog's leg is well by this time. Is your dressing table new? I know it must be pretty. Please forgive me for being so late in answering your letter and write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Bonner Springs, Kas., June 2, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my lesson so will write to you too. I have decided that maybe I should not belong to the club as all the lessons have had something to do with the local organizations, and we have no local in our neighborhood. Daddy was made a member of the Farmers Union as a Christmas present a year ago for hauling stock there and the paper was sent to us, so I thought I could be a member, but I am not sure since reading the lessons. I was awful busy the later part of the winter studying first for the County Spelling Contest and next for the County Examinations. I won third prize in the Spelling Contest and my grades for County examinations are: 91, 92 and 95. They only take three subjects in the 7th grade examinations in Leavenworth county.

Alice Moll and I have been writing

to each other for some time and then Louise Van Hove wrote to me so I have 2 twins now. I think it is fun to write to someone you have never seen before, and you feel like you almost know them.

We hope to meet sometime.

I will close, hoping that you and your little girl are all right.

Your niece,

Mary Catherine Pitts.

Dear Mary Catherine:

Of course you can continue to be a member of our Club and since you have no local organization where you live, you must omit the questions in the lessons, with reference to the local organizations. This is very important because the club must be thoroughly mixed through the flour. Add to first mixture alternately with your cream. Add vanilla and fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Bake in two layers in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.)

Hot Chicken Sandwich

One cup finely chopped chicken,

1 1/2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons butter,

2 tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon mayonnaise, 8 drops onion juice,

1 teaspoon capers, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon white pepper, graham bread.

Melt butter, stir in flour and slowly add milk, stirring constantly. Cook and stir until boiling and add mayonnaise, onion juice, capers, and prepared chicken. Put between slices of buttered graham bread and serve at once.

Pumpkin Souffle

Two tablespoons fat

One and one-half tablespoons flour

One-half cup milk

One-half cup pumpkin

One-half teaspoon salt

One-fourth teaspoon cinnamon

One-fourth teaspoon nutmeg

One teaspoon sugar

Three egg yolks

Three egg whites

Heat fat, add flour and mix to a smooth paste. Add milk and cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened. Remove from fire, add pumpkin, salt, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and beaten egg yolks. Stir until blended. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) 50 to 60 minutes. (If you are not sure of the temperature of your oven, set the dish in a pan of hot water while baking.) Serve immediately. Serves six.

Fried Ham with Apricots

Fry ham in the usual way. Remove to a hot platter. Drain a can of apricots well, dip the fruit in flour, and saute a nice brown in the ham fat.

Arrange around the ham. Make a sauce by caramelizing two tablespoons sugar, adding two-thirds cup syrup from the canned apricots and cooking till smooth. Add three tablespoons orange juice, and then two tablespoons flour smoothed in two tablespoons cold water. Cook the slightly thick and serve with the ham and apricots.

Potato Lotkies

2 potatoes

1 egg

1 tablespoon flour

Peel and grate potatoes, add egg and flour, salt and pepper to taste, then mix. Roll into balls. Fry in cakes size of palm of hand, then fry in deep fat until brown on both sides.

Baked Tomatoes

We are very fond of tomatoes baked with this sauce, as they are quite different from the usual baked, stuffed tomatoes:

6 tomatoes

2 egg yolks

4 teaspoons of prepared mustard

1 teaspoon of salt

1/2 teaspoon of black pepper

2 tablespoons of lemon juice

4 tablespoons of butter

Cut tops off tomatoes and hollow them slightly; add the mixed seasonings, lemon juice and creamed butter and stir to a paste. Fill tomatoes with mixture and put in a moderate oven to bake for about twenty-five minutes, or until the tomatoes are tender.

Old-Fashioned Crullers

2 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately

1 cup of granulated sugar

1 cup of milk

4 cups of flour

4 teaspoons of combination baking powder

1/2 teaspoon of nutmeg

1/2 teaspoon of salt

1/2 cup of melted shortening

Blend dry ingredients; gradually stir in shortening, then the milk, mix with the egg yolks. Lastly, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Put the dough on a slightly floured board, roll by touching lightly with the rolling-pin, and knead in a little more flour if too soft to roll. Better still, pat with floured hands to the desired thickness. Cut with a floured cutter and life onto a floured wide pancake turner into the hot fat. Dry on waxed paper after rolling cutters in sugar mixed with a little ground cinnamon.

