

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

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

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1927

CHARTER TO FARM PROJECT

A Corporation Enterprise Is Sanctioned in Kansas

TOPEKA—Farming as a corporation enterprise made its advent in Kansas Saturday when the state charter board granted a charter to six Ellis County farm owners, who have about 5,000 acres of wheat land under cultivation. The organization—the Wheat Farming Company of Hays, capitalized at \$150,000—is the first "dirt farmer" corporation in Kansas, according to records in the secretary of state's office.

The incorporators are James S. Bird, newspaper publisher and landowner, and five farmers, A. Unrein, C. A. Beeby, A. F. Bieker, A. H. Harkness and T. F. Leiker.

"These men feel that farmers must pool their interests and consolidate their efforts if they are to enjoy the success of business men," declared James E. Malone, a lawyer, who obtained the charter.

Purposes of the company, set forth in the application for incorporation, are co-operative marketing through the maintenance of warehouses and marketing places; encouragement of scientific methods in agriculture and horticulture; improvement in the breeds of domestic livestock, and promotion of immigration.

Comment: Will someone who knows the above "dirt farmers" please tell us about them? I have an uneasy impression that these men are the same kind of farmers as is Lord Scully—they own the dirt. Do they, or do any other, live on the land which they have thus pooled and if so, do they employ themselves at a salary to conduct their farming? That of itself would be a happy arrangement. As laborers they can insist upon the 8-hour day and favorable living conditions, and exact it from themselves or capitalists. Every farmer ought to have a salary from some source, anyway. But if, as I suspect, they own lands which others till, and incorporate for the purpose of protecting and promoting their interests as owners, and of making contact with their tenants' impersonal—and heartless—through a corporation, then it is only another proof of our trend toward farm peasantry. It is that we are not making peasants rapidly enough that inspires them to impart peasants ready-made? Women and children in the fields—wooden shoes.

TARIFF TO BE FOCAL POINT IN FARM AID

First Move Toward Agricultural Relief Will be Mass Attack on Flexible Provisions.

Agricultural leaders will center their first efforts toward farm relief measures from congress this winter in a mass-attack with Democratic spokesmen on the more vulnerable sections of the tariff act, it was indicated this month during preliminary pre-session confabs.

Although Democratic chiefs and the more aggressive among the farm group would welcome a battle on the whole fabric of the tariff law, it is probable that the opening guns of the fight will be trained on the flexible section of the act. The Democrats would like to see this clause wiped out, while the agricultural bloc would willingly compromise by accepting suitable farm relief support.

It is pointed out that the only American farm product now having the benefit of the flexible tariff provision is wheat. On the other hand, it is reported that more than \$1,000,000 worth of farm products were imported into the United States last year, and a great proportion of them directly compete with domestic products.

Farm Requests Tabled
Fruits were imported that undersold the California products; dairy stuff was brought in that was cheaper than those produced in the United States, and onions came from Spain at the expense of our own onion industry.

Commenting on the unsuccessful effort to secure a revised schedule for onions, an anonymous legislator writing in the Christian Science Monitor declared:

"That is what happens to requests for protection by the farmer. But let the steel corporation or the mill owners and other manufacturers let out a cry and they are given immediate attention. We propose doing something about it. If we can't repeal the flexible tariff section then we do intend prescribing the time limit for acting on applications."

"If the tariff commission won't function as the law now reads we propose trying to force it to operate by changing the law. The farmer is not so vitally concerned at this time in lowering tariff schedules as he is in obtaining the same protection given other industries."

"But this warning I make: Unless agriculture is given the same measure of protection that the steel

trust, the textile industry and other businesses are granted, the farmer will turn on this protection enterprise and strip the others to the same extent that he has been denied.

"Let this next congress fail to do something about this farm relief problem and tariff issue, and the country will see an uprising in the West that will startle it."—Co-Op. Feature Service.

HIGHER COTTON PRICES

Following the bumper cotton crop of last year the price of cotton fell to within speaking distance of ten cents a pound. Recently, as the result of an upswing in price covering several months, the price of cotton was more than double that figure. The situation is important as a fact; it is also significant for the lesson it imparts.

