



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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SHORT TALKS BY PRESIDENT BARRETT AT STATE CONVENTION

Throughout the Convention When Ever There Was a Few Minutes
Time National President Barrett Was Asked to Talk.
His Remarks Had the Effect of a Call Bell
Upon the Audience, Every One Came
to Hear What He Was Going
to Say Next

Chas S. Barrett, Thursday night.
The American farmer has to work out his own salvation. There is nothing to do but get to work. Put enough live stock in your live stock market and soon you will control that market.

You have asked for the remedy. All you have to do is quit your foolishness. Stop fighting one another. Stop complaining and build up. We ought to be thankful. Thankful for the existence of this organization. In all the history of all the world, there is nothing to equal the work you have done here in Kansas this very year. This creamery you have established. The report of which you all heard, I hope. There is nothing beneath the sun to equal that. Look at the amount of insurance, your life insurance too, that has been written in this old state in the last 9 months. Nothing can equal it in the way of a new movement. Look what you are. From nothing 20 years ago to the outstanding farm organization in the world today. From no business at all to several hundred million dollars of business today. What did you do before that time. Nothing. You did not even fight much. You can find no fault with the Farmers Union. You cannot do it. If there is anything the matter it is you folks and not the organization itself. That is right. The Farmers Union is all right. All we have to do is to stick closer to it and do our duty. A man who will patronize the institutions as far as it is possible for him to do, a member who will not do that is a dog, and I am talking to some of you. There is no other way out except along the line laid down by your organization. You can plan and figure and dress until dooms day and you will find there is nothing else to be done. Build up your own financial system. Stand by your co-operators. Your life insurance company will give you plenty of money. You can get cost of production plus profit if enough farmers will join in with enough of the products. Nobody doubts that. It is your duty to go out and get the other farmers. Am I not my brothers keeper. Surely I am. Surely you are. Talk about doing your part. You have to do more than your part. A whole lot more than your part. You have the finest organization that was ever put on this earth. I have joined them all since the days of Abraham and Isaac; the Farmers Alliance, the Grange, the Equity, etc. I joined them all. All of them combined never accomplished 1-10 as much as your organization. When I think what has been accomplished with the little that has been put in, I am surprised. There has been more done with less money and far more accomplished than any other organization in the history of this world. Let somebody call my hand on that statement. Then let me show them how ignorant they are. If we had 1,000 John Trombles what we would have. I wish we had even 100 like John Tromble. May his tribe increase. There is one organization in Chicago, that it costs \$1000.00 to get into. They pay away from \$50 to \$300 to get in most organizations. Here you pay \$2.25 a year dues. If you did one-half of what you ought to do that would be enough. If we had enough men, we would not need more money. For the world to look up to you and the world will give you what you are entitled to. I know you have to fight. The world thinks you are a coward and it is almost correct. I give you the remedy. You already have the remedy. You are already on the way. When you started this you had no idea it would do as much as this. I should say not. When this organization has come up from. I look it over and I think how different today to what it used to be. The Lord has been with this organization. Just as sure as you are alive. I tell you there is nothing today but to keep on just like you have been doing only a little harder.

I have heard hundred and hundred and thousands of speeches. I have been talked to, by the friends of the farmer, who thought they were. I have heard them talk. Spending hours and hours telling what was the matter with the farmer. There are just a few little things. They speak of your so called independence and then on top of all that, you have been deflated. Why were you deflated. They got their heads together, said we have to deflate somebody

and who will it be. It did not take long to find out. They said what about you. Oh, he will fuss and cuss about live stock and then turn over and go to sleep again. That is exactly what you did.

The Farmer Union did more than the other agencies in this country to keep them from deflating you more than they did. I am talking to you about the Farmers Union not doing anything. We asked them not to deflate you but they went ahead and did it anyway.

I wish the American farmers would tell the powers that be, with one voice, and in no uncertain tones, just what they have to do. We are all human beings and we are all just as alive. We all have to eat bread and wear clothes. We all have to have something to live on and have a good time and they have a good job and they like to keep it. We all want pretty much the same thing. Most people like their jobs and want to keep them, and will do nearly anything to keep it. In reason or out of reason, he will do nearly anything to keep that job.

Politics has nothing to do with us. If you will use the power you have and the ballot box that never has been used, you can do lots. Oh, my the foolishness that goes on in this world today. I have known everybody who gets in there will do anything to get him in, if he knows you will put the fixings to him if he don't. They all like their jobs and they want to keep their jobs.

I am much obliged to you and I wish you Gods Speed in your work. Double your efforts. Stand by your institutions. Put all your live stock through your live stock houses. If you do not, you are a traitor to the cause. Do all your business with your own bank. Take a life insurance policy with the Life Insurance company. All of you who have cream send it down to Kansas City. Be true to your organization. I am much obliged to you.

About the Women's Auxiliary

Some of the ladies want to know if the National Farmers Union approves of the women's auxiliary. I want to say that the National Farmers Union approves of any good movement that will have a tendency to build and strengthen the organization and I know of nothing I would rather see than the ladies Auxiliary. The Farmers Union wishes you Gods speed in your new movement. Any place that you will make the best of the opportunity. A moment ago one of the ladies said it might be a mistake but they wanted to try it. It cannot be a mistake. We have women's auxiliaries in other parts of the country in the Farmers Union and they are doing more to build up and strengthen the organization than the men are. If you men will exercise the good judgment I know you have, you will brag on these women. May be give them a little candy and pat them on the back. You can double the membership in Kansas in the next 12 months if you will. I know of no finer movement. I do not think you have done anything at this convention that is worth more to this organization than endorsing this movement. There is no conflict. There can be no conflict. Let them start a new movement and get together and plan. There is no reason why they should not do it. They are going to do it anyway. Why can't we encourage them instead of complaining. I wish somebody would write me a letter once bragging on me instead of giving me hell. I wish I could say more. I wish I could say what I feel. I know you are on the right line and I know what you can do. You will succeed. I thank you.

You can be of great help at this time if you will write your representatives in Congress and the Senate asking them to support the Mistletoe Stockyards Bill. This is a matter taken up by Mr. Tromble and there was a great deal of indifference on the part of our membership nearly all over the country but not so today. He kept pegging away at it until he has aroused the whole nation. The bill is right. It has got to be passed. There is no other wise to do. We want you to do this. We want you to help. It does not take much to do that. You want to do what you can to help. Write the letters. You may not like

your Congressman or Senator, that does not make any difference. Write him a letter anyway. Do not stop at writing a letter yourself. Get the members of your local to write and get the outsiders to write, also.

Chas S. Barrett, waiting for election returns.

How many of us have been true all down the line. Who stood in season and out of season throughout it all. All this world wants is what you have. I do not think anybody hates the farmer. Nobody despises him.

The world just wants what you have. That is stingy. They work to get it. You can only stop it through loyalty to your organization. You cannot stop it any other way. It is not 10 minutes by the watch since a plan was submitted to me that would solve this farmers problem. That is, he thought it would.

You have a plan and program and all you need is loyalty. We need it. It will never be. Your efforts will have been in vain. It will all come to naught without loyalty. The only way to work this out is get the right plan. The right program. Well, we have the right plan and program.

We can paddle our own canoe. We have to establish our live stock house. Our insurance. This and that and the other thing. The only way to build up these institutions is to stand by them. Each and every one of them until you get enough of a crowd to have some say in fixing the price. The goal we work for is to have some say in pricing the products of the farmer. That is what we work for. That is the paramount thing.