Spaghetti Casserole

Boil one-fourth package spaghetti until tender, and drain. Sauté one-half a small onion, chopped, and the sliced contents of a 4-ounce can of mushrooms in one tablespoon butter for a few minutes. Add the contents of a No. 2 can of tomatoes, bring to boiling, add one-third cup chopped cold cooked liver, and season to taste with a t. and pepper. Add the spaghetti, turn into a casserole and cover with one-fourth cup grated cheese. Bake from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Of Interest to Women

SCALLOPED CABBAGE WITH CHEESE AND NUTS

Shred 1 firm head of cabbage. Cook about 12 minutes in uncovered vessel in boiling, salted water. Drain, chop fine and arrange in layers in baking dish interspersed with layers of grated cheese and chopped nuts. Cover with white sauce. Top with crumbs, cheese and chopped nuts. Bake in hot oven about 15 minutes.

SOUR CREAM CHOCOLATE CAKE

One and one-half cups light brown sugar, 1/4 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 cup sour cream, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 cup grated chocolate, few grains salt. Cream butter and sugar and add the yolks of eggs well beaten. Melt chocolate over hot water and add to mixture. Mix and sift baking powder, soda, salt and flour several times. This is very important because the soda must be thoroughly mixed through the flour. Add to first mixture alternately with your cream. Add vanilla and fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Bake in two layers in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.)

HOT CHICKEN SANDWICH

One cup finely chopped chicken, 1 1/2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon mayonnaise, 8 drops onion juice, 1 teaspoon capers, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon white pepper, graham bread. Melt butter, stir in flour and slowly add milk, stirring constantly. Cook and stir until boiling and add mayonnaise, onion juice, capers, and prepared chicken. Put between slices of buttered graham bread and serve at once.

PUMPKIN SOUFFLE

Two tablespoons fat

One and one-half tablespoons flour

One-half cup milk

One-half cup pumpkin

One-half teaspoon salt

One-fourth teaspoon cinnamon

One-fourth teaspoon nutmeg

One teaspoon sugar

Three egg yolks

Three egg whites

Heat fat, add flour and mix to a smooth paste. Add milk and cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened. Remove from fire, add pumpkin, salt, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and beaten egg yolks. Stir until blended. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) 50 to 60 minutes. (If you are not sure of the temperature of your oven, set the dish in a pan of hot water while baking.) Serve immediately. Serves six.

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POTATO LOTKIES

2 potatoes

1 egg

1 tablespoon flour

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6 tomatoes

2 egg yolks

4 teaspoons of prepared mustard

1 teaspoon of salt

1/2 teaspoon of black pepper

2 tablespoons of lemon juice

4 tablespoons of butter

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1 cup of granulated sugar

1 cup of milk

4 cups of flour

4 teaspoons of combination baking powder

1/2 teaspoon of nutmeg

1/2 teaspoon of salt

1/2 cup of melted shortening

Blend dry ingredients; gradually stir in shortening, then the milk, mix with the egg yolks. Lastly, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Put the dough on a slightly floured board, roll by touching lightly with the rolling-pin, and knead in a little more flour if too soft to roll. Better still, pat with floured hands to the desired thickness. Cut with a floured cutter and life onto a floured wide pancake turner into the hot fat. Dry on waxed paper after rolling cutters in sugar mixed with a little ground cinnamon.

SPAGHETTI CASSEROLE

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SOUR CREAM RAISIN PIE

1/2 cup of sugar
1/2 teaspoon of cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon of cloves
Pinch of salt
1 cup of thick, sour cream
2 eggs
1/2 cup of seeded raisins.

Mix the dry ingredients. Separate the egg yolks from the whites, setting the whites aside for the meringue. Beat the yolks, add the cream and the dry ingredients. Combine well and add the raisins. Pour into an unbaked shell and bake slowly until firm like custard. For the meringue add one teaspoon of cold water and a pinch of salt to the egg whites and beat until stiff, then add two tablespoons of sugar. Spread over the baked pie and return to the oven to brown.

