

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1936

Letters Express Racket of International Bankers Destroying Prosperity

Taaken from Book, "Money" by Charles Caughlin

London, June 25th, 1863. Messrs Ikeheimer, Morton and Vandergould, No. 3, Wall Street, New York, U. S.

"Dear Sirs:

A Mr. John Sherman has written us from a town in Ohio, U. S. A. as to the profits that may be made in the National Banking business under a recent act of your Congress, a copy of which act accompanied his letter. Apparently this act has been drawn upon the plan formulated here last summer by the British Bankers Association and by the Association recommended to our American friends as one that if enacted into law, would prove highly profitable to the banking

fraternity throughout the world.
"Mr. Sherman declares that there has never before been such an opportunity for capitalists to accumulate money, as that presented by this act and that the old plan of State Banks is so unpopular, that the new scheme will, by contrast, be most favorably regarded, nothwithstanding the fact that it gives the National Banks an almost absolute control of the National finance. "The few who can understand the system,' he says, 'will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages that capital derives from the system, will bear its burdens without complaint and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical

to their interests.' pears to have introduced the National Banking Act) we will be glad to ourselves of the information he furn-

compensation. "Awaiting your reply, we are Your respectful servants, Rothchild Brothers.'

An American International Banker Replies to Mr. Rothchild: Ikleheimer, Morton and Vandergould Private Bankers.

Dealers and Brokers in Stocks and and Bonds and Gold, and American Agents for the Investment of English Capital.

Number 3, Wall Street New York City, July 5, 1863. Messrs. Rothchild Brothers,

London, England. "Dear sirs: We beg to acknowledge the receipts of your letter of June 25th, in which you refer to a communication received from the Honorable John Sherman of Ohio, with reference to the advantages and profits of an American investment under the provisions of our National Bank Act. "The fact that Mr. Sherman speaks

well of such an investment or of any similar one, is certainly not without weight for that gentleman possesses in a marked degree, the distinguishing characteristics of the successful modern-financier. His temperament is such that whatever his feelings may be they never cause him to lose sight of the main chance. He is young, shrewd and ambitious. He has fixed his eye upon the presidency of the United States and is already a member of congress. He rightfully thinks he has nothing to gain both politically and financially (he has financial ambitions too) by being friendly with men and institutions having large financial resources, and which at times, are not too particular in their methods, either of obtaining governmental aid, or protecting themselves against unfriendly legislation. We trust him here implicity. His intellect and ambition combine to make him exceedingly valuable to us. Indeed, we predict that if his life is spared, he will prove to be the best friend the monied interests of the

world have ever had in America. "As to the organization of a National Bank here, and the nature and profits of such an investment, we beg leave to refer to our printed circular enclosed herein. Inquiries by European capitalists, concerning this matter, have been so numerous, that for convenience we have had our views with regard to it put into printed

Should you determine to organize a bank in this City, we shall be glad to aid you. We can easily find finan cial friends to make a satisfactory directory, and to fill official positions not taken up by the presonal representatives you will send over.

Your most obedient servants, Iklenheimer, Morton and Vander-

The Circular referred to is here inserted: Ikleheimer, Morton and Vandergould

Private Bankers, Brokers, Etc "We have had so many inquiries of late as to the method of organizing national banks under the recent act of Congress, and as to the profits that may reasoably be expected from such an investment, that we have thought best to issue this brief circular as an answer to all questions of our friends think? Oklahoma Union Farmer.

and clients:

1. Any number of persons, not less han five, may organize a natioal banking corporation. 2. Except in cities having 6,000 inhabitants or less, a national bank can not have less than \$1,000,000 capital.

3. They are private corporations organized for private gain and select their own officers and employees. 4. They are not subject to the con-

trol of State laws, except as Congress may from time to time provide. 5. They can receive deposits and loan the same for their own benefit. 6. They can buy and sell bonds and discount paper and do a general banking business.

7. To start a national bank on the scale of \$1,000,000 will require the purchase of that amount (par value) of U.S. Government bonds.

8. The U.S. Government bonds can now be purchased at a 50 per cent discount, so that a bank of \$1,000,-000 capital can be started at this time with only \$500,000.

9. These bonds must be deposited with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington as security for the national bank currency, that on the making of the deposit will be furnished by the government to the bank.
10. The U.S. Government will pay

6 per cent interest on the bonds, in gold, the interest being paid semiannually. It will be seen that at the present price of bonds, the interest paid by the government, will itself amount to 12 per cent in gold on all the moey invested.

11. The U. S. Government, under the provisions of the national bank act, on having the bonds aforesaid deposited with its Treasurer, will, on the strength of such security, furnish "Please advise us fully as to this natter and also state whether or not you wil be of assistance to us, if we liting the bonds to the amount of 90 us as a good opportunity for merchyou wil be of assistance to us, if we conclude to establish a National Bank per cent of the face of the bonds, at ants to spread their weekend load in the City of New York. If you are acquainted with Mr. Sherman (he appropriate to know introduced the National St. 1000 000 will receive the bolius, at anis to spread their weekend load and even increase business to some extent. We believe that farmers

Act) we will be glad to \$900,000 in currency.

12. This currency is printed by the summer busy season, and those mething of him. If we avail 12. This currency is printed by the merchants who are also cream buy-U. S. Government in a form so like ished, we will of course make due greenback money, that many people do not detect the difference, although the currency is but a promise of the bank to pay—that is, it is the bank's demand note, and must be signed by the bank's president before it can be

used. g 13. The demand for money is so great that this currency can be readily loaned to the people across the counter of the bank at a discount of 10 per cent at 30 and 60 days' time, making about 12 per cent interest on

the currency. 14. The interest on the bonds, plus the interest on the currency which the bonds secure, plus the incidentals of the business ought to make the gross earnings of the bank amount to from 28 to 33 per cent. The amount of dividends that may be declared will depend largely upon the rental charges of the premises occupied by the bank as a place of business. In case it is thought best that the showing of profits should not appear too large, the now common plan of having the directors buy the bank building and then raising the rent and the salaries of the president and cashier

may be adopted. 15 National Banks are privileged to either increase or contract their circulation at will and of course grant or withhold loans as they see fit. As the banks have a national organization and can easily act together in withholding loans or extending time, it follows that they can by united action in refusing to make loans cause a stringency in the money market and in a single week or a single day cause a decline in all the products of the country. The tremendous possibilities of speculation involved in this control of the money of a country like

the United States, will be at once understood by all bankers. 18. National Banks pay no taxes on their bonds or on their capital, nor on their deposits. This exemption from taxation is based on the theory that the capital of these banks is invested in U. S. securities and is a remarkable permission of the law, etc. "Requesting that you regard this

circular as strictly confidential and soliciting any favors in our line that you may have to extend, we are, Most respectfully yours, Ikicheimer, Morton and Vandergould"

The Hazard Circular, published by Bankers in Lincoln's day says: "Slavery is likely to be abolished by he war power and chattel slavery abolished. This our European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborers while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital shall control labor by con-

trolling wages. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of war, must be used to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must

be used as a banking basis. "We are now waiting for the Sec retary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress.

"It will not do to allow the green-back, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we can-

not control that. "But we can control the bonds and through them the bank issues."

NATIONAL CREAM QUALITY CAMPAIGN

WEEDS—The weed problem has been greatly aggravated by the extreme heat and drouth conditions prevailing over much of the butter producing area. Weeds of all kinds have remarkable stamina and are able to remarkable stamina and are able to survive where grasses wither and die. Cows, hungry for greenstuff, overcome any natural distaste and devour weeds greedily in the absence of other green feed.

Weeds have a very bad effect upon the flavor and quality of milk produc-ed, and these bad flavors seemingly cannot be overcome; they carry right through to the butter. Weed-flavored butter is extremely hard to sell and brings only a low price.

Many states are active in the pro-motion of weed elimination campaigns. State colleges and departments of agriculture are publishing leaflets posters and other educational material dealing with the subject, and striving mightily to widen the recognition of the more noxious species, those having the worst characteristics from the standpoint of the bad flavors they cause in milk and

In many areas a differential or a penalty, often as high as 5 cents per pound butterfat, is levied against weedy cream. Producers everywhere are fast realizing the need of extreme care in guarding against weed growth and are taking to heart the injunctions to mow weeds and to take cattle off pasture several hours be-

GOING TO TOWN—Rarely does the farmer go to town for the purpose of delivering cream; he usually makes it a point to have other business to transact on the same trip. He buys supplies, goes to the movies, goes to the bank, etc. All too often this results in delaying trips to town till the end of the week, when a whole railful of birds can be killed with one

Since the Frequency of Delivery is one of the Most Important Factors in Cream quality, it has been suggested that farmers would come to town oftener with cream if the stores in town were open evenings during the week, say, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This practice strikes \$1,000,000 will secure the issue of woul come to town oftener if places of business were open, especially in ers should certainly see the advisability of more frequent cream deliver-

> to Town-Stores Open "Come Cream Nights-Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays," is a slogan that offers good possibilities for the merchants' advertising.

Cool Cream-It is universally ageed that clean cream, kept cool and delivered fresh is the cream that brings No. 1 price. Keeping cream clean is sometimes easier than keeping it cool, but producers are beginning to realize that cooling cream need not entail great expense for elaborate equipment, and for this reason the barrel cooler which can be made at home with simple tools and a minimum cash outlay is gradually

coming into favor. Here and there the industry is findng it profitable from the standpoint of cream quality improvement to furnish to producers plans, descriptions and full information on the making of barrel type coolers. In Nebraska where this type of work seems to becentering, gradual but sure progress

is being reported. As soon as available, we plan to send out a folder describing fully the construction of such farm cream coolers. Far from there being any desire to withhold such information, the industry in Nebraska is glad to pass

it on for the benefit of all. No. 2 Cream-Reports from varicus sections of the country as to the receipts of No. 2 cream as compared with a year ago vary all the way from 10 to 50 per cent decreases. It's working, people, it's working.

Questions and Answers-The Dairy Department of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okahoma, has issued a seven-page leaflet (small enough to go into a small envelope) entitled, "Producing Quality Cream

This leaflet points out, first of all, the necessity for cream quality improvement and then takes up in the question-and-answer style the means by which improvement can be brought about-not alone by producers but by all concerned in the handling of cream at any stage.

This question-and-answer style of discussion appears to have much mert, because the questions are those which it is most natural to ask. They are the questions the farmer, the station operator, and others would ask. The answers in this booklet are clearly and simply made.

Cooperation-More and more members of the creamery industry are beginning to find out that cooperation is not the exclusive property or privilege of anyone. They are finding that cooperation can be profitably indulged in and that its possibilities for good are not confined to any one phase of the business. Evidence in Support-Cooperation in cream quality improvement work. Cooperation in working out the stray can problem. Cooperation in consumer education through trade associations. Cooperation in fair trade practices. Cooperaton through the dissemination of industrial research information. We look for many more instances of coopera-

BIDS ACCEPTED FOR DROUGHT

The Department of Agriculture Drought Committee announced today that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had accepted bids for the buying and processing of cattle obtained by the Government under the emergency Cattle Purchase Pro-

The Committee further announced that arrangements are being com-pleted so that if market conditions require, initial purchases may be made Monday, July 20, at three Midwest terminal markets—Chicago, St. Paul and Sioux City.

Bids on the buying and processing of cattle for Government account were awarded to Armour and Company, Cudahy Packing Company, and Swift and Company. The accepted bids ranged from 20 to 25 cents per head on the services of buying and from 15.7 cents 22.7 cents per hundredweight for processing, including slaughtering, chilling, and shipping of carcasses. These bids were the lowest received from the area in which the purchasing and processing

The buying and processing of calves was awarded to the Cudahy Packing Company with a bid of 9 cents per head and 20 cents per hundredweight, respectively. Awards on other processing functions, such as boning, canning, and storage, will be announced sometime within the next

The bids accepted are applicable for purchases that may be made at Chicago, St. Poul, Sioux City, Omaha, ad Fargo, N. D. The hides, tongues, tails, shank meat, and tenderloins are to be retained by the Government, and all other offal will be kept by the papcker. Arrangements have been made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for donating the meat products obtained to State relief agencies for distribution to needy families.

It is contemplated that original purchases under the Cattle Purchase Program will be limited to cutter and common grades of cows, steers, and heifers that are least suitable for resale as stockkers and feeders. When market conditions necessitate purchases, they will be made at the prevailing market prices of these leaves of purchases. classes and grades on the date of purlimited numbers of these types of cattle sold early this week within the range of \$2.75 and \$3.50 per hundredweight at terminal markets adjacent to the most seriously affected drought areas. In July, 1935, such cattle sold for an average of around \$3.80 per hundredweight.