Have some say so in pricing the products of our soil. After you have found how much your stuff cost, you have a right to say what you ought to have for it. Any honest man will stand by the institution and the business. That is to name the price of his products. He will do that. You cannot take 2 per cent of any product and fix the price. You cannot do it with 10 or 15 per cent. You have to have enough. The only way to get it is by being loyal.

The Farmers Union has been so good to me. It gives me happiness to meet these loyal souls.

I wish you would all make me the promise that never more while you live will you sell out for 15c in a cause that is just. You have to have faith and if you are real men you have faith and you are around. I say, I will do my part and then set around and do nothing. You are your neighbors keeper and you have to go over and get him.

Our organization has been too careless in the past. When we need it is closest organization. Your hearts have been all right. Now, be loyal and work.

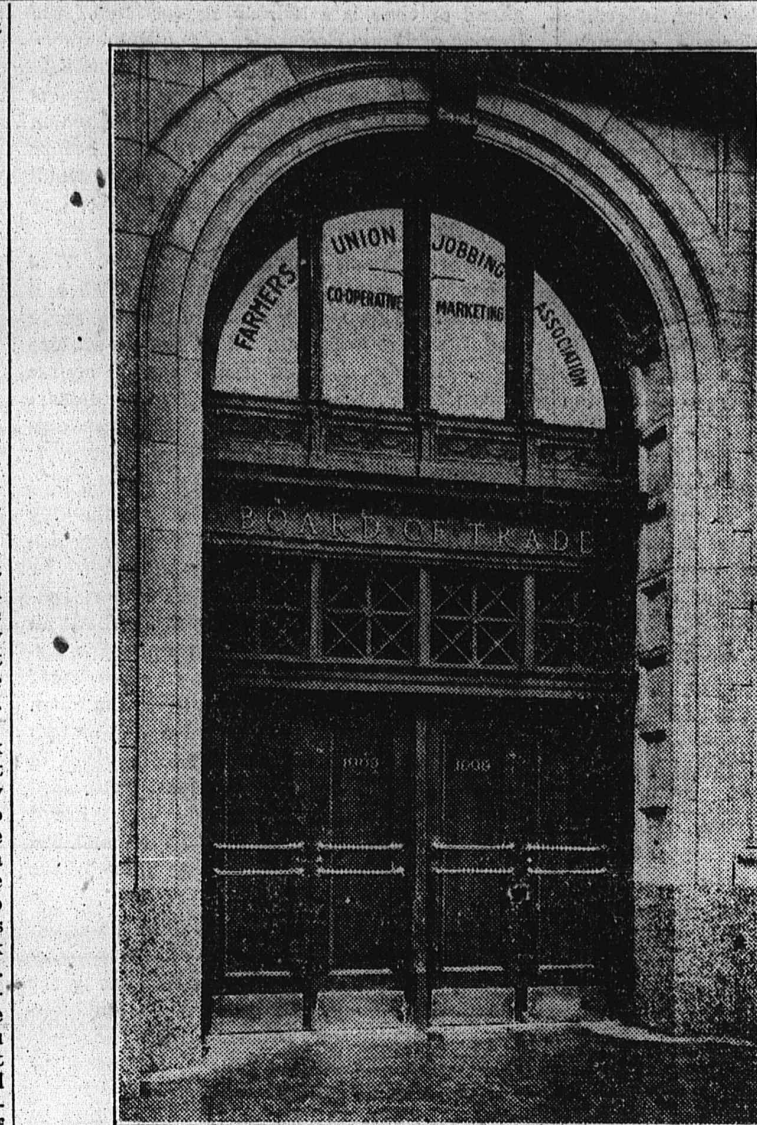
I thank you.

BLUE MOUND K. F. U. INSURANCE AGENCY REPORTS

It was with especial interest we read the speeches of the officers of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company delivered at the state meeting for while we have never had the pleasure of meeting any but Mr. Charles Simpson, (who by the way seems to be a mighty fine fellow) we can testify to the patience and forbearance of Secretary F. D. Becker in dealing with a ignorant blundering farmer who is trying to qualify as an agent for the best insurance company on earth, while we have never tried to qualify only as a common plug farmer, it gave a personal ego quite a boost who read there was 400 of us agents in Kansas, for we have always been told that when one was classed among the 400 they had reached the top rung of the social ladder.

We note Mr. Simpson says we are writing insurance in 92 counties, not very much in some. Now we wonder why. When the Farmers Union was organized in this community there were seven insurance companies doing business in and around Blue Mound, a little prairie town of some 600 inhabitants, when we were first asked to take the Farmers Union agency we declined with thanks, thinking there would be absolutely nothing to it but the name. But as no body else would have it we finally accepted and thought the would be the end of it, but shortly afterward our son-in-law asked us to write his application for insurance on which our commission was \$2.85. Say folks we thought we were making a killing. Well shortly after a neighbor asked us about insurance, then another and another, until we began to wake up to our possibilities and got busy, and now after a little over five years existence we find only one insurance agency in this community, writing more farm insurance than the Farmers Union Mutual while two old line agents have quit or consolidated.

In over five years we have lost only one policy holder, while there has only been one month this year that we have written new business not all new patrons, but mostly new additional business from old patrons all of this in face of the fact we are a mighty busy farmer five miles from town with the problems of a 160 acre stock farm to wrestle with and no other help, but our better two thirds. We have left the cultivator stand idle to drive ten miles and write an application. We have quit the hay field to help a policy holder get a loss adjusted. We have driven after supper and called on a policy holder to bed to write their applications. We have driven the flivver when we could and when the roads were bad we have gone in the buggy, on horse back, or a foot, just so we got the applications. We have tried at all times to give SERVICE which the company and public expect and demand and when we can't deliver the goods we will chuck up our job for we know the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance



This picture shows the location of the new offices of the Jobbing Association. The offices are in rooms 337-339 Board of Trade Building, located at 10th and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Missouri; and if you use the Wyandotte Street entrance, the Jobbing Association offices will be found on the second floor. We are being so explicit because many of you are going to be in Kansas City for the Annual Convention in a few weeks and we want you to be sure and pay us a visit.

In spite of an almost total crop failure in a large part of the state from which the Jobbing Association draws most heavily, we have handled quite a large volume of business this year. The following report is for the first eleven months of 1926:

The largest volume of course has been in the consigned grain department which has received 1355 cars which were sold for \$2,184,550.53. We have sold 425 cars of consigned hay for \$87,634.53. Fully 80% of the consigned grain has been sold at the top price for grain of like grade and test on the day it was on the market. The fellow who consigns consistently to the Jobbing Association is bound to be better off than the fellow who "shops around."

The Kansas City Coarse Grain Department or the Purchase and Sale Department of grain has handled—

683 cars of corn
88 cars of wheat
63 cars of oats
32 cars of hay and
10 cars of other grain including rye, flax, barley and kaffir. The total of 871 cars were sold for \$973,887.63. A large part of this business is buy-
ing of grain and selling it to farmers
Farmers Elevators, territory which we must buy grain for feed. It is impossible to estimate what we have saved for the farmers in this depart-

ment alone, but it has been our experience that we get the business only when we are able to effect a saving, so it is safe to assume that on this volume of business we have been able to make a very considerable saving to the farmer who buys as well as to the farmer who sells coarse grain. A little closer co-operation between those elevators having grain to sell and the Jobbing Association; also, those who must buy grain by keeping in closer contact with the Jobbing Association would make this department one of the most valuable in the institution, since our first purpose is to serve the farmer, whether he be buyer or seller.