FRIZZLED DRIED BEEF

(Serving four)

1/2 pound dried beef

4 tablespoons butter

5 tablespoons flour

1-8 teaspoon salt

1-8 teaspoon celery salt

1-8 teaspoon paprika

2 1/2 cups milk

Shred beef with fingers. Heat butter in frying pan. Add and brown beef, add flour. Cook slowly, stir constantly until flour has become light brown. Add seasonings and milk. Cook slowly and stir constantly until mixture thickens. Serve.

LITTLE FUDGE CAKES (8.6)

2-3 cup butter

1/2 cup sugar

2 squares chocolate, melted

1 cup coldwater

1/2 cup flour

1 teaspoon baking powder

1/4 teaspoon soda

1/4 teaspoon vanilla

1-8 teaspoon salt

2 eggs

Cream butter and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat two minutes. Half fill paper cups. Arrange two inches apart on shallow pans or baking sheets. Bake fifteen minutes in moderate oven. Cool and frost.

Chocolate Frosting

1 1/2 squares chocolate

3 tablespoons water

1-8 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon vanilla

1 1/2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar

Mix chocolate, butter and water. Heat and stir constantly until mixture thickens. Add rest of ingredients and beat well. Let stand five minutes. Beat and frost tops of cakes.

FRENCH-FRIED ONIONS

French fried onions are best when the mildly flavored, Bermuda onions just now in season are used. Slice an eighth of an inch thick, drop in cold milk for ten minutes, then shake into rings and dip in a light batter, fry in deep fat, drain on paper and serve hot.

ASPARAGUS, SWISS

4 tablespoons butter

4 tablespoons flour

2 cups milk

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/2 teaspoon paprika

1/2 cup grated cheese

2 cups cooked asparagus

Melt butter and add flour. When blended, add milk and cook until creamy sauce forms. Stir constantly. Add salt, paprika and cheese. Mix until cheese has melted. Pour over hot asparagus. Serve immediately.

CORN SOUFFLE

(Serving three)

4 tablespoons butter

6 tablespoons flour

2 cups milk

1 1/2 cups cooked corn

1-8 teaspoon salt

1/2 teaspoon paprika

1/2 teaspoon celery salt

1/2 teaspoon onion juice

1/2 teaspoon sugar

1 teaspoon chopped parsley

4 egg yolks

Melt butter and add flour. Mix and fry in pan. Add corn, seasonings and yolks. Beat 2 minutes. Add whites, pour into shallow, buttered baking dish. Set in pan of hot water and bake 40 minutes in slow oven. Serve in pan in which baked.

MEAT BALLS

(Serving six)

1 pound ground beef

1 cup crumbs or leftover bread

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/2 teaspoon paprika

2 tablespoons chopped onions

2 tablespoons chopped celery

1 tablespoon chopped parsley

1/2 cup milk

4 tablespoons fat.

Mix meat, bread, seasonings and milk. Shape into 6 cakes. Heat fat in frying pan. Add and brown cakes. Cover, cook slowly 15 minutes. Turn several times to allow even browning.

The cakes can be broiled under the glowing flame of the oven or the meat mixture can be shaped into a loaf and placed in a pan and baked fifty minutes in a moderate oven.

BOILED CAULIFLOWER

Boiled cauliflower that has been left over from another meal is very tasty broken into flowerets, dipped in batter and French fried or sautéed in hot butter or other fat.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have sent in paid-up 1934 memberships for all who were paid up in 1933, or more. Put your Local on the list by paying YOUR dues.

Allen County

Fairview 2154.

Silver Leaf 2156.

Anderson County

Emerald, 2137

Brown County

Carson 1085.

Bazaar 1026.

Clay County

Broughton 2173

Olive Hill, 1120.

Pleasant View 592.

Ross 1124.

Swanson 1101.

Wheeler 1082.

Graham County

Hill City 2174.

Cloud County

Carmel 1056.