When the price of cotton collapsed under the bumper crop, plus a heavy carry-over from the previous year, a widespread demand arose for the formal withdrawal of a large quantity of cotton, to be impounded, if necessary, for several years. It was urged that only through the withdrawal from the market of millions of bales of cotton could any improvement in the price be sought. Twelve-cent cotton was far below the cost of production in Southeastern states. Cost of production of cotton in Southwestern states stands substantially lower than east of the Mississippi. There has been a large expansion of cotton growing with modern methods in Texas and Oklahoma, and the average cost of production on the large fields of the newer region is substantially below that on the small fields in the older region.

The low price of cotton hit the Southeastern states hardest, both economically and politically. For various reasons it proved impracticable to set up any formal scheme for the impounding of several million bales of cotton. If the dire effects prophesied as consequences of twelve-cent cotton had eventuated, public demand for the withdrawal of several million bales from the market might have become insistent; but to a surprising extent the business affairs of the South accommodated themselves to the low price of cotton, though doubtless with heavy losses to many producers.

In the meantime there has been an enormous consumption of American cotton at home and abroad. The flood of the Mississippi placed considerable cotton acreage out of operation. Furthermore, crop conditions have not developed favorably and a relatively short cotton crop is forecast.

There is now a fair prospect that increased consumption throughout the year and a short crop will wipe out the heavy carry-over. As the natural consequence of this expectation, the price of cotton has advanced steadily.

If three or four million bales of cotton had been withdrawn from the market and impounded last autumn, would the rise in price have occurred more rapidly? Would the price have gone higher? Would not consumption have been restrained and acreage stimulated? One man's guess is as good as that of another in such matters. But we make the inference that the outcome would not have been much different from the standpoint of growers' returns. Foreign demand might have

been restrained and business practices of American traders and spinners disturbed. So long as everyone knew about how much cotton there was in the world the influence of new crop conditions would have had the same effect. As against a doubtful gain to growers, at the best, the country has been spared a gigantic experiment in government participation in business.

The above, from the columns of the justly celebrated Saturday Evening Post is not reprinted for its thoughtfulness. It doesn't think. The nearest it comes to a conviction is in the statement that "One man's guess is as good as another." It may be presumptuous, but we think all three questions can be answered rather accurately. First, the rise in price would not have occurred more rapidly. It would have occurred less rapidly. But it would have occurred just as surely, and about a year earlier. It would have come while the grower of the big crop had cotton to sell. The grower was a victim of his own surplus, and someone else profited by the advance later. Second, the price would not have gone higher. It would probably not have gone as high. It would have been a fair price to the grower when he had a lot to sell. High prices and a fair price when he had little to sell. High prices do not help the farmer when his crop fails. He has nothing too much to market. Third, consumption would not have been retained. It is not restrained now, at the higher prices. Business is never hurt by a fair economic balance. Consumption is never restrained by comparable price levels. Indeed, both producers and consumers would have profited by a fair price level through both crop years. Only the investor and speculator would have failed of their gains. Business and industry and agriculture would have been better off. Acreage would not have been stimulated. The reduction was not due to last year's low price. In areas mainly suitable for the growth of a single market crop, a low price has the effect of increasing the acreage often. Facing bankruptcy the grower doubles his acreage, hoping to save himself, as a drowning man catches at a straw. The acreage was reduced because one cannot plant cotton in the water, as one does rice. As an advertising medium the Post is without an equal, probably. But editorially it dare not do otherwise than confuse this issue with its and guesses, and the most superficial glances at the problem are all that the Post can spare. If any other great producer in America is selling at a loss it is natural and right that the condition be corrected. But in the case of agriculture it is foreordained, and must be accepted. To try to correct it is to fly in the face of Providence, and dire results to "traders and spinners" the world around will result. The editorial ancestor, who originated the "One Man's Guess, Is As Good As Another" Club, feared Columbus would sail off the rim of the world and lose some perfectly good ships. He allowed we had better leave geography alone, as disturbing consequences might follow any change or enlargement of our world.