The Coarse Grain Department of the Salina office handled 371 cars with a total sales value of \$595,107.80, distributed as follows: Wheat 234 cars, corn 66 cars, oats 57 cars and the balance hay, barley and kaffir. During the eleven months the Salina office has also handled 101 cars in the Car Lot Department. Cottonseed products were 71 cars, coal 15 cars, fruit and vegetables 8 cars, bran and shorts 3 cars and tankage 4 cars. This makes a total of 472 cars handled by the Salina branch.

The Kansas City Car Lot Department has sold 208 cars of cottonseed products, 193 cars of coal, 154 cars of flour and feed, 66 cars of tankage, 74 cars of fruit and vegetables, 17 cars of oyster shell, 12 cars of oil meal and smaller amounts of salt, molasses, feed, vim, etc. The total volume is 734 cars of merchandise besides quite a volume of less than car lot business. This car lot volume does not include 2,753,850 pounds of twine sold during the year. This would represent about 115 cars of twine. The grand total of 3,972 cars sold in eleven months represents more than 4,000,000 of business—not at all bad for an off year in crops.

Guy W. Webster.

Christmas Greeting

On Palestine the white stars shine,
Just as they did so long ago;
Their drowsy sheep, the shepherds keep,
And all is peace, above, below;
So at the Christmas season, still,
We send you greeting,
"Peace, Good Will."

company is too great an institution to be cluttered with excess baggage.
J. H. LAIRD, Agent.

Huron, Kan., Dec. 12, 1926.
The insurance business is quite dull in this community at present, but this seems to be the dull season in the insurance line, at least it is so with me. There is not very much new business to be had around here, however, there are still some who have not placed their insurance with the Farmers Union, those are the ones I am going to work on as soon as their risks expire and which they hold in other companies. Perhaps I am expecting too much when I expect to get every Farmers Union member their insurance business, but that is my goal.

If you have any calendars for distribution for the coming year, I would be pleased to have 25 or 30 of them, provided, I am not asking too much. (Calendars being sent.) As our business relations have always been more than pleasant, I take this means of extending to you my sincere appreciation. Thanking you in advance for the

mutual help and benefit we may enjoy in the coming year, and wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am
Yours very truly,
W. R. Fuhrman, Agt.

ITS WORTH WHILE

Mr. Editor—I think it worth while to take note of the two letters one from Mr. Linn of Blue Mound and the other from Mr. Fuhrman of Huron. These men understand what our Insurance is to the policy holders. They have the co-operative spirit. However they are not the only ones we have them by the dozens—in our organization and no one knows better than the Field Man, the value of such men. They are the kind of men that saves many a long drive and lessens the expense to the insurance company, many dollars during the year.

Field Man.
FIRST 100% LOCAL FOR 1927
Victor Local No. 775 in Osborne county is 100 per cent paid for 1927. This is a good beginning. How many others can we have?

COMMITTEE REPORTS FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

We Submit at This Time Three More Committee Reports, Made at the National Convention. The Report on Inland Waterways, Live Stock Marketing, and Producers Contract and Marketing, of Farm Products. These Committee Reports are Important and Require the Co-operation of Each Member to Make Them Worth While

We Your Committee on Inland Waterways Respectfully Submit the Following Resolutions and Report Inland Waterways

In order that the interior agricultural regions of the United States may be placed on an equality with the industrial coast states in transportation facilities and transportation rates, we favor the development of all inland waterways as speedily as possible, and urge that Congress provide the necessary appropriations to push this development to early completion supported by the following report:

Agriculture is the basic industry and is the biggest business asset in the U. S. Farm production has been bountiful and has more than supplied the needs of the country, but the proper distribution with reasonable freight rates has been lacking. One of the great needs of the farm country, is cheap transportation of its products and necessities. The development of its inland waterways will largely remedy this situation. Sweden, Denmark and Norway, the most highly developed, co-operative countries in the world, has 23,000 miles of inland waterways.

The digging of the Panama canal has been to the advantage of the states of the two coasts, with cheaper freight rates, ocean rates being about ten times cheaper than rail, and to the disadvantage of the great inland empire the Mississippi valley, the agricultural states an area larger than continental Europe. Whatever is to the benefit or hindrance of the Mississippi valley, the agricultural states, is a National benefit or a national hindrance.

The ocean is the base of all freight. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers which are the longest navigable rivers in the world, and which directly serve 33 different states, besides benefiting the whole nation, have been declared by U. S. government engineers, after exhaustive surveys, to be practicable navigable streams and supplying the cheapest transportation in the world. By building wings at certain places, the river will dig its own channel of at least six feet depth and by building reservoirs to store the flood waters, thus saving from destruction thousands of acres of crops, hundreds of acres of land, and provide the places for irrigation for thousands of acres of arid land. The building of these huge reservoirs will not only control flood waters, irrigate the land, but will supply water in the rivers during drought and will also supply power for hydro-electric plants which will furnish cheap power for farm activities for municipal and manufacturing purposes. Electric power is the coming power of the age.

Navigation semi-government barges from St. Louis to the gulf has already lowered the freight, three and nine-tenths cents per bushel on wheat and would save ten cents per bushel if developed up as far as Omaha and saved nine and one half cents per hundred on cotton and all other things accordingly, besides reducing the freight on up-stream shipment. The volume of freight at present ratio is fifty per cent down stream and fifty five per cent up stream.

The Mississippi valley, the vast hinterland of our country, was opened up by inland waterways, God's natural highway, even the railroads brought in their rails and supplies by them.

Inland waterways development would move the ocean inland 2,000 miles and would build industrial centers with home markets in agriculture midst bringing consumers closer to the producers, making short hauls and in time would eliminate the need for the exportation of our farm products and give us the price for full home consumption which is 2,500 to 3,000 dollars per acre around and close to our large industrial centers.

We demand the Government improve the inland waterways, and bring water to the wheat farmer, the corn grower, the cotton grower, the hay grower, the small town business man and industrialist.

Our government is the only agency that can and that has the right to develop our inland waterways, and the best way to get our government to act is to bring pressure to bear on congress.

This is the opportune time railroads up on which an aggregate value of \$10,000,000,000 has been given by the government for development have been asking an increase of 5% in freight rates and an advance in class shipments of 10-15 per cent, largely because of the monopoly in transportation. "Railroads bring everything to us and take every thing away from us." The conclusion is inescapable, that relief from high transportation costs need not be expected from the railroads, certainly not until competition forces it. It has been demonstrated in all places where inland waterways are developed that railroad freight has increased four to five times the former amount. The railroads even need the inland waterways and the president of one of our large railroads systems have expressed themselves as in favor their development.

The development of our waterways will also be a great social benefit by distributing our growing population of one and a half million a year more evenly.

A permanent successful agriculture will come to America only when this basic resource is placed on an equality with industry and business. Six former civilizations failed when agriculture failed and this civilization will fail unless agriculture is placed on a cost plus basis.

The money for the development of our waterways should be in a lump sum as this would save at least 25% over piecemeal development according to our best authorities.

This report contemplates the development of all inland waterways with at least 9,000 miles long 8-10 miles of main channel, 6,000 miles of feeder. This region also has large undeveloped natural resources and is now handicapped by a 2,000 mile rail haul and cannot compete successfully with those countries and sections which have waterways at their command.

We must have improved, cheap transportation for transportation in its National benefit is next to religion and education. We want good roads to depot, railroads to ports, ocean to markets of the world.

David M. Guthrie.

Committee on Producers Contract

Your Committee on Producers Contract and Marketing of farm products submit the following report. It is no longer a subject of debate that agriculture, as is at present constituted can endure, unless the prices paid to Producers of farm products equal the cost of producing them.

