

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS HOLD MANY MEETINGS

Series Sponsored by Kansas Union Managerial Association, Jobbing Association, Equity Union, Farmers National and Extension Department

## GOOD CROWDS ATTEND

Charles Steward, Nebraska Farmer and Representative of Farmers National, Tells of "Endgame Dividends"

In a series of meetings sponsored, and participated in, by the Farmers Union Managerial Association of Kansas, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Union National Grain Corporation, Equity Union Grain Company and the Extension Department of the Kansas State College, interesting and enlightening facts were brought to managers, directors and others interested in co-operatives. The series began on December 9 and continued until December 20. Seven Kansas points were visited, and two Nebraska towns, Beatrice and McCook, were on the itinerary. The Kansas towns were Holton, Colby, Hays, Beloit, Salina, Winfield and Iola. Good crowds attended each meeting.

At each place the meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and concluded about four in the afternoon. Lunch was provided in each place for all who attended.

Discussions covered several subjects, among which were financial management, duties of directors, loyalty of stockholders, margins and financial risks, figuring elevator factors, and others. Representatives of the extension department included Vance Rucker and Glen Fox, who have made many elevator analyses at the request of cooperative elevators throughout Kansas. Roy M. Green, agricultural economist with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, was also on the program.

At the Salina meeting, presided over by O. C. Servis, Winfield, vice-president of the Managerial Association, Charles B. Steward made one of the outstanding talks. Mr. Steward, Nebraska farmer, is a field representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Mr. Steward spoke of the problems of the cooperatives, emphasizing, especially the cooperative elevators, calling attention to the fact that many of the cooperative benefits do not fall under the classification of cash or patronage dividends. "Endgame dividends" were stressed by the speaker. These are the dividends which cooperatives bring to communities, but which do not show up as cash dividends. As an example, Mr. Steward told of a situation in a Nebraska community with which he was familiar. He cited two towns close together and with the same freight rate to the terminal market. On the second day the cooperative for grain business, the old line elevator jumped its prices up at least 6 cents per bushel and paid the same prices as the cooperative. It continued to do that from that day on, and each day called the cooperative on the telephone to learn what prices were being paid.

"And it's a sad thing, but true, that some farmers in that community took the position that there was no use patronizing the cooperative elevator because the old line elevators were paying the same prices," said Mr. Steward. Vance Rucker had charts by which he explained how cooperative managers could use a "measuring stick" on their business. He explained the relationship of current assets to current liabilities, of sideline stock, surplus, operating costs and their relation to gross income and to salaries and wages, and the percentage of loyalty or of patronage of members in the cooperative. He pointed out desirable standards.

"A good manager is necessary, but the manager must be the manager, and the directors have the responsibility of seeing that he does a good job or is replaced by some one who can do the managing," said Mr. Rucker. Mr. Rucker, as well as other speakers, warned against getting low priced or low salaried managers who are not qualified to do a good job. The last thing on the program was a two-reel moving picture showing the terminal facilities of the Farmers National Grain Corporation in operation at various points. These pictures were explained by Otto Pech, manager of the Equity Union Grain Company at Kansas City.

January 1 is an important date on the farm. It is the time (1) from which most farm records are dated, (2) when farm accounts should be started if they have been kept in the past, (3) on which the farm inventory should be based, and (4) when begins the year on which income tax reports are based. Farm accounts and inventories are indispensable to those who must report for income tax purposes. W. E. Gries, agricultural economist, K. S. A.

## FARMERS BORROW MORE SHORT-TERM FUNDS

A continued active demand for short-term credit was the outstanding development of Farm Credit Administration financing during November, according to figures released today.

Farmers borrowed \$40,300,000 of short-term funds during the month from institutions under the Farm Credit Administration compared to about \$36,000,000 in October and approximately the same amount in November last year. A steady demand for livestock and general agricultural financing was indicated. Short-term loans by cooperative production credit associations amounted to \$20,800,000 during the month which was slightly higher than October and more than double the volume of November last year.

The total of all types of credit to farmers during the month by Farm Credit Administration institutions aggregated \$73,000,000 compared to \$78,100,000 in October.

## LARGEST KANSAS WHEAT ACREAGE SOWN THIS YEAR

Official Report Shows Estimate at 14,104,000 Acres which is 4.5 Per Cent Larger than 1929-31 "Base Acreage" Figured in Contracts

## LARGE ABANDONMENT

Conditions Not so Good in Western Third of State, but Look for Good Yields in Eastern Two-Thirds; Not Much Pasture

The largest acreage of wheat ever sown in Kansas was sown this fall, says the official estimate contained in the Kansas December crop report released Saturday jointly by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The estimate says there are 14,104,000 Kansas acres covering the seed which promises, as Kansas always promises, to push the golden heads up to where they will be in the paths of the binders, headers and combines next summer.

This estimated acreage is an increase of 8 per cent over the 13,058,000 acres sown in the fall of 1934. For the purpose of comparing the present acreage with former large acreage years, the report tells us that in 1929, Kansas winter wheat acreage sown was 13,640,000 acres; in 1930, 13,884,000. The average sown this fall is 4.5 per cent larger than the 1929-31 three-year average fall plantings of 13,490,000 acres which represents the base upon which reductions were required on wheat adjustment contracts. Farm operators who signed contracts in 1934 were required to reduce plantings 10 per cent under the base acreage, and in the fall of 1935, the present plantings, they were required to reduce only 5 per cent. The increased total plantings this fall are the result of non-contracting farmers going into increased plantings.

While all parts of Kansas reported increased plantings this fall, the western third of the state showed a marked increase with acreage now totaling approximately 1,600,000 acres—the largest in ten years, but still far short of 1918 totals. The increase in the western third of Kansas was due to the fact that the acreage was reduced from five to fourteen per cent, according to reports.

The condition of the wheat crop on December 1 this year is placed at 81 per cent of normal in the report, compared with 71 per cent a year ago and 77 per cent for the 10-year December average. In the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, where soil moisture is fairly abundant, the crop is fair to good, with the plants well rooted. Late plantings are responsible for a limited top growth, however, which cuts down the possibility of wheat pasture. Last year the luxuriant growth supported large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep. Conditions are right for a good yield in this section.

In the western third of Kansas, moisture has been scarce—some 60 per cent of normal—and considerable abandonment is expected.

The 1935 Kansas winter wheat production final estimate is 59,887,000 bushels, which compares with 79,663,000 bushels in 1934. The harvested acreage for 1935 is estimated at 6,581,000, with a final yield of 9.1 bushels per acre.

Winter Rye  
The area sown to winter rye is estimated at 156,000 acres which is 14 per cent smaller than the area sown last fall but is two and one-half times as large as the acreage sown two years ago. The condition of rye is excellent in most parts of the principal rye areas of the eastern two-thirds of Kansas. Crop is rated 88 per cent of normal compared to 82 per cent last year and 83 per cent the ten year average.