Grain is being loaded into Mississippi river barges by the Farmers' Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn., for shipment to southern points. During September two barges a week were shipped, and it is expected that October shipments will amount to four barges a week.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

THANKSGIVING MEALS SOLD CO-OPERATIVELY

Idaho Turkey Pooler Get Record Prices on Auction Sale of Seasonal Crop.

More than 65 carloads of turkeys, or enough to supply 130,000 Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners will be put on the market this fall by the 1,500 members of the Idaho Turkey Growers' association.

They will not be put on the market in any haphazard fashion, however, for the Idaho Turkey Growers' association has the reputation of selling fowl at a higher price than any other co-op in the country. The entire lot of birds will be divided into two groups and competing buyers in every section of the country will be given a chance to bid on them by the submission of sealed offers on November 2 and December 2.

Last year the association received 44 1/4 cents per pound for No. 1 turkeys. One-half cent went to the association and the remaining 44 1/4 cents was returned to the growers. The No. 2 birds bring about eight cents per pound less. The No. 1 average about 13 1/2 pounds to the bird.

Pool Boosts Price

Before the association was organized in 1925, Idaho growers were getting from 16 to 25 cents a pound for their turkeys. Even in 1925 the outside growers got as low as 16 cents, while the pool members received 42 cents for their top grade.

In addition to securing top prices for their product, the turkey pool has taught its growers proper methods of fattening for market with the result that most of the bird crop now goes into the No. 1 class. Members also usually save 50 cents per bird by picking them through improved methods before they are sent to pool headquarters. All of the birds are delivered fresh, and no grower keeps them more than 24 hours after they have been picked.

The growth of the pool has been rapid. The first year, with 14 members, three and a half carloads were handled. Twelve cars were shipped the second year; 27 the third, and 46 last year.

"Our plan is simple," declared Mrs. C. G. Brink, general manager of the association. "We simply pool our turkeys dressed. A large quantity, such as we have, rigidly graded is in demand. We follow the policy of being honest and fair in dealing with the buyer and the grower. We want the buyer to make a legitimate profit. Our plan of assembling the birds at twenty different places, located in different places, is much more satisfactory and practical than the centralized dressing plant system."

A FIELD MAN SAYS

In the last few weeks, I have scouted a good deal of the Iowa territory adjacent to the St. Joseph

market and have encountered some very conflicting situations. Iowa has over 600 so-called co-operative shipping associations, about 200 of which are contract associations—that is, a farmer signs up to ship his live stock through this channel for a period of five years.

Some of these shipping associations ship every car of live stock directly to some co-operative commission house. Managers of such associations are satisfied that they have done well in handling the live stock for their patrons, and their patrons who have access to both radio and newspapers are satisfied with their returns.

Other managers sort out choice loads and sell direct to packers or packer buyers, and send their ragtag and bobtail to the central markets, sometimes to the co-operative commissions.

Still some other managers, whom God has blessed with superior guessing ability, think they can do better to jump from one market to another as the prices fluctuate from time to time.

NEW CONTRACT SUBMITTED TO BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS

A new contract covering seven years is being submitted to growers of Burley tobacco by the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Lexington, Ky., with a 75 per cent sign-up as the basis. Unless the 75 per cent is obtained by November 15, the grower who signs the contract can sell his tobacco when and where he pleases. He will not be required to deliver it to the association warehouses, although the management assumes that all growers would naturally prefer to deliver to the houses they own rather than to houses in which they have no interest.

In case the 75 per cent is not secured by November 15, the management proposes to sell at auction the tobacco of all members who want the association to perform this service for them. Tobacco delivered by persons who are not members of the association will also be sold by auction. Any profits accruing from the operation of the receiving plants will be paid to members of the present association who own the stock in the warehouses.

As the management is convinced that the continuance of the association is necessary to a stabilized market for Burley tobacco, and that the best results cannot be attained by dumping tobacco on an auction market, it is urging members of the present organization to fight for their association and help to secure contract signers.