Society generally concedes this fundamental economic principle to agriculture. Farmers through their organizations have established the method and basis of ascertaining such cost of production, as other groups have determined theirs. We believe the essentials of collective bargaining lies largely in the mobilization of agricultural economic power. Co-operative marketing of all farm products as to be effective and useful to these ends, must be supported, and a definite responsibility established between producers by a uniform.

Products contract necessarily broad in its powers, embracing such farm products grown in the area covered by it. The National President is here by authorized and directed to appoint a committee of three to draft and submit to the several state Unions such a producers contract, a marketing agreement together with such general recommendation as they deem advisable for their use and adoption.

Your marketing committees further recommend that the above committee set up a uniform set of articles of incorporation and by-laws which provide for assessing a deduction fund from gross sales of products for the purpose of financing. To be used by local and federating co-operative marketing associations and that the

NOTICE

The regular annual meeting of the policy holders of The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company and The Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company will be held in the office of the companies at Salina, Kansas, Thursday, January 6, 1927, at 9:00 o'clock.

C. E. BRASTED, President.
F. D. BECKER, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

The kind co-operation of Farmers Union Organizations and Locals has contributed materially to our success, and we appreciate it most cordially. Accept our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.

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 local 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.

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.

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, DECEMBER 23, 1926

HOW THE MONEY GOES

There are a lot of plain folks in this country who have never been able to understand how and why government departments spend so much money. It is not too much to say that most of us will never understand this matter. Nothing is more certain than that every government bureau will expand its field, enlarge its activities and increase its expenses just as long and to the extent that congress will appropriate the money. The following summary of the pending appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture shows where the money goes, that is used by that branch of the government that is presumed to be maintained for the sole purpose of rendering aid and distributing information to farmers.

"The appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, carrying \$128,362,385 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, was reported to the House December 13 from the Appropriations Committee. There is also available for the year \$11,351,250 out of permanent appropriations under previous legislation.

"The budget of the Department for the next fiscal year would therefore total \$139,713,635. The bill is \$4,744,185 under estimates approved by the Budget Bureau.

"Of the total appropriation, \$50,862,385 is for the Department proper at Washington and in the field; \$71,000,000 is for the federal aid highway system in co-operation with the state, and \$6,500,000 for forest roads and trails.

"The bill creates a consolidated 'Bureau of Chemistry and soils', superseding the Bureau of soils.

"To the new bureau, the report says, 'will be transferred all the present Bureau of Soils; all of the present Bureau of Chemistry except those units having to do with enforcement of the food and drugs act and collaboration with other departments; and the soil bacteriology and soil-fertility of the Bureau of Plant Industry.'

"The following is a summary of the bill:

"For the Secretary's office, including \$657,000 for salaries, \$1,071,366 rentals and other items, with salaries and expenses of the Office of Information, including publicity personnel, \$1,115,000; salaries and expenses of the library, \$84,180; Office of Experiment Stations for administrative and general expenses, \$3,719,386; and Extension Service, including co-operative work, reclamation demonstration, agricultural exhibits at fairs and administrative expenses, \$2,877,480. This brings the grand total for the Office of the Secretary to \$8,867,412.

"Other appropriations carried in the bill are:

Weather Bureau, \$2,641,000, including \$1,392,000 for station salaries and expenses; \$241,500 for investigating atmospheric phenomena, and \$31,500 for frost-warning investigations.

"Bureau of Animal Industry \$10,658,970, including; \$5,964,000 for indemnities and administrative expenses in eradicating tuberculosis; \$712,390 for eradicating cattle tick; \$429,170 for animal husbandry; \$451,320 for eradicating hog cholera; \$162,760 to combat diseases of animals, and \$26,970 for eradicating dourine.

"Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$495,094; Bureau of Plant Industry \$3,914,585; Forest Service \$8,590,834; Bureau of Chemistry \$1,115,000; Bureau of Entomology, \$3,062,265; Bureau of Biological Survey \$1,017,020; Bureau of Public Roads, \$457,170 for administration expenses, road management, investigation road building and farm irrigation and engineering; Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$4,981,251; Bureau of Home Economics, \$1,271,244; Federal Horticultural Board, \$812,510.

"Packers and Stock Yards Act, enforcement, \$420,000; Grain Futures Act, enforcement, \$135,000; food, drug and insecticide, enforcement, \$1,311,355.

"Co-operative forest-fire protection, \$1,000,000; co-operative farm forestry, \$60,000; co-operative distribution of forest planting stock, \$750,000; acquisition of additional forest lands, \$1,000,000.

"Experiments in dairy and live-stock production in western United States, \$41,610; establishment of Mandan (North Dakota) Experiment Station, \$25,000; farmers seed grain loans collection, \$10,000; eradication of

foot and mouth diseases of animals, \$100, besides unexpended appropriations.

Then follow allocation of various millions for the bureau of Plant Industry, Forest Service, Forestry Experiments, Chemistry, Entomology, Biological Survey and sundry other activities including the new division of co-operative marketing which gets \$220,000 and the almost as new Bureau of Agricultural Economics which is given \$1,054,335 for collecting, publishing and distributing, by telegraph, mail or otherwise, information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition and market prices of livestock, meats, fish and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds and seeds.

Particularly interesting to grain and cotton farmers are appropriations:

For enforcement of the cotton futures and cotton standards act, \$202,800; for enforcing the grain standard act, \$710,140; administration of the warehouse act, \$231,820; enforcement of the standard container act, for fruits and vegetables, \$5,000; for operation and management of the Center Market, at Washington, D. C. with reimbursable provisions, \$171,000.

The Federal Horticultural Board is given \$468,180 for regulation of importation of nursery stock and other plants, quarantine against diseases and plant insect pests, regulation of movements of fruits and prevention of movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico.

It is also given \$242,800 "to meet the emergency caused by the existence of the pink bollworm of cotton in Mexico." It gets \$32,800 to quarantine against the Thurberia weevil and \$19,000 to eradicate the *Parlatoria* date scale in California, Arizona and elsewhere.

Good roads throughout the country are one of the special charges of the Department of Agriculture.

The \$71,000,000 to carry out the Federal aid highway act is \$4,000,000 less than the Budget estimate and the amount available for the current fiscal year. The total of \$71,000,000, with the unexpended balance of previous appropriation, will make a total available for 1928 of \$74,038,268, the committee says, which, it adds, is approximately the amount estimated to be necessary by officials in charge of the work.

It is perfectly plain that the Department believes in asking for all it needs. It is certain that Congress is more likely to increase than decrease the appropriations requested. The plain folks out on the farms may as well make up their mind that the government proposes to serve and assist them at a constantly increasing cost, world with out end. The only serviceable thing for us to do is to find out just how much information and aid we can get from this department and then get all and as much more as possible.

Prohibition enforcement, such as it costs \$30,000,000 a year. Since the Eighteenth amendment was adopted the government has lost more than \$2,000,000,000 in taxes formerly paid to the treasury as excises and licenses by the liquor trade. Can it be proved that prohibition is worth what its costing?

LIVING ON CAPITAL

The hard pressed owner who is forced to sell or mortgage his property in order to carry on at all is headed straight for insolvency. For more than five years farm incomes have been so small to supply the necessities of life to the farm home of this country. The deficit has been with money borrowed on mortgage. This situation reduces the value of farm property owned by operators in at least two ways. It transfers substantial interests to the mortgage and loan companies and it makes it impossible for owners to prevent their farms and improvements from running down.