United States Wheat  
The area sown to winter wheat in the United States this fall is 6.7 per cent larger than last fall. The December condition is 78.2 per cent of normal compared with 77.8 per cent last year and 82.4 per cent the ten year average.

Commercial fertilizer carrying a high percentage of phosphorus may be used profitably as surface applications on most of the upland soils in the eastern third of Kansas to help establish stands of alfalfa. Kansas soils are low in available phosphorus, and alfalfa needs more of this than do most other farm crops.

## Here Comes 1936!



He is all ready to go places and do things. It is up to us to show him where to go and what to do.

## ADMIT PAYING SUM TOWARD EXPENSE OF NEW GRAIN SURVEY

Chicago Board of Trade Paid \$8,700 to Help Special Commission of Farmers National Grain Dealers Assn. Make Survey

## SOME COINCIDENCES?

Happens Attack on Cooperative Made at Time Commodity Exchange Bill Was Being Considered; Attitude Much in Question

A fight can always be expected to be waged upon cooperatives by the private interests whose selfish toes get stepped on when farmers decide to do their own marketing, and when farmers make serious efforts to eliminate, by means of their own cooperative organizations, the practice of gambling in farm products.

Such a fight is now being waged against the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The unfortunate and unfair "McNary" report, which stands on the one hand, and they are making the most of it. The Chicago Board of Trade, too astute to fight in the open, is standing back and letting the scenes and encouraging the fight against cooperatives. This fact is brought out effectively in a release from the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which is published below.

## Board of Trade Admits It

The Chicago Board of Trade paid \$8,700 toward the expense of a grain-market survey completed last summer by a special commission of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, a so-called cooperative. That was admitted in a statement to the press December 6 by Robert P. Boylan, president of the board of trade.

Mr. Boylan's naive assertion that there had been no secrecy about the matter may have disarmed the man on the street, but it failed to disarm members of the board of trade by any means. Many of them, hard hit since 1929, have been urging a reduction. The monthly bulletin of the board of trade carries no hint of how dues are expended. You can picture, then, the chagrin and dismay on the part of more than one member of the Chicago Board of Trade when they learned for the first time that \$8,700 had been spent for a report of doubtful value even to the board of trade; a report gathered by a commission of four men, only one of whom, by any stretch of the imagination, could qualify as an authority on the grain futures market.

## Grain Dealers Resolution

When the "Grain Dealers" Association opened its annual meeting here the week of December 2, it continued its work for the board of trade by adopting a resolution which, it hoped, would put Farmers National Grain Corporation "on the spot." The disclosure by the president of the Chicago Board of Trade grew out of the controversy started by that resolution.

The Grain Corporation, suspecting at the time that the "Grain Dealers" association was an errand boy for the grain exchanges, refused to put "on the spot." In a press release under date of December 4, C. E. Huff, president of the Grain Corporation, said in part:

"The Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, which has never handled or marketed a single bushel of grain, asks us, in a resolution adopted at its annual meeting here, whether an alleged short sale of wheat in 1931, resulting in an alleged profit to Farmers National Grain Corporation of \$362,625, was considered gambling, and how the money was divided if at all.

"The short and accurate answer is that it never happened. The so-called McNary report, from which doubtless the 'Grain Dealers' got the inspiration for their misguided question, does not say that Farmers National sold short. Conclusive records in the files of the federal government show that we did not sell short. No such profit as is indicated was ever made on any transaction of the size referred to.

"The 'Grain Dealers' state that they do not necessarily object to short sales of wheat. Their organization is generally believed to be financed by the grain exchanges. Their usefulness to the exchanges is also believed to be waning. Herein might be found the motive for this publicity. . . . "Farmers, none of whom favor short selling and most of whom know the injury resulting from such operations, will be impressed by the statement that these 'Grain Dealers' who deal in no grain do not object to short selling.

"These boys are really not worth their cost to the grain trade and will probably soon be among the unemployed, thinking up phony questions and events of five years ago will not likely get them even a Christmas turkey from the Chicago Board of Trade."

## Organized Exchanges Pay

The day after the foregoing press release was issued, Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, came to Chicago from Washington, D. C. Questioned about the controversy by a reporter for The Chicago Tribune, Dr. Duvel said it was the general understanding in Washington that the organized grain exchanges have paid for some of the activities of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association.

For example, he said, it was learned from reliable sources that Chicago Board of Trade interests had paid for the printing and distribution of a two volume report on grain marketing which was issued several months ago by the association after a series of public hearings. The association's report had strongly upheld the views expressed by prominent members of the Board of Trade who had testified at the public hearings.

Then followed the disclosure by Dr. Boylan confirming the charge by Dr. Duvel. Farmers National Grain Corporation, the national grain cooperative, owned and controlled by farmers, is happy to let grain farmers generally decide for themselves the merits of charges made by the "dealer" organization.

## Who Are They?

Now what is the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association? It was organized in 1913 by state associations of elevator companies as a service organization, providing publicity, auditing, etc., to the state groups. It used to be large and influential, but lost much of its size and effectiveness at its annual meeting in Chicago in October, 1933. At that meeting it split wide open on the question of support to Farmers National Grain Corporation. About half the state associations came over to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, while the other half pulled away in the general direction of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Two months after the split, in December, 1933, the group that pulled away from the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, which has never handled or marketed a single bushel of grain, asks us, in a resolution adopted at its annual meeting here, whether an alleged short sale of wheat in 1931, resulting in an alleged profit to Farmers National Grain Corporation of \$362,625, was considered gambling, and how the money was divided if at all.

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## FARMERS ELIGIBLE FOR WORK RELIEF IN REHABILITATION

Do Not Have to Be on Relief Rolls, but May Earn Needed Funds Working on Projects, if One in Five Miles

## FUNDS ADVANCED

Also, Loans to Be Advanced for Purchase of Live Stock Feed, Seed, Equipment and Subsidence, Says Resettlement Administration

Farmers who because of adverse conditions are "up against it" to the extent that relief in some form must be forthcoming, are to be spared the necessity of going on relief rolls; and are to be given the opportunity to earn necessary funds by working on any work project within five miles of their homes, states a announcement recently released from the office of the Resettlement Administration, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Resettlement office declares that those farmers who have struggled for years to keep off relief rolls have won their fight, and will never have to accept a federal dole. Such rural families, says the Resettlement announcement, can meet their needs in two ways. First, money covering their needs will be advanced by the government, to be repaid by the farmer's own labor. Second, loans will be advanced.

Loans will be advanced for the purchase of necessary seed, feed, livestock equipment and subsistence to enable the farmers to re-establish themselves.