The office force is working hard on the calculations necessary to make the payments on the 1924 crop, which will amount to between six and seven million dollars. As soon as the 1924 settlement is out of the way work will be begun on final payments for 1923 and 1925.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE RISES TO REMARK

There are five good reasons why Kansas farmers pay most of the taxes. These reasons are:

The Associated Industries;
The Railroads;
The State Bankers Association
The farmers themselves, who are easily fooled by

The lobbyists in the legislature. But what of the newspapers, who usually do their part in helping the entire five to a right conclusion? Doesn't William Allen overlook a good bet near home?

JOHN SIMPSON, OF OKLAHOMA COMMENTS

I attended the Annual State Convention of the Missouri Farm Association, at Sedalia, Mo., August 30th. There were seven thousand farmers present in a three-day convention. They unanimously passed a resolution, endorsing Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, for President of the United States. Every mention of his name by any of the speakers brought out loud and prolonged applause.

From there, I went to Iowa where I made a circuit of five county Farmers' Union picnics, and Mr. Lowden seemed to be as popular among the farmers of that state as I found him popular in Missouri. One of the unusual things about these meetings was that Republicans and Democrats alike seemed to be enthusiastically for the Ex-Governor.

A NEW COMMANDMENT: "THOU SHALT NOT REFUSE TO KILL"

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Madame Rosika Schwimmer, internationally known authoress and lecturer, was denied an application for citizenship by Federal Judge George A. Carpenter.

An appeal from the ruling immediately was filed with the United States circuit court of appeals.

Opposed to Killing

Judge Carpenter's action followed Madame Schwimmer's answer to a hypothetical question as to whether, if there were a war and an enemy soldier were about to kill an American soldier and the applicant had an opportunity to grab a pistol and kill the enemy first, she would or would not do so.

Madame Schwimmer, a Hungarian, answered in the negative, stating that she was opposed to killing, but added that she would give warning to the American soldier, if possible, or throw herself on his enemy to try to save him.

Evolved Peace Ship Idea
"I would not kill a man," she said, "even if he tried to kill me."

On hearing this statement, Judge Carpenter remarked shortly: "That's all. The petition is denied."

FARMERS BUY THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Many farmers in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, have established co-operative stores through which to purchase collectively their needed supplies. Among the enterprises thus established are the general store and two branch stores conducted by the Clouet Co-operative Society, Clouet, Minn. The society was organized in 1910 and re-organized in 1921. It now has more than 1,100 members, nearly half of whom are farmers. In addition to a line of general merchandise, the society purchases coal, machinery, feed and flour for its members, and sells for them potatoes, hay and grain.

The Clouet Society is organized with share capital which amounted to nearly \$60,000 on June 25 last. Interest on this capital is limited to 6 per cent. The greater part of the net earnings of the enterprise is distributed as patronage refunds. These refunds now amount to about \$15,000 a year. Net sales are approaching the half million mark, aggregating \$243,815 for the first six months of 1927.

Gross earnings for the several departments for the first half of 1927 were as follows: main store, 13.98 per cent; branch store, 10.34 per cent; meat market, 21.51 per cent; branch meat market, 17.95 per cent; dry goods, 20.68 per cent; coal, 12.75 per cent.—Agricultural Co-operation.

SAND AND SPRAY

There is a worthy little publication over at Atlantic City that is called Sand and Spray, and it is edited by Adrian W. Phillips, in behalf of that great hotel combination Chalfont-Haddon Hall. In a recent issue there appeared an article under the head of "What's in a Name," and it proceeded to explain that the people of Atlantic City are familiar with both sand and spray. "Sand is the material upon which our place of business rests—material which composes our beach and is a quality possessed by our employees—otherwise spoken of as 'grit.'" Editor Phillips proceeds to explain spray as "flung from the crest of the breaking waves, helping to impart to the breeze that catches it some of the salty ocean tang that we find so invigorating." So as Nature has made one substance solid and the other light, and as sand and spray typify solid matter and the lighter vein the seekers of health and pleasure who go to Chalfont-Haddon Hall are unanimous in agreeing that sand and spray, plus tang and comforts, are "Great."

THE AMERICAN HEN

American hens produced 24,000,000 eggs last year. In view of this remarkable record inquisitive folks should drop the inquiry as to why the chicken crossed the road—or her knee.