In contrast with the emergency cattle-buying program in 1934, Drought Committee pointed out, special benefit payments will made to producers.

The Cattle Pruchase Program designed to prevent the demoralization of prices if farmers and ranchmen in the drought territory are forced to liquidate their livestock prematurely. The volume of purhases will vary from day to day as necessarily to supplement the regular commercial outlets on days of excessive receipts.

The purchase operations will be diected by a special committee representing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. W. O. Fraser, who has been closely associated with livestock problems in connection with agricultural adjustment programs, is chairman of the committee. Prior to 1933, Mr. Fraser tended barley area was placed at was in charge of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics livestock news

office in Des Moines, Iowa. Actual field operations are to be directed by the Commodities Purchase Section of the AAA through its regional office in Chicago. M. T. Morgan, who headed the St. Paul office damage at this time of the year. during the 1934 emergency program,

will be in charge. Packers to whom awards have been made will do the buying for the account of the Government in the course of each day's regular market transactions. Representatives of the Government will supervise buying operations and certify prices by classes

NEW TRUCK

A quarter-ton truck, designed to bring new hauling economy to the farm by operating 100 miles at a cost of 50 cents, will be displayed at auto shows this fall. It will sell in the \$300

price class. Known as the American Bantam, the truck is being manufactured by the American Bantam Car Company, Buttler, Pa. where it is stated that the truck will attain a speed of 60 miles an hour and tires will last between 30,000 and 40,000 miles. The truck will be styled and equipped like large

modern trucks, it is stated. Henry A. Miller, vice president in charge of engineering, is the famous designer of racing motors whose Miller Special engines were in the first eight cars to cross the finsh line at the Indianapolis races last Memorial day. Thomas L. Hibbard, vice president in charge of design, has in his 20 years in this field, designed American autos and leadnig European bodies for most of the highest priced

light cars. A line of passenger cars and a sports speedster also will be producFARM WAGES HIGHER

OR DROUGHT

CATTLE BUYING

Farm hands are getting the highest pay in five years in New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific States, it was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

ricultural Economics.

Elsewhere the supply of farm hands exceeds the demand, but by a closer margin than in several years past. The reduction in the supply of farm hands is attributed to increased industrial and other employment oppor tunities. Wages in the New England States

average \$30.27 per month with board; in the Middle Atlantic States, \$26.64; East North Central States, \$26.40; and Pacific States Wages without board are \$10 to \$20 a month higher than these figures. Wages the country over average 8 percent above pre-war; last summer, they were slightly less than pre-war.

The national averages are \$22.07 per month with board; \$32.21 per month without board; \$1.15 per day with board; and \$1.54 per day without A sharp increase in the number of

hired hands since April this year. was reported by the Bureau, but only a slight gain over last summer. The July employment figure at 101 hired hands per 100 farms of crop reporters has been practically unchanged for the last three years. The peak figure for July was 139 in

The Bureau recently reported there are about 800,000 fewer hired hands on farms than in 1929.

CANADIAN CROPS DAMAGED; FEED SHORTAGE REPORTED

The drought, spreading its destructive sweep through the Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in Canada, is reaching into Ontario and Quebec, it was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural

Blistering heat with temperatures breaking all-time high records combined with inadequate precipitation has already taken a disastrous toil of farm crops in the Prairie Provinces, according to a telegram received by the bureau from the Dominion Bu-

reau of Statistics. Grasshoppers and cutworms have taken a considerable toll over wide areas in those Provinces but drought, heat, and high winds have been the principal destructive factors. Pasture and fodder crops have suffered with grains and serious feed shortages are now certain, according to the dis-

Crop prospects in Ontario have de-clined sharply during the past week. chase. Market reports indicate that In Quebec, crops are not suffering unduly as yet although pastures there are beginning to fail.

Crops in the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Foundland, and Prince Edward Island, have had cool and showery weather and are develoying normally. Pastures in these provinces continue good and dairy production is well above last year. British Columbia also has had ideal weather conditions and prospects are

good for all crops. The decline in the condition of crops in the three Prairie Provinces and in Ontario, however, offsets favorable prospects in most other parts of the Dominion. Unless abundant rains fall in the Prairie Provinces very soon large crop areas will be entirely wiped out, the Dominion Bureau said.

The Prairie Provinces normally produce about 94 percent of the Canadian wheat crop, 78 percent of the barley crop, and 58 percent of the oats crop. They produce large quantities of hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder crops, rye, peas and beans, flaxseed, potatoes, turnips and sugar beets.

Intended acreages officially reported for planting to wheat in these three provinces this year totaled 24,-087,000 acres compared with 23,293, 000 acres sown last season. The in-3,362,000 acres compared with 3,187,-000 acres sown a year ago, and the intended oats area at 9,510,000 acres compared with 9,478,000 acres sown in 1935. Practically all of these crops are spring sown, thus making them especially susceptible to drought

HIT BY DROUGHT

A sharp increase in farm marketng of young chickens the last two weeks of June was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Farmers had been building up their poultry flocks, but the drought and the prospects for reduced plies of feed will tend to limit the increase, the report said. On July 1 there were 11 percen more young birds in farm flocks than

on that date a year ago, but drought

is expected to prevent a comparable ncrease in numbers of layers kept this fall Because of the prospect for higher oriced feed, many pullets originally intended for layers, and hens also may go into farm consumption or to increase marketings of poultry this summer and fall The earlier expec-

realized. CONSERVATION DAY SPEAKER

tation of a marked gain in egg production probably will not be fully

An address by Acting Director
Demaray of the National Parks, U.
S. Department of the Interior, will be

the Board of Trade Business to help the banking business.

ESSROGER: Absolutely."
quotation). broadcast during the Conservation Day program of the National Farm and Home Hour over the NBC-Blue network at 11:30 a. m., CST., (12:30 p.m., EST) on Friday, Juy 31.

Howard Zahniser of the Bureau of

Biological Survey also will be heard on the program which will originate

The Scourge of Drouth By President Everson of Nat'l Farmers Union

The Scourge of Drought The blighting scourge of drought trol the price and legally rob both accompanied by intense heat reaching in some localities as high as one the reason that congress is not willhundred nineteen degrees fahrenheit ing to grant farmers cost of proucand supplemented by the devastating destruction of grasshoppers has become a matter of grave concern to every citizen. The withering hand of drought has lain low the crops over large area extending from Ohio to a large area extending from Ohio to the Rockies and extending far into Canada from the Lone Star State of Texas.

Its effect is to seriously threaten have for the bank." the Rockies and extending far into

Its effect is to seriously threaten the food supply of the nation.

gamblers and speculators on the board of trade refuse to sell anticipating higher and higher prices as the food stocks rapidly diminish. rising by leaps and bounds as the the food stocks rapidly diminish.

The law of Supply and Demand is made to work for the gamblers and speculators who do not add anything to the value of these commodities but who add very materially to the cost to the consumers and substract very materially from the price to the pro-

The Savages or Barbarians or even the wild animals would not permit a your country banks to perpetuate this condition of that kind to exist in the distribution of their life sustaining substance. No, indeed! But, you see, we are a civilized society. We have become highly educated. Oh, yes and Christianized. Yes, we're enlight-ened to such an extent that we do are told is a sound money and Banknot even need to store up for the winter as the squirrels do. No, we just leave it to the gamblers and speculators to take care of that situspeculators to take care of that situspeculators to take care of the structure of the speculators to take care of the structure of the str ation and when a drought threatens fail to take the first and all-imthey just refuse to furnish society of their abundance. And mind you, my friends,, the Credit of the Banks is always available to them, regardless recovey. of the hunger and distress of the masses of the people.

Banks Finance Board of Trade Let me quote to you from the hearings H. R. 8829 before the House

Trade I quote: the business conduct committee of the Chicago Board of Trade ESSROGER: No, I am treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade. CHAIRMAN: Now, you believe in

self-government of the exchanges, I understand. ESSROGER: Yes. CHAIRMAN: And as an officer of that organization you justify this man Cuttens' transactions as closed in the paper this morning. How can you justify them? ESSROGER: I am not familian with the transaction. I read the ar-

ticle in the paper.
CHAIRMAN: Well, as a matter of Board of Trade. ESSRIGER: Yes.

on for years. the article, it seems he (Cutten) was per cent of the total surveyed area, for this period of years from 72 to 80 percent short. In 1930 he was short in excess of 37 million bushels and in 31 he was short in excess of 36 million bushels. Then we had these tremendous fluctuations. You in the survey are 16,805 farms valhad big traders like this man Craw- ued at \$189,876,291. ford and some of them were not content to have big holdings but were trying to get more and more. Then of the Service, in announcing the some legislation was threatened and preliminary results of the survey, the business conduct committee of the Chicago Board of Trade did not nature for cultivation. Also in this seem to think that was important region, as in all other regions, unwise enough to say anything about it and land use and ill-advised farming even while they were formulating practices have contributed to the im-this code during 5 or 7 months of poverishment of other areas of good hard work that seems to have been crop land. Results of this survey input on it—and I agree they have been doing hard work-they permitted this man Cutten to go right along trading in tremendous quantities and did nothing about it. That ed. does ot seem to be a very good recommendation for a self-governing

ESSROGER: Mr. Chairman, my ditions, if wind erosion is not to business is banking: I am at the bank spread throughout most of the reall day long. CHAIRMAN: As a banker have helped finance this man Cut-

tens operations?

ESSROGER: I would not like discuss the affairs of the bank's lients unless I have to. CHAIRMAN: He is a client of the ESSROGER: Not of our bank. CHAIRMAN: But your bank does

elp finance the transactions of some

of the members on the Board of

ESSROGER: We finance all of the grain loans that we can get because we consider it the best collateral we and did not single out the wind erocan have for the bank. CHAIRMAN: And an increase in

the Board of Trade Business is going ESSROGER: Absolutely." (End of From the foregoing testimony will be seen that the banks finance | Sherman,, Hansford, Ochiltree, Hart-

all these loans they can get be-cause "WE CONSIDER IT THE BEST COLLATERAL WE CAN HAVE FOR THE BANK"—no trou-

game and are therefore able to congamblers because in the words of

wheat and live stock prices are sing by leaps and bounds as the Now, do you farmers realize why you have difficulty in borrowing money from the banks to hold your money on your grain and in order to do that you must lose and the con-sumers must also be robbed.

Has any thing been done about this has any thing been done about this by the administration? Not much? Has the New Federal Reserve Bank Act remedied this problem? No, indeed, it has not; but to the contrary. it has helped the Federal Reserve gamble- because they must carry their reserves with these banks in order to enjoy their rediscount privileges so we are continuing to fur-nish the capital these gamblers use ing system. How can either of the old political paprties remedy our soportant initiatory step to control the

Be ye not deceived by further promises of the two old monopoly controlled political parties. Use your vote and your influence to defeat the candidates of both parties who have Committee on Agriculture, the testimony of Mr. Essroger, Banker and Treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade I quote:

Trade I quote: "Chairman: You are a member of is not only the daddy of all these monopolies; but through its control of the life-blood of commerce it has the power to enrich conduct of society. Yes, and it furnishes the money (campaign funds) to deceive and mislead society through every campaign. The time has arrived for us to educate and enlighten the citizenship. "Eternal Vigilance is price of Liberty."

> DUST BOWL AREA ONLY HALF BAD, SAYS REPORT

Only about half the land in the Southern Plains region—the area dubbed "Dust Bowl" because of refact, you are an official of the cent spectacular wind erosion-has been seriously eroded, according to a survey just completed by the Soil CHAIRMAN: You are treasurer of | Conservation Service covering 25,000 the Chicago Board of Trade and square miles in 20 counties of Texthese transactions have been running as, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma. A preliminary report covering 15-, ESSROGER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN: "Well, according to mately 7,091,000 acres, or about 43

is suffering only slightly from wind

erosion, with a considerable area

completely unaffected. Approximately 8,710,000 acres are affected to an extent regarded as serious. Included "In the Southern Plains country, as elsewhere," said H. H. Bennett, Chief dicate clearly, however, that

Southern Plains is not yet a desert by

any means and that the opportunity for agriculture there is far from end-"Nevertheless," Bennett warned, "the Southern Plains farmer must quickly adapt himself to natural congion. Conservation farming, involving precautionary crop planning, contour tillage and other measures of

soil and moisture conservation must be adopted." Prior to the survey just completed, the actual extent of erosion damage in the area was not known, although in the summer of 1934 the Service conducted a nation-wide erosion reconnaissance survey, which included in its broad appraisal of erosion damage the territory comprising the Southern Plains wind erosion area. This original survey, however, was conducted in state and county units

sion sector for special attention. The new survey covered Bent, Prowers and Baca Counties in Colorado; Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Morton, Stevens and Seward Counties in Kansas; Cimarron, Texas and Beaver Counties in Oklahoma; and Dallam, ley, Moore, Oldham and Deaf Smith Counties in Texas.