By means of the first plan grants will be given up to the limit of available funds as needed under work agreements. Farmers under this plan are eligible to work on any project within five miles of their homes. The applicant for such work signs a note and agreement to work within six months after date of signing on a basis of the prevailing security wage rate.

The loan plan is the long time work of the Resettlement Administration. Farm management plans take into consideration all of the assets and liabilities of the farmer, the family needs and the best means of putting the farm upon a profitable basis. The money is advanced from time to time as needed, repayable within from two to five years.

Those eligible under either plan are "families living in towns and villages as well as farm families, if their last income was derived primarily from farming, whether as operator, tenant, share-cropper or laborer."

"Where there are no projects within five miles, grants will be given until such projects are available to fulfill work agreements," said one of the officials. "I feel sure this announcement will be good news to farmers in this state. Practically all farmers would prefer to work out their difficulties through either the loan or work agreement system rather than accept a federal dole."

## KANSAS FARM HOUSES NEED REPLACEMENT

Of more than 166,000 farm homes in Kansas approximately 20,000 are in need of total replacement according to a farm housing survey recently made by the Department of Agriculture. Ninety per cent of these homes are without modern sanitary conveniences. Investigation by the Resettlement Administration shows that such houses are most common in certain parts of this state are design areas unsuited to the type of farming to which they are now subjected. The Land Use project established in order to prove that adjustment of the population to the capacity of the land to produce will conserve natural and human resources and will improve conditions of those who remain in the area on more economical units as well as those who are resettled in other locations.

## DUNN ON BOARD NATIONAL CO-OP AUDITING ASSN.

Newly Formed Cooperative Group Organized in St. Paul, Minnesota, Meeting for Purpose of Standardizing Accounting Systems

## KANSAS RECOGNIZED

Was Only Western State Represented at Conference, but Mr. Dunn Hopes More Western States Will Enter at Next Conference

T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Association headquarters at Salina, Kansas, was one of the thirty-five representatives of cooperatives auditing associations who gathered from various points in the United States to attend an organization meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota on December 14 and 15.

This convention resulted in the creation and organization of the National Cooperative Accountants, the purpose of which is to standardize accounting systems and to coordinate and collaborating on tax and other problems peculiar to the cooperative movement.

The Kansas Farmers Union received a fine recognition when Mr. Dunn was elected as a member of the board of directors of the new organization for the ensuing year.

Kansas was the only western state represented, reports Mr. Dunn. "Since auditors' problems are largely uniform in each state, it is hoped that western states will have a better representation at the next convention," said Mr. Dunn.

Cooperative auditing has gone a long distance in Kansas, due largely to the efforts of Mr. Dunn and his Farmers Union organization. It is a natural that cooperative accountants and auditors should organize among themselves in order to improve the service over the United States. Undoubtedly, Mr. Dunn, because of his experience in building up the Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Association in Kansas, will be in a position to contribute materially to the success of the new national organization.

## PATMAN BONUS BILL NOT SIDETRACKED

(By S. O. Sanderson, Rochester, Minn.)

A few days ago, Press dispatches on the bonus question, carried the statement that "the Patman Bill, or at least the bonus part of it, has been definitely sidetracked."

Here is Congressman Patman's statement over his own signature: "My bill will come before the house on January 13. It is not sidetracked. The bill is banker propaganda."

The Bankers have been collecting \$68,000,000 a year in interest from the veterans on the \$1,700,000,000 loaned them on their adjusted compensation certificates.

The Bankers do not want the money—they want the interest—sixty eight million dollars a year.

Hence the Bankers do not want the Patman Bill to become a law. And they are not slow about telling Congress what they want.

The question is, shall we pay the bonus by issuing currency instead of interest bearing tax-exempt bonds, according to the Patman Bill, or shall we continue to mortgage our children and our children's children indefinitely, in order to perpetuate the payment of unearned tribute to the Money Changers.

Congress will act according to the expressed wishes of its constituents. It is up to you, to express your wishes. Write your Congressman and Senators today.

This ration is recommended for starting and growing chicks in 1935: 20 pounds yellow corn meal, 16 pounds round wheat or shorts, 16 pounds bran, 16 pounds finely ground oats, 10 pounds meat scrap, 5 pounds dried buttermilk, 15 pounds alfalfa, 1 pound salt, 1 pound cod liver oil or sardine oil. This should be fed as an all-mash ration until the chicks are four weeks old, after which it should be fed in connection with a scratch grain mixture composed of equal parts cracked corn and wheat.

House plants suffer more from dry air than from gas, lack of light, or any other thing. Fans of water should be kept around them, and their leaves should be sprinkled two or three times a week.

## T. C. BELDEN IS NEW MANAGER JOBBING ASSN.

J. E. Witham, Manager for Years, Resigns, Effective January 1, 1936, to Devote All of Time to Farmers National Grain Corporation

## BELDEN QUALIFIED

Has Been with Firm since 1924, Several Years as Manager of Merchandise Department; To Enlarge Scope of Service

T. C. Belden will become manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, Kansas, on January 1, 1936. H. E. Witham, manager since 1926, has resigned from that position and will devote his entire time to the management of the Kansas City office of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Mr. Witham's resignation was offered to the board of directors of the Jobbing Association, meeting in Salina on Tuesday, December 17. "I am voluntarily leaving the post I have held for ten years, Mr. Witham told his directors. "I am taking this action because of certain changes that have taken place in the general cooperative picture. I experienced a deep feeling of regret at the thought of resigning as president of the cooperative which has been so closely interwoven into my life, yet I have a glad feeling when I think of the fact that the cooperative is in excellent financial condition and stands, I believe, on the threshold of greater service to farmers and producers than ever before. I have worked with Mr. Belden for many years, and I have all the confidence in the world that under his management the Jobbing Association will make great progress as a cooperative service institution."

The "changes in the general cooperative picture," Mr. Witham explained, involved the transferring of the cooperative grain handling from the Jobbing Association to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and his present position of manager of the Kansas City house of the Farmers National.

## A Cooperative Leader

Mr. Witham is one of the most prominent Farmers Union cooperative leaders in the United States. In the early days of cooperative marketing in Kansas, Mr. Witham left his Mitchell county farm to take over the management of one of the first cooperative elevator and business associations in Kansas. That was nearly a quarter of a century ago. As the cooperative enterprise grew in Mitchell county, Mr. Witham found his place as manager of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Business Association which included seven elevators.

He resigned from this position after several years to become sales manager for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City. He soon became manager of that cooperative, and piloted it from a position dangerously near the rocks out to a position of great strength and influence among cooperatives.

Mr. Witham is closely identified with the growth of the cooperative movement in Kansas, and in the middle west. He is chairman of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and his office has been the center wherever cooperative problems arise.

