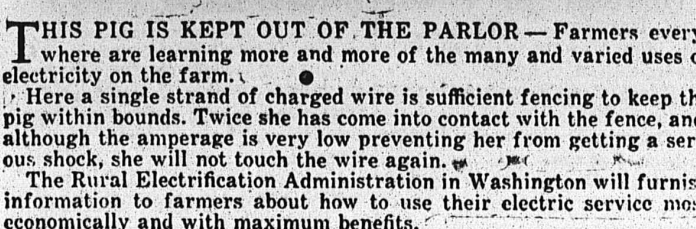


Firemen in attendance at the Oklahoma State Firemen's School Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, April 20-22 will hear Doct

"The loss from fires on farms and ranches in the rural sections of the United States is more than 60 percent of the total national fire loss and in 1954 replaced a \$16 [fire tax] on every farm in the country," says Doctor Price. Last year the property loss from fires on farms was approximately \$100,000,000, and 3,500 lives were also lost.

Make an indoor garden of the plants you receive for Easter.

No flower has ever taken the place of the carnation as a favorite boutonniere.



conditions under which men, women and children toil; control all the agencies of collection and distribution and yet without a soul or conscience.

Get a New Member. Let us make A
 bership.—John Vesecky, President

on them and all our loyal members
Let our motto be Every Member
the Banner Month in paid up mem

While in February this year we gained about a hundred and fifty members over February 1936, March put us behind by over five hundred members. We are calling on every loyal local secretary to make a special effort to get all the old members to pay their 1937 dues. We are also calling on them and all our loyal members to help get new members for the Union. Let our motto be Every Member Get a New Member. Let us make April the Banner Month in paid up membership.—John Vesecsky, President.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF

John Vesecky Editor
Pauline Cowger Associate Editor

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1937

EDITORIAL

President Chas. Talbott of the North Dakota Farmers Union who was seriously injured in an automobile accident last week has been reported to be on the way to recovery. This morning we received a wire from State Secretary Erickson that his condition is much better. Charley Talbott is so well known and liked in Kansas that we feel as though we have almost as much right to him as has North Dakota. I am sure that all his friends will be glad to hear that his condition is much better at this writing and join us in wishing him a speedy recovery. Those wishing to send cards or letters can address him at St. Alexius Hospital, Bismarck, N. D., care of Mrs. Gladys Edwards.

Another one of our good friends is in the hospital at the present time. Senator Arthur Capper underwent an operation for appendicitis at a Washington, D. C. hospital. According to latest reports he is progressing well and will soon be able to look after legislation for us Farmers. We join his thousands of farmer friends in wishing him also an early complete recovery.

The 1937 session of the Kansas legislature went down in history as the longest regular session ever held in Kansas. Well at least it has that distinction if no other to brag about. The principal criticism which might be voiced against the last as well as against most previous legislatures is that during the first half of the session they play horse and during the last half they horse the play. At first they do nothing much except mark and kill time and towards the end of the session they leave much important legislation die on the calendar for lack of the time which they deliberately killed at the beginning.

As for the success of the farmers lobby I can only say "amen" to the statement made by our Legislative Representative Clyde Coffman, in his report to the officers of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. Mr. Coffman has the following in part to say: "It is the opinion of your legislative representative that as a whole the work of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations has been generally successful in the efforts put forth to carry out the organization's program and secure legislation at least not unfavorable to agriculture as a whole. Also, that because of the extensive lobby of other interests and in consideration of what might happen in case you were not represented, that it is highly important that the farm organizations continue the practice and increase their efforts to the end that your view point will be presented in a way that it will be a more definite factor in determining the policy of future legislation."

In some future issue of the Union Farmer we shall publish a list of the measures in which we farmers were interested and also the vote of every representative and senator on the measures. In that way our members can check up on their hired men and see what if any change they will need in the representation from their district in the state legislature. It is just like locking the stable after the horse is stolen, to try to get the kind of laws enacted that we need if we permit our enemies to name all the candidates for legislative office. We farmers must get busy before primaries and see that farmers, or others on whom we can rely to give us a square deal, are nominated for legislative offices. If we do our duty at the primary and at the general election it will not be hard to get fair legislation enacted by the legislature. I do not wish anyone anything bad but, Christian or unchristian, I wish all the farmers and farm organization leaders who supported the sales tax, either openly or covertly, that the tokens wear holes in their pockets so that the few pennies they will have left after paying the sales tax will fall out; and that their wives salt every meal with the words "I told you so, but you would work for that darn sales tax."

TRAVELOGUE

Wednesday afternoon I took a bus for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma to attend a meeting of the National Farmers Union Board. All along the way there and back as long as it was light enough to see I looked out of the bus and train windows to see how the crops and pastures look. From Salina to Oklahoma City, practically the whole way the wheat looks fine. It is much more advanced near Oklahoma City than it is near Salina but otherwise the condition is much the same. We were told that in southern Oklahoma winter barley is heading. About half the time one is in sight of oil well derricks. In Oklahoma City there are oil wells drilling in the front yards of \$30,000 mansions, and a whole forest of the derricks has grown up

during the last year on the statehouse grounds.

Thursday morning we met at the Oklahoma State Union building, where National Secretary Graves has his office in the same room with Tom Cheek, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. This building is quite a busy place as it houses the State Union offices, the State Union Exchange, the Insurance Company and the Oil department. All these activities are, as I understand, under the control of the State Union and deal with Farmers Union Members only. The Oklahoma Farmers Union has at this time over 16,000 members paid up already for 1937. This should show our members what can be done in the way of getting paid up members.