Wilcox, 2203

Coffey County

Independent 2145.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week ending July 20, 1934	
M L Myland—Logan Co Ks—22 steers 989	7.75
A C Parli—Pawnee Co Ks—44 steers 1363	7.75
N G White—Ray Co Mo—23 steers 1040	7.50
W H Nielsen—Marriss Co Ks—21 steers 916	7.50
Floyd Coons—Clay Co Mo—27 steers 928	7.25
Leonard Lee—Douglas Co Ks—23 steers 1376	7.00
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—33 steers 1350	6.75
Geo Plantie—Nemaha Co Ks—12 steers 890	6.75
M L Myland—Logan Co Ks—8 sts, hfs 788	6.50
W L Wickstrum—McPherson Co Ks—25 str 1114	6.35
H D Grother—Miami Co Ks—4 steers 915	6.25
Wherry Bros—Pawnee Co Ks—15 steers 892	5.75
Herman Clausen—Miami Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 731	5.50
Wherry Bros—Pawnee Co Ks—14 sts, hfs 664	5.35
Lewis Thompson—Wabunsee Co Ks—35 hfs 655	5.25
Russell Brockrick—Clay Co Ks—11 heifers 794	5.00
August Tilly—Lafayette Co Mo—8 heifers 760	5.00
Harry Wilfuhle—Douglas Co Ks—33 str 1172	5.00
O A Powell—Osage Co Ks—6 str, hfs 538	5.00
B R Jones—Ness Co Ks—14 calves 357	4.00
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—15 calves 348	3.75
B R Jones—Ness Co Ks—22 calves 342	3.75
H Turner—Wyandotte Co Ks—33 heifers 900	3.75
J E Flynn—Johnson Co Ks—32 cows 1242	3.65
H F Fies—Mitchell Co Ks—12 calves 282	3.55
W U Dickenson—Carroll Co Mo—19 steers 734	3.50
E R Perkins—Elk Co Ks—25 steers 927	3.50
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—15 steers 970	3.50
O F Dewey—Republic Co Ks—33 calves 239	3.25
C Scott—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 635	3.25
H Turner—Wyandotte Co Ks—21 steers 604	3.25
A Schubert—Ellis Co Ks—28 steers 732	3.00
H L Powell—Nuckolls Co Ks—33 steers 600	3.00
Griffie Bros—Marshall Co Ks—5 cows 880	3.00
O F Dewey—Republic Co Ks—14 cows 1072	3.00
Geo J Schuerman—Franklin Co Ks—10 heif 570	3.00
A Pamber—Ness Co Ks—8 calves 556	3.00
Harm Schoen—Mitchell Co Ks—36 steers 656	2.75
Geo Hammerlund—Pottawatomie Co Ks—14 cs 1050	2.75
Mart Folger—Mitchell Co Ks—10 steers 551	2.50
O F Dewey—Republic Co Ks—8 cows 1011	2.50
Arthur F Tiske—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 cs 900	2.50
Griffie Bros—Marshall Co Ks—15 cows 1020	2.00
O F Dewey—Republic Co Ks—13 cows 991	1.75
J C Cole—Johnson Co Ks—17 cows 1099	1.50
I A Pamber—Ness Co Ks—17 cows 845	1.25
John Ziegler—Trego Co Ks—10 cows 880	1.10
Harry Tice—Mitchell Co Ks—26 cows 657	1.00