Farmers of Queensland, Australia, recently voted down a proposition to establish a maize board to handle that crop, by a vote of 3,225 against the plan to 1,924 for it.

REFLECTIONS

The hearing was brief. Two witnesses said the woman who evolved the idea of the Ford peace ship to end the world war would make a good citizen.

SO WE WONDER ABOUT THIS

Looking back at the war through the eyes of the men of the American Legion now in France, considering the horrors of the trenches, of Belleau Wood, the Argonne and the rest, what a nightmare it all seems! How could responsible public men in Europe have allowed the assassination of an Austrian archduke to engulf two continents in agony!

"A short war and a merry one," was the prediction of the German crown prince in a statement made in Belgium in the early days. He was wrong. The war was not short and it was not merry. But his illusion as to the length of the struggle, if not as to its character, was widely shared. Perhaps the world's disillusionment on the meaning of modern war, its heartaches, its misery, is the best insurance against any renewal of the struggle in this generation—disillusionment, and the power of the peace loving nations.—Kansas City Star.

SOLUTION FOUND FOR FARM SURPLUS, FEED IT TO THE WOMEN

"Wheat growers, bean producers and rice farmers should find encouragement in the recent dictates of fashion as interpreted by Dr. Morris Fishbein, secretary of the American Medical association and editor of the American Medical Journal.

Women's styles in recent years have had a noticeable emphasis on slim forms and scanty luncheons—but styles are changing. Plumper curves are once again coming into vogue, and with them a renewed hope to cereal farmers who may now find a domestic market for some of their hitherto exportable surpluses.

"The anti-fat crusade," said Dr. Fishbein, "has been based on twin ideals of health and slim beauty. But like ideals have been carried to absurd and dangerous extremes. Individuals ignorantly striving for health have imperiled the health of the nation. If the false gospel of unscientific dieting continued to prevail for a few generations, the United States would become a nation of undersized weaklings and anemics lacking in both physical and mental force."

Essential To National Health

"The anti-fat preaching has been against starchy foods, including many on which civilization, it might be said has been built. Meat has been taboo, potatoes have been anathema, beans, peas, rice, butter, and other foods that serve as fuel or tissue-builders have been prohibited. White bread has been made a focal point for attack. The truth is that bread to

day is the staff of life as it has been since the days when primitive man ground the first wheat between two stones. The carbohydrates and proteins contained in white bread are, in fact, essential to health. The value of every food in man's dietary has been proved by thousands of years of experience.

"The proper way to reduce or keep down fat is to reduce the amount of all foods eaten. None of the stable foods on which the vigor of mankind has rested for ages should be eliminated from the diet. But they should be taken in moderate measure on a balanced diet."

COST OF DISTRIBUTION

The whims of the American people can scrap the best laid plans of economists.

Just listen to Secretary Herbert Hoover, when a guest at a dinner given by William Allen White at his Emporia, Kan., home, to a number of Kansas Editors:

"We have been able to reduce the cost of production," Mr. Hoover told the Kansas editors, "but not the cost of distribution."

"The American people either have grown lazy or fond of luxury. They do not want to go to the store and buy their goods, have them wrapped and carry them home.

"They would rather order them over the telephone, have them charged on account and delivered."

"One-third of the shoes sold in St. Louis," Mr. Hoover continued, "probably are made in Massachusetts, and possibly one-third of the shoes sold in Massachusetts are made in St. Louis, which entails the cost of transport, a big item in the cost of system. We have gone crazy one the question of brands and labels."

"And we will not be able to reduce the cost of distribution to any extent so long as the American housewife chooses to have her wares delivered to her door, one cake at a time."

A lot of words are yet to be expended on the marketing question, and they may be well spent too.

Advertising, then, heralded as the author of our economic salvation, and given credit as the basic of our prosperity, is a gigantic hoax. For it concerns itself chiefly with "brands and labels." If Secretary Hoover is right (and he ought to be right on something), not only is the direct cost of ninety per cent of our advertising a total loss, but insofar as it affects our habits and practices at all, it increases the burden of costs.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

In this issue of Oct. 17th, 1912 the Farmers Union paper carried a story under the caption:

FARMERS HOLD AN IMPORTANT MEETING

Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Conference at Hutchinson to discuss Vital Issues in Farming.