Among other official actions the National board selected Oklahoma City as our next National Convention host. Oklahoma State 4H club leader and Farmers Union Junior leader Mr. Pratt promised to entertain all the State Junior Leaders and all the contestants during the whole time of the convention. Next convention is to take at least three days at the Des Moines Convention voted last year to devote one whole day to the discussion of cooperation and cooperatives. Let us all start saving and planning to attend the 1937 National convention. The National board also called a second cooperative conference to meet in Omaha, Nebraska on Tuesday, May 18th. Watch your paper for a definite announcement and the program for the conference.

The Oklahoma Union folks have the real spirit of southern hospitality and know how to make their guests enjoy their stay in their midst. I wish to take this means to thank neighbor Tom and all the other Oklahoma folks for all the courtesies that they showed me and express the wish for myself and our whole membership that we Kansans may soon have a chance to reciprocate.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

April 3, 1937

The Governor General of Canada was kind enough to say that "here is the power-house of the nation."

Two copies of every book that is copyrighted are placed in the Congressional Library.

The Interstate Commerce Commission this week celebrated its gold jubilee. From a staff of five the first year it has grown to 2200, and equally so have public utilities increased.

Since Monday they are saying the constitution is what Justice Roberts says it is. Sen. C. W. McNamara will divide honors with him on right about face in decisions.

The one outstanding purpose of Muscle Shoals Dam was to make nitrates both for explosives in war and fertilizers in peace. Nitrates have grown cheap and none are made there. The great plant is being salvaged for other purposes.

There is a program under way to raise 27 blocks of houses and factories in St. Louis and create a park and monument in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Uncle Sam is expected to spend three dollars to the city's one. His part may be 25 million or more and strange as it may seem, it will be under our National Park System.

A score of years ago we were all united in a War to End Wars. This Army Day many will enjoy the parade spirit showing a better preparedness. Others, equally patriotic, are stressing their No-Foreign-War crusade. And all to the same end,—that we may have PEACE.

The Budget has recommended an item of \$24,000 to buy and preserve as a national monument, the quarter section in Gage County, Nebraska, which was the first entry under the Homestead Act in the early 60's. A Union Soldier on furlough filed just past midnight on the first day.

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS WILL BE EMPHASIZED AT REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Education in rural areas and small communities will be given special consideration at the Mountain Plains Conference on Adult Education, to be held in Denver, Colorado, April 15 to 17. Representatives of farm organizations, agricultural extension services, libraries, public schools, churches, and many other agencies in twelve western states are being invited to take part. States which will send delegates are Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

How to secure better adult education opportunities and better library facilities in rural communities will be discussed at general sessions and special discussion groups. The conference will deal especially with the three outstanding problems in the western states: "Out-of-School-Youth," "Civic Education in Western Communities," and "The Enrichment of Living." The delegates will attempt to work out ways and means for better recreational and cultural opportunities, as well as educational facilities.

Dr. Nat T. Frame, former president of the American Country Life Association, will be one of the principal speakers at the general sessions. His topic will be "The Enrichment of Living." Other conference leaders will include Dr. L. R. Alderson, Director of the Education Division, WPA; Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver; Dr. C. L. Cushman, Director of Curriculum and Research of the Denver Public Schools; Dr. Elmer Scott, Director of the Dallas Civic Federation; Dr. Carl F. Taesch, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. George L. Maxwell, Miss Hilda W. Smith, Dr. Hugh M. Woodward, Dr. Malcolm G. Weyer, and others.

The conference is sponsored by the Adult Education Council of the United States, in cooperation with the American Association for Adult Education. Headquarters will be in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver. Copies of the program and further information retained from Robert B. Hudson, Secretary, Adult Education Council of Denver, Public Library Building, Denver, Colorado.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

LEAVENWORTH: The Y. W. C. A., 527 Delaware St., houses a relic of Lincoln's visit to Leavenworth in 1860. Nestling inconspicuously in a book case on the second floor is a wedge-shaped pitcher of white earthenware, decorated with hanging vines and clusters of grapes. A yellowed paper pasted to the bottom bears the following inscription:

From this pitcher Mr. A. Lincoln drank a glass of beer, when a guest of my father, Mark W. Delahay, in 1859, at Leavenworth, Kansas, Kiowa St. near 3rd St.—M. E. D.

OTTAWA: Mrs. Tauby Jones, wife of the founder of Ottawa University, moved from their farm east of Ottawa to a two-story house in the city after the death of her husband in 1872. A cyclone struck a shed kitchen on the rear of the house shortly afterwards, removing the structure and its contents completely except for the kitchen range. After the storm residents searched over the entire country for the kitchen with its pans, dishes, knives and forks, and other utensils. Nothing was ever found.

ATCHISON: Independence Creek and Fourth of July Creek, both in the vicinity of Atchison, were named by members of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. Enroute up the Missouri to the northwest, the party spent July 4 near the site later occupied by the city of Atchison. Guns were fired, extra portions of whiskey were allotted and two nearby creeks were named in honor of the day.