SHEEP	
Chas Reese—Crawford Co Ks—5 60	6.60
Wm Lyons—Washington Co Ks—43 74	6.60
Otto Meinig—Miami Co Ks—20 50	6.60
Bert Weickert—Linn Co Ks—9 57	6.60
A Moreland—Anderson Co Ks—5 72	6.25
H H Hobson—Douglas Co Ks—17 63	6.00
Earl Hobson—Douglas Co Ks—5 62	6.00
Earl Hobson—Douglas Co Ks—6 71	6.00
Frank Sutton—Douglas Co Ks—5 70	6.00
Mrs Mary Puthoff—Henry Co Mo—8 72	6.25
Lane Staaline—Osborne Co Ks—30 77	6.85
Lane Staaline—Osborne Co Ks—6 51	5.00
Hiram Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—11 51	5.00
Ray Astelle—Grundy Co Mo—20 60	6.00
Walter Chastain—Henry Co Mo—16 71	6.85
Cecil White—Henry Co Mo—12 74	6.85
H H Webb—Henry Co Mo—10 84	6.85
C R Sturgis—Leavenworth Co Ks—21 68	6.85
Raymond Thomas—Henry Co Mo—14 65	6.85
C J Friday—Linn Co Ks—19 71	6.85
W H Minden—Miami Co Ks—5 96	6.85
C A Pile—Morris Co Mo—12 62	6.00
E A Chambers—Osage Co Ks—11 79	6.75
Mitchell Co Farm Bureau—Mitchell Co Ks—37 75	7.10
Mitchell Co Farm Bureau—Mitchell Co Ks—45 77	6.85
Mitchell Co Farm Bureau—Mitchell Co Ks—17 70	5.25
W C Collins—Grundy Co Mo—23 72	6.75
Leonard T. Shipley—Sullivan Co Mo—21 6	6.75
Ray Love—Allen Co Ks—21 70	6.75
H B Jank—Geary Co Ks—11 84	6.75
Jacob Christen—Henry Co Mo—12 78	6.75
D M Taylor—Linn Co Ks—6 57	5.00
M T Lynch—Woodson Co Ks—5 74	6.00
M T Lynch—Woodson Co Ks—8 81	6.75
O Roy White—Washington Co Ks—7 74	6.75
Carrell Fassenden—Washington Co Ks—24 64	6.75
Victor Berry—Sullivan Co Mo—14 66	6.75
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—13 65	6.75
Pawnee Co Farm Bureau—Pawnee Co Ks 136 76	7.00
Pawnee Co Farm Bureau—Pawnee Co Ks 136 76	7.00
E W Lambert—Sullivan Co Ks—7 60	6.75
H G Eisle—Leavenworth Co Ks—9 70	6.75
K E Drake—Washington Co Ks—6 90	6.75
Pemberton Cooper—Henry Co Mo—7 75	6.75
Quinner Cox—Henry Co Mo—7 85	6.75
Sam Emanuel—Lafayette Co Mo—10 79	6.75
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—7 110	1.225
N R Fleming—Franklin Co Ks—8 73	6.75
W N Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—12 74	6.75
C L Douthitt—Lafayette Co Mo—12 80	6.75
M E Peters—Sullivan Co Mo—14 70	6.75
W L Cancell—Grundy Co Mo—11 62	6.75
G A Graham—Sullivan Co Mo—8 70	7.00
John Tucker—Linn Co Mo—9 62	7.00
A R Wallace—Sullivan Co Mo—6 63	7.00
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—13 73	6.85
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—32 52	4.00
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—38 88	5.00
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—48 86	1.50
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—13 54	3.00
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—12 80	2.00
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—13 94	5.00
Lewis O. Marcotte—Rooks Co Ks—9 135	2.50

HOGS	
Joe Hemme—Jefferson Co Ks—17 268	4.65
Robert Smith—Johnson Co Ks—12 245	4.60
W O Hogsett—Miami Co Ks—8 322	3.75
Vivian Vantravire—Nemaha Co Ks—19 290	4.55
Frankfort F U—Marshall Co Ks—8 231	4.55
Ed Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—6 287	4.55
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—5 258	3.90
C C Worthington—Miami Co Ks—6 305	3.40
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—22 248	4.55
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—19 293	3.90
F J Hoeft—Miami Co Ks—15 248	4.55
C P Kahlenberg—Miami Co Ks—15 248	4.55
Emery Ruthstrom—Washington Co Ks—9 260	4.50
Joseph Boeckman—Marshall Co Ks—8 273	3.65
Jeon Sloan—Miami Co Ks—11 251	4.35
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—15 236	4.55
Alii Shultz—Douglas Co Ks—10 398	4.60
B E Flory—Douglas Co Ks—8 246	3.90
Henry Hagen—Washington Co Ks—24 258	4.60
Albert Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—10 248	4.60

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

BUTTER

There has been relatively little change in the quotation on butter for the current week. Extra opened at 23 1-2 cents, went down to 23 cents for two days, and closed weaker at 23 1-2 cents. Standards opened at 23 1-2 cents down to 23 cents for two days, and back to 23 1-2 cents remaining at that price at the close. 89 score cars opened at 22 1-4 cents, were down to 22 cents for four days, losing further ground on the closing day being quoted at 21 3-4 cents. 88 score cars opened at 21 1-2 cents, down to 21 1-4 cents, closing at 21 cents.