Soil Conservation, Cost of Living, State Development and other important questions will come up for thoughtful discussion and consideration by experts in the various subjects. Senator of Saline county will participate in the meeting.

This is the story in part: Early in August a number of representative men, identified with the farming interest of Kansas, met at Hutchinson and after exchanging views, agreed that something should be done to teach the farmers how to farm.

You will notice in reading the call that it says that Kansas needs a campaign for better farming; that Kansas farms are not producing as large crops per acre as they should and can. Not a word about Kansas farmers receiving remunerative prices for products of the farm. We suppose that we will be told how this can be done at the convention.

In order to teach the Kansas farmers how to grow bigger crops the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that a state-wide conference of farmers be held in the autumn of 1912 at a time and place to be decided by the committee, for the purpose of aiding in the movement to increase the productivity of the soil, and for such other purposes as in the judgment of this committee may be for the best interests of the state.

Up to this time it seems that they had in mind a purely farmers congress; but when they prepared the call they departed from their original ideas, and now instead of holding a farmers convention it looks to us in reading the call, that the convention will be only a farmers convention in name.

We have not received a copy of the program to be carried out at the Hutchinson convention, though we have tendered the use of this paper to the committee to publish any information that they may wish to impart to the farmers of Kansas about the convention. We are willing and anxious to do anything that we can to make the convention a success, even though we haven't any hopes of any good results from its deliberations to the Kansas farmers.

The Salina Journal of Oct. 12th published the following as the program for the convention, furnished by F. J. Quincy.

A member of the financial committee:

We request the readers of this paper to read this program carefully and then if you think you are interested in the program you will attend. Each Local Union is entitled to one

delegate. If the locals decide that they want to send a delegate they should select their delegate at once and send the name to the secretary.

Great good will result in an indirect way to the farmers of Kansas from this convention because they will learn beyond any doubt that they will have to depend upon themselves to right the wrong under which they are now laboring.

We believe it will pay every local Union in Kansas to send a delegate to learn this great truth, the learning of which will do more to show farmers the necessity of a farmers' organization than anything else.

We almost omitted that President Waters will deliver an address on the co-operative marketing of farm products. This address alone will be worth going to Hutchinson to hear.

"The Agricultural and Industrial Congress," said Senator Quincy, "called for these purposes: first to deal with policies and principles not methods; second, to study facts and actual conditions with no attempt to gloss or brag."

J. H. Miller, superintendent of the extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College, who is chairman of the program committee, writes that the congress will be divided into six sessions, three each day. Edwin Taylor, president of the congress, will preside over the opening session on Wednesday forenoon, Nov. 19th. Mr. Taylor will sound the keynote of the convention in an address, taking stock and calling attention to present limitations. In other words the short comings of the state will be shown and remedies sought. Following President Taylor, Professor L. E. Call of the agricultural college will handle the state's soil problems, and Dean F. W. Blackman of the Kansas University will discuss the cost of living. These subjects then will be open for a general debate.

F. D. Colburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, will preside over the afternoon session. Professor E. H. Webster of the Agricultural College will make an address about the livestock industry, and farmer Congressman Chas. F. Scott will speak on the subject of the country farm adviser. The session will close with a general discussion.

This was the program for the first day, there were evening meetings and the next day was full, including addresses by such prominent men as President Hill of the State Normal School, W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central R. R., B. F. Yoakum, at that time another R. R. man, Chancellor Strong of the State University and many others.

The official call for delegates included representatives from county and township boards, farmers organizations, manufacturing industries and labor organizations. The Hutchinson Commercial Club is planning to look after 3,000 delegates.

Women's Auxiliary

Ladies Auxiliary State Officers
Mrs. Chas. Simpson, state president, Salina, Kansas, 658 S. Santa Fe.
Mrs. R. G. Ingles, state secretary, Michigan, Valley, Kansas.
Mrs. C. E. Brasted, state treasurer, Salina, Kansas, 911 S. Fifth.