The following figures quoted from an article by a man thoroughly conversant with the facts and with farm condition speak for themselves:

"On January 1, 1920, there were 65,640 farms in Kansas operated by full owners. The value of the land and buildings at that time amounted to \$424,469,454, and the total mortgage indebtedness on such farms was \$109,914,464. The ratio of debt to value was \$25.9 per cent. On January 1, 1925, there were 61,697 farms operated by full owners. The value of the land and buildings amounted to \$333,575,725, and the total mortgage indebtedness reported was \$130,431,381. The ratio of debt to value had increased to 39.1 per cent. This represents a decrease in value of more than \$90,000,000, and increase in indebtedness or more than \$20,000,000. These figures were taken from a department of commerce report that was issued some time ago, and the figures, I believe, are correct. It will be interesting to note how much change there will be in these figures for four years hence.

Kansas is in better condition than many other agricultural states. Iowa now has a farm mortgage debt of \$105 per acre and the uncollectible unfunded or short time obligations of the farmers of that state clog the banks to such an extent that failures are of almost daily occurrence. There is only one thing that can save farming as a business, that is higher prices for farm products at the farm or shipping station. There is only one thing the matter with agriculture and that is the age old fact that farm products are sold for less than its costs to make them. If farming is to survive as a business the world must pay more for food and the raw materials for clothing. Whoever finds a way to enable farmers to get back the cost of production and a reasonable profit in addition will solve the farm problem.

QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE

Taxation will be much discussed in Washington and the various state capitals this winter. Here are a couple of questions that are broad enough to start a lively discussion.

Resolved, that the legislature of Kansas should impose a tax of one cent each on cigars sold in this state and set apart the funds so raised for the assistance of the weak rural school districts of this state.

Resolved, that congress should consider no further reductions in income and corporation tax rates until the public debt is paid.

HELPING THE HOUSEWIFE

Our benevolent, efficient and expensive Department of Agriculture insists on helping the women folks as well as the men. This is a Bureau of Home Economics with a very accomplished lady chief or chiefess which has been busy for months working out some plans that will enable housekeepers to prepare a fine Christmas dinner without work and here are the results:

"A Christmas dinner which can be prepared ahead of time is a holiday suggestion of the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. This does not mean a cold handout for the family, either. It means planning ahead and selecting dishes for which work can be done one or two days before Christmas. The homemaker can then spend the day in the front of the house instead of over the stove in the kitchen.

"Start right off with the main course. Who needs an appetizer before turkey and 'fixin's'? This means fewer dishes to serve and fewer to wash up, all of which require time. Besides, starting with the main course leaves more room for the festive dessert which usually accompanies a Christmas dinner.

If turkey heads the menu, prepare the bird for roasting and make the stuffing the day before. Then in a short time the turkey can be stuffed and sewed ready for the oven. Or if a fat fowl holds the place of honor, simmer it until tender the day before. About an hour before dinner time, heat up the dressing which was prepared the day before, stuff the chicken, and brown it quickly in the oven. Ham for baking may be boiled a day or two beforehand, left standing in a cold place in the liquor in which it was cooked, reheated in this, then skinned, covered with bread crumbs and sugar, stuck with cloves, and put in the oven for final browning just before dinner.

"White potatoes to be scalloped or sweet potatoes to be candied may be cooked the day before and arranged in baking dish ready for the final cooking. The green vegetables—spinach, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, or whatever it is—may be washed and prepared for the pot a day ahead of time.

"Make the canberry sauce or jelly two or three days before Christmas and set it away in a cold place. Wash the celery, wrap it well, and put it in a cold place.

"Tomato aspic or grapefruit for a salad can also be fixed the day before. The lettuce and salad dressing also may be all ready for last-minute combination. Lettuce, in fact, gets crispier and more attractive if washed, covered, and let stand in a very cold place for a few hours before serving.

"Plum pudding for dessert can be made days before Christmas and reheated just in time to serve. Mince pie also can be baked a day or two early. Or a mousse of cream and shredded pineapple or other flavoring may be packed down in ice and salt the day before and turned out in a frozen mold at dinner time. If the weather is very cold, set the mousse outdoors and the weather will do the rest. The fruit cake to serve with the mousse was, of course, baked well in advance of the Christmas rush.

"Nuts and candies help to give a festive touch and may even be arranged in the serving dishes long beforehand.

"Thus, with forethought, most of the work of Christmas dinner can be pushed ahead and the homemaker as well as the rest of the family can have a holiday on Christmas Day.

Only the most meaprious critic will deny that these suggestions are fine. Here is a real service supplied free of cost to the taxpayers who maintain the Bureau. Only one thing is lacking. To complete the carefulness of this advice it should include information as to how people who lack the price can get the "turkey and fixings" for their Christmas dinner. Every thing sounds so good and is so easily prepared without labor that it may be just possible that the government will incite a lot of people to go out and lift—turkeys from neighboring roosts and burglarize a few "help your self groceries stores" for the other ingredients.

All the indications are that the sham battle between republicans and democrats in congress over the reduction of federal taxes will wage with much revise and few casualties until March 4.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

The Highway Situation

Huron, Kansas, Nov. 25.

Atchison Daily Globe:

"In Governor Pallen's statement, published in The Globe Wednesday, he says, 'The people of Kansas, who are paying into the counties of the state seven million dollars a year, should have something to say about the spending of money.'

"I wonder just how much the people of Atchison county would have to say, if the spending of it was placed into the hands of a state highway commission.

"The big noise about this state highway commission seems to come from the commercial clubs of our larger cities, automobile clubs and dealers, and newspapers published in other states. I have not heard any farmers asking for a change in the present law. In fact, the State Farmers' Union and other state farm organizations have passed resolutions opposing any change.

"The farmers of Kansas are not so much interested in tourists' routes across the state, as they are in having good roads to get their products to market.

"We are not opposed to good roads; we want them just as fast as we can pay for them, on the 'pay as you go plan.' We do want the money from the gasoline tax collected in Atchison county, spent on the roads in Atchison county." — A. M. Kinney.

From May to October, 1926, the membership of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, Seattle, increased from 5,697 to 9,368. The members own poultry valued at \$3,500,000 and operate farms of more than 98,000 acres. In 1925 the flocks included \$1,200,000 growing pullets, 600,000 growing cockerels, and 48,200 mature male birds.

Comment On World's News For The Week

Congress Is Again in Session

With every prospect that there will be lively and interesting times until the final curtain is rung on the Fourth of March. On the first legislative day more than 1,000 additional bills were dumped into the hopper of the house to take their chances with the more than 10,000 legislative masterpieces that are already on the calendars.

It is not at all likely that many new laws will be enacted. If the appropriation bills get through it will be about as much as the wise boys in Washington expect. Of course there are a number of matters that will come up and that will stir up so much controversy that they are not at all likely to get anywhere. Farm relief is more necessary than ever before but there is little chance for the different groups to get together. Muste's Sheeps power plant is about ready for use and congress must provide the terms upon which it is to be operated. Then there is the presidential plan to rebate taxes to the amount of \$250,000,000 and the democratic plan to write a new tax bill and make a general reduction in rates.

The only thing certain about what congress will do is that it will have so many things to do that it will not have time to give any of them very serious consideration.

Jersey justices have long been famous for its injustices but never became quite as notorious as during the weeks that the Hall-Mills murder trial was in progress. In all the history of criminal jurisprudence there is no parallel to the cost and venom of the now historic attempt to convict four innocent persons of a crime that they could not have committed and of which there was not even the slightest circumstantial or direct evidence of their guilt.

The Senate Will Have Excitements

Of various sorts during the next few months. Never has there been so many contests to be decided at a single session of that extremely deliberative body. Three new members, Hayes or Miles or Walsh of Massachusetts and Gould of Maine were sworn in at the opening session. These men were elected to fill out vacancies that had been temporarily occupied by gubernatorial appointments.