CHEYENNE COUNTY: A negro regiment rescued Colonel Forsythe and his party from Beecher's Island after the famed Battle of the Antietam, a short distance from the Colorado line, on September 26, 1868. The island in the Antietam River, a branch of the Republican, is now included within the State of Colorado, but at that time was a part of the Kansas Territory. It was on the ninth day of the siege of the island that the few remaining scouts saw a band of men on the horizon riding at top speed toward them. Although half starved each scout grasped his rifle and prepared for another charge. But the oncoming horsemen were not Indians, but Negro soldiers, members of Company H, of the Colored Cavalry under command of Colonel Carpenter, sent out as a rescue party from Fort Wallace. Colonel Forsythe's men, who had spent more than a week huddled together on the island embraced each other like long lost friends as the Negroes took them from the battle grounds.

HANOVER: The late Lorado Taft, nationally known sculptor, was a native of Hanover.

NORTHBRANCH: The Lemley Curio store of Northbranch is said to be among the best-known distribution centers for Indian relics in the midwest. Vernon C. Lemley, proprietor, is an ex-cowpuncher who rode the range for a number of years in western Nebraska and Oklahoma. In his work he frequently came into contact with Sioux Indians with whom he became friendly. They presented him with tokens of their esteem in the form of moccasins, weapons, headwork and other forms of Indian art which he placed on the basis of his collection of authentic Indian curios.

DONIPHAN COUNTY: The first shipment of flour from Kansas was made from the now extinct town of Palermo on the Missouri River in Doniphan County. The shipment was made in September, 1858 on the steamer Minnehaha and consisted of 100 sacks milled by the Mahan and Kimber Company of Palermo.

LUDELL: Five miles east of Ludell, where Hundred Head Canyon meets the Beaver Valley are the graves of three members of the Janosek family killed by Indians in 1887. A son Charles, then a baby, was in his father's arms when the man was killed. The bullet which killed the elder Janosek grazed the head of the infant. Charles still bears the scar. Hundred Head Canyon received its name when Indians killed 100 head of cattle belonging to settlers in the vicinity and then fled leaving the carcasses in the canyon.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

As we write this Congress has been in session almost three months. During this time many bills have been introduced but only five of major importance have been passed. They are: The Wagner-Steagall

JEFFERSON ON THE USURPATION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Since Washington put the Federal Government into operation under the Constitution there have been five great popular presidents famous for their battles for the principles of democracy and for their devotion to the interests of the common people—Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Roosevelt. All of these great democratic presidents had bitter struggles with a reactionary Supreme Court biased in favor of property rights instead of human rights. Thomas Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, made this prophecy about the Supreme Court: "The germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is the judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and night, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisprudence, until all shall have been usurped."

The history of the Supreme Court is the record of the fulfillment of Jefferson's prophecy of the usurpation of that Court. In Washington's Administration the Supreme Court judges modestly and properly tried cases involving violation of, and interpretation of the meaning of, the Federal Constitution, the Federal laws, and Federal treaties. But today a majority of the Supreme Court judges determine policies of government by vetoing laws they think unwise, and they have even set aside provisions of at least two amendments to the Constitution, the 14th and 16th. Briefly here is the story of the rise of our Supreme Court Dictatorship.

1. In 1803 Chief Justice Marshall assumed, or usurped, the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

2. During the long struggle over slavery, the slaveholders gradually put slaveholders on the Supreme Court for the fateful day in 1857 when, by the Dred Scott decision, they fastened slavery upon our people forever. Only the intervention of war and the leadership of Lincoln and the interposition of Providence defeated this damnable plot.

3. Soon after the Civil War, our great trusts were formed, and they began the stealthy, money power thrust to put corporation lawyers on the Supreme Bench, to thwart or veto legislation for the common people that they might be unable to defeat in the halls of Congress. As one of many examples, the Sherman Anti-Trusts law got by them in Congress in 1890. But the corporation lawyer dominated Supreme Court naturally shielded the trusts. President Theodore Roosevelt made the fight of his Administration to crush the trusts, but won only empty technical victories, that proved (thanks to the corporation lawyers on the Supreme Court) to be practical defeats. Forman's Advanced American History, formerly a high school text book in Kansas, says, page 565: "After the decisions (by the Supreme Court on the trust cases) were handed down, J. M. Beck (later U. S. Solicitor General) said, 'The Sherman Law in its practical enforcement is little less than a delusion. It has accomplished practically nothing.' The force of justice is shown by the fact that the only man ever sent to prison by the Supreme Court under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was Debs, the leader of the oppressed laboring men."

4. The 13th Amendment ratified in 1865, freed the negroes from slavery. But some of the southern states still denied them the right of assemblage, the right to own land, the right to engage in any occupation but farming, and many other rights of citizens. So Congress submitted and the states ratified the 14th Amendment to give negroes the rights of citizenship. But this amendment to protect the poor and oppressed negroes has been wrested by the Supreme Court into a tyrant's charter by which corporations, under the "due process of law" clause and the pretended freedom of contract clause, have, by monopoly devices, destroyed independent and cooperative business firms, and forced poor laboring men and women to accept contracts for low wages, long hours, or dangerous working conditions.

5. The 16th Amendment to the Constitution specifically gives to Congress the power to levy income taxes "on incomes from whatever sources derived." But the Dictator Supreme Court has by its fiat exempted the salaries of millions of public officials, including Supreme Court judges, and also millions of interest on bonds.

6. It used to be the traditional theory that the Courts had nothing to do with the wisdom of the law they were interpreting. But in the Supreme Court's Case of Nebbia vs. New York, the present Justice McReynolds, one of the four corporation lawyers on the Supreme Court voting as a block against New Deal legislation, openly declared, "This court must have regard to the wisdom of the enactment." The Court is drifting towards a political dictatorship instead of an independent court.