In an informal statement made following the board meeting at which he resigned, Mr. Witham said, "The fact that I am not to be the manager after January 1 does not mean that I am not to be interested in the progress and success of the Jobbing Association. Anything I can do at any time, to help the Association, will be considered a privilege. I know Ted Belden will have the same complete support and cooperation of the stockholders and customers that I have had and with such backing he will see that the Jobbing Association continues to go forward."

## Belden Long With Firm

Tarmel shridu etat shrdl cmfwy aa Mr. Belden first became an employee of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in 1924, having left his farm near Holton to accept the job. With the exception of about nine months in 1926, he has been with the firm ever since. For several years, he has held the position of manager of the merchandise department. He is widely acquainted with cooperative institutions all over Kansas, and has a thorough knowledge of the cooperative merchandising business.

"It is the wish of the directors, and I am sure that the stockholders generally agree, that the Farmers Union Jobbing Association shall enlarge its scope of business and of service to the farmer," said Mr. Belden after his appointment was made. "It is to be my job, with the aid of friends and co-workers, to push the cooperative business in this direction."

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## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

## WHAT ONE JUNIOR LEADER SAYS OF ANOTHER LEADER

Mrs. Elsie Olson, Retiring National Junior Leader, Tells Something of Work of Chester A. Graham, Newly Appointed Leader

### IDEAL JUNIOR LEADER

We are sure you are interested in knowing more about the new Junior Leader for the National Farmers Union. Last week we caused Mr. Graham to introduce himself to you, when we printed his National convention speech. How did you like it?

This week, we are giving you a slightly different slant on him, for we are going to print what Mrs. Elsie Olson, retiring National Junior Leader, says about him. The following was taken from the Junior Department of the South Dakota Union Farmer, which is edited by Mrs. Olson:

#### New National Junior Leader

"The most important news from the National Convention is that Dr. Chester A. Graham of Grant, Michigan, is to be the National Junior Leader for 1936. He was first known to many of us as secretary of the Michigan Farmers Union. Some of us have known him even longer as the president of the Danish Folk School, Ashland College.

"In September I spent a week at Ashland, coming into close contact with the Graham family and their work. Study of social and economic problems, art, singing, handicraft and folk dancing fostered at Ashland have enriched the lives of all in the community. It was during this visit that the idea came to me that here was the ideal Junior leader, with the ideal location for carrying on the Junior work, especially in the new Farmers Union states. Here also were buildings and equipment for creating a national training center for state and other Junior leaders.

"Dr. Graham, already nationally famous for his work with rural young people, and his wife who assists him, have many rich gifts to bring to the Junior work. We are happy indeed to have the work in their capable hands."

On the first of January, 1936 there was a total of about 33,500,000 telephones in the world, of which approximately 93 per cent could be connected with any Bell System telephone.

## 1936 STUDY TOPIC TO BE 'PEACE AND PATRIOTISM' THEME

Junior Farmers Union Slogan Will be "Let Us Wage Peace"; and Lessons will be Prepared by National Leader and Committee

### MATERIAL AVAILABLE

The Juniors of the Kansas Farmers Union will study the topic and theme which has been selected for study by all the Farmers Union States. We have information from Mrs. Elsie Olson, column in the South Dakota Union Farmer that 1936 study topic will be "Peace and Patriotism," and that the slogan will be "Let Us Wage Peace."

Lessons will be prepared by the National Junior Leader, Chester A. Graham of Grant, Michigan, and the Junior Committee. They will be made available early in 1936, just as last year's lessons were made available early in 1935.

Supplementary Material. In the meantime, do not let meetings go by without educational features on the National study subject. All local leaders should send and get some or all of the following recommended supplementary material:

(1) Send to the National Council for Prevention of War, 532-7th St., N. W. Washington D. C., for free material. Mention the Juniors of the Farmers Union.

(2) The Methodist Book Concern of 740 Rush Street, Chicago, puts out pamphlets which will be very useful to Junior leaders and program committees as these are arranged as general programs. Following are titles and descriptions:

War (a pamphlet) contains six general programs. 15c.  
Patriotism, six general programs. 15c.  
(3) The Foreign Policy Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, also puts out pamphlets and leaders kits of supplies, which are excellent for use this coming year. Pamphlets are illustrated with pictorial charts which give the reader a quick understanding of important events. These pictures or graphs can also be enlarged and used as wall posters to make the work attractive to those who do not read. This is important in the Junior meetings this year. Here are titles and prices:

War Tomorrow—Will we keep out? Dictatorship.  
Made in U. S. A.  
Peace in Party Platform.  
Flags and Drums.

Clash in the Pacific. These are 25c each; \$2.00 for the collection. Send orders to addresses given.

### TIME TO BAND TREES HAS COME ONCE MORE

In communities where trees suffered from canker worm infestation last year, organization for control of the pest should be delayed no longer. Now is the time to act, according to E. G. Kelly, extension insect control specialist of the Kansas State College.

Banding the trees—especially elm, hackberry, and apple—in the winter-time prevents the adult moths from crawling up the trunk to lay their eggs that would hatch into canker worms next spring. If the moths are not stopped, it will be necessary to spray infested trees with arsenate of lead in late April or early May. Lack of proper community attention to this matter, Mr. Kelly says, has cost the state many fine trees.

The moths lay their eggs quite early in the winter, so the present is assuredly not too early to band the trees.

Here are suggestions for making and putting on a band: Smooth the bark in a fairly narrow strip around the trunk using a drawing knife to place a narrow band of cheap cotton batting on this smoothed strip; on this, place a narrow band of heavy paper and fasten it with two nails; apply sticky material.

For the sticky material, printers ink or rosin dissolved in castor oil may be used. The latter is made by mixing 5 pounds of common rosin in 3 pints of castor oil, the rosin having been heated to a powder and the oil warmed. A good plan is to put the oil in a hot kettle and make a double boiler of a pan. The mixture is difficult to handle when cold.

The sticky material, whose duty it is to entangle the moths, on their way up the trunk, should be renewed on the band every two or three weeks. One way to do this is to paint warm castor oil onto the old rosin mixture.

### FARM PRICE LEVEL HOLDS

The general level of farm prices appears to be practically unchanged to slightly higher than a month ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices of meat and dairy products, poultry products, fruits and some truck crops advanced; prices of corn and some other products declined.

Lateness of the corn crop and unfavorable harvesting weather slowed down the decline in corn prices in recent weeks. Potato prices weakened slightly in late November but some of this loss was recovered in early December.

Cotton prices have reacted somewhat following a sharp rise in mid-November, but domestic consumption has continued at a higher level and exports of cotton have increased considerably as compared with a year ago.

Hog prices may hold near present levels or advance in coming weeks, it is stated, but there may be a recession in late winter when increased marketings are to be expected. Cattle prices have recovered in recent weeks despite large market receipts. Butter and egg prices have proba-

bly reached their seasonal peak, says the bureau. Wool prices have been advancing since last April, stimulated by a steady increase in domestic wool consumption.