Farmers are the only ones who wil ble about these gamblers being able ever build up the Farmers Union. If to meet their obligations. Why? you lag behind, you hurt your own Because they fix the rules of the cause.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be

handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date. NATIONAL OFFICERS St. Charles, South Dakots H. Everson, President ...Indianola, IowaKankakee, Ill. N. Rogers, vice president. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....

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Conway Springs Clay Center Mrs. John Orr, Vice President . Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets,
Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager.
FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony,

Kansas; Walteenor, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Managor; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch. W. L. Acuff Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers

Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.
FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N, Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina. Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers
Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1936

EDITORIAL

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President

tern Kansas farmers who on account other kind of an ism aways results your liking. The Union is supposed to make it possible for you to work of previous unpaid production loans in the loss of free government. Every are not eligible for new seed loans for this year. Mr. West's intention is | meddle in our government must be good, but from past experience I feel stopped at once, and our military that the plan would not work out very well for the poor farmers who would take advantage of it. It is usual for such a seed wheat pool to furnish the seed wheat for one-fourth of the crop raised from the seed. Much of the wheat is raised on leased land for which the renter pays from one-fourth to one-third of the crop as rent. The Government loanig agency probably has a mortgage on the 1937 crop, covering the amount of the accumulated Production loans and the accrued interest. Any one can see that even if the crops were good in 1937 and the price fair there would be nothing left for the farmer to pay him for his labor and for the expense of plowing, harrowing, drilling and harvesting.

What we should work for, is the scaling down of the past due production loans or at least the cancellation of all interest charges which have accrued on them. Then funds should be made available to the affected farmers for production purposes. If no other funds are presently available, there is enough money in the relief fund appropriated during the last aession of congress to take care of all the pressing cases. The farms in the drought area can be made WPA projects and the farmer hired under the WPA to work his own farm as a relief project. Farmers have during the present emergency been paid to build ponds on their farms as a work relief measure. Certainly raising food for our people is as important as it is to build ponds. Money so loaned or even paid as relief to our farmers must not be considered as charity but rather as an insurance payment to assure our people an adequate sup ply of food in the future. Even the farmer cannot continue indefinitely producing our necessities at less than cost of production. If Society expects to be fed and clothed it must begin to assume a part of the production risk. The farmer cannot, and should not be expected to take all the risk.

I was disgusted this winter with all the sob sister stuff which was poured through our public press over the demoting of general Haygood for the things he said about our government before a congressional committee. I felt then that the Secretary of war was entirely right in the course he took. The recent army revolt in Spain together with the many recent and past coups engineered by army officers should convince every stu-

In the Monday's issues of the Topeka Daily Capital and the Kansas City Times, I saw an interview with W. G. West, Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, in which he is advocating the formation of a private seed wheat pool to help out the west seed wheat pool to help out the water, and wet the brain adopted by the Demo-total them to the more jlitters I can give them, the more of the coopera divers in the nearby town, should be to the more platform which fundamentally is as liberal as that adopted by the Demo-torus. And now into this contest between the two major parties enters Father Coughlin with his Social Justice professional Legislators and do your best to the more plant the more of them the other to the more plant the more of them, the construction of the water, and the them them to the more plant the more plant the more plant the more plant the tike in the more plant the tike dent of history and every one who move of the Army or the Navy to forces must be kept within reasonable bounds despite the propaganda put out by the munition monufacturers and the military officers. As long as we are a free home owning, home and country loving people no foreign country will be very likely to delib erately start a war with us, and if some country should try to come over and attack us, as long as we have a country that really belongs to us and is governed by and for the whole people, we can lick the stuffens out of any army, any country might send ov-

> I am informed that the Workers Education program of the Kansas WPA, is considering a five weeks' teachers-training center for the training of relief clients to conduct dis cussion groups with agricultural and labor groups. Any of our locals having members who would be eligible and competent to conduct such study groups should get in touch with this office immediately or write directly to Hans Hoiburg, State Supervisor Worker's Education, Topeka, Kansas. Persons to be eligible must be relief clients qualified to lead discussions on the AAA. Soil Conservation, Tax ation and Tariff Legislation as it effects agriculture, etc. Names of persons recommended should be accompaned by a letter signed by the Local president or secretary. Locals desiring Workers Education classes should also get in touch with Mr. Hoiberg.

> > Topeka, Kansas.

July 9, 1936. Mr. John Vesecky, President, Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

We read the UNION FARMER with interest, each week, and in the issue of July 9, I note with approval the recommendation in your editorial that the government "Should rehabilitate the farmers on their own farms," instead of removing them to other regions. I am sure you are one hundred per cent right, and I wish the government might see it in the same light, also.

I just wanted to drop you this note saying how much I appreciated your editorial on the subject and which I heartily com-

With kindest personal regards, Sincerely yours, J. C. MOHLER, Secretary, St ate Board of Agriculture.

What the Editors of Our **Neighboping States Say**

Because of their especial values we are reprinting here a few of the many fine editorials written by the editors of other Farmers Union pa-

Brother W. B. Simpson has the following to say in the last issue of the Oklahoma Union Farmer:

INACTIVITY DANGEROUS Did you know that if your legs were the experience of people who have to undergo serious medical treatment Certainly to

Paying dues in the Farmers' Union will not build the Union and will not make you a better and more useful citizen and a good neighbor. The membership makes up the Union, and citizen and a good neighbor. The membership makes up the Union, and the membership has to be active. If the Union members do not take an active part, then the organization is installed the the least that are bound. Find the the least that are bound. Find the least that are bound. Find the companion for any political party. Moreover, the as well. With the skin regularly creamed, sun-burn lotions may in most cases be applied directly to the skin. However, if your skin is sensitive, it which to campaign for any political is a good plan to smooth on a little party. be of no use and no service. It has be of no use and no service. It has to, each and every day, be active. the same right and privilege to gredient because of its power of abto, each and every day, be active.

the same right and privilege to be a Democrat, a Socialist, a Com-

Clay Center

A tub of water left alone without adding to will soon be offensive and of no use whatever, unfit for drinking or for washing, it even becomes of-fensive to smell Ugly colors form in the water, the water is said to be contaminated. No water added to it, and the water not being stirred up and put into motion is where the fault lies. The same is true of the Union. New members must be added regularly. They should be brought in during the entire year. Your body cannot live without new blood, neither can the Union.

See to it that your local and county organizations are active and accomplishing something. Each month there are many instances where the Union can be of benefit to the community and especially the farmers. The county officers and the local officers can keep informed on the soil conservation program, the highway program of the county and township. The secretary of the Production Credit Association, the secretary of the Farm Land Loan Association, reptogether.

The school teachers should be drawn into the meetings and see that 1936. two or three recitations and couple of songs are furnished. These recitations and songs should be on some subject of the Farmers' Union.

Brother M. H. Tinsley, President-Editor of the Arkansas Union Farmer has some thing to say, about Gas-oline Tax exemption that should make us Kansans count our bless-

GASOLINE TAX REFUND We have read the platforms of various candidates for Governor. All say they favor legislation that will aid the farmers. But we have not seen one line from any of them favoring refund of gasoline taxes paid by farmers on gasoline used in their tractors or in their homes and not in motor vehicles on our highways.

What mortal man could justify this

cold-blooded pilfering of the farmers' pocketbook to help pay our road s? What could be more unjust? have many miles in Arkansas. We are willing to be taxed to help pay for these roads, but we are not willing to be singled out from all other citizens and made to pay unjustly. If the farmer tries to make ment. life easier for his wife by providing a gasoline cook stove he is made to pay taxes to help retire road bonds If he operates a tractor to provide food for other citizens of America he is made to pay taxes. Certainly no objection can be made to his paying road taxes on gasoline to operate his automobile or truck on the highways.

He should do so. Other citizens are RIGHT WAY SHORTEST

It would be just as fair to charge the merchant taxes on the electricity he uses in his store or to charge the lawyer and doctor for the gas they burn in their offices to help pay the road tax It would be just as fair to charge the Governor and the members of the Legislature on the air they breathe to help pay the road bonds. We are willing to pay road taxes or any other kind of taxes that other people pay, but we cannot see why we should be so gullible as to listen to suave talk of the candidates and wax enthusiastic over their election unless they promise to put us on the same basis as other taxpayers in

That trusty old Farmers Union fighter from the far north, A. W. Ricker, Editor of the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul, Minn., has

the state.

Probably all political parties which will appear on the official ballots in the various states have now completed their nominations and adopted their platforms. If there is another, it will come from Cleveland this month when representatives of the Townsend Clubs meet in national

Thus far the parties whose candidates will appear on the ballot are: The Democratic Party. The Republican Party.
The Socialist Party.

not have full responsibility. Because the need of cooperation i The Union Party.
The Prohibition Party.

If there are others they are unimportant. Six parties ought to be enough from which the electroate may choose.

The Communist Party.

There is enough political variety within the ranks of the Farmers Union memberhsip to spread through all when you were a tiny chid. This is will vote for William Lemke on the

stated them above concerning our fects.
membership, furnish the sound reamembership, furnish the sound rea-son why the Farmers Union as an skin especially needs lubrication in organization will not give its support the summer, so use a cleansing cream just like the legs that are bound. Finally it will cease to function, it will too has both the right and the privall these summer creams and lotions Every month something worth while be a Democrat, a Socialist, a Comsorbing and retaining moisture thus should be chalked up to the credit of munist or to affiliate politically with preventing dryness, in addition to its the organization. I mean the local, the Union party. The only restriction placed on the member is that he must not use the organization to preach or teach any brand of par-

tisanship.

which it was founded. Before it is over, the presidential prevention doubly sure. campaign of 1936 is going to develop some "heat."

There is a growing sentiment and demand in this nation for the orparty. All efforts to form such a party were blocked by the radical politicians who for reasons based on their own ambitions made toward the poison bran mash. The mash is My Event and Cost of Production. their own ambitions made terms with the Democratic party for 1936.

a conservative candidate with a conservative platform. Instead, the Re-

the organization of such a party in

No one can tell what proportions the Father Coughlin or Lemke-Union party will achieve. It may be a vital factor in this presidential election, or it may fizzle to small proportions. Time will tell.

We have given reasons enough why 1936 is likely to see a heated campaign. We counsel Farmers Union members to keep their feet on the ground and their heads cool. Feeling will die down in a few days after the election and we will find our problems unsolved, no matter who is elected. We vote, at the most, only once in two years and by the time we are ready to vote, the citizenship is usually ballyhooed into voting for

nothing at all of any consequence. We may work at the cooperative movement every day in the year and every bit of work that we do building cooperation brings lasting results The only part which the Farmers Union may legitimately take in We are proud of our roads, and we a political campaign is to choose men and women for legislative offices whose records prove them to be right on our legislative programs, and who are known to be friends and advocates of the cooperative move-

> L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer has the following sound comment to make on the present tendency to push the organization of cooperatives faster than cooperative education and sound fi-

> Recently a cooperator in another state expressed the belief that because of the urgency of the need of developing the cooperative movement we should take chances if necessary in order to move faster.

We do need a development of cooperation large enough to stop profitoiling on a nation-wide scale, and thus establish the economic equilib rium necessary to continued prosper ity. But to take chances, to depart from sound practices and principles, instead of hastening the development if cooperation would only delay it. Just what kind of chances

brother thought cooperators should take in building the cooperative movement we do not know. But the biggest chances they can take are to accept subsidies or borriw a lot of money for expansion.

In the early 1800's, the condition of

the following sound advise for us.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
THE UNION

much worse than the condition.

much worse than the condition.

people in this country today. The urgency of the need of cooperation. the people in Great Britain was as great then as now. Philanthropists sought to hasten the development of cooperation by subsidizing it. Failure was the almost universal result.

ment with their own resources, matter how slowly they might have to go. And when they did that, and others followed their example, cooperation began to grow rapidly.

ple learn to cooperate, and no more rapidly than they can build the movement with their own resources. Every attempt to go faster than this is bound to result in failure. There can be no permanent success where outside do-gooders take a hand, and where the cooperators themselves do

argent is the very reason we should build soundly as we go and not take any chances. For in cooperation as in other things, the right way is always the shortest way to the goal.