No one seem to have any objection to Hayes or Walsh but when Gould offered to take the oath Walsh of Montana objected and introduced a resolution providing for the investigation of the qualifications, career and election of the new main from Maine. It is charged that it is a matter of record in Canada that Gould was paid \$100,000 to a Canadian public official in order to secure some sort of concession for a railway. There are a lot of folks in the United States, somewhat old fashioned perhaps, who doubt whether a man who buys public offices is a real ornament to the United States senate and so the new man from Maine may have quite a time before he gets into good standing in the senate.

And then when the 70th congress assembles there will be still further investigations. The right of at least four senators to sit will be challenged. Vane of Pennsylvania, Watson of Indiana, Smith of Illinois and Hayden of Arizona will all be contested for record in Canada that Gould was paid \$100,000 to a Canadian public official in order to secure some sort of concession for a railway. There are a lot of folks in the United States, somewhat old fashioned perhaps, who doubt whether a man who buys public offices is a real ornament to the United States senate and so the new man from Maine may have quite a time before he gets into good standing in the senate.

Many good citizens of this republic have not failed to note that the Canadian governmental institutions provide for the speedy repeal of any law or constitutional provision that is without the support of a working majority of the voters.

Millionaires Are Fairly Numerous

In the United States in these so-called prosperous days. It should be understood that in these times the meaning of the term has changed. A few years ago any man who owned a million dollars worth of property was called a millionaire. Nowadays the term is applied only to those who have an income of a million dollars a year. The following news about the very rich of this republic may have some interest to the very far from rich who read this paper:

There were 75 persons in the United States with net incomes of more than \$1,000,000 in 1924, it was shown in income tax statistics for that year made public yesterday by the Treasury.

Taxpayers, however, with net incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000, constituted the largest portion of the 7,369,788 individuals who filed returns that year, numbering 2,413,881 or 32.75 per cent of the total.

The brunt of the \$704,265,390 individual income tax paid that year was borne by the class of taxpayers with incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000, who paid \$136,636,004 in taxes or 19.40 per cent of the total. For the first time statistics were obtained on the amount of money invested in tax exempt securities, the report showing that it totals \$3,729,295,974, while \$1,626,251,401 was invested in partially tax exempt securities, the interest from the former amounting to \$165,909,720, and the latter \$73,012,000. The greater portion of tax exempt securities consisted of state and local bonds in which \$2,552,645,502 was invested.

It was shown that \$6,637,000 was saved taxpayers during that year as a result of the 25 per cent credit allowed them for the first time on "earned income."

The District of Columbia and Nevada had the largest percentage of population filing returns, with 15.98 and 13.78 per cent, respectively. California was third with 13.06 per cent. Mississippi had the lowest percentage, only 1.52 per cent.

The per capita net income reported for the year was \$228.33 and the per capita income tax was \$6.27.

Those folks who have been insisting that nothing new is possible in tariff discussions must now change

Calles, Mexican President.

Is now being denounced as a Red, whatever that is, by the men who are put out or likely to be put out by the enforcement of the Mexican constitution. Of course Calles did not make the constitution or any of the laws enacted to carry its provisions into effect. He happens to be the executive officer who has sworn to enforce the constitution and laws of the land and he is the sort of statesman who believes that an oath of office is a serious matter.

It seems that the world has now come to a phase of humdrum development in which it is fashionable to denounce all friends of common folks as Reds. Here is what Calles himself has to say of the situation:

"I already have declared that my government is not attempting to interfere itself by foreign theories. Consequently, Russia's political problems are foreign to the Mexican government, which is carrying out official relations with the Soviets similarly to the great European countries for commercial reasons and because the relations between peoples must be based upon a deep respect for the opinions of human kind.

"My government's ideal is to uplift the great subdued mass of people, to place them on a higher social level, to teach them better living, to open higher civilization level, to close the deep gulf between the small group of Mexicans acquainted with comfort and luxury and the great mass of Mexicans who have been exploited by all tyrannies and forgotten by all governments while in the throes of misery and suffering.

"That is why I befriended the humble and poor of my country and such a program, which, viewed with the least sympathy is deeply Christian, is considered bolshevistic by our gratuitous propagandists."

President Calles concluded with the declaration that he preferred the slanderous title of bolshevist in carrying out this task than to be called Mexico's savior by ordering the execution of workers, heading the rich and scorning the proletariat and by buying praise with his country's wealth.

Ontario Was One of the First

Canadian provinces to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. A couple of years ago the people up there relaxed the law to permit the manufacture of beer with an alcoholic content of not more than 4.4 per cent. That sort of beverage proved unsatisfactory both to the natives and to the thirsty tourists from the states. Last week a referendum of the whole matter to the voters resulted in the abrogation of prohibitory law. Ontario will now work out some system of government control of liquor making and selling. It is reported that several desirable localities for summer homes are now organizing to induce well to do Americans to acquire lots and build cottages where they can enjoy all the pleasures of booze fighting and its kindred diversions. It is easy to guess that there will be many thousands of American summer cottages in Canada in the very near future and that our cousins across the border will prosper on the spendings of dry Americans who hate so much to drink the way they vote.

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their minds. The democratic statesmen at Washington are quoting Alexander Hamilton in support of lower rates of import duties.

Farmers' Incomes Are So Small

That the yearly wages of railway workers and men engaged in other industrial occupations seems almost princely. The following discussion of some figures in the latest report of the Department of Agriculture is right interesting to farm and should attract some attention from folks who live by exploiting the labor of the producers of agricultural products:

There is much contradiction in the farm data which reach the public. From the Department of Agriculture come data to the effect that "the net income of agriculture for the year 1920-21" was only \$375,000,000; for 1924-25 was \$2,656,000,000, and for 1924-25 was \$2,757,000,000. These are official figures, but who will explain what is "net income" for farmers? And who will explain how it eight times as great in 1925-26 as it was five years ago? For in 1920 land values, reflecting the inflated prosperity, under war prices, reached the peak of speculative figures.

President Coolidge has said—was it sardonic humor?—that "the farmer has been practically relieved of any Federal income tax" which statement is uncontradicted by the farmer's warmest champions, for where there is no income exceeding \$2,500 there is no tax for anybody. The National Industrial Conference Board of New York reports regarding farming as follows:

"Actual earnings of the farmer in 1924, for his labor, are computed by the board at \$730, on the average, as against average earnings of \$1,256 per wage earner in the manufacturing industries in the same year, average of \$1,572 by clerical workers, and \$2,141 by clerical workers, an average of \$1,678 by ministers, \$1,295 by teachers, about \$1,650 by government employees and an average of \$1,415 per worker in all groups other than farmers. * * *

The report allows also an income for farmers from the investment, at 2 per cent, of \$40 a year, making a gross income of \$1,130.

From that is deducted what food, fuel and housing come from the farm itself, estimated at \$630, so that the actual cash income of the average farm owner and operator is \$500 a year.

Out of that \$500 he pays for food and clothing bought, \$478—so he has only \$25 left for extraordinary expenses such as sickness in the family. Those are the figures for a term of five years, showing average per capita income of \$1,130.

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Census Figures Obtained

In 1920-25 indicate that agricultural depression is by no means confined to the middle west and the south. The Washington Star thus analyzes some of the census exhibits:

"Iowa is the most vociferous in protesting the conditions, but that state has lost net only 27,000 farmers in the last five years—3.4 per cent. Massachusetts has lost 18 per cent; Rhode Island, 23 per cent; Maryland, 10.7 per cent; Delaware, 4.3 per cent; Missouri, 9.7 per cent; South Carolina, 15.1 per cent; Montana, 19 per cent; Illinois, 9.3 per cent. All these are net losses of farm population.