Considering all factors in the situation—the outlook as to supplies and as to consumer purchasing power—"farm prices may average near the present level during the next few months."

### HOME MAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Holiday season means something to eat—goodies for the children! This year, give them sweets that are good for them!

"But sugar and all foods rich in sugar should go to children in limited amounts," warns Glyde E. Anderson, foods and nutrition specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. "Sugar can so easily take the place of other foods which children need more in their diet—foods for health and growth. Most every child has a sweet tooth. That's why children are tempted, if they get the chance, to eat sweets in place of the milk, eggs, and vegetables that they need for good health and growth. After the child has had an adequate meal, then comes the time for a small amount of a sweet."

Here's a good habit to establish early in a child's life—this habit of eating sweets only as dessert or in small amounts. He will enjoy its pleasant flavor, and it will provide calories in a form quickly used by the body.

Some of the best sweets for children are confections made from dried fruits. Such sweets contain natural fruit sugar, minerals—especially iron, that children need. Raisins, dates, prunes, and other dried fruits will make simple and delicious confections.

Then, that old-time favorite, the pop corn ball, or sugared pop corn for those old enough to eat it, and Turkish paste are also good confections for children. Also on Miss Anderson's approved list of sweets for the small are raw or cooked fruits, cakes, and cookies that are not too sweet or rich in fat, custards, simple puddings, ice cream, all saved at the end of the meal and in limited quantities.

### MORNING TOGS



8421. Cute Bloomer Frock. Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards of 35 inch fabric for dress and bloomers. Price 15c.

8416. Frock with Matching Apron. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 38 requires 5 5/8 yards of 35-inch fabric with 9 1/2 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias binding. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

### A \$3.00 Local Library of Pamphlets

FARMERS UNION MATERIAL. We Live With Power and Machines, 48p, 15c, Elsie Olson, National Junior Chairman, Bijou Hills, S. D. Money, Banking and Credit, 70p, 25c, Elsie Olson. Junior Manual, mimeographed, 10c, Elsie Olson or National Office. Book of Plays, six, 25c, Gladys T. Edwards, Jamestown, N. D. Farmers Union Poems, 25c, A. M. Kinney, Farmers Union, Salina, Kans.

COOPERATION. Cooperation Here and Abroad, 44p, 10c, Hugh J. Hughes. Story of Toad Lane, 5c, Stuart Chase. Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Economic Foundation of World Peace, 25c, Kagawa (Japanese). Address, Friends of Jesus, 75 Kobinata Daimachi 3 Chrome Koishiwaka, Tokyo, Japan.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS (Recommended for Juniors, adults, in order listed) Affiliated Schools for Workers, 202 E. 35th St., New York City. Machinery and Social Progress, 25c, E. H. Holman. Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Waste and Machine Age, 62p, 15c, Stuart Chase. Poor Old Competition, 35p, 10c, Stuart Chase. How America Lives, 62p, 15c, Harry Laidler. The above from League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.

Myth of Rugged Individualism, 27p, 25c, Chas. A. Beard. John Day Co., 386 4th ave., New York City. Know America, 82p, 25c, Paul Douglas, But Lami Press, Chicago. Recent Economic Changes and Their Meaning, 23p, 15c, Harold Clark. Plenty, Can We Have It Without Sharing It? 25p, 15c, Harper Leach. Both from American Education Press, 40 S. 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.

VOICE OF AGRICULTURE, by John A. Simpson, 75c. May be ordered from Oklahoma Farmers Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, or the national F. E. and C. U. of A. at Kankakee, Ill. Every local should have a copy.

### WHERE TO GET MATERIAL

A Hand Book for Workers, Hilda Smith and Jean Carler. (Every leader should have a copy.) Write to: Helen Herman, Administrative Assistant Workers Education, Walker Johnson Bldg., 1734 New York ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. American Education Press, 40 South 3rd st., Columbus, Ohio.

Affiliated Schools for Workers, 202 E. 35th st., New York City. Forum Kits, W. M. C. A., 347 Madison ave., New York City, \$5.00 per year. Federal Council of Churches, 105 E. 22nd st., New York City, weekly service. \$2 per year.

John Day Pamphlets, 25c, John Day Co., 386 4th ave., New York City. League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th st., New York City. National Crisis Series, 25c, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

National Catholic Welfare Conference Pamphlets, 1312 Massachusetts ave., Washington, D. C. Public Policy Pamphlets, 25c, University Press of Chicago.

Publications of Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Pl. E., Washington, D. C. Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 187 W. 12th st., New York City. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kankakee, Ill.

### Of Interest to Women

#### ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL

Homemade candied orange and lemon peel costs practically nothing and can be definitely superior. The main requisite is that it be tender. Overnight soaking insures that. Cut the peel from either oranges or lemons in quarters, or in strips as large as possible. Soak at least overnight—preferably longer for lemon peel—in cold water to cover. Drain. Cover with fresh hot water and simmer slowly until tender—for from thirty to sixty minutes. Drain. Drop peel into a syrup made by bringing three parts of sugar and two parts of water to a boil. Cook gently until the syrup is thick and the peel transparent. (Undercooking is better than overcooking here.) Dip cooked peel from syrup and dry on waxed paper. Cut into fine strips, sprinkle with sugar and use as desired.

(Some fruit cake devotees like to strip the white inner membrane from the cooked peel before dropping it into syrup. But prepared in the manner suggested here, this white membrane is no longer bitter, and has a waxy candied texture which is very much like.

#### CHOCOLATE FUDGE (NO. 1)

1 cup sugar, 2 full tablespoons cocoa, 1-2 cup milk, From 1 to 3-4 tablespoon butter, 1-4 teaspoon vanilla. Mix sugar and milk and cook until sugar dissolves. Then add the cocoa. Stir the mixture occasionally until it begins to boil. Put the butter in then and cook until a drop of the fudge forms a solid ball when tested in cold water. When that is done, remove it from the fire, pour in the vanilla, and beat it till it is almost stiff. Pour it on a buttered platter and when it cools, cut it into squares and it is ready to serve.

#### CHOCOLATE FUDGE (NO. 2)

2 cups sugar, 1-2 cup bitter chocolate. Put your sugar and chocolate in a pan and pour enough hot water over them to cover them. Then stir the mixture until it has boiled to the proper solid ball in cold water stage.

At that point, remove it from the fire and when the bubbles have disappeared, put in a lump of butter about the size of an egg. Let it cool and then beat it.

#### GLAZED NUTS

1 cup nut meats, 1 1-2 cups sugar, 2-3 cup water, 1-8 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon cream of tartar. Mix sugar, water, salt and cream of tartar. Boil gently and without stirring until the mixture turns light brown color. Add nuts, mix well and pour into buttered pan. Press down to flatten top, using broad side of knife. When candy stiffens, cut into bars, using knife dipped in warm water. Break apart when served.