FOILING THAT SUMMER SUNBURN

It's out into the sun we go for these carefree Summer days. But the Did you know that if your legs were bound and you were not permitted to walk for several weeks that when the legs were unbound and even after legs were legs we legs were unbound and even after Republican of Democratic, but there they had received a lot of massaging are thousands who will vote Socialist warmth which is most becoming. Sumyou would still be unable to walk. As and some will vote the Communist a matter of fact, you would have to learn all over again just like you did doubt a considerable number, who learn all over again just like you did doubt a considerable number, who content, therefore rank high on every vacation list of essentials, and pro-Jnion ticket.

Certainly the facts as we have the beach without fear of afteer-ef-

other advantages. To supplement your sunburn preventatives it is also a good idea to profit by the experience of the com-mercial products and utilize the ad-The Farmers Union is an educational and economic organization of farmers, dedicated by its founders to the advancement of the cooperative smooth it over the skin with a soft movement. To attempt to make any- cloth, leave it on for a few moments thing else of the organization is to and then wipe off what has not been at once depart from the purposes for absorbed into the skin. This simple procedure will make your sunburn

FARM CALENDAR

Poison Mash or cheap molasses; 3 oranges or lemons; and 3 gallons of water. Mix the bran and the poison thoroughly in a wash tub, dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons nito the water, the oranges or lemons nito the water, the orange or lemons nito the water, the more jitters and the members of Odin Farmers Union; Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Odin Farmers Union; the m that the Republicans would nominate or cheap molasses; 3 oranges or lempublicans nominated a liberal with a wash tub, dry. Squeeze the juice of situation from unexpected quarters, despite the skillfully executed plans of the poisoned mix to cover 4 or 5 by ex-Congressman Louis McFadden of the radical politicians to prevent acres.-E. G. Kelly, extension en- of Pennsylvania which was very entomologist.

FIRST AID

With accidents holding one of the efit of the farmer, they should be top positions as a cause of death in Kansas, it seems strongly advisable to give simple instruction to the general public in the matter of first aid. Many who have died from accidental injuries could have been spared such violent deaths, had the persons who were at hand known how to handle the situation intelligently. This is particularly true of automatic accidents, after which, the bystanders, wanting to be as helpful as possible, have picked up the injured persons, and let him lie flat on the ground. important. Call a physician or ambulance at once. Do not try to give stimulants to an unconscious patient. Let the doctor take care of that. Severe bleeding must be stopped as quickly as possible. Spurts of blood mean that an artery has been severed-steady flow means that a vein has been cut. When an artery is bleeding apply pressure between the point of bleeding and the heart; when a ven is bleeding pressure must be applied on the side away from the heart. If bleeding is not violent place a compress over the wound. Only when these methods fail should a tourniquet be used.

Do not touch the bare skin of a or move patient by grasping dry portions of his cothing with hands shielded by paper or cloth, Put fainting persons flat on the back with head a little lower than the rest of the body. Sunstroke and heat exhaustion must be treated by a physician, as the patients' needs are at wide variance. Give victims of asphyxiation plenty of fresh air. Use the prone pressure method to induce breathing in drowning persons. Call physician for advice on poison antidotes In any case, keep the patient comfortable and cheerful until the physician arrives.

> On the AIR

National Farmers Union Program Remember, the program of the Naional Farmers Union every fourth Saturday at 11:30 a. m., central standard time, on the Farm and Home Cooperation did not get away to a real start until the Rochdale Pioneers determined they would stand on their own feet, and build their move-

Always Something of Interest thers followed their example, coopration began to grow rapidly.

In these days of important happenat nome by the invention of ice cream powder. The basic principle for making home-made ice cream with broadcasts. If you have a radio, in
In these days of important happenpowder. The basic principle for making home-made ice cream with broadcasts. If you have a radio, inpowder is simplicity itself—one quart

Neighborhood Notes

Members of the Farmers Union of the Piqua Local are making plans for an all day picnic and basket dinner to be held on Thurrsday, July 30 at the home of H. H. Bruggenman, lo-cal member. Mr. Bruggerman has a

fine grove on his farm, an ideal place for a picnic.

Mr. John Vesecky, president of the Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker of the day. Other farm lead-

ers have promised their assistance. Our committee composed of wide-awake local members, E. H. Weckel, Jim Heffern, H. H. Bruggerman. Mrs. Walter Murphy and Mrs. B. F. Sicka are leaving nothing undone to make the day a success. The picnic is sponsored by the Farmers Union. The public is invited; we want every one to come—that means you. Remember the date, Thursday, July 30.
Vincent J. Sicka.

PRES. EVERSON SPOKE AT WESTMORELAND

Our loyal National President, E. H. Everson, who believes and fights of sending a delegate to the camp in without compromise for Cost of Production as well as the genuine Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill 10r and this part of this part of the farmers, gave a very interesting address at the Courthouse at West-moreland on July 9th. It would have of transportation.

Mrs. Bibbens and Miss McGill gave The Rellview folks sang driven a hundred miles to hear Mr. Everson read from the book, "Who thor. Perhaps the farmers would then stand up and fight if they knew what a small share of the national income they receive. The Courtroom was well filled in spite of the heat

and busy harvest season. Mr. Everson praised our entire Kansas Congressional delegation for their loyal work and votes at Washington: He also said he was very disappointed to find out that our Congressmen from This district, Randolph Carpenter, had decided not to be a candidate for re-election, be-cause he has faithfully stood by and fought continuously for what the

poison bran mash. The mash is Mr. Everson also said: "I'm going mighty God to take from this life of made by mixing 20 pounds of bran; to vote for Wm. Lemke for Presitoil and labor, the soul of Mrs. Anna heir own ambitions made terms with heir own ambitions made terms with he Democratic party for 1936.

It was expected six months ago or London purple; 2 quarts of syrup or cheap molasses; 3 oranges or lemoratic party for 1936.

It was expected six months ago or cheap molasses; 3 oranges or lemoratic party for 1936.

lightening as to the real rulers of this good United States of America. Mr. Everson said: "If the State Colleges won't function for the ben-

W. H. PIERSON. President, Pottawatomie . Farmer's Union.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Mitchell County) Whereas the death angel has visour midst the life of Brother Charles Margrieter.

Therefore, be it resolved that we. the members of Prairie Gem local Shock induces chill and warmth is 540, extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy to the sorrow stricken wife, Mrs. Margreiter and daughter, Mrs Ethel Timbers and family.

Be it further resolved that a copy

COME TO PIQUA of these resolutions be sent to the FARMERS UNION PICNIC family, one to the Kansas Farmers Union, and a copy be written in the secretary's book.

Guy Jones, Mrs. Howard Dean, Mrs. Charles Oplinger.

FARMERS UNION PROGRAM

"The Penalties of Ignorance and Indifference," is the title of the talk to be given by E. H. Everson, presi-dent of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, during the National Farm and Home Hour on Saturday, July 25.

Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the Union, also will be heard, pre-

senting up to the minute news of the organization, as another feature of the program which is broadcast over the NBC-Blue network at 11:30 a. m., CST., (12:30 p. m., EST).

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING

Anderson County Farmers Union met at Indian Creek schoolhouse Friday night, July 10 with a full house. There was considerable discussion know if anyone else is going from

for us. Mr. Welborn and sons of Gets the Money" by an impartial au- Colony entertained with instrumental music. After the meeting ice cream

and cake were served. The next meeting will be at Bellview Friday night, Aug. 14. Bring sandwiches and F. U. creamery will furnish ice tea.

Mrs. Black, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Gretten were appointed a committee to arrange for sending someone to the camp.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

Barton County Mrs. Anna Steiner, Claffin, Bar-

ton County, Kansas. Born July 8, 1867. Died July 19, 1936. Whereas, it was the will of Al-

Fred Jacobs.

ATTEND ALLEN COUNTY PICNIC

The Allen County Farmers Union is sponsoring a farm pienie which will be in Geer's grove on Elm Creek one mile south of La Harpe on

Thursday, August 6. The various committees are at work now to make the day enjoyable for both young and old.

There will be music, games, etc., in the forenoon, basket dinner at noon, and Senator John Frost, Vice Presiited our community and taken from dent of Kansas Farmers Union, will speak at 1:30.

Farmers from adjoining counties are invited to come. Bring well filled baskets and enjoy yourself with us. Plan now to come and make this picnic a success. Don't forget the date and the well filled baskets.

Stanley W. Harris, Allen County President.

vite your neighbors in, too, so as to acquaint them with the Farmers Un-

Farm and Home Stations The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. central standard time, each week day, WCEF, Chicago, KWK victim of electric shock while he is still in contact with th live curernt. St. Louis; WREN, Lawrence; WKYZ, two popular ice creams—coffee and fresh peach. Moines; WLW, Cincinnati; WDAF. Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas. (

FARM RADIO BREVITIES Although the National Farm and dissolved. Freeze in freezer. Makes Home Hour contains a wealth of 11/2 quarts ice cream. Instead of the farm news and information, each day's program brings to country folk music by some of radio's best known musicians. Walter Blaufuss milk, or 1 cup evaporated milk and and the Homesteaders, the United 3 cups milk or water. Either substi-States Marine Band, the United tution will give fine results. (With States Army Band, guest soloists and many other radio stars contribute the daily musical portions of the pro-

The Farm and Home Hour ends each day with the playing of the na-tional anthem. It is the only network radio program which regularly features the "Star Spangled Banner." The opening theme of the program is the "Stars and Stripes." freezer. Makes 11/2 quarts.

HOW TO MAKE ICE CREAM AT HOME

When the thermometer goes to 90 in the shade, our national summer dish, ice cream, in all its variations, reaches its summit of popularty. The tract, 2 cups fresh peach pulp, 2

sweet music to our ears. He was an ingenious American and almond extract to peach pulp who invented the ice cream freezer. and let stand while ice cream mixture It was another ingenious American is being made. Add milk very grad-who further simplified and made conomical the making of ice cream until dissolved; then add cream. In these days of important happen- at home by the invention of ice cream

of milk, or milk and cream, blended with a package of ice cream powder.

then freeze. There are five versions of this convenient product-unflavored, vanilla, chocolate, strawberry and lemon. With these and a dash of culinary ingenuity, housewives can make an infinite variety of ice cream desserts. Here are the master recipes for freezer ice cream, and recipes for

Master Recipe

For freezer ice cream, one quart milk, 1 package powder. Add milk gradually to powder,, stirring until quart of milk in this recipe, you may tution will give fine results. (With chocolate powder, add 34 cup sugar.)

Coffee Ice Cream One package unflavored ice cream powder, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 2 cups strong coffee, 1 cup evaporated milk. Combine ice cream powder and sugar, add water and coffee very gradually, stirring until dissolved. Then add evaporated milk. Freeze in

Peace Ice Cream Now that fresh peaches are on the

market, it is a grand time to make peace ice cream. The recipe: Onehalf cup sugar, few drops almond exsound of the freezer being cranked is cups milk, 1 cup heavy cream, 1 pack-sweet music to our ears. cups milk, 1 cup heavy cream, 1 pack-age unflavored powder. Add sugar Freeze in freezer until thick but not

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors: Freida Maelzer, who is chairman of the committee on "Readings" at the Manhattan Jamboree, or celebra. tion of Junior and Reserve work, on August 12, has sent in the poems for the different aged groups. If you are 6 years old, to 8, you can learn and recite one of the two poems listed under that age. If you are 8 to 12 years old, there are two poems of which you may take your choice, and so with those 12 to 16 years old. You will notice, also, the rules given, and the points on which you will be judged. This is fine training, and the committee wants every Junior and Re-

serve to take part.

Then, there is a special prize listed for those 16 to 21 years of age who have learned the Junior Creed. We have not been informed what prizes are being offered in the contests in each of these groups, but the winners are going to have a happy surprise.

The committee in charge of arrangements of this Jamboree, which has been held annually for several years, invites any Junior, Reserve, Junior leader, and Farmers Union member in the state to come to Manhattan on that date, and take part in the Jamboree.

It is through meetings of this kind that we learn to know the people in other communities, their problems, and helpful ideas. Friendships are formed which last through a life time. They are very worth while and instructive, as well as a place where we all have a jolly good time. This week we have received blanks

for registration, for those who can attend the all-state camp in the Black

Registration Blank

August 24-30, 1936 Black Hills, South Dakota

Directed by the Farmers Union Co

ployee, or Official)

If a Junior, give parents' name and

Registration Fee of \$8.00 enclosed.

Registration Fee must be in State of-

CERTIFICATION BY STATE

LEADER

hereby eligible to attend the All-

ate Junior Camp, in the Black Hill:

ugust 24-30., as a member from

Signature Junior Director.

THE NEW PRINTS

8778. Make This Pantie Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years.

Size 4 requires 2 3-4 yards of 35 inch

material, plus 1-2 yard of contrasting.

together with 1 1-2 yard of 1 1-2

inch bias binding for trimming

8781. Distinction And Simplicity Go Hand in Hand In This Lovely

Price 15c.

ric. Price 15c.