7. As Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal was thwarted by the Supreme Court, so Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal has been turned down by the same reactionary Supreme Court, determined on political dictatorship. The Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act, both vital to Labor, and Soil Conservation, Crop Insurance, and the Ever Normal Granary, all vital to Agriculture—are still to run the gauntlet of the hostile corporation lawyers on the Supreme Court.

8. Although President Roosevelt has increased his majorities at every election since 1932, and has been backed by the greatest popular majority ever recorded, in 1936, yet he has had no chance to appoint even one judge on the Supreme Court that has been packed against him, and against the New Deal legislation for which he was given a 11,000,000 majority mandate. Is that fair to Roosevelt? Is it just to the people that their thundering demand for the New Deal shall be vetoed by six unelected Old Deal judges?

9. Washington appointed 11 Supreme Court judges, Jackson 5, Lincoln 5, Grant 4, Taft 6, Harding 4, and they all appointed judges to their liking. If the unpopular Taft in 4 years named 6 judges, and Harding in a little more than 2 years named 4 judges, would liberty perish or the Constitution die if Roosevelt in 8 years named 6 judges subject to the approval of the Senate, as provided in the Constitution? Must 130,000,000 people bow in abject and helpless submission to the political decisions of 6 corporation lawyers cunningly packed into the Supreme Court by the great corporations to protect concentrated wealth, and to deny to the farmer, the laborer, and the independent business men, the rights to which they are entitled by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the fathers?

—JOHN FROST.

to extend RFC law until July 1, 1939; the Doughton bill to give the President authority to extend the reciprocal foreign trade agreements; the Buchanan bill, first deficiency bill, which includes \$790,000,000 for relief for the remainder of the fiscal year; the Wagner-Summers bill to extend \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's power to devalue the dollar; the Summers bill to provide for voluntary retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court upon reaching the age of 70. The retirement bill is the only one that has been passed since February 5, the date President Roosevelt issued his Supreme Court measure. Since then the legislative clock, so to speak, has practically stopped. Majority leaders are asking when and how the Congressional train is to be put back on the track. The unanimous answer of informed Washington observers is that the wheels cannot start moving until the way is cleared of the Supreme Court controversy. From this distance it appears certain the Senate will enact no other major legislation until the Court issue has been disposed of in final form.

All puns are bad, but this one is terrible: A Virginian politician is leading a flock of voters on the trail of "The Byrd in the Glass Cage."

The House has 88 members who are serving their first term and 83 who are starting their second term—more than one-third of the membership.

A visit to Fort McHenry, a historic spot in Baltimore, is an interesting one. This old fort was named in honor of Secretary of War James

McHenry. On the morning of September 13, 1814, shortly after the capture and burning of Washington, 16 heavy British ships hurled bombs, rockets and solid shot at the fort. During this attack, which lasted through the day and night, two vessels were sunk and a number of the attacking force were killed. The total American loss was four killed and twenty-four wounded. It was during this bombardment that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." He was aboard the "Minden," a boat used by the United States government for the transfer of prisoners, and which was lying at Baltimore. From the decks of the "Minden," Key and his companions watched the battle. To these men the spectacle was one of horror. As shell after shell went screaming skyward

towards the fort, Key's anxiety grew. On the back of a letter he began to write. The first bluish of day tinged the skies. Gazing towards the fort, Key beheld the Stars and Stripes floating triumphantly above the ramparts. Into his brain leaped the words of "The Star Spangled Banner." As the sun rose and the British gave up in despair he continued to make notes. That night he completed the poem destined to become the American National Anthem. That evening the song was sung in the taverns. Bonfires were lit in the streets and the citizens of Baltimore made merry, while the British with their dead and wounded were on the Chesapeake, outward bound.

Seed is one of the cheapest garden materials; order enough.

NOTICE

FARMERS UNION ELEVATORS AND BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS

Arrangements have been consummated, to facilitate the handling of all kinds of field seeds from Growers to Planters, available to our business institutions and Farmers Union locals in Kansas. This worth while service has been placed under the direction and supervision of our director J. P. Fengel of Lincolnville, Kansas, who will quote prices and answer all inquiries direct.

Won't you help build the Farmers Union?

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

You will all be sorry to learn that Mr. C. C. Talbot, Mrs. Gladys Edwards' father, was in an automobile wreck and injured quite badly. I feel you would want to extend to Mrs. Edwards sympathy, and encourage her in his speedy recovery. We are so grateful to her for the very fine talk she made at the state convention last fall, and will long remember those outstanding, vivid comments.

I found such an interesting article in one of our neighbor papers, written by a Junior leader on the "Trials and Tribulations of a Junior Leader." I presume almost every Junior, and every leader has had the same feelings as are expressed in this article. They continued on with their work, and found the solution to their problem. We can and will do the very same thing here in Kansas. I am sure. What one group is interested in, another group cannot make success, and what is a success in another group, perhaps would not interest some one else. Just as we have some people who grow certain things on their farms, and others who have something very different, so we find that difference in our own work.

With this state, one of their most interesting projects was participation in their state camp. I am wondering how many of our Kansas Juniors would be interested and would take part in such a move here in this state. If we could not plan to have a camp for just our own group in our own state, we might cooperate with some neighboring state, and then, as we grow, we could invite them to share our joys in Kansas. I should very much like to have an expression from the different groups over the state.