"The banks of Iowa today are trying to avoid receiverships by a general appeal of the business men of their respective cities where the banks have taken farm loans, with mortgages as security. The method adopted in several cases is to persuade all depositors to waive control over their checking accounts, with the payment of 65 per cent cash and the other 35 per cent to be paid in installments covering the next four years. Another group of banks proposes to pay their depositors 10 per cent of their accounts March 15, 1927; 10 per cent October 15, 1928, and so extend payments up to October 15, 1930.

"In Spokane, Wash., according to the statement of the Federal Land Bank, the banks have charged off their books farm real estate amounting to \$3,175,494 taken on loans totaling \$93,493,000—a loss on securities amounting to over 3 per cent.

"From Parish, in central New York comes a statement that half the farms of that county are now

The Country Woman

MONEY

Oh! for a little money
To buy the things I need.
Oh! for a little money,
Enough of these, I plead,
To speed me on the way,
To fit me for the fray,
That I may take a manly part
In life's battle, with a hopeful heart.
For these men have fought and died,
For these women have sinned and lied.
Oh! money, money how many crimes
In thy name committed, and ah yes,
How many souls the low way tread,
All for the lack of thee, O'gad!

Ethel Whitney.

ANDERSON COUNTY WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF F. E. C. U. A.

Held Last Quarterly Meeting for the Year at Garnett, Kansas.

The Anderson county woman's clubs met December 8th by special invitation of the county commissioners in the basement of the court house for the summing up of the year and the election of officers.

We had hoped at this meeting to have had one of our state officers of the auxiliary, but could not arrange to do so for various reasons, however, two of the field men for the Produce Association, Mr. Lippert and Mr. Pruitt were present and explained very clearly and concisely the aims and the place that it was hoped the organization would fill in the ranks of the Union work.

Mr. Lippert has done much toward creating an interest in woman's work in the county, stressing the fact that few worth while projects have been carried to a successful finish without the aid and hearty co-operation of the women folk.

The roads were in a deplorable condition at this time and there was not the attendance that was desired at this meeting however there was a fair sized crowd and what they lacked in numbers they made up in enthusiasm.

The basket dinner was as is the usual thing enjoyed more perhaps than any other part of the day, unless we except the noon while speeches, for it is at the noon hour when good cheer radiates that we get together and discuss the problems and plan for our work.

Mrs. Johnson the County President for the past year whom a number of you will remember to have met at the State Convention, presided at the meeting with the grace and dignity that is so natural to her.

We had with us also Mrs. M. S. Henderson, mother of the late C. E. Henderson, the oldest member of the Union in the county and perhaps in the state. We believe she said she was eighty seven years of age.

Mrs. Henderson is one of the early educators of the state and gave us one of her very interesting and characteristic talks. The ladies voted unanimously to make her the honorary member of the Anderson County Woman's Auxiliary.

At a late hour the officers for the year were chosen. Mesdames Campbell, Griffith, Gretten, Donald, Settle, Lathrop, Ness, and Carnes, were chosen for the respective offices, president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, conductor, doorkeeper, chaplain, organizer and lecturer, and organist. The organization adopted the Anderson County Woman's Auxiliary, as adopted at the State Convention, and pledged themselves to carry out as far as possible all the plans of the Major organization.

We neglected to say that Mrs. Griffith gave her report from the State Convention at this meeting, being the delegate from this county, and we want to say that she did herself proud, the gentlemen present complimenting her report as being one of the best if not the best that they had heard given this year. We thank Mrs. Griffith for her very interesting report.

Adjourned to meet the first Saturday in January at the regular county meeting of the F. E. C. U. A. of Anderson county which will be held at Selma.

Ladies we desire a good attendance at this meeting, please make a special effort to be there. Your co-operation is not only desired it is very much needed in this work, let's all get behind this movement which our good State President wants so much to see become a big factor in the work. Let's push, pull and pray folks for the success of the work.

Mrs. Pearl Gretten, Sec.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is defined as the act of working jointly together for the same end.

Man is said to be a social animal but he was not always one. Primitive man was naturally, and necessarily, cautious, secretive, suspicious, distrustful, and fought nature's forces, and each other alone. His first shelters were no bigger or better than one man working alone or aided by his immediate family could build. Wars, even down to historical times were one man battles, often held before mobs. Slowly and painfully came the time when vast numbers had learned to labor with mutual strength for the erection of buildings, and the digging of irrigation systems, shipbuilding and so on.

This working together, co-operating, was one of the first and most important steps of man's forward, upward climb towards civilization. The time came also when man trusted each other to the extent that he traded,

ed, bought and sold, and to loan money or its equivalent, at a price, it is true. But it showed faith, which is not a characteristic of primitive man.

Business of today is co-operation but not the best kind nor what it will some day, come to be.

Sane and practical methods of co-operating, working together will, eventually be worked out and applied to business and commerce, and will give a just compensation for effort in all lines of industry, will give more time for the enjoyment of the better things of life, in fact will bring an era of prosperity and happiness to mankind.

Commerce, manufacturing, and business will in time come to be "of the people, by the people, and for the people,"—through CO-OPERATION.

Ethel Whitney.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Butchering time is here. The meat must be cared for. This is the homemaker's job. The homemaker is wise who not only saves fresh meat to be frozen until it is ready to use, but also for canning and curing.

The family will tire of canned meat unless the homemaker uses her skill in canning meat in a variety of ways, suggests Susan Z. Wilder of the South Dakota State College Extension Service. Filling the jars with raw meat, adding salt and water and processing the required length of time will keep the meat but it is only boiled meat when the jars are opened. The secret of canning meat is in preparing it as it is to be served, at least to the extent of developing the desired flavor.

In packing the meat it is not necessary to have the jars full to insure their keeping. If there is a perfect seal the meat will keep indefinitely even if the jar contains but a small amount of liquid or meat. The amount of salt to add is one-half teaspoon to a pint jar or one teaspoon to a quart jar of meat.

Before canning meats the ordinary precautions of washing the jars, covers and rings thoroughly, and testing the jar for leaks should be observed. Aside from this the jar needs no further attention for it is sterilized in the processing.

The jars need be only partially sealed in the processing. The water bath, the oven or the steam-pressure cooker may be used for processing the meat.

For the water bath method of processing the average length of time needed is three hours for quart jars. The water should cover the jars to insure thorough heating throughout the entire time. Count time when the water begins to boil.

If meat is to be processed in the oven, the jars should be placed on a rack in the oven half full of water. When the water is boiling hot, start counting time and process the length of time as for the water bath.

The steam pressure cooker method requires the shortest length of time. Under 15 pounds pressure one hour is needed. Time is counted from the time when the desired pressure is indicated on the dial. Regardless of the method of sterilizing, the jars should be sealed immediately when the processing is finished.

CHANGE YOUR DESSERTS

Variety is the spice of life, and it is also one of the secrets of good cooking. A change of dessert is usually welcome in any family, and here are one or two you can try out one of these days when the cupboard is bare of pie and cake, and you don't feel like heating up the oven for baking. They can be made on top of the range, or on the carbide gas plate if you have this modern convenience in your home. Both are wholesome and pleasing to the taste.

Coffee Gelatin

Soak two tablespoons of granulated gelatin in a half cup of cold water, to get the best results; then add one cup of boiling water and stir thoroughly dissolved. Next add one-third cup of sugar and stir until dissolved. Add two cups of strong coffee, mix thoroughly and allow to cool and solidify. Serve with cream or milk.