I hereby certify that

operative Education Service,

Name of Applicant:

Address of Applicant:

Status as Member:

address:

August 10.

arsas.

Age:

Local:

Hills the latter part of next month. Flease notice that your registration, together with your fee, must be in this office not later than August 10, as they must be sent on to the Director in charge reaching her the following Wednesday. This is necessary, that all arrangements can be made for your comfirt. Please fill in this blank, copy of which is printed below, and send it, to gether with your registration fee of \$8.00, so it reaches this office

by August 10.

In the July 9 issue of our paper, on the Junior page, we carried full details as to what the registration fee covered, which is practically everything one would want during this week at camp, how to dress, what to take with you, distance, etc. If you have lost that copy of the paper we will be glad to send you another. But, just in case, we are re-printing

a portion of that article. Every indication is that there will be several attend from Kansas, so, plan now to join the other states in this camp on August 24. We are especially pleased, and refer you to the report of the Anderson county meeting where they are planning that some one shall attend from that county. Also, Frieda Maelzer, of Delphos says her sister expects to swell the number by her attendance.

Aren't you all getting excited with these interesting things in the offing. I am, and can hardly wait for the Kansas group to show just what fine work they have been doing, and how we have been going forward. I know you won't disappoint me. Sincerely,

-Aunt Patience.

PLANS FOR CAMP IN THE BLACK HILLS FARMERS UNION ALL-STATE JUNIOR CAMP

Bear Gulch, seventeen miles west of Rapids City, South Dakota, is some 650 or 675 miles from Salina. This would be an easy two days' drive stopping over night on the way to the camp, and one night's stop on the way returning.

The camp is scheduled to start off on Monday morning Auguust 24, and will be for all of that week, but-any one who wants to attend must have their application and registration fee in by August 10.

The registration fee of \$8.00, which must accompany your application, covers all camp costs— tuition, food room, recreation, dishes, cot, everything except your transportation to and from the camp. You would need to make allowance for your transpor-tation, which should be at a minimum with several going in one car, and (Specify whether Junior, Leader, Emsharing the expense.

You would be expected to take blankets sufficient for cool nights. suitable clothing for outdoors, your camera, muzical instruments, or such other personal property as you might wish.

There will be comfortable accomfice at Salina, Kansas, not later than modations as it is the intention of the sponsors to accept only reservamodate comfortably.

> There are limitless possibilities for recreation at the camp. If you like hill-climbing, there are hills that fairy beg you to come on up and see the view from their summit. The scene from those points of vantage are well worth the effort involved in the ascent. But if you prefer less strenuous activities, there is fishing, a bath-ingpool, a diamond ball field, and here will be cooperative games in the hade of the huge pines that shelter the camp.

> There is a natural amphitheatre on the side of the hill where we will stage our out-door plays and pageants. Just below it, we will have our campfires in the evenings. Can't you just visualize the scene? A clearcd space among the trees, a roaring campfire and around it gathered a group of young folks from many parts of the United States-singing together, playing together, talking about their mutual interests. Meeting these representatives of other agricultural states alone will prove of utmost interest, and will serve to bring home to you the magnitude and possibilities of the cooperative move-

If the weather refuses to allow us to spend our evening outdoors, there is a fine, large auditorium, with a fire-place and a piano. We will learn many folk dances-dances from foreign countries, and unusual ones of our own land. Have you ever danced he Tansoli, or Ach Jah, or the Brass Wagon? They're real fun.

We plan to do some interesting handicraft from native materials, thus making our own souvenirs of Camp.

So much for recreation. But don't get the idea that camp is to be all recreation. Far from it! The curriculum will offer just what you need most, and all classes will be arrangeq to cover such material as will be of most help to you.

The clothes problem there is easily solved. You'd better wear breeches and boots, or other suitable clothing that can stand wear and tear-for you'll be going places and seeing things! You'll need no "fancy fixings" Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3 5-8 yards of 35 inch fabgood pocket-knife-but greatest of all, bring the determination to have Send orders to Pattern Department Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48. Salina knowledge gained—a week that will be a cherished memory.

CONTESTS AND RULES FOR MANHATTAN JAMBOREE

Two poems are given, of which the contestant may take his choice of reciting at the Junior and Reserve Jamboree, Manhattan, Kansas, August 12, in the city park.

Prizes will be given the winner of each age group, in the contest. Aug Junior or Reserve, in Kansas is invited and will be welcomed to attend

vited, and will be welcomed to attend and take part in these contests. Readings and Farmers Union Creed

Memory, 20 per cent. Voice, 20 per cent. Poise 10 per cent. Gestures, 20 per cent. Interpretation, 30 per cent. Total 100 per cent.

The essays submitted, on Peace and Patriotism, will be judged according to contest rules as published in the June 4 issue of the paper. These rules will be printed again next week.

Points considered in judging the essays will be,

Thought content, 20 per cent Presentation, 15 per cent. Authenticity, 15 per cent Originaity, 10 per cent Social Value, 40 per cent. Total 100 per cent.

The Four-Minute Speech contest, which is also on the subject, "Peace and Patriotism," our national study topic for this year, is to be judged on the following points,

Subject matter, Originiality, 15 per cent Authenticity, 10 per cent. Thought value, 25 per cent. Delivery,

Voice, 20 per cent. Gestures, 10 per cent Poise 20 per cent.

Detailed rules and explanations for the Four Minute Speech contest will also be given in next week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Ages 6-8 (Choice (a) or (b) (a) Schools for Fish.
I've learned something amazing-That fishes swim in schools! Can they have books of lessons, And do they mind the rules?

And do they play at recess
Tag, hopscotch, and I-spy?
And does a sea bell tell them
When recess has gone by?
Wilhelmina Sugmiller.

(b) Toad and the Rabbit.

Said the Rabbit to the Hop Toad: "It's very strange to me How very big and long and wide A Hop Toad's mouth can be."

Said the Hop Toad to the Rabbit:
"I'm sure I'd shed some tears If on my head I had to wear Such flippy-floppy ears."

John Martin.

Ages 8-12 (Choice (a) or (b)). (a) Indian Children.

Where we walk to school each day Indian children used to play-All about our native land, Where the shops and houses stand.

And the trees were very tall, And there were no streets at all, Not a church and not a steeple-Only woods and Indian people.

Only wigwams on the ground, And at night bears prowled around. What a different place today Where we live and work and play! Annette Wynne.

(b) The Rabbit.

Brown bunny sits inside his burrow Till everything is still, Then out he slips along the furrow Or up the grassy hill.

He nibbles all about the bushes Or sits to wash his face, But at a sound he stamps, and At a stirring pace.

You see some little streaks an flashes-A last sharp twink of white, As down his hidy-hole he dashes And disappears from sight. -Edith King.

III Ages 12-16 (Choice (a) or (b) (a) How to Tell the Wild Animals If ever you should go by chance To jungles in the East; And if there should to you ad-

A large and tawny beast, If he roars at you as you're dyin' You'll know it is the Asian Lion.

Or if some time when roaming round, A noble wild beast greets you, With black stripes on a yellow

Just notice if he eats you. This simple rule may help you The Bengal Tiger to discern.

If strolling forth, a beast you wiew, Whose hide with spots is peppered, As soon as he has lept on you You'll know it is the leopard. Twill do no good to roar with pain, He'll only leap iand eap again

You meet a creature there, Who hugs you very, very hard, Be sure it is the Bear. If you have any doubt, I guess He'll give you just one more car-

If when you're walking round your

Though to distinguish beasts of A novice might nonplus, The Cr les you always may Tell from Hyenas thus: Hyenias come with merry smile But if they weep, they're Crocodi

The true chameleon is small, A lizard sort of thing; He hasn't any ears at all, And not a single wing. If there is nothing on the tree Tis the Chamelion you see.

—Carolyn Wells.

(b) The Twins.

In form and feature, face and limb I grew so like my brother, That folks got to taking me for

And each for one another. It puzzled all our kith and kin, It reached an awful pitch; For one of us was born a twin. Yet not a soul knew which.

One day (to make the matter worse) Before our names were fixed, As we were being washed nurce We got completely mixed; And this, you see, by Fate's decree,
My brother John got christened me.
And I\$ got christened him.

This fatal likeness even dogged My footsteps when at school; And I was always getting flogged For John turned out a fool. I put this question hopelessly To everyone I knew— What would you do, if you were me

To prove that you were you Our close resemblance turned the

For somehow my intended bride Became my brother's wife. In short, year after year the same Abourd mistakes went on; And when I died-the neighbors And buried Brother John. -Henry Leigh

Of my domestic life:

SPECIAL PRIZE

A special prize will be given to any Junior between the ages of 16 to 21 years who recites the Farmers Union creed with the greatest feeling and expression.

THE FARMERS UNION CREED

Because I know that as an individual. I am nothing, but banded with with my brother farmers. I am a power. I pledge the work of my hands the fruit of my toil, and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union. I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me for-

I will attend my local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good. I will support our business insti-

tutions with my entire production and our leadership with my utmost confidence. And I will always remember that greater than any man in it-worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of all faithfulness is the Union itself, built

PICNIC GAMES

for me and by me-my own organi-

zation .- Mrs. Gladys Edwards.

You'll be having your local picnic before very long. Try these new games that are fine for out-doors. Peanut hunt-Divide all present into two groups, calling one side the "Cats," and the other side the "Dogs." A leader must be chosen peanuts that have been hidden in

number of nuts wins. nal the first person puts the hoop over his head, and steps through it, does the same. This continues to the last one in the row, who steps through it and then runs up to the front with it. The row getting their

hoop to the front first wins. Paper sack Relay-Line up in two rows, 25 feet ahead of each row, place a chair, and enough paper sacks to supply one to each player in the row. At the signal, each player, beginning with the first in each row, runs to the chair ahead of his row. sits down in it, blows up a paper bag, breaks it on his knee, then runs back to the end of his row The next person in the row proceeds the same way until one row has won. Feeding Pop Corn—One blind-folded person feeds pop corn out of race continued.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

GENERAL ANSWERS TO CANNING QUESTIONS

No. Cold syrup may be used. 34. How long should jars be boiled

for at least 15 minutes.

35. Should bubbles appear in the to cool?

Bubbles often appear in the jar after it is removed from boiler because food is still boiling in the jar. Ordinarily bubbles do not appear once the product has been allowed to thoroughly cool, unless the jar is shaken.

contact with lid? to within 1-2 inches of top if syrup is used, so that when lid is placed it will not force food out on sealing edge of jar and prevent a seal. Food touching lid also interferes with the test for seal.

determine when a seal is obtained?
Yes, after the jars are cold they may be tested for seal as follows: Take a spoon and gently tap the lids. If properly sealed they will give a clear, ringing note. If not properly sealed the sound will be dull and low in the key. Observe the lids closely. A concave surface indicates a tight

sawdust into the bucket at the end of an allotted time wins.

Fill the Bottle Relay—Same as above, but water is passed back and poured into a bottle. When the bot-

tle is full the side wins. Barn Yard Convention-All playrs are given the name of one of any from each side. Then the hunt for four animals. For instance, the first might be a mule, the second a cow, the grass begins. When a member of the third a turkey, the fourth a dog. either side finds a peanut he may not pick it up, but stands by it and gives the call of his tribe—barks if and all begin giving the call of their he belongs to the Dogs, or meows if tribe. The object for each person is belongs to the Cats: Then the to discover the rest of their group.

leader must come and pick the peanut up. The side finding, the largest Give each side a suitcase containing a pair of golashes, (the larger the Hoop Relay—Line up in two rows. better) a rain coat, and an umgiven to the leader. At a given sig- the line opens the suitcase, takes out all the things in it, puts them on, runs to a marked line with the suitthen passes it on to the next one who case, sets it down, takes off all the wraps, puts them in the suitcase, closes it and hurries back to the next in line who does the same.

Water Contests-If you have your picnic at a place where you can have water games try these.