We meet with discouragements and set backs, but we go on stables, growing bigger all the time. We get a broader vision of the whole Farmers Union and all the wonderful things it is accomplishing every day, by the united efforts of the loyal members, through their leaders. Our petty little differences seem most important when they occur, and if we forget them, they fade into the distance, and are no more. But, if we remember, and keep thinking them over, and perhaps carry an imaginary grudge, they grow into great mountains and soon overshadow the whole of us. We are just getting nicely settled, and we never stopped trying! Too slow? I am almost happy about it. Juniors complained that Farmers Union meetings were boring, so our first object was to make the local meetings more interesting. The splendid material prepared by the State Leaders gave us plenty to work with. We tried lots of acting without much talking, tried illustrating a reading

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS OF A JUNIOR LEADER

By Mrs. Verna A. Carlson, McCone County, Montana

We started Junior work in 1932 and now after four years I feel that we are just getting nicely settled. And we never stopped trying! Too slow? I am almost happy about it. Juniors complained that Farmers Union meetings were boring, so our first object was to make the local meetings more interesting. The splendid material prepared by the State Leaders gave us plenty to work with. We tried lots of acting without much talking, tried illustrating a reading

SUNDAY AFTERNOON



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with original pictures, had some plays and recitations, a few talks, essays written and read by juveniles, had Juniors announce programs, started games at picnics, and several times took the president's place and conducted the business meeting interspersed with entertainment. These meetings were enjoyed. The Juniors were learning to stand and speak in public and perhaps our small public was finding them worth listening to.

Cooperation Begins at Home
The months and years slipped away and still we hadn't accomplished anything definite. If the parents were interested in the Juniors, and if we could interest the Juniors the parents would become interested—an unending circle. If I could only make them feel that they and their work were the most necessary in the world, the only thing that people absolutely cannot live without—convince them that happiness was for them to make, not at a distance to be found—make them glad to educate themselves to manage their important work with intelligence and years of gaining a little here and a faithful family always encouraged me. "Cooperation begins at home."

We needed something to jar us loose. Something to make us realize that there was more to the world than our community, more to the Farmers Union than our small local, that our meetings were not another means to make us laugh and forget. We didn't understand that Juniors must attend conventions, camps and schools for education and inspiration, that leaders had to have such contacts in order to be leaders, and how money could be raised for such purposes in many ways. Until people learn that they are buying something for themselves so they do not have to have a little candy thrown in for a prize. Who knows? Maybe those years of gaining a little here and a little there were the very foundation we needed.

Drawbacks Overcome
To be sure, we had our drawbacks. The quickest talker must go away to school, some must go away to work, and some get married and never return. We live far apart and roads are nothing to brag about in good weather. We have had a full share of drought, hail and grasshoppers.

When you know that everybody, women and girls included, ride after livestock, haul 8 sacks of wheat, plow fields and hard gardens, with the continual worry, "If we can only get enough feed to put the livestock through the winter—and some spuds to eat!" can you wonder if they are not so peppy about study classes or giving up their child?

We Get Started
We decided we couldn't afford to send anyone to that first State Camp and thereby miss a fine opportunity for that awakening we needed. Then the Leaders' School came closer to us and I took a Junior and went. That Junior became a firm believer in the Cooperative Movement for all time to come. We started feeling the support of all those others going away. We not only strengthened our belief in the work but we came back determined to go ahead with it, and with some idea how to do it.

We had some Junior classes before regular Farmers Union meetings in which the whole local took part. I am glad we did because the members and visitors knew nearly what we are trying to teach, but we had to give up that method. The men answered most of the questions so we couldn't tell whether the Juniors had learned their lessons. Some objected on the ground that it took too much time from regular meetings. Then we held separate classes even when Juniors were hours late arriving for them. Better late than never.

We Win a Prize
We were really gaining headway by this time. The local voted to send three Juniors to the second State Camp and raised the money to pay for two. The next thing was to select the most interested Juniors. Uninterested Juniors would surely become interested at camp but they would be expected to take part in all camp activities and if their minds were dulled with "awful good" love stories they didn't have time to prepare any Junior work at home how could we expect them to snap out of it in four days at camp? Four of us went, worked, played, learned, enjoyed it all, returned and each reported to the best of his ability—and apparently dropped back in the same old rut.

All the time the well established propaganda to create an inferior feeling, fear, greed, jealousy, a desire for vain glory, or the opposite—be happy and contented, make something out of nothing, believe but do not think, work harder, and everything will turn out all right—is working overtime. Discouraging, yes.

That year one Junior completed her lessons with an essay on "Living with Power and Machines." She was given first place in county and state and second in the National Essay Contest, and we ALL were given confidence in ourselves and our Junior work. The local award for her work was the office of president and her Junior training had fitted her for an excellent president.

Our most satisfactory accomplishment of 1936 was the completion of our lessons on "Peace and Patriotism." We also collected pennies gave dances and programs and sold home made candy to raise money to send four Juniors and their leader to camp and pay for the lesson kit. Juniors fulfilled all requirements for going to camp. One entered a contest at State Camp which automatically entered her in the All State Camp Contest. She attended All State Camp as winner of the Essay Con-

test on the "Evils of Speculation and Gambling." We sent our essay winning Junior as a delegate to the County Convention where she was elected County delegate to the State Convention. There she placed second with her essay on "Peace and Patriotism." Reports, talks, and musical numbers were given at county picnics, county convention and reorganization of another Local. We made and exhibited a few posters. To finish our year's work we decided to buy each family of Juniors a Peace Bond with Junior funds.