Caramel Pudding

Mix one cup of brown sugar and one and a half cups of milk. Seal in double boiler until sugar is dissolved. Mix one quarter cup of flour with two beaten egg yolks and another half cup of milk; add this to the hot milk, stirring constantly until it boils. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites from the two eggs, and allow to cool. It should be served cold with whipped cream, or just plain cream or milk.

COULD YOU BE A SANTA CLAUS?

"I want to buy a Christmas present for my little brother," twelve year old Susie told the clerk in the racket store, and an hour or so later, Susie's mother bustled in and asked the clerk confidently, "Can you suggest something for a present for my little son and daughter?" Nobody seems to know just what he should give the children for Christmas.

Perhaps these suggestions for toys will help you in your problem of selecting Christmas presents.

Think for a moment first what it is you want the toys to do for the child,



5472. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 3 yards of 40 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting for facing on collar, cuffs and jabot. Price 15c.

5636. Misses' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 1 1/2 yard of contrasting material 3/4 inches wide for the panel, cuffs, sleeve bands, and facing on collar, if made as in the large view. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fashions, a Complete Dressmaking also some Points for the Needle (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

and then, what not to do. You want toys that will keep him wholesomely busy and happy, and toys that will develop him both mentally and physically.

You want to keep from him the toys that may develop bad habits which is what lack of playthings, too many playthings, or "do nothing" toys tend to bring about. Lack of playthings means idleness, then a mischievous, and finally a peevish and irritable child. Too many playthings develop carelessness, destruction, greed, extravagance, love of sensation, fickleness, indifference. And still, the toys which stimulate laziness and love of being entertained—such as many mechanical toys—have defeated their purpose as playthings.

In choosing toys, consider that all children need toys from each of these classes—some classes overlap:

1. Physical exercises, as scooters and kiddie cars.

2. Sense developers, as water and sand, noise makers, bubble pipes, and color cubes, which appeal to their love of color.

3. Toys for make-believe—dolls, animals, miniature house and store keeping materials, gardening tools, and the like.

4. Building toys, as blocks, boxes, carpentry materials.

5. Handwork materials—clay, scissors, plain and colored papers, crayons, paints, sewing, and weaving materials.

6. Games for indoor and out, which develop physical and mental skill and encourage play with others—those of their own age, and the family.

It pays to use care in selecting toys suitable to the age of the child, and it's much more like Christmas shopping. Babies in the cradle need toys that will give them something to reach and kick for and that are also easily cleaned. The baby learning to crawl or walk needs something to climb, pull, push, and carry to develop his larger muscles. The older child from four on may be given toys which will help his physical growth, too, and especially those which develop his creativeness, his imagination, initiative, his social instinct. Modeling clay, scissors, paints, crayons, an easel, picture books, skates, steering wheel, saw-saw, a tool chest with "real-too" sharp like daddy's," are suggestions.

May you be a truly Santa Claus this Christmas!

CLOTHING FOR WINTER DAYS

"Jean came shivering into the school house today, so cold and chilled I could hardly draw her out," Miss Nelson told me several weeks ago.

"Was she dressed warmly enough?" I asked, for it's surprising how many children brave winter storms in improper clothing.

"I really don't know," Miss Nelson confessed, "and I thought maybe you could give me suggestions so that I might tell Jean's mother—very tactfully, you know."

"Jean wore her sweater suit, didn't she?" I questioned, and Miss Nelson nodded. "She should have worn a coat of closely woven material, such as broadcloth, over that suit. It is too loosely knit and lets the wind blow right through."

"You see, the purpose of any winter coat or outdoor garment is to keep out cold and so it must be closely woven so the wind can't blow in and chill the body and so body heat will be held in. A flannel jacket or sweater under a medium weight coat is warmer than a single heavy coat."

"The inner garments next the skin should be non-conductors of heat, should allow absorption and evaporation of moisture. Materials of loose weave, or open mesh are best, because holding so much dead air, they permit no carrying away of body heat. You know from physics that dead air is a poor conductor of heat and on the same principle, still air holds body heat in."

"Under garments should be light in weight, because the relaxing effect of excessive perspiration, which is caused by heavy underclothing makes the wearer more subject to chill when he goes outside."

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

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FOR SALE—My reliablecoon bound. On trial. Fred Vandell, Mayfield, Ky. Star B53.

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SPLIT PINTO BEANS have the flavor, 100 pounds freight prepaid \$3.25. 3 bags 80, 5 bags \$14.50.—Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

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BOYS AND GIRLS FROM THE AGES 10 to 16 FOR INDENTURED OR ADOPTION. For particulars write, Miss Grace Hutcherson, State Agent, State Orphans Home, Atchison, Kansas.

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the trays broken into chunks and fed in troughs.

Leafy alfalfa hay can be fed in place of sprouted oats. Probably the best way to feed the alfalfa is to place it in wire baskets that can be made by the use of pieces of 2-inch mesh wire netting. The hens can then eat as much or as little as they like.

Stinking smut which grows in wheat, brings a loss that means defeat.

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What kind of curtains shall I choose for my windows? The United States Department of Agriculture has found a sure way toward answering this oft-repeated query of the homemaker in a new bulletin—Farmers' Bulletin 1516-F, entitled "Principles of Window Curtaining," by Mary Allen Davis of the Bureau of Home Economics.

Selecting window curtains is always something of an artistic venture. Lines, proportion, balance, color—all the points of design that enter into any "work of art" are involved in window curtains. This bulletin explains the art principles and applies them in such a way that the homemaker need no longer rely on inspiration alone to obtain attractive curtains.

Decoration is not the only purpose of curtains, however. They are needed for privacy, to shut out glare, and to diffuse the light as it streams through the windows. Yet curtains should not interfere with good ventilation. These utility points are discussed as they bear on selection of drapery fabrics and the kind of curtains for the various types of windows in the different rooms in the house. How glass curtains, draw curtains, side draperies, valances, and shades should be used, and how they are made and hung are described and illustrated in pictures of curtains in different rooms and in working drawings. The bulletin is, in short, a handbook for the homemaker who wishes to select and make artistic practical curtains for her home.

Copies of the bulletin—Farmers' Bulletin 1516-F—will be sent free as long as the supply lasts. Address a request to the Office of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HENS NEED GREEN FEEDS IN RATION

Green feeds are an important part of the winter ration for poultry. They stimulate the appetite of the birds and improve the fertility of the eggs produced.

Sprouted oats may be used as a source of this green feed. For sprouting the oats, a home-made set sprouter or may be made by constructing trays two feet square and two inches deep. Before the grain is put into the sprouter, D. C. Henderson, poultry specialist at South Dakota State College advises that it be soaked and treated with formalin to prevent the development of molds. For each tray six quarts of oats should be placed in a pail with six quarts of lukewarm water to which has been added one teaspoonful of formalin. The pail can be covered with an old bag or piece of burlap and allowed to soak for 36 to 48 hours. The water is then drained off and the oats spread out on the trays about an inch deep.

Every day until the sprouts are about one-fourth of an inch long the oats should be stirred and moistened. The oats are usually fed when the sprouts are from 1 to 3 inches high. In feeding the sod is removed from

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The man who smiles when everything goes wrong soon finds that things are not as bad as he thought.

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"He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky," but most farmers do not claim and use the soil far enough the other way.

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This scarf in size 18x45 inches sent post paid for 65c. The center-piece 36 inches round for 82c; and the buff set for 65c. In ordering be sure to state number, and whether scarf, center-piece, or buff set is desired.