The state convention just closed has been one of the best conventions that Kansas has ever had. This is the conviction of everyone who has expressed any opinion.

One of the most gratifying of all the many pleasant things that was manifested, was the fact that so many women were in attendance. The auxiliary meetings were filled each day with enthusiastic women, who were anxious to get an organization started that would be a credit to the movement.

These meetings for the most part were given over to the discussion of the matter of organizing locals.

The present constitution was discussed, and it was decided that the dues were too much, and that \$1.00 would be better for the coming year. All the officers remained the same as last year.

We all feel very much encouraged at this time, and are sure that with the help of every interested Farmer's Union woman in the organization that we can have an organization by next year that will be much larger than at this time.

The editor has offered us this space for our own use. Let us fill it each week, so that he will have to give us more.

Will the locals now active take the matter of a Junior Club up as soon as possible, and I am sure that President Huff will give us all the support necessary to get this started, and a

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
This week's column is a pot-pourri of suggestions about meats.

Many housewives never keep meat in the paper in which it comes but unwrap it at once, place it on a clean plate, cover it and set it in the icebox. If no cold place is available they cook it a little either by searing or by pan broiling before putting it away.

2. Any dirt that may be on the surface of meat may be removed by wiping it with a damp cloth before roasting it. Part of the juice is drained away if the meat is placed in water to clean it.

3. Since each meat has its own characteristic flavor, most housewives hard it with its own suet when possible. The addition of other fats changes the flavor.

4. It is not necessary to add fat when pan broiling steak. If the pan is not enough the meat will not stick. When meat is prepared in a double roaster, it need not be basted, for the rising steam condenses and drips back on the meat. If an open pan is used and the meat basted with the drippings every 20 minutes, the meat will be kept juicy. In using a double roaster remove the cover during the last 10 minutes of cooking if you wish meat to be browner.

6. Some good substitutes for meats are salads of chicken, fish, eggs, cheese, or nuts.

7. If the housewife spends as much for fruit and vegetables for each person as has been spent for meat, she is practically assured of having a wholesome, properly balanced menu for her family.

JELLY-MAKING PROBLEM CONFRONTS HOUSEWIVES

Problems of how to prepare fruits for jelly, how to extract the juices and the number of extractions which can be made from different fruits, how to test for and make pectin are confronting housewives in many parts of South Dakota now.

Grapes and other very juicy fruits should be washed, say food extension specialists at South Dakota State College, and placed on the stove in a granite or enameled kettle with about one cup of water to four of the product. Less juicy fruits such as apples must be washed and cut into small pieces and include the skin and core. Add enough water to cover the fruit and cook it until tender.

To Extract Juice

As soon as the fruit is cooked, carefully transfer it to a jelly bag so as not to break the fruit and then let it drain. A fruit rich in pectin and acid should yield a number of extractions. Cover the fruit this time with cold water, bring it to a boil and drain again. As long as the fruit gives a good pectin test the process of extraction should be repeated. Usually three extractions can be made and five in some cases. The juice from each extraction should be concentrated to that of the first extraction and the product of all extractions should be mixed.

Pectin Tests

The first of the two easily made home tests for pectin is done by mixing 1-4 teaspoon of epsom salts, 1-2

department for the Junior letters will be cared for in the office.
Mrs. Chas. Simpson,
658 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kans.

Report of Mrs. Ingle, State Secretary at the Convention

Second Annual Meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary Wednesday, Oct. 18th

Meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Chas. Simpson. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Felts.

Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which was approved as read.

Reading of the constitution by Mrs. Felts. After some discussion it was decided to change the annual dues from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per year.

The state officers were all elected to hold over for another year. It was decided to add the office of chaplain to this organization and Mrs. D. G. Francis was elected.

A resolution to send a message to Mrs. Tromble was acted upon and carried. Message as follows was sent:

The 22nd annual convention of the Farmers Union and the Ladies Auxiliary wish to express our appreciation to you, even though your loss is so great. Our sympathy is sincere. John Tromble's memory will live forever as a memorial to all Co-operators.