#### PECAN CHEWS

2 cups sugar, 1 1-3 cup corn syrup (white), 1 cup light brown sugar, 1 to 1 1-4 cups condensed milk, 1 cup water, 1 cup cream, 1-2 pound butter. Stir, cooking to 246 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove from stove, add salt and 1 1-2 pounds pecan meats.

#### Fruit Nuggets

Put one cup walnuts, thirty-two stoned dates and one cup canned moist coconut through food chopper, and add one-fourth cup condensed milk. Mix well and knead in hands until of uniform consistency. Form into small balls or nuggets and roll in one-half cup ground nuts. Makes one pound.

#### Taffy Apples

8 red, good eating apples, 8 wooden skewers (obtainable at butchers). 1 cup corn syrup, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of water, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Wash the apples and rub them perfectly dry. Remove stems and insert a skewer in stem end.

Put the corn syrup, sugar, water, and vinegar in a pan. The top part of a quart size double boiler is good to use because it gives a good depth of the taffy in which to dip the apples. Stir until the sugar is dissolved.

### CLASSIFIED ADS

Bulk Garden Seeds, reasonable. Free circular. Fike's Seeds, Council Grove, Kans.

and the ingredients well mixed. Boil until a drop put in cold water becomes a hard ball (crack stage). Dip the apples in the mixture, swing them in the air to give the coating time to harden evenly. Place on an oiled tin or waxed paper. The recipe will cover 8 apples. This recipe can also be used to glaze nut meats.

#### Popcorn Balls

2 cups corn syrup, 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons corn oil or butter, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 1-8 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon water, 1 gallon hot freshly popped corn. Put syrup, sugar, corn oil or butter, vinegar and salt in a kettle. Set over heat and stir until the sugar is dissolved and the mixture is well blended. Boil until a drop forms a hard ball in cold water. Remove from heat, stir in soda dissolved in water and pour over hot popped corn. Each kernel should be coated. With the hands shape into balls pressing lightly. Yield: 25 large balls.

#### POPCORN BLISS

Cook one and a half cups sugar, one-third cup water and one-fourth cup corn syrup to 244 degrees. Beat one egg white until stiff, add hot syrup very slowly, beating until it loses its gloss. Add three-fourths cup chopped popcorn (being sure to remove all hard kernels) and pour into a buttered plate. Cut in squares. This makes three quarters of a pound.

Milk and cream should not be permitted to freeze, for this changes the taste and properties of milk and prevents cream from rising normally. Butter made from frozen cream has a mealy texture.



POPCORN PARTIES

## The Latest Fad

PARTIES must be full of pep. So must popcorn if it is to pop properly. So why not combine the two, as so many people have been doing recently, and have a peppy popcorn party at which everyone will have lots of fun?

Be sure to have your popcorn peppy. That's fifty percent of the fun. Every kernel will pop if you get your corn in cans because nothing but selected kernels are put into these receptacles, and they are hermetically sealed with just the right amount of moisture in each, so that there will be no "old maids" left to sort out.

#### Provide Costumes

Although this is not necessarily a costume party, it's a good plan to provide long kitchen aprons for everyone, for not the least part of the fun is making dainties with the popcorn after it has popped. You can either make these aprons yourself in pretty pastel colors, or you'll find some very attractive ones in the stores.

There's a thrill, too, for young folks in cooking things together. It suggests all sorts of pleasant future domestic possibilities, and perhaps the corn will not have done all the popping before the evening is over. Some young man may pop the question to a pretty girl whose hands look so alluring as they busy themselves with dainty confections on a board or in a bowl.

#### Dainty Confections

And here are some recipes for a few of the confections which

may bring about this surprising result:

**Baked Popcorn Perfection:** Melt two and a half squares chocolate. Add contents of one can condensed milk, and stir over the fire a few minutes. Add one cup finely ground popped corn, one cup canned moist coconut and one-half teaspoon vanilla, and drop by spoonfuls on a buttered sheet. Bake in a 325-degree oven for about fifteen minutes. This makes about twenty-eight small cakes.

**Popcorn Fingers:** Boil two cups brown sugar, two-thirds cup thin cream and one tablespoon corn syrup to 236 degrees, stirring as little as possible. Add two tablespoons butter, and cool to lukewarm. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla, and beat until it loses its shine. Add five tablespoons ground popped corn, and spread out in a buttered pan. Be sure that the corn is finely ground. Makes one pound.

#### These Taste Good

**Popcorn Brittle:** Pop two-thirds of the contents of a 10-ounce can popcorn, and then run it through the food chopper. It will make one cup. Make a syrup of one cup sugar, one-half cup brown sugar, one-fourth cup canned molasses, one-fourth cup water, one tablespoon butter and one-fourth teaspoon salt, boiling them to 300 degrees, or until brittle. Pour over the corn, stirring as little as possible. Pour out immediately onto a buttered slab or inverted pan, and spread very thin. When cold, break into pieces.

The Greatest Need Today of the

# Farmers Union

is

# More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

### MORE ORGANIZATION

The only way out of the difficulty is for the present members to get more of their neighbors to join with them, through the Kansas Farmers Union, in the organized fight for better social and economic conditions for farmers.

The only fighting class organization established and maintained entirely by the farming class, the Farmers Union fights free-handed for the class to which and for which it is responsible.

Keep up your membership in the

## Kansas Farmers Union

# IF—

—every member of the Kansas Farmers Union who reads this would voluntarily make himself personally responsible for just

## One More Member

THEN OUR 1936 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED

When our membership problem is solved other problems will just about solve themselves



## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Cattle		
Pete Poguin—Lyon Co Ks—21 str 1155	10.25	
Pete Poguin—Lyon Co Ks—23 str 1122	10.00	
A. B. Duncan—Osage Co Ks—21 str 1005	9.50	
Phos. Jensen—Osage Co Ks—26 str 1132	9.50	
John White—Cherokee Co Ks—26 str 993	8.35	
T. T. East—Lyon Co Ks—14 hfr 791	7.75	
Verne Hurt—Cass Co Mo—12 str-hfr 752	7.50	
J. W. Easter—Chase Co Ks—11 str 963	7.50	
H. R. Gussell—Jackson Co Mo—10 str 907	7.50	
Morris Hegle—Marion Co Ks—6 str-hfr 615	7.25	
Irene Hagwood—Saline Co Mo—6 clvs 376	6.75	
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—12 clvs 320	6.75	
Phillip Young—Clay Co Ks—8 str 808	6.50	
L. T. Dresser—Clay Co Ks—7 cows 1220	6.50	
G. W. Lorahead—Linn Co Ks—5 str 638	6.00	
I. T. Dresser—Clay Co Mo—12 hfr 802	6.00	
Walter Zimmerman—Osborne Co Ks—6 str 615	6.00	
Geo. Pray—Dickinson Co Ks—7 hfr 714	6.00	
Walter N. Harris—Riley Co Ks—8 str 691	6.00	
R. A. French—Clay Co Mo—14 str 601	5.75	
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—7 cows 1041	5.50	
Elmer Derr—Rush Co Ks—10 cows 1020	5.50	
H. R. Russell—Clinton Co Mo—19 cows 1000	5.40	
A. G. Ross—Johnson Co Ks—13 cows 1020	5.00	
Elmer Derr—Rush Co Ks—6 hfr 656	5.00	
L. T. Dresser—Clay Co Mo—11 cows 990	4.50	
A. G. Ross—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 925	4.00	
H. D. Gauder—Bates Co Mo—7 cows 1037	4.00	
J. S. Heffer—Ellis Co Ks—14 cows-hfr 717	4.00	
R. E. Klamm—Wyandotte Co Ks—21 cows 801	3.90	
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—22 cows 880	3.50	
Harry Jones—Jackson Co Mo—11 cows 695	3.50	
Butchers 170 Lbs Avg and Up		
D. L. Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—22 198	9.30	
John Lyons—Lafayette Co Mo—25 200	9.30	
W. N. Minder—Miami Co Ks—9 178	9.25	
Ortner—Burgess—Lafayette Co Mo—6 211	9.30	
D. C. Ebelmeyer—Nemaha Co Ks—18 194	9.30	
O. T. Powell—Douglas Co Ks—8 207	9.30	
J. T. Martin—Lyon Co Ks—6 201	9.30	
Al Henry—Anderson Co Ks—5 212	9.30	
Al Henry—Anderson Co Ks—5 212	9.30	
Walter Fahmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—6 206	9.30	
Robert Small—Lafayette Co Mo—10 223	9.30	
Elza Stindfeld—Osage Co Ks—6 216	9.30	
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—18 226	9.30	
John Brady—Osage Co Ks—7 201	9.25	
H. W. Wendland—Osage Co Ks—20 183	9.25	
Fred Youngstead—Marshall Co Ks—7 210	9.20	
Sam Clark—Shawnee Co Ks—6 178	9.20	
Mrs. Mary Bohn—Clay Co Ks—5 224	9.20	
Mrs. Nancy Bruce—Grundy Co Mo—8 218	9.15	
Emery P. Lustrum—Washington Co Ks—12 225	9.15	
Aug. Nimeyer—Lafayette Co Mo—21 196	9.10	
E. G. Sliffe—Cass Co Mo—13 183	9.10	
Win. Jewell—Marshall Co Ks—6 221	9.10	
Arth. Bruce—Grundy Co Mo—16 181	9.10	
E. J. Manuel—Jackson Co Mo—8 211	9.10	
Albert Hansen—Republic Co Ks—14 192	9.10	
Chas. Hunzicker—Franklin Co Ks—6 195	9.10	
John Vermillion—Miami Co Ks—6 210	9.10	
O. L. Taylor—Cedar Co Mo—9 200	9.10	
Arthur F. Johnson—Osage Co Ks—8 183	9.10	
W. E. Wick—Franklin Co Ks—9 215	9.10	
Albert Fefman—Lafayette Co Mo—19 215		
L. M. Rundle—Osage Co Ks—22 213	9.10	
Jess F. Cox—Linn Co Ks—131	9.10	
O. M. Rew—Franklin Co Ks—8 215	9.10	
Harry Steward—Marshall Co Ks—13 170	9.05	
L. C. Cleveland, mgr.—St. Clair Co Mo—15 182	9.05	
230 Lbs. Average and up		
Fred Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—7 271	9.30	
Louis Holtz—Anderson Co Ks—6 236	9.35	
N. F. Banning—Osage Co Ks—8 235	9.35	
H. A. Cody—Linn Co Ks—9 235	9.30	
P. S. Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo—17 242	9.20	
Dale Elling—Lafayette Co Mo—7 232	9.10	
O. G. Sullivan—Miami Co Ks—6 241	9.10	
Chas. Sobotka—Harrison Co Mo—13 245	9.05	
Sows		
W. A. Hopkins—Franklin Co Ks—3 296	8.70	
T. S. Mobley—Carroll Co Mo—5 306	8.65	
Wayne Rhoad—Sullivan Co Mo—5 510	8.50	
C. O. Clemen—Washington Co Ks—4 367	8.40	
Frank Lawhead—Linn Co Ks—3 530	8.00	
Light Lights and Pigs		
Elmer Painter—Pettis Co Mo—18 167	9.35	
F. O. Thomas—Johnson Co Ks—8 162	9.25	
H. B. Day—Lafayette Co Mo—13 167	9.25	
Leslie Hess—Lafayette Co Mo—12 176	9.20	
John Helt—Lafayette Co Mo—6 158	9.15	
Clause Pope—Miami Co Ks—9 161	9.15	
Farmers Pro. Exch.—Grundy Co Mo—12 169	9.10	
J. F. Long—Livingston Co Mo—15 153	9.05	
R. H. Hespick—Morris Co Ks—6 166	9.05	
Peter Isaacson—Riley Co Mo—11 141	9.00	
John Sakal—Cedar Co Mo—6 131	9.00	
L. C. Cleveland, mgr.—St. Clair Co Mo—27 150	9.00	
L. F. Smith—Henry Co Mo—8 142	9.00	
John H. Hahnfield—Miami Co Ks—29 131	9.00	
E. W. Ellis—Neosho Co Ks—6 123	9.00	
F. O. Thomas—Johnson Co Ks—6 122	9.00	
Leslie Hess—Lafayette Co Mo—10 123	9.00	
E. P. Morrison—Lafayette Co Mo—7 165	8.75	
Walter Kuhn—Linn Co Ks—24 141	8.75	
Z. A. Eaton—Neosho Co Ks—33 95	8.35	
Z. A. Eaton—Neosho Co Ks—17 74	8.50	
Sheep		
A. F. Nies—Franklin Co Ks—8 75	11.00	
W. F. Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—21 81	10.85	
C. C. Wright—Washington Co Ks—9 85	10.75	
John Ulrich—Grundy Co Mo—10 93	10.85	
E. F. Williams—Grundy Co Mo—5 74	10.35	
W. E. Vick—Franklin Co Ks—6 72	10.35	
Otis Hoover—Osage Co Ks—11 72	10.35	
Louise Reily—Osage Co Ks—9 86	10.35	
Neil Armstrong—Lafayette Co Mo—13 101	10.35	
R. Dietz—Douglas Co Ks—5 90	10.35	
John Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—21 90	10.35	
H. F. Peichert—Lafayette Co Mo—21 85	10.35	
Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Mo—7 71	10.35	
Roy O. Joslin—Jackson Co Mo—8 65	10.00	
Frank Seary—Grundy Co Mo—8 65	10.00	
Neil Armstrong—Lafayette Co Mo—5 102	9.35	
F. S. Young—Lafayette Co Mo—35 64	9.15	
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—11 83	7.25	

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

## Chicago Butter Market

Extras opened at 32½¢, advanced to 33¢ for three days, and last 4¢ closing at 32½¢. Standards opened at 31½¢, advanced to 32½¢, and then to 32½¢ holding that to the close. 89 score opened at 31¢, advanced to 31½¢ then to a ¼¢, and finally to 31½¢. 88 score cars opened at 30½¢, advanced to 30¾¢, and then to 31¢.