We Start 1937
We start 1937 hoping our steady plodding and pushing will help those others who are giving their time and energy to win for us security, abundance and freedom. If the evil forces of selfish greed were not working so fast and ruthlessly toward strife, destruction and desolation I could be content with our work.—F. U. Herald.

HERE'S ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

Students of public, private, and parochial schools and colleges, as well as adults who are not professional playwrights, will be intensely interested in the projects of the United States Constitution Sequel—material to be presented during the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the formation of the Constitution, which begins on the 17th of next September.

Not only will this project be an incentive towards creative writing, but it will stimulate among all students a desire for greater knowledge of the formation of the Constitution. The Commission hopes to secure worthy plays depicting the constitutional history, background of the Constitution, and the Philadelphia Convention, which will be extensively used in schools, churches, and organized groups of men, women and youth.

The general plan of operation provides for three classifications of plays: (1) competition for high school students (Juniors and Seniors) in a one-act play; (2) competition for students in colleges and universities in a one-act play; and (3) competition for teachers and directors of dramatics in plays of one-act or more.

Material offered must be submitted not later than May 7, 1937 to the Drama Chairman of this State, who is acting in cooperation with the State Constitution Commission. This contest for high-school students terminates with the State contest. Those open to college students and teachers will be extended from a State to a National Contest.

The National Commission will award the Constitution Commemorative Medal in silver and bronze to the State winners and a Shrine of the Constitution to the persons in the Nation winning first place in plays.

Further information, as well as a list of State Committees and Regional Committees will be supplied contestants upon application to Sol Bloom, Director General, Washington, D. C.

GETTING INFORMATION OUTA PA

(Reprinted)

My Pa he didn't go to town last evening after tea.

But got a book and settled down as comfy as could be.

I tell you I was "offul" glad to have my Pa about.

To answer all the things I had been trying to find out.

And so I ask him why the world was round instead of square.

And why the piggy tails are curled and why don't fish breathe air.

And why the moon don't bite a star, and why the dark is black.

And why the rain don't make the sea, and will the wind come back?

And why does water stay in wells, and why do June bugs hum.

And what's the roar I hear in shells, and when will Christmas come.

And why the grass is always green instead of sometimes blue.

And why a bean will grow a bean and not an apple, too?

And why a horse don't learn to moo, and why a cow can't neigh.

And do the fairies live on dew, and what makes hair turn gray?

And when my Pa got mad and gee! such "offul" words he said.

I hadn't done a thing, but he just sent me off to bed.

HOMELESS
Elyse Tash
I wonder how you'd like to be
A cat, without a home,
Turned loose into the cruel streets
To roam and roam and roam?

Suppose that "Grown-Ups" all said,
"Scat!"

The minute you'd appear,
Till every good thought that you had
Was crowded out by fear!

Suppose that you were crippled, too,
And starving for some food,
And every person who you met
Was deaf to you or rude!

I just guess then you'd understand
How dreadful it must be—
Perhaps you wouldn't be so stern,
You'd have some sympathy.

I've thought within my head,
Although my words are few:
The only sentence I can say
Is: "Meow... Oh!... Meow..."

WHEAT—Wheat stocks on farms January 1, 1937, were 129 million bushels. This is the smallest supply on farms in the United States in the 10 years for which records are available. They reflect the extremely short wheat crops of the last three years. This shortage was, in large measure, the results of droughts and other un-

Cottage Cheese Ring With Jam—Ummmm!



WHETHER you call it Schmelz-Kase, Dutch Cheese, Clabber Cheese or just plain Cottage Cheese, you will probably be serving this delectable and wholesome food to your family during the Lenten season, it is one of the most popular of the meat substitutes.

The very name selected for this product is a "homey" one. It suggests thoughts of the family circle and the simple happy meals that no great chef has ever equalled. In a measure the simplicity of Cottage Cheese has been a handicap, because so many housewives have failed to serve it during the Lenten season, it is one of the most popular of the meat substitutes.

Most every housewife knows what a delightful combination Cottage Cheese and jam makes, yet few realize what an attractive and artistic dish can be made of it when placed in either ring or diamond shaped molds and served as a dessert with coffee and water.

Order a jar of Cottage Cheese from your milk man or grocer, and try this recipe and see if it isn't considered "tops" by the entire family.

Cottage Cheese Ring with Jam (Individual Mold)

1 pound Cottage Cheese
1 tablespoon plain gelatin
1/2 cup cold water
Raspberry or any other favorite fruit preserves. (Obtainable from all grocers.)

Force the Cottage Cheese through a potato ricer or a sieve. Soak the gelatin in the cold water for 10 minutes. Place the gelatin mixture over boiling water—a double boiler if convenient. Stir until the gelatin has melted. Allow it to cool slightly, then add to the Cottage Cheese. Pack the cheese and gelatin mixture into greased molds. Allow to stand in cool place until set firmly. Ring or diamond shaped molds are especially suited for this as they allow a center opening in which the favorite fruit preserves can be placed. When the molds are not available, serve the preserves in a side dish or a spoonful placed on top of the Cottage Cheese. Any fast-leak oil may be used in greasing the molds. The oil will increase the yield which the molds may be removed.