Dog Biting—Stretch a cord four

ming depth. To this suspend "Hot Dogs" on individual cords, so that they hang about six inches above the water. Contestants start at sigout bringing hands out of water, bite the "Dog."
Tub Race—While seated in a large

tub, paddle with hands to goal. Swamped tub must be emptied and

(continued from last week) 32. Do Keer Home Canning Book Recipes call for level measurements? Yes. Unless otherwise specified.
33. In the cold pack method is it necessary to heat the syrup before it is poured on the fruit?

o sterilize? We recommend washing jars in hot suds. Rinse the jars thoroughly, then place in pan clear water, with folded cioth in bottom of pan, set on stove letting water come to boil and boil

jar after it is taken out of the boiler

36. Do completely filled jars become contaminated by food coming in

No, food coming in contact with the

37. Can jars and caps be tested to

a sack to another blindfolded person. They must not touch each other except with the spoon. Have several couples doing this at the same time. Sawdust Trail Relay—Two rows, again. At one end of each row there is an empty bucket, at the other a bag of sawdust. At the signal the head of each line fills a large

spoon with sawdust from the bag, passes it back down the row, where it is dumped into the sack, by the last player, who sends the spoon back. The team getting the most

feet above water in water of swimnal, swim out to sausages and with-

seal and a convex surface means no

38. If far does not seal and must be reprocessed does it have to be pro-cessed the full length of time?

Just what shall be done with the unsealed jar will depend upon the cause. If cap or lid is at fault and product is a fruit, simply replace cap or lid with new one and process in wa-ter bath until product reaches boiling point. If it is a non-acid food it should be reprocessed approximately one-fourth to one-third the regular processing period. If jar is defective the product would require repacking. It is doubtful if this will be profitable since the reprocessing would need to be of approximately the same length as a normal period for that particular product. Few foods will stand up under such treatment.

39. Should jars, after being processed by any method, be set on a cold surface?

Hot jars should never be set on cold surface, but set on a board, or on a surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid.

40. Why is a shorter period of processing used when canning in a pressure cooker. Because a higher degree of temperature is obtained under pressure.

41. In the hot water bath method of processing is it all right to allow ars to cool in the water? No. The product will be overcooked and certain types of spoilage may develop due to slow cooling.

OVEN CANNING

42. In oven canning will fruit packed to within -2 inch of top of jar and covered with water to within 1-2 inch of top of syrup to within 1 1-2 inches of top of jar, boil out with regular set at 250 degrees?

No. If it does, oven regulator needs adjustment, or it is too solid a pack. 43. How far apart should jars be

set on rack in oven? Jars should not touch the sides of the oven and should be set appart sufficiently for heat to circulate around them. 44. How much water or syrup should be used on food products in oven

canning? Fill the jars to within 1-2 inch of top if using water, or 1 1-2 inches of top if using syrup. (See Question and Answer number 57 for height product should be packed.)

45. What is the difference between an oven regulator and an oven indi-

cator? The oven regulator automatically contrals the oven temperature and maintains an even and uniform degree of heat. An oven indicator simoly indicates the oven temperature, but does not regulate or hold the oven temperature at a given point.

46. What effect do some methods

of canning have on the flavor of canned fruits? The open kettle method causes, (with a consequent loss of flavor), the boiling away of some of the food values which are retained in the hot

or cold pack method. 47. What fruits contain sufficient acid to make it unnecessary to process them?

Rhubarb, cranberries, and goose berries. Care must be exercised in canning with the cold water method to use only pure, or distilled water, and firm, freshly picked fruits.

48. May fruit be canned successfully without sugar? Yes by using water in place of syrup.

49. How does one lye-peel peach-Use only firm peaches. To a gallon of boiling water, add two tablespoons of lye, and bring to boiling point. Place peaches in wire basket or in cheese cloth bag and lower into boiling solution for about one minute. Remove and rinse in cold water using a crash towel to rub off peeling. This

method may also be used with apri-

cots, if they are firm. 50. In canning fruit having stones, will the flavor be improved by leaving in an occasional stone? This is a matter of individual taste. Some people prefer the slightly bitter flavor occasioned by leaving a stone or two.

51. What causes peaches and pears to turn dark brown after they have been canned? How can this be pre-

vented? (a) Discoloration of fruits in the top of the jar is due to enzyme ac-tivity and sometimes indicates under-processing. The remedy is an increase of 5 to 10 minutes in the processing time and a thorough exhausting of all air ffrom the jars. (b) In oven canning, occasionally we find an oven which seems to accumulate an excessive amount of heat at the top, which will cause upper layers of fruit in jar to turn brown, but in no way affects the flavor. (c) Fruit exposed to air too long after being peeled and before being canned. This can be overcome by dropping peeled fruit into sli-ghtly salted or plain water until ready to put in jars. (4) Pears canned by cold pack method will retain original color better if a tablespoon of lemon juice is added to each quart jar.

air, sometimes turn brown just as fresh fruit does when exposed to

(e) Fruits canned without sugar,

after being opened and exposed to

a dark place to retain color of ber-

53. Why are home canned fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, pickles, and preserves better than commercially canned products for the housewife from a standpoint of economy and

Home canned products are much more economical than commercially packed ones and if processed in the jar all food values are retained.

54. How are berries, other fruits and tomatoes kept from floating?

(a) By not over-processing.

(b) By not using overripe fruit.

(c) By not packing too loosely.

(d) By not using too heavy syrup.

55. Why should fruits be graded according to size and ripeness?

(a) Fruits should be uniform in size and firmness so that heat penetration will be equal, which would not be the case if large and small fruits were all canned in one jar. (b) Partly ripe and fully ripe fruits should never be canned in the same jar. All partly ripe fruits should be canned together and all fully ripe fruits should be canned together.

(c) Overripe fruits should never be used for anything unless it be jams or butters.
56. How high should fruit ze packed in a jar when canned by open kettle

Jars should be filled to within 1-2 inch of top with fruit and syrup. 57. How high should fruit be pack-

ed in jar for hot or cold pack canning? Jars should be filled to within 1-2 inch of top with fruit and 1 1-2 inches

JELLIES

of top with syrup.

material.

How can fruit juices be tested foir Pectin Contest? Pectin Contest?

1. To one teaspoon of cooked juice, add one teaspoon of grain alcohol and stir slowly. Wood or denatured alcohol may be used but DO NOT TASTE as the latter two are poison.

(a) Juice rich in pectin will form a large amount of bulky gelatinous

(b) Juices moderately rich in pect-in will form a few pieces of gelatinous material. (c) Juices poor in pectin will form small flaky picces of sediment.

2. Or mix 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 ablespoon Epsom salts, 2 tablespoons cooked fruit juice. Stir well

and let stand for 20 minutes. If mix ure forms into a semi-solid mass the juice contains sufficient pectin. 59. What fruits contain pectin and cid? Which lack pectin? Which lack

acid? Cranberries, quinces, green apples, crab apples, blackberries, gooseberries, orange rind and white pulp of oranges contain pectin.
Peaches, pears, cherries, strawberries, pineapples and rhubarb contain practically no pectin when ripe.

Pears and sweet apples contain

practically no acid. 60. Will fruits which lack acid make No. Three ingredients are essential; pectin, acid and sugar, in their

proper proportions. 61. What makes jelly (a), soft?
(b) Tough? (c) Crystallize? (d) Cloudy?

(a) Jelly sometimes is syrupy because mare sugar has been used than the fruit juice requires, or be-cause boiling after the addition of sugar(was not continued long

enough. (continued next week)

APPLE BUTTER (SPICED) 4 gallons prepared apples gallon sweet cider pints of sugar

teaspoon allspice

1 teaspoon cinnamon Pare, core and slice apples. Boil sweet cider until it is reduced one-half. Add apples to cider while boiling. Cook slowly, stirring frequently so as to prevent burning. When it begins to thicken add the sugar and spices. Cook until it re-mains in a smooth mass when a little is cooled. Pack into sterilized jars and seal.

TOMATO JAM 5 lbs. ripe tomatoes 5 cups brown sugar 21/2 cups vinegar

1 tablespoon each whole cloves, allspice and stick cinnamon. 3 cups seedless raisins. Cut tomatoes in pieces after peeling. Add sugar and vinegar, and spices tied in cheesecloth. Boil slowly for 2 hours, add raisins, chopped, and boil 1 hour longer. Remove spices and pour into sterilized jars

and seal. APPLE-PEAR CONSERVE pint apples (tart) l pint pears

1 lemon 1 cup seeded raisins 4 cups sugar Wash raisins and steam for a few minutes until plump. Place in pre-serving kettle and add the sugar. apples and pears (cut into small pieces) and the juice, pulp and grated rind of the lemon. Cook until

thick and clear Walnuts or a little preserved ginger may be added just before removing, if you wish. Four

into hot, clean glass jars and seal tightly. DIXIE RELISH

One quart chopped cabbage, 1 pint chopped onion, 1 pint sweet red pepper, 1 pint sweet green pepper, 2 hot peppers, 5 tablespoons salt, 4 tablespoons mustard seed, 2 tablespoons celery seed, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 quart vinegar.

Mix vegetables together, cover with the salt and let stand over night 52. How may strawberries be canned to prevent floating and to retain their original color?

By precooking for five minutes in a crock or enameled pan. Drain, then add spices, sugar and vinegar and pack in clean jars, put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in water bath at simmering temperature (180 degrees) for 15 minutes. This pickle is a splendid filling for the mange peppers.



HAS it ever occurred to you water.) Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat (375°), and fry until fected by serving fresh and canned brown. Makes about sixteen fritvegetables together in the same dish? This not only gives you the benefit of the fresh vegetables olives: Boil one cup diced celery which abound in the same disher that the same which abound in summer, but it five minutes, and drain. Put alternates your menu and also nate layers of corn from a 101/2-

means a real economy. Try, for instance, these

Corn and Cautiflower Fritters:

Sift together one cup flower from a baking dish, sprinkling with teaspoon salt and one teaspoon baking powder. Add one half cup baking powder. Add one-half cup milk and two well-beaten egg yolks. Fold in two stiffly-beaten egg whites. Add the contents of a No. 1 can of whole kernel corn and one-half cup cauliflower (separated into small flowariets) tander. Serves six.

(separated into small flowerlets tander. Serves six.

Fresh and Canned



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

	Week Ending July 18th, 1936	
	Week Ending July 100 hfrs 765	8.50
	Week Ending July 18th, 1936 Monson Bros—Geary Co. Ks—31 strs, hfrs 765 H. W. Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—20 strs 865	7.50
	H. W. Temple—Harayer Tr. Co. 1 065	7.50
\ .	Adam Ziegler—Trego Co Ks—20 strs 865	7.35
		7.25
1	Adam Ziegler—Trego Co Ks—9 strs and hfrs 646	7.25
		7.25
		6.50
		6.25
		6.00
		5.25
		5.25
		Carlo Astronom
		5.15
		5.00
		5.00
	L. F. Cox—Stamford, Nebr—7 strs 515 W. L. Bailey—Rush Co Ks—7 hfrs 711 W. L. Bailey—Rush Co Ks—7 hfrs 711 When the strs 460	5.00
	W. L. Bailey—Rush Co Ks—7 htts 111 Harold Volgamore—Stamfor, Nebr—41 strs 460	4.75
	T. T. Fleming—Clay Co Mo—21 cows 1081	4.60
	T. T. Fleming—Clay Co Mo—1 to Strs 474	4.50
	E. A. Peterson—McPherson Co Rs—10 strs 481	4.50
	E. A. Peterson—McPherson Co Ks—10 strs 417 L. F. Cox—Stamford, Nebr—10 strs 481 W. J. Snyder—Anderson Co Ks—11 strs 775 W. J. Snyder—Anderson Co Ks—12 strs 775	4.50
	W. J. Snyder—Anderson Co Ks—11 Str 5	4.50
	C. W. Angeli—Usborne Co Ks—4 cows 506	4.25
	Wm. J. Benda—Marion Co K. 12 cours 981	4.15
	J. E. Gregory—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 507	4.00
	H. L. Konlenberg—Main C. W. 10 cours 1018	3.90
	H. L. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—18 Strs 531 R. L. Hamilton—Osage Co Ks—19 cows, 1018 Co Ks—6 hfrs 535	3.75
	C. H. Hogans—Washington Co. H. 756	3.60
	H. J. Jones—Norton Co Ks—0 W 7 2011 1034	-3.50
	H. J. Jones—Norton Co Ks—6 cows 706 C. A. Lindblade—McPherson Co Ks—7 cows 1034 J. R. French—Johnson Co Ks—28 cows 851	2.75
	J. R. French-Johnson Co Ks-28 20ws 601	