In spite of this rather steady position of the market, so far as the quo-

Light Butchers—170 to 229 Lbs	
Everett Rogers—Allen Co Ks—14 214	4.60
W H Nielsen—Morris Co Ks—5 176	4.25
Quinter Co-Op L S A—Gove Co Ks—8 171	3.00
I E Brownrigg—Andersn Co Ks—11 213	4.55
Joe A Wiesner—Ellis Co Ks—12 191	4.50
Joe A Wiesner—Ellis Co Ks—11 223	4.60
Russell Clark—Shawnee Co Ks—11 194	4.50
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—46 187	4.40
Geo Wiechert—Crawford Co Ks—8 185	4.50
Wayne Rhodes—Clay Co Mo—14 175	4.00
Wayne Rhodes—Clay Co Mo—14 175	4.00
Galen Wright—Nemaha Co Ks—17 193	4.00
Chas Peckman—Miami Co Ks—8 197	4.50
J F Allen—Bates Co Mo—15 222	4.55
Henry Matthews—Lafayette Co Mo—26 180	3.25
Frankfort F U—Marshall Co Ks—7 187	3.75
J W Riley—Lafayette Co Mo—20 188	4.00
James K. Miller—Davies Co Mo—19 222	4.35
Mrs L B Hasenjaeger—Lafayette Co Mo—7 175	4.35
D P Dyre—Lafayette Co Mo—25 184	4.50
D Lehmkab—Miami Co Ks—6 221	4.55
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—120 172	4.40
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—7 205	4.25
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—7 205	4.25
Will Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—9 207	4.55
M J Watson—Washington Co Ks—33 214	4.50
J S Barnes—Cass Co Mo—11 210	4.40
Joe Orear—Coffey Co Ks—12 180	4.35
R J Blanks—Lafayette Co Mo—10 192	4.55
London Rundt—Grady Co Ks—11 177	4.00
Noel Sharp—Grundy Co Mo—6 171	4.00
Peter Thove Jr.—Wabunsee Co Ks—23 225	4.60
Alfred Kneahs—Lafayette Co Mo—12 204	4.25
Chas Minor—Crawford Co Ks—6 198	4.55
J B Singer—Linn Co Ks—8 202	4.45
P C Slinger—Grady Co Ks—12 191	4.40
J S Shipley—Sullivan Co Ks—15 184	4.30
A R Robeson—Nemaha Co Ks—15 178	4.00
Herman Wendt—Miami Co Ks—19 179	4.40
Omer Rusco—Washington Co Ks—11 191	4.25
Arthur Oberg—Clay Co Ks—17 221	4.60
J J Klemka—Marion Co Ks—23 222	4.50
W A Bagby—Bates Co Mo—15 189	4.40
Earl Wiseman—Nemaha Co Ks—34 227	4.55
R R Kimble—Lyon Co Ks—15 190	4.50
Hoover and Ralston—Grundy Co Mo—9 205	4.40
Frank Howell—Douglas Co Ks—10 176	4.35
J B McGaughey—Ray Co Mo—10 181	4.15
Neal Ude—Henry Co Mo—20 179	4.35
J O Wood—Franklin Co Ks—5 190	4.50
Ira Spies—Logan Co Ks—5 180	4.40
Sam Hettenbach—Morris Co Ks—7 170	4.30
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—37 187	4.40
Karl Kaysen—Lyon Co Ks—9 174	4.00
W A Shanks—Gove Co Ks—11 185	4.55
Leonard T. Shipley—Sullivan Co Mo—20 206	4.55
Frank Muhler—Anderson Co Ks—8 181	4.40
John Cambell—Washington Co Ks—18 225	4.60
F C Flory—Douglas Co Ks—15 208	4.55
A J Lewis—Coffey Co Ks—6 266	4.55
H W Taylor—Jefferson Co Ks—16 195	4.50
J E Haverly—Lafayette Co Mo—37 170	4.40
A A Ling—Woodson Co Ks—12 199	4.50
C O Munson Estate—Geary Co Ks—25 207	4.60
Rosa B Swagerty—Cedar Co Mo—5 170	4.25
E M Flory and Son—Davies Co Mo—15 206	4.55
J B Horton—Greenwood Co Ks—19 190	4.40
Frank Ervin—Vernon Co Mo—8 182	4.25
John Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—19 208	4.60