TRY THIS AS A HOBBY

Observe the Trees—Almost everyone has a hobby of some kind which engages their attention. This may be a life-time one, or just occupy the time for a short while, so I'm suggesting that each of you try studying the bare trees for the next month. Their resemblance to an etching as silhouetted against the sky. This tree makes a pattern as intricate as delicate lace, with a certain rhythm or figure; that one is sturdier, its gracefully bending branches reminding one of designs in fine old wrought iron gates and balconies. Even an old warrior forest tree, surviving storm-broken branches or lightning strokes, holds up its jagged head with an indomitable pride, that somehow put strength in our own wavering backbone. Study the law of compensation! When one limb is lost, see how the others draw gradually away from their own course and meticulously cover the wound, in time for a short while, so that in summer the loss is hardly noticed but in winter we see and marvel.

Note the outlines of the trees, the shape of the branches, the angles they make with the trunk, the coloring of bark and twig, the fineness or bluntness of living growth, the outer clusters of twigs at the end of the branches, sometimes called "witch's brooms," and then compare the shape of the different trees until they seem like old friends. This fine dignified elm is a gracious lady of the old school, with wide flowing skirts; this young ash is shaped for all the world like one of graceful, the lace paper frilled skirts, yonder hard maple has both grace and strength like a young athlete, and the lovely birch is a happy little girl with her fair hair blowing in the wind.

Indeed the trees have a different beauty, when they are bare, but it is a beauty. As I drive over the state, I get a great deal of pleasure out of this hobby. I hope you will enjoy it as I do.—Julia M. Rocheford.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

If you accidentally get lipstick on your best dress or your favorite hand-rolled handkerchief, don't let it worry you too much as long as you have a bottle of glycerine handy. Of course some lipsticks, especially the so-called "indelible" lipsticks are practically impossible to remove entirely by any cleaning method. However, a formula which has been successfully tried in many difficult cases of lipstick stains is the following: one part glycerine, one part glacial acetic acid and three parts wood alcohol. It's a secret the professional cleaners and laundrymen know, and one simple enough to be well worth trying.

MILK FLAVORS—With Spring and fresh pastures approaching, producers should be particularly careful about sending milk to the market, which carries rye, wild onion, garlic, or other obnoxious flavors.

Pastures infected with obnoxious weeds, always remove the cows from the pasture three or four hours before milking.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

FABRICS YOU "LIKE TO FEEL"

Those smart Spring prints of yours—and those lovely pastels and jewel-tones that are so attractive in your rejuvenating wardrobe—owe much of their charm to glycerine to ensure their soft smoothness of finish. This versatile liquid, which is practically an indispensable of Mid-lady's beauty as an ingredient of countless toilet creams and lotions, has many uses in the manufacture of her clothes as well.

That smooth, sleek soft finish of silk and similar textiles is usually due to the introduction of a small amount of glycerine during processing. Because of its unique powers of absorbing and retaining moisture, glycerine serves to keep textile materials so treated in a softer, more pliant condition. It is used quite extensively in textile finishing for that reason.

In the printing of fabrics, too, a large amount of glycerine is employed. Textile chemists list four different uses for glycerine in achieving the striking designs so popular this season. Especially it is helpful, because of its exceptional powers as a solvent, in making the solutions for the dry dyestuff powders, since the glycerine mixes more easily and penetrates into the powder more quickly than water. Without the use of glycerine, according to one noted textile authority, "some dyes do not go into true solution."

Any woman who has ever tried using the various tinting powders at home, and who of us hasn't at one time or another, can appreciate the importance of that. In fact, we might profitably take a hint from this professional experience and use glycerine when making our own solutions. The best way is to dissolve the powder first in a small amount of glycerine and then add the quantity of water desired.

COTTAGE CHEESE WITH PLUM JELLY

Arrange mound of well-seasoned cottage cheese on crisp lettuce. Place small mold of plum jelly on side of plate.

FRUIT SALAD

Arrange sections of orange and grapefruit around a ring of pineapple on crisp lettuce. Top center with cream and a teaspoon of bright jelly.

COFFEE SPICE CAKE

(2 eggs)
2 1/3 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour.
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon ginger
1/2-2 teaspoon cloves
1/2-2 teaspoon allspice
1 1/2-2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup butter or other shortening.
1/4-1/2 cups brown sugar, firmly packed.
5 eggs, well beaten.
Sift flour once, measure, add soda, spices, and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour, alternately with coffee a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Bake in two deep, greased 8-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 30 minutes. Cool, Spread Mocha Frosting between layers and on top.

PIE CRUST (Plain Pastry)

2 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour.
1/2-2 teaspoon salt
1/2-2 cup cold shortening
1/3 cup cold water
Sift flour once, measure, add salt, and sift again. Cut a little at a time, mixing with knife, until crumbly. Dough should be bowl of all flour and pastry. Use as little water as possible. Roll dough 1/8 inch thick on slightly floured board. Fit loosely on pie plate. Turn edge and prick with fork. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 15 minutes. Makes one 9-inch two-crust pie.

CHOCOLATE BUTTER FROSTING

4 tablespoons butter
2 cups confectioners' sugar
1/2-2 teaspoon vanilla
1/2-2 squares Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate, melted
4 tablespoons milk
Cream butter, add 1 cup sugar and cream together thoroughly. Add vanilla and chocolate. Add remaining sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. The frosting should be of right consistency to spread. Makes enough frosting to cover top and sides of 8x8 2-inch cake.