## New York Butter Market

Extras opened at 34¢, advanced to 34½¢, then to 34¢, and eased a little at the close with a split quotation of from 33½¢ to 34¢. Firsts ranged from 32½¢ for 89 score up to 33½¢ for the 91 score.

While the butter market was steady at Chicago, sales were difficult and slow all week. The fresh butter, while in light supply, is dragging a little on account of the splendid profit everyone has in storage and it seems many of the big buyers are using their own storage with the result the fresh is left some what neglected. In fact, the accumulation has become somewhat burdensome in Chicago and this morning several cars of Standards were sold on the Board at 32¢, but later on the market received support and held steady at 32½¢ at the close. There was quite a large number of cars sold at 32¢ and 32½¢ which pretty well cleaned the tracks of the accumulated Standards and has decidedly strengthened the situation.

Butter is still going out of storage at a very rapid rate and the statistical position of the market is such we doubt very much whether any real declines could be maintained from present levels and surely not unless the make of fresh butter picks up to a very marked degree from the way production is running at present. We now have perhaps fifteen million pounds less butter in storage than we had on the same date last year, and with production running still under a year ago in some areas, and after all in addition to that we received and consumed more than twenty one million pounds of foreign butter, we believe nothing can prevent our markets maintaining a price equal to that at which foreign butter can come in, and that is said to be around 34½¢ to 35¢ New York. In fact, a little has been purchased and said to be bought for 33¢ duty paid, delivered New York, but it is not expected any great quantity of top grade butter could be purchased at that price.

## Chicago Egg Market

The egg market has been nervous and unsettled at Chicago throughout the current week. Extra Firsts were noted at 28½¢ at the opening, dropped back to 28¢, and have remained steady but weak at that on succeeding days. Fresh Firsts were reduced to 27¢, and the last four days of the week Receipts, howsoever, have been dropping back 24¢. Dirties are 24¢.

There is a general feeling that the egg market is in a state of transition. The land itself has always been regarded as a perpetually productive asset and each generation receives the land in a certain general condition of productivity. The Resettlement Administration as established upon the tenet that the duty of each generation is not merely to pass on this asset as it was received but to leave it with improved rather than depleted capacity. This step on the part of the national government meets a problem of utmost importance not only to farmers of our day but to their children who will have to cultivate the land when the present generation has passed out of the picture.

their surplus during the heavy producing season to these same speculative buyers.  
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.  
P. L. Betts, General Manager.

## FINISHED CATTLE MARKET

"Should finished cattle be sold now," asks Vance M. Ruckner, Extension marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The answer supplied by Mr. Ruckner is his own question is that indications favor selling sometime between now and January 15.

The best prices for fat cattle are made before December 20 nine times out of 10, but with recent new highs on prime finished steers, some feeders wonder if they should wait.

If December weakness is followed by a rally and then a break in January, lower prices are likely in February.

## HOG MARKET CONDITION

The producers whose hogs are light enough apparently have the best chance for profit by heading for the late March or April Market. Those whose hogs are heavier and cannot be carried that long probably will be safe in feeding until the first ten days of January.

Vance M. Ruckner, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The hog market for the first week of December was equal to or better than November's market, contrary to the usual trend. The period of December 10 to 20 is the low for the season more often than not because of selling for tax money. But whether that holds true this year or not some strength over the price paid during this period may be expected up to January 15.

There is little question that there will be comparatively heavy marketing of hogs in January and February, but even so prices may stay up because of consumer demand and competing beef prices, both of which are more favorable to hog producers than they were a year ago.

## XMAS TREES IN WATER HOLD NEEDLES LONGER

If a Christmas tree is set in water when it first comes into the house and is kept in water while it is part of the Christmas decoration, it will remain fresh and green for at least a week longer. Water should be replaced as it evaporates.

If the base of a Christmas tree is trimmed with a sharp knife just before it is mounted, the pores will be left open, allowing water to rise in the stem to the living cells, which are still trying to provide the tree with food and moisture.

Spruce and fir retain their needles longer than most other Christmas trees.

The land itself has always been regarded as a perpetually productive asset and each generation receives the land in a certain general condition of productivity. The Resettlement Administration as established upon the tenet that the duty of each generation is not merely to pass on this asset as it was received but to leave it with improved rather than depleted capacity. This step on the part of the national government meets a problem of utmost importance not only to farmers of our day but to their children who will have to cultivate the land when the present generation has passed out of the picture.

## MAN STILL RANKS AS "FOREST ENEMY NO. 1"

Man still ranks as "Forest Enemy No. 1." More than half the fires in national forests this year, reports the Forest Service, were caused by man. The number of these fires—as winter rains and snows ended dangerous fire weather conditions in all but a few sections of the country—was 5,777, as compared to 5,282 last year, and to an annual average of 4,691 over the 1931-34 period.

These fires were started by brush burners, or residents on land newly acquired by the Forest Service, many of whom still believe that an annual "burning-over" is good for the woods—and by campers, hunters, recreationists, and tourists who have made greater use of national forest facilities this year than ever before.

On a purely mathematical basis this increases the number of "man-caused" fires.

"The only solution," says the Forest Service, "is education on the danger of fire. The responsibility falls upon every individual in the United States."

In stressing the need for land utilization Administration have pointed out that more than 126,000,000,000 pounds of plant food material is reaped in the United States every year. Most of this loss is from cultivated and abandoned fields and overgrazed pastures and ranges. Considering only phosphorus, potash and nitrogen, the value of the plant food elements lost in this process is estimated to be in excess of \$2,000,000,000 each year. This estimate is based on the chemical analysis of 389 samples of surface soil and the average selling price of the cheapest forms of fertilizer materials containing these plant nutrients.

Real estate mortgage loans by the Federal land bank and Commissioner amounted to \$24,400,000 down \$8,000,000 from October. Farmers' business cooperatives borrowed \$7,700,000 in November, of which \$6,900,000 was obtained from the banks for cooperatives compared to \$3,100,000 in November last year.

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