Light Lights—130 to 169 Lbs	
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—13 167	3.75
Russell Clark—Shawnee Co Ks—6 133	2.75
John Owsley—Woodson Co Ks—9 163	4.00
E M Foley and Sons—Davies Co Ks—9 lights 152	3.50
John Christen—Henry Co Mo—16 165	4.00
Robt. Behringer—Lafayette Co Mo—25 164	3.75
Frankfort F U—Marshall Co Ks—6 151	3.50
Edward Seyler—Franklin Co Ks—19 162	4.25
J A Liggett—Douglas Co Ks—6 158	4.25
Mrs W M Krohn—Lafayette Co Mo—5 168	3.90
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—16 165	3.75
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—5 140	3.00
J C Duguid—Johnson Co Ks—7 170	3.75
Charley McCory—Allen Co Ks—16 149	3.60
Leslie Hess—Lafayette Co Mo—7 lights 164	2.50
H D Dinmore—Cloud Co Ks—9 165	4.10
Frank Ward—Ness Co Ks—12 168	4.00
Luther Parks—Riley Co Ks—12 161	3.75
H O Young—Anderson Co Ks—9 143	3.25
J J Klemka—Marion Co Ks—7 155	3.25
C D Cook—Geary Co Ks—13 132	2.50
H W Mathews—Lafayette Co Mo—7 158	3.75
Geo W Hatfield—Grundy Co Mo—10 155	3.75
W B Allen—Bates Co Mo—18 169	3.50
W E Allen—Bates Co Mo—21 135	2.50
Orvil Allen—Bates Co Mo—21 135	2.50
Orvil Ryun—Lafayette Co Mo—5 136	2.75
John Home—Franklin Co Ks—10 159	3.75
Ray Love—Allen Co Ks—5 158	3.75
E H Weakley—Henry Co Mo—18 161	3.75
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—8 136	2.75
Louis Faltz—Anderson Co Ks—5 148	3.50
C D Cook—Geary Co Ks—25 thin 165	3.60
J G Klemp—Douglas Co Mo—9 142	3.00
A E Starr—Anderson Co Ks—17 147	3.00
W S Boehn—Johnson Co Ks—26 162	4.00

Pigs—129 Lbs. Down	
Quinter Co-Op L S A—Gove Co Ks—5 124	2.50
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—7 127	2.65
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—41 67	1.75
Lester Smith—Coffey Co Ks—17 124	2.25
J E Morley—Osborne Co Ks—12 74	2.00
Wayne Rhodes—Clay Co Mo—20 116	2.00
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—10 116	2.50
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—10 124	2.40
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—7 120	2.25
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—34 112	2.00
Joe McCree—Barton Co Mo—24 89	1.50
John Rammer—Marshall Co Ks—11 86	2.25
Luther Parks—Riley Co Ks—5 124	1.50
T H Runkle—Clay Co Ks—25 114	1.50
John Rundt and Son—Clay Co Ks—11 106	1.75
John Home—Franklin Co Ks—7 125	2.25
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—15 80	1.50
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—7 88	1.50
Leslie Young—Henry Co Mo—9 47	1.75
Frank Mahler—Anderson Co Ks—5 126	2.25
E G McAllister—Bates Co Mo—10 110	2.00
Clyde Phelon—Osage Co Ks—5 238	2.00
John Becker—Nemaha Co Ks—6 331	4.00
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—8 411	2.00
J A Walsh—Pottawatomie Co Ks—284	4.00
Fred Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—12 318	3.00
Alford Amor—Lafayette Co Mo—5 424	3.75
Albert Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—6 426	3.70
Clyde Phelon—Osage Co Ks—5 238	3.75

tations are concerned, it can be said to have had a very nervous undertone throughout the entire week. During the first half of July receipts on most markets were fairly liberal and on many days running ahead of the same day the previous year. Then we went into butter into storage became more in line with the into storage movement last year.