STUFFED SQUASH

1 large squash
1/2 pound small sausages
1 small chopped onion
1 teaspoon salt
Few grains of pepper
1 cup cooked noodles
Thyme
1/3 cup bread crumbs
Wipe squash, cut through skin on top and steam 25 minutes or till almost soft. Remove center, being careful not to break shell. Discard seeds and chop remaining squash. Cut sausages in small pieces, brown in frying pan. Drain off all but two tablespoons fat. Add onion and brown slightly. Add chopped squash, salt, pepper, noodles and a little thyme. Mix well and refill squash shell. Cover top with butter crumbs. Place in baking pan and bake in moderate oven 25 to 30 minutes.

BROILED LIVER SLICES

1 pound sliced liver
1/4 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2-2 teaspoon butter
1/2-2 teaspoon paprika
1/4 teaspoon celery salt
1/3 cup boiling water
Soak liver 5 minutes in cold water. Wipe dry and sprinkle with the flour.

and seasonings. Spread with butter and arrange in shallow pan. Bake or broil 5 minutes, add water and cook 10 minutes or until tender when tested with fork. Turn several times to allow even browning.

QUICK ROLLS

One cake compressed yeast, 4 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups of sweet milk, scalded and cooled lukewarm; 4 tablespoons of melted fat or butter; 6 cups of flour sifted three times.
Method—Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm water then add the melted fat and salt to the cooled milk and stir in about 1 1/2 pints of the flour. Beat until perfectly smooth, cover and let raise in a warm place for one hour, then add the rest of the flour (more if needed) to make a firm dough. Let rise again for about 45 minutes and make into rolls or shape into balls, cover and let rise double its size. Bake, remove from oven, brush top with butter and cover with a coat of steam.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE DRESSING

1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon celery seed
1 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon finely minced onion
4 tablespoons sugar
1/4 cup cheese, crumbled,
2/3 cup salad oil
4 tablespoons lemon juice
Mix dry ingredients and add a little oil and when blended, add rest of oil alternated with the lemon juice. Beat well. Add cheese, chill. When ready to serve, beat with fork and pour over salads.

BAKED ONIONS AND RICE

2 cups cooked rice
6 or 8 onions
2 teaspoons butter or other fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
3/4 cup grated cheese
Cayenne pepper
1 teaspoon salt
Pare the onions under water and parboil them until tender, changing the water once. Make a sauce by melting the fat, adding the flour, the salt, a pinch of pepper, and the milk. Cook this mixture until it is smooth, let it cool, add the grated cheese, and bring the sauce slowly to the boiling point, stirring it constantly. Place in a baking dish alternate layers of the rice and the onions torn apart, pour on the cheese sauce, and bake. Yield: 8 servings; temperature: 350 degrees F.; Time: 20 minutes.

KANSAS HEALTH

By The Kansas State Board of Health

Protect Your Vision
There are approximately 200,000 persons in America today, who have lost a most precious possession—their eyesight. This proves blindness to be not only a grievous but a major affliction, particularly in view of the fact that authorities state that one-half to two-thirds of blindness is preventable.

The sight in thousands of eyes has been lost as the result of infections incurred through amateurish first aid. All eye injuries should have prompt treatment by a physician. The removal of foreign bodies from the eye should be done only by a physician. Such popular methods as rubbing the other eye and blowing the nose, or pulling the upper lid over the lower, may dislodge small objects which are loose enough to be drawn to the corner of the eye. Usually these methods are unsuccessful because the foreign body is lodged in the groove of the upper lid or adheres to the eyeball. The eyes should not be touched by anything that is not absolutely clean and sterile. The attempted removal of foreign bodies from the eyes by use of handkerchiefs, towels, flag-stick or instruments of different kinds, ranging from toothpicks to fingernails, costs over a million persons their sight every year because of introducing germs into the cruised surfaces of the eye. Home-made poultices of potatoes, bread, steak and other articles, do little or no good to injured eyes and do offer the danger of infection.

The sooner human beings realize that premature blindness, death and disease inevitably result from misuse of the human body, the sooner the remedies will cease to exist. The tragedy of blindness is intensified when we realize that many babies do not have proper precautions taken to protect their vision at birth, even though we have a law to enforce such procedure. The Kansas State Board of Health has adopted the one cent silver nitrate solution as the prophylactic to be used to protect the eyes of the newborn babe, and will furnish wax ampules of this solution free to physicians and licensed mid-wives, upon request. Give your eyes the protection of scientific medical care and avoid the risk of unnecessary blindness.

MY-AUNT HANNAH SAYS

A seasoning tray, placed on the table at every meal saves a lot of jumping up and down in families where individual tastes vary widely. It should contain some of the dry spices as well as the condiments. Nutmeg and cinnamon for desserts such as cereal puddings and custards. Celery salt for eggs, fish, vegetables and soups. Celery seed for salads and salad dressings.

Caraway seeds for soft cheeses served with crackers. Chili sauce and catsups for meats and fish, baked beans.

Prepared mustard for smoked meats, cold cuts, hard cheeses. One of the dried roses, carnations or gardenias are most appropriate to wear for St. Patrick's day.

COOK PORK AND ITS PRODUCTS THOROUGHLY

Pork forms an important part of the diet in most American families. As with many other foods, certain hygienic precautions are needed in preparing pork for food purposes. Most fruits and vegetables are washed or peeled. Milk is commonly pasteurized to destroy harmful bacteria guarding in the case of numerous foods, cooking is a valuable scientific safeguard that must be present. Water supplies are treated, if necessary, for purification and safety to health. Proper including pork. Fresh pork should always be cooked so that it is "done" throughout.

Reason for Thorough Cooking
Cooking is necessary since a small percentage of