Charles Cooper—Osage Co Ks—5 70 9.75 L. C. Pierce and Son—Osage Co Ks—46 75 9.75 M. E. Dooin—Grundy Co Mo—10 72 9.75 M. E. Dooin—Grundy Co Mo—10 72 9.75 M. M. Chaniels—Johnson Co Mo—6 66 9.75 T. M. McDaniels—Johnson Co Mo—6 66 9.75 W. E. Hutchins—Johnson Co Mo—5 80 9.75 H. H. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—14 72 9.75 Frank McCluskey—Miami Co Ks—9 76 9.75 Frank McCluskey—Miami Co Ks—9 76 9.75 Frank McCluskey—Miami Co Ks—6 7 9.25 Emma Coop Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—8 76 9.50 S. W. Lust—Allen Co Ks—18 70 9.25 Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 77 9.25 Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 77 9.25 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—12 65 9.25 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—7 29 9.25 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 L. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—177 9.25 J. T. Evars—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martis—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—18 68 60 C. O. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—7 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 88 8.00 Guy Pritenard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 At Fry—Jackson Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 89 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 P. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—6 76 6.00 P. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—6 76 6.	SHEEP	
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M. E. Dooiin—Grundy Co Mo—16 66 9.75 T. M. McDaniels—Johnson Co Mo—6 66 9.75 Lee W. Kaff—Osage Co Ks—35 70 9.75 W. E. Hutchins—Johnson Co Mo—5 80 9.75 H. H. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—14 72 9.75 H. H. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—14 72 9.75 Frank McCluskey—Miami Co Ks—9 76 9.75 Frank McCluskey—Miami Co Ks—9 76 9.75 Franzl—Gilmore—Allen Co Ks—5 67 9.75 Franzl—Gilmore—Allen Co Ks—5 67 9.25 Emma Coop Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—8 76 9.50 S. W. Lust—Allen Co Ks—18 70 9.25 C. E. Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—16 80 9.25 Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 77 9.25 Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 77 9.25 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.25 V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—7 72 9.25 V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—7 78 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 L. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—12 84 9.25 Doig Martij—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—17 80 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 86 6.00 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas C	C Biorgo and Son-Osage Co Ks-46 75	9.75
T. M. McDaniels—Jonnson Co Mo—5 00 9.75 Lee W. Kaff—Osage Co Ks—35 70 9.75 W. E. Hutchins—Johnson Co Mo—5 80 9.75 H. H. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—14 72 9.75 Edward Cooper—Osage Co Ks—7 89 9.75 Frank McCluskey—Miami Co Ks—9 76 9.75 Franzl—Gilmore—Allen Co Ks—5 67 9.75 Emma Coop Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—8 76 9.25 C. E. Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—16 80 9.25 Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—16 80 9.25 Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 77 9.25 Ray Axtell—Grundy Co Mo—12 65 9.25 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.25 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 L. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 L. J. Robins—Jackson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martis—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 M. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—5 66 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.00	M. F. Donin, Grundy Co Mo-10 72	9.75
Lee W. Kati—Usage Co Ks—J5 80 9.75	m. M. McDeniels Johnson Co Mo-6 66	9.75
W. E. Hutchirs—Johnson Co Mo—3 so H. H. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—14 72 Edward Cooper—Osage Co Ks—7 89 Frank McCluskey—Miami Co Ks—9 76 Franzl—Gilmore—Allen Co Ks—5 67 Emma Coop Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—8 76 S. W. Lust—Allen Co Ks—18 70 C. E. Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—16 80 S. W. Lust—Allen Co Ks—16 80 S. W. Lust—Miami Co Ks—6 77 Ray Axtell—Grundy Co Mo—12 65 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70 V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—7 2 Sulve Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 Sulve Adamson—Co Ks—18 68 Sulve Adlen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 Sulve Adlen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 69 Sulve Adamson—Co Ks—19 82 Sulve Adamson—Co Ks—19 82 Sulve Adamson—Co Ks—19 82 Sulve Adamson—Co Ks—19 82 Sulve Adlen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 69 Sulve Adlen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 69 Sulve Adamson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 Sulve Adamson—Anderson Co Mo—12 65 Sulve Adamson—Anderson Co Mo—13 55 Sulve Adamson—Anderson Co Mo—13 56 Sulve Adamson—Anderson Co Mo—13 56 Sulve Adamson—Anderson Co Mo	T. W. McDaniels—sonnison Co Ks—35 70	9.75
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Emma Coop Elev. Co—Batayette Co S. W. Lust—Allen Co Ks—18 70 9.25 C. E. Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—16 80 9.25 Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 77 9.25 Ray Axtell—Grundy Co Mo—12 65 9.25 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.25 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martis—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—6 78 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 60.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Gra Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75		
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Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 17 Ray Axtell—Grundy Co Mo—12 65 9.25 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.25 V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—7 72 9.25 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martia—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 60 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75	S. W. LustAllen Co Ks 16 80	9.25
Ray Axtell—Grundy Co Mo—12 ob 9.25 C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.25 V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—7 72 9.25 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—12 84 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—12 82 9.00 We Berriem Colfton Co Ks—18 82 9.00 We Berriem Colfton Co Ks—18 82 9.00 We Berriem Colf	C. E. Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—10 00	9.25
C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 70 V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—7 72 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martis—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'i—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Gra Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Gra Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75	Ed Kerr—Miami Co Ks—6 11	9.25
Clyde Adamson—Larayette Co 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martix—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 <	Ray Axtell—Grundy Co Wo—12 65	9.25
Clyde Adamson—Larayette Co 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martix—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 <	C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—6 10	9.25
Clyde Adamson—Larayette Co 9.25 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 68 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martix—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 <	V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo 17 78	9.25
Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ns—16 08 9.25 Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 69 9.25 E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69 9.25 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martis—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 A lonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 <td>Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78</td> <td>9.25</td>	Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—17 78	9.25
E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—1 03 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Irnest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martin—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritenard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'i—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—16 5.75	Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—18 08	9.25
E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—1 03 Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—19 82 9.25 Irnest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 9.25 Doig Martin—Linn Co Ks—12 84 9.25 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 9.25 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritenard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'i—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—16 5.75	Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—1 68	9.25
Trackson-Anderson Co Ks-7 77 9.25	E. J. Robins—Jackson Co Mo—7 69	9.25
Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—7 77 J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75 Doig Martin—Linn Co Ks—12 84 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 S. 75	Ira Erickson-Anderson Co Ks-19 02	9.25
J. T. Evans—Correy Co Ks—15 75 Doig Martix—Linn Co Ks—12 84 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Henry Co Mo—5 57 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75	Ernest White-Osage Co Ks-171	9.25
Doig Martis—Linn Co As—12 64 E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing:—Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75	J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 75	9.25
E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 13 H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 9.00 Wm. Minden—Miami\ Co Ks—6 82 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampten—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritenard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 F. Goldsmit'i—Henry Co Mo—5 57 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 5.75	Doig Martis-Linn Co Ks-12 84	9.25
H. R. Butcher—Sullivan Co Mo—12 65 Wm. Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 82 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 557 Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 Goldsmith—G. Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 G. Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59	E. J. Elliott—Pettis Co Mo—7 79	0.00
Wm. Minden—Mlami Co Rs—6 62 9.00 Eli Heberling—Osage Co Ks—8 77 9.00 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 9.00 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 9.00 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 9.00 R. Hamptcn—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'l—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75	TI D Detaken Sullivan Co Mo-12 ha	5.00
Eli Heberling—Orage Co Ks—8 77 H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 W. Downing—Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 S. 5.75		
H. B. Borgmer—Clay Co Mo—17 80 R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—11 82 W. Downing Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 Guy Pritenard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe.—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stey Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 S. 5.75 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 D. 5.75 Co Ko—5 128 S. 6.00 J. 6.00 J. 7.00 J. 7.		
R. E. Nesbit—Frankini Co RS—11 62 W. Downing.—Henry Co Mo—6 70 R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 R. 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe.—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 G. Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo—5 57 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 Co We 5—128 G. We 5—128		
W. Downing Henry Co Mo—6 70 8.00 R. Hampitch—Cass Co Mo—5 78 8.00 Alonzo Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 82 8.00 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 7.50 C. D. Shobe.—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'l—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75		
R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78 Alorzo Cox —Linn Co Ks—7 82 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 F. Goldsmit'i—Henry Co Mo—5 57 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 J. 5.75	W. Downing Henry Co Mo-6 70	9.00
Alonzo Cox — Ellin Co Ks—1 32 Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'l—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 4.25 4.25	R. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—5 78	. 8.00
Guy Pritchard—Dickinson to Ms—3 6.75 C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 55 6.75 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'i—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75 4.25 4.25	Alonzo Cox -Linn Co Ks-7 82	8.00
C. D. Shobe-—Sullivan Co Mo—13 35 Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68	Guy Pritchard—Dickinson Co Ks—8 67	7.50
Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68 6.00 C. O. Stearns—Tillman; Okla—9 46 6.00 F. Goldsmit'ı—Henry Co Mo—5 57 6.00 Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59 6.00 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61 6.00 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56 5.75		
Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—15 55 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61	Art Fry—Jackson Co Mo—8 68	6.00
Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—15 55 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61	C O Stearns—Tillman: Okla—9 46	6.00
Wesley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—15 55 J. B. Bysor—Henry Co Mo—7 61	E Goldsmith—Henry Co Mo-5 57	6.00
J. B. Bysor—Henry Co M0—7 61 5.75 Ora Wisdom—Henry Co M0—10 56 5.75 4.25	Wosley Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—13 59	6.00
Ora Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 50	T D D Hower Co Mo-7 61	0.00
	Ove Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—10 56	5.75
P. S. Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo-35 77		
	P. S. Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo-35 77	2.50

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Avgs. Up	
W I Boone Greenwood Co Ks-9 245	10.35
H J McGrath—Washington Co Ks—20 240	10.35
Herman Bischoff-Lafayette Co Mo-19 246	10.10
To A Manual Namaha Co Ke 51 970	10.00
C W 7-1-1 Nameho Co Ve 7 969	10 00
W F Hour-Carroll Co Mo-7 245	9.95
W. F. Houx—Carroll Co Mo—7 245 J. L. Wegman—Pottawatomie Co Ks—14 238	9.75
Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avgs.	
H W. Clausen-Miami Co Ks-7 181	10.35
Wm. Gaughn—Nemaha Co Ks—25 224	10.35
Guy Polly—Grundy Co Mo—25 215	10.35
Table H Mixone Estato Nemana (O NS-25 ZZO	10.00
T1 C M:1-1-11 However Co Mo 5 906	10.00
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—12 205 Peckman Bros—Miami Co Ks—12 218 E. M. Badders—Anderson Co Ks—11 190	10.10
Poelsman Bros-Miami Co Ks-12 218	10.05
F M Radders Anderson Co Ks-11 190	10.00
P. F. Noshit Franklin Co Ks-10 201	10.00
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—10 201 Walter McCulley—Grundy Co Mo—7 171	10.00
Mrs. Ed. Sartin—Johnson Co Mo—15 176 Tony Eggenschwyler—Crawford Co Ks—13 196	10.00
Tony Eggenschwyler-Crawford Co Ks-13 196	10.00
C. C. Austin Codar Co Mo-10 223	10.00
C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—10 223 Allen Morgan—Sullivan Co Mo—6 193 Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—12 198 C. C. Mo—12 198	9.95
Clude Ademson Lafavette Co Mo-19 198	9.95
C. R. Soward and Son—Douglas Co Ks—6 196	9.95
Farmers Coop Exc.—Sullivan Co Mo—8 198	9.95
T. T. Cardaer Minmi Co Vs. 24 192	9.95
L. L. Gardner—Miami Co Ks—24 192	9.95
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—6 181	9.90
E. H. Erickson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—19 74	9.75
O. V. Changley, St. Clair Co. Mo. 6 175	9.50
O. K. Crowder—St Clair Co Mo—6 175	9.50
Arthur Rockhold—Douglas Co Ks—10 171	9.50
Gene Reh—Franklin Co Ks—6 180	9.50
Gene Wen-Lighkill Co We-0 100 """"	
Light Lights and Pigs	
Light lights and 145	10.95

HOGS

Arthur Rockhold-Douglas Co Ks-10 171	9.50
Gene Reh-Franklin Co Ks-6 180	9.50
TO IN TILL AND DIAG	
Light Lights and Pigs Edw. Freese—Lafayette County Mo—28 151	10.25
Edw. Freese-Lafayette County Mo-28 151	10.25
S. J. Rotert—Henry Co Mo—8 163	10.25
S. J. Rotert—Henry Co Mo—8 163	10.15
Joseph Goetz-Lafayette Co Mo-18 161	10.15
Charles Werning-Lafayette Co Mo-17 164	9.95
Charles Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—17 164	9.75
J A Reh-Franklin Co Ks-5 154	9.50
A H Eastwood—Miami Co Ks—6 151	9.20
L. L. Gardner-Miami Co Ks-5 156	9.00
W. W. Young-Platte Co Mo-8 133	7.50
Chas Werning-Lafavette Co Mo-6 121	7.50
Chas. Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—6 121	7.50
Fred Hay—Franklin Co Ks—5 110	7.50
Fred Humphries—Carroll Co Mo—5 82	7.50
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—9 132	7.50
W. A. Towner—Johnson Co Ks—8 137	7.50
G. A. Iddings—Daviess Co Mo—17 145	4.00
G. A. Iddings—Daviess Co Mo—17 145	4.00
SOWS	
Max Allen-Franklin Co Ks-6 285	8.75
L. L. Gardner-Miami Co Ks-12 263	8.65
Fred Parks - Clinton Co Mo-6 353	8.50
Wm. Schultz-Miami Co Ks-5 306	8.50
Arthur Gieselman—Lafayette Co Mo—4 325	8.50
Walter E. Roepke—Washington Co Ks—6 293	8.40
E. W. Wren—Anderson Co Ks—7 264	8.25
E. H. Erickson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 320	8 25
Con Repp—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 334	8 25
Frank McVaigh—Anderson Co Ks—4 340	8.00
Frank Mevaign—Anderson Co Ks—4 540	7 90
J. N. Ricard—Washington Co Ks—4 407	7.80
Farmers Coop. Exc—Sullivan Co Mo—5 408	1.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives

Week Ending July 16, 1936 BUTTER MARKET

Only fractional changes have been recorded in the butter market during the past week. Following the display due to the present high prices, devel-

market at Chicago reacted to the previous week's close and has held steady at the prevailing prices. New York recorded more irregular ty during the week, closing with quotations at the close the same as at the oppening. While the statistical position has hold very favorably as shown by produc-tion reports and storage holdings, many in the trade have continued friendly due principally t othe seriousness of the drought conditions. of an easier tone at the opening, the oped and supported a conservative at- erdeen, Washington.

titude which has resulted in nervous and spotted markets at times.