Signed by Mrs. Chas. Simpson, President of the Auxiliary; C. E. Huff, President of the Farmers Union.

The counties represented at this Auxiliary meeting were Clay, Douglas, Osage, Coffee, Marshall, Anderson and Franklin. There were two committees appointed. The chairman are Mrs. Gerstenberger of Douglas Co. and Mrs. Bell of Osage county.

teaspoon of sugar and 1 teaspoon of hot fruit juice. Cool the mixture and allow it to stand for 15 minutes.

If the juice contains pectin the mixture should jell in this time. Another test is made by mixing a tablespoon of cool fruit juice and a tablespoon of wood alcohol. A thick mass in either case means rich pectin and a scattered jell means a lower per cent of pectin.

About four to six glasses is the right amount of juice to handle at one time. Add the sugar after the juice is half cooked, and bring it to a boil. Juice from currants or under ripe grapes should be cooked from four to five minutes and apples ten minutes, before adding the hot sugar. The total period of cooking is 20 to 30 minutes.

A good test known as "sheeting" is made by dripping the syrup from the side of a spoon. When two drops sheet off the jelly is cooked enough.

"OLD CLOTHES" REMODELED SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN

Many worn garments may be renovated and remodeled into useful clothes for adults and younger members of the family. There are more possibilities in making over clothing for children than for adults because smaller amounts of material are necessary. Many of the old garments can be made over into good school clothes for children.

Materials that are too old in weave, color, or figure should not be used for children's clothing unless this fault can be disguised, say extension specialists of the South Dakota State College extension service. Sometimes the addition of contrasting color will solve this problem. Often two old garments may be used in making one new one.

For the best results in remaking old garments careful ripping and removal of all threads and mending worn places in parts to be used should be done first. Then with a stiff brush or whisk broom, thoroughly brush both sides of the material. Other preparations that will be necessary include removal of stains, sponging, washing and dyeing.

REMOVAL OF STAINS: Most stains on woolen garments are grease stains to which dust has adhered. If grease is present benzene, ether, chloroform, or some form, or some of the commercial cleaning fluids may be used. Place a pad of clean cloth or a white blotter beneath the stain and change it as soon as it becomes soiled. Sponge the stain with a clean cloth, preferably a piece of the same material as the being cleaned, moistened with the cleaning agent. To prevent the spreading of the grease it is best to use small amounts of the cleaner at a time and to work from the outside of the spot to the center.

SPONGING, WASHING AND DYEING: If the material is soiled it may be sponged with ammonia water, or if quite soiled it may be necessary to wash it before remodeling. Woollens may be successfully washed if done properly. Avoid a change in temperature to prevent shrinking and to keep soft. Wash and rinse in warm water and dry in a warm room.

Home-made cake, cookies, doughnuts, jams, jellies and, in fact, anything for which the housewife is particularly noted, may well be used as gifts at the Christmas season. How much more acceptable to the city cousin is a package of spicy cookies, a fruit cake, a box of homemade candy, or even a basket of shiny apples, all reminiscent of days on the farm, than any other gift that the country cousin could offer.

The idea of the attractive packaging and wrapping of these products of the kitchen should receive some thought and the donor will find that her gift gains added value by appearing in a novel and colorful guise.

Cookies may be placed carefully in boxes and then the whole package wrapped in paper, colored or white, and tied with colored cord or ribbon. The use of transparent Cellophane, the new wrapping material which is seen on most of the boxes of high grade candy today, offers another wrap for the dairies. Imagine how appealing a dozen or so cookies would look through a wrapper of this material, which would reveal them perfectly. Tying the package with red, green or printed ribbon and inserting a bit of holly through the knot will give it a seasonal touch. Fruit cakes may be given the same treatment and, if a more elaborate package is desired, the same material of

al glassine envelopes to insure safe delivery.

Price of hats is only \$1.00 each, postpaid to any address; delivery guaranteed. Prompt attention will be given all orders.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

These hats are packed flat in special glassine envelopes to insure safe delivery.

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5678 Child's Dress
Cut in 8 Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

5678 Child's Dress
Cut in 8 Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523,