It was generally supposed that the beneficial rains occurring over such a large portion of the producing area would insure fair pasture conditions for some time and probably insure the maturing of feed crops enough to carry the great bulk of the dairy cattle safely through the winter. All of this, in spite of the fact that there is no real assurance that will be the case, and reports the past two days from a good part of the corn belt indicate that the intense dry hot weather coming at the period of the crop tasseling is seriously injuring the corn crop, at least from a grain producing standpoint. Nevertheless, no reported adverse conditions were considered of enough importance to have

upon to take care of our peak load, seem to be tremendous barriers against an advance in price regardless of conditions.

EGGS

The egg market has at last shown signs of the usual seasonal advance generally occurring in eggs at this time of the year, although eggs are still relatively cheap and the spread between the fancier grades and the ordinary run has been very slow in making its usual appearance. Nevertheless, some start was made along that line during the current week. Extra Firsts opened at 16 1-2 cents, advanced to 16 3-4 cents and then to 17 1-4 cents. Fresh Firsts opened at 16 cents advanced to 16 1-2 cents and then to 17 cents. Current Receipts opened at 14 cents and closed at 14 1-2 cents. Dirtyes opened at 12 1-2 cents and closed at 13 cents. Checks advanced 1-2 cent during the week also, closing at 12 1-2 cents.

Egg consumption is said to be at a very low ebb at the present time. The quality of the ordinary run Current Receipts and even of a great many of the so-called graded eggs has certainly shown the effects of the tremendously hot summer we are having. Too many eggs show the result of heat when they are laid. The result is that the housewife does not relish the idea of serving very many eggs at this time of the year. If more of our producers would fall in line with the quality program and take the necessary care of their eggs and help to get them under refrigeration at the earliest possible moment and to market before they became aged, he could probably reduce this antipathy toward the use of eggs on the part of consumers during the hot weather season. Unfortunately so far it seems that only here and there a few producers can be interested in a real quality program.

In the meantime the California producers, who do pay attention to little more of the total production of the egg market that should go to midwestern producers. If midwestern producers do not adopt a quality program we suppose the time will come when the California producers will take the entire market. However, we are betting that enough of our producers are here to see the light and wake up to the needs before any such dire calamity as above intimated actually takes place. At least we are hoping that will be the case.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperative Inc.

CHICKEN PRODUCTION DOWN 10 PERCENT

A 10 percent reduction in the number of chickens in farm flocks on July 1 compared with July 1 last year, and a 2 percent reduction in the number of hens, are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current monthly report on poultry and eggs. A sharp reduction in the number of chickens and a reduction in production of eggs during the next twelve months are expected.

Should prices of eggs be favorable to farmers, a larger than normal proportion of pullets and hens would be retained for layers, and there would be only a slight decrease in total egg production as compared with last year's output. But this would be 5 to 10 percent less than the five-year average, says the bureau.

The effect of the drought is less noticeable on the poultry population and egg production than on livestock, because chickens can maintain themselves to some extent on weeds, roots, seeds and insects, whereas livestock "search in vain for sustenance on parched and denuded fields."

Cold storage holdings of case eggs in ten States on July 10 were 8 percent less than on July 10, 1933, but 5 percent more than the average of recent years. The bureau says that, although the price of eggs has risen this year, the advance has been more than offset by a slightly larger relative increase in the price of feeds.

SELECT WEMPE STALLION FOR COLLEGE HERD-SIRE

Here is a story about a Farmers Union man who has established a reputation of state-wide magnitude because of the quality of his good quality Percheron stallions which he produces.

Dr. McCampbell and J. Moxley, who have charge of the animal husbandry department in the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan have been searching the country over for some time for a good Percheron stallion to mate with ten pure bred Percheron mares. Their search, however, has now been ended. It ended when they went to Riverside Stock Farm at Seneca, Kansas, where they found Cavalier, the 2-year-old black Percheron stallion. They made arrangements to own Cavalier. H. Wempe, the owner of the stallion, to

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

HOT SHIPPS LETTER

Belleville, Kans., 7-21-34

Dear Cooperators:
Hope by the time you read this you will have had a soaking rain and much cooler weather.