The weather has been and continues to be a very influencing factor. The market has been very sensitive to weather news and the slightest indication of moisture fall in the producing areas, caused buyers to back away with holders of butter unwilling to reduce asking prices without further evidence of moisture re-lief. While there have been showers and cooler weather in some spots, relief has, for the most part, been only temporary and almost neglible so far as production is concerned. With the major portion of the producing area still in the grip of the drought, the growing crops, holders are likely to lend this money to its members, who weaken and the market react to low- are also members of the three coor-

er levels, at least temporarily. Another factor receiving more attention daily is reparts on the falling and Champaign Counties, Ohio, emsumptive channels as result of present prices which are approximately 10c per pound higher than a year ago. Foreign butter prices are still on a comparatively high basis but our prices are approaching levels that might bring heavier supplies. Arrivals of import butter have been light recently although fear is expressed in market circles of imports if prices continue

EGG MARKET

The Egg market has been somewhat irregular during the week with only fractional changes in quotations recorded. High temperatures have resulted in excessive supplies of inferior quality eggs, some of which have found outlets at only sharp discounts. Detter quality stock has been less burdensome and found more ready outlets. In spite of the hot weather, receipts have been holding up unusually well— in fact, better than anti-cipated. This coupled with the into storage movement showing increases as compared with last year, has held the market in check in spite of the shortage in cold storage holdings as compared to a year ago.

The market displays somewhat easier tendencies at this writing with no mmediate radical change in pros-

By A. W. Seamans. TRENCH SILOS SAVE FEED ON FARMS IN DROUGHT AREA

Drought conditions may justify the use of a large number of emergency silos this summer, say specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although there are several types that have given good results, the trench silo is considered one of the most practical for emergency use in saving

damaged crops. Trench silos are especially adapted for use on rented farms where neither the tenant nor the owner feels justified in erecting a tower silo. The trench silos may be completed on hort notice and with ordinary farm

abor and equipment. A trench 8 feet deep, 50 feet long, and averaging 10 feet in width, will hold about 100 tons of silage. It can wheel or slip scrapers and a plow, in about 5 days. Ordinarily, no cash outlay for material is necessary and the labor cost should not exceed 75 cents for each ton of capacity.

A trench sile should be located on vell-drained ground. By digging back into a hillside and providing a little slope to the bottom, good drainage can be provided. Such a location is also best for removing both the dirt when digging and the silage for feeding. The sides, of course, should be smoothed and tapered, and angle depending upon the soil's resistance to caving. Irdinarily, a silo 8 feet wide at the bottom and 8 feet deep should be about 12 feet wide at the top. Such silos can be filled more cheaply than tower silos, as a blower is not required. Tramping of the si lage may be done with horses. If silage cutter cannot be obtained, whole bundles of corn may be ensiled in a trench silo. Close packing, heavy tramping, somewhat greener corn, laying the bundles crosswise, and tight sealing are especially import-nt in making silage of bundle corn.

The most inexpensive and practi-cal seal for a trench silo consists, gencrally of about 1 foot of wet straw overlaid with a foot of dirt, which nay be packed down with a heavy noller. As the silage settles much after filling, the trench should be heaped high with silage 2 to 3 feet above the ground level before the straw and dirt are put on.

While the capacity may be varied by changing the dimensions, the depth and width should depend upon the number of livestock being fed as it is important that the silage be removed at one end fast enough to keep it from spoiling. Farmers having a silo feet deep, 6 feet wide at the bottom, and 10 feet wide at the top and the equivalent of 18 to 20 mature cattle can remove the silage from one end of the mass at the rate of about 3 inches a day by feeding about 40 pounds of silage a head daily. With the equivalent of 10 to 12 mature and the same of foot door 6 feet wide cattle, a silo 6 feet deep, 6 feet wide at the bottom, and 8 feet at the top may have the silage removed fast enough to prevent spoiling. A smaller silo than this is not recomended in most cases as the proportion of spoiled silage around the edges is much greater in smaller silos.

By refacing, or trimming, the sides, By refacing, or trimming, the sides, which of course increases the size, a trench silo may be used for several years, during which time the cost of storage space is almost nothing if the cost of digging is charged against the first year's fill of silage.

Detailed information on trench significant sides where the significant sides with the sides wit

Detailed information on trench sios may be obtained from State ag-ricultural colleges or experiment

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Rural Electrification Administration today launched a program of financing farmstead wiring installations by approving a contract to lend \$30,000 for this purpose to an Ohio cooperative group. This is the first-loan made by REA for any purpose other than to build rural discribution

Under the terms of the contract approved today, REA will lend the \$30,-000 to the Pioneer Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Farm Bureau Bldg., Columbus, Ohio, to be repaid in equal semi-annual installments over five balance of power rests in the hands of sellers, but with moisture fall sufficient to help pastures and cent a year. The semi-annual payments to REA will include interest on the unpaid balances at the rate of 3 percent a year. The Cooperative will redinated REA-financed electric service cooperatives in Miami, Shelby off of movement of Butter into con- bracing 903 miles of line which will serve 3,620 customers. These three service cooperatives, as well as the borrower under the contract approved today, are sponsored by the State Farm Bureau Federation. Terms on which the Cooperative

may re-lend to its members are guided by the contract with REA. Loans will be made up to 80 per cent of the cost of farmstead wiring installation, with money to be paid back over periods of up to five years in equal sem- ration, household furnishing, buying, i-annual installments. The Cooperatives' expenses incident to hauling ers. these loans are to be met by another 3 per cent interest charge on the unpaid balance. The individual farmers may, therefore, have their farmsteads wired by paying 20 per cent of the cost in cash and the balance in equal semi-annual payments. These payments are on a semi-annual basis to coincide with peak periods of farm

The contract between REA and the Pioneer Rural Electric Cooperative provides that wiring installations are to be made on a group basis, by independent electrical contractors, according to plans and specifications approved by REA. Contracts for installing wiring on groups of farms will be awarded to qualified electricians on the basis of competitive bidding. In this way the members of the cooperative can obtain the benefits of mass construction. These same practices have proved to be a major contributing factor, greatly decreasing the average cost of rural distribution line since the Federal rural electrification program was undertaken.

This contract with the Ohio Coopcreative is made under the emergency authorization of May 11, 1935. program outlined in the Rural Elec-trification Act of 1936, for which funds will be available on July 1, contemplates Federal loans through REA for all phases of rural electrification; generating equipment, transmission and distribution lines, farmstead wiring, and the purchase and in-stallation of household and farm electrical equipment, and pressure water systems and plumbing.

Loans for farmstead wiring may include service extensions beyond the limit allowed as part of the distribution line under standard REA loans. Administrator Morris I. Cooke, emphasizes, in announcing the terms of this first wiring-loan contract, that the plans and specifications of indiviqual installations submitted for REA approval must call for first-class materials and must make adequate provision for possible future expansion to permit the addition of new electrical appliances.

The principles underlying the Federal wiring-loan program have been discussed at conferences held by Administrator Cooke with representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and of the National Electrical Contractor's Association. Discussing the farm-wiring plans

Administrator Cooke said:
"Unity of action will save the farmers of this country hundreds of thousands of dollars in their wiring alone. The cost of wiring can be reduced substantially by cooperative action resulting in a contractor wiring a hundred or more farmsteads under one contract rather than bidding on each individual farm. We all know that if a man builds 20 houses as one project, the cost of each one is less than if only a single house

were built. Similar savings are possible in wiring installations.

"We are very desirious of having wiring installations used as efficiently as possible so that farmers get dependable and serviceable wiring at reasonable cost. This is very important to the success of a new rural electric line. The Government financing arrangements are devised to make it easier for the farmers to use a profitable amount of electricity from the start. The more current used, the greater benefits they will derivenot only in modern comforts and drudgery-eliminating conveniences, but aso in increased production and better quality of the farm output, resulting in greater income for far-

FOR BETTER FARM HOMES Better farm homes are the major aim of Kansas farm women it was indicated in a recent report of Bessie E. McClelland, state home economist for the Resettlement Administration. Her monthly statement of progress in her division seen as a cross section survey of farm women's interests. showed nearly all farm wives were interested in bettering their familes' living conditions.

Miss McClelland's report showed the 40 home management supervisors under her had advised women during the month on a wide variety of problems, including canning, food prepagardening, health, child care and oth-

With home grown produce scheduled to provide 50 per cent or more of the table supplies for the state's more than 3,800 rehabilitation loan clients, gardening came in for the most attention during the month period covered by the report. A total of 789 women were advised on care of the different garden crops.

Food conservation, including canning, preserving and drying of fruits, vegetables and meats, was the next most important item on the list of work done. Six hundred seventy-nine farm women sought help in this field. Advice on health problems was giv-

en to 176 women, while 143 got help in improving their home surroundings. Hundreds of others received suggestions and guidance on sanitation, recreation, family relationships, account keeping and other problems of home management

In addition Miss McClelland reported a series of letters giving information on canning problems was sent out. Included were hints on proper equipment and recipes giving tested methods for canning various foods. Several demonstration "schools" and meetings were held during this typically busy month, the Resettle-ment Administration report said.

The total case load for the period was 8,686 families, of whom 3,843 were classed as standard budgeted loan clients and 3,843 were recipients of emergency subsistence grants.

Today it's cold. It snowed. We washed the clothes, My little son and I.

And when the wash was Ready to hang, He carried the basket of pins And braved the cold, to hand

And when I cried for sheer Joy, at his devotion, He filled with tears and said: "You just wait, Mother, when I'm a man, you shall not Work so hard." Today it rained, and I washed

My son's a man, and he has Gone away to live, And I am old, but every Time I wash, I miss the Little blue-eyed boy and his Helpful ways.

The old house seemed so empty After he went away. There was no cheery: "Hello, Ma! How are you today? Well, now, What can I do, to help, today?"

So as I grow old,, I listen For the sound, so dear, of little Feet coming down the stairs-"Well, hello Ma! How are you today?"

Mary E. Winters.

By H. UMBERGER, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

FARMING AND YOU

Summarized recommendations of 05 Kansas county agricultural planning committees show that for ideal land use about 24 per cent of the state's 1935 soil-depleting acreage should be diverted to legumes, pas-ture, and fallow. This is a striking testimonial to the soundness of the present Agricultural Conservation Program, which is aimed to bring about a 15 per cent shift. It also happens that the soil-conserving crops and farming practices encour aged by the program are those recommended by these planning committees of experienced farmers. This means that Kansas can use the conservation program to further a plan of agricultural development worked out and supported by the farmers of the state.

The members of these planning committees had sound, practical reasons for every cropping change they the provisions of the conservation program are used to aid in bringing about the desired changes are going to be better farming areas in the future than they have been in the past. Farming has been the last of the

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major industries to adopt organized planning, but farm people have cleary shown that they can use the method and that they can work together. They are bringing the organization and administration of farmingits social phases-into step with the great technical developments in pro-duction which have come about during the last century.. The work of these Kansas planning committees is an indication of a trend that is profoundly affecting agriculture the world over.

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for Constitution Credential Blanks, 10 for 5c Demit Blanks, 15 for 10c Local Sec. Receipt Book......25c Farmers Union Watch Fob. 50c Farmers Union Button......25c F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c Book of Poems, (Kinney)....25c

Above, lots of 10 or more 20c Above, lots of 100, each 15c culture (John Simpson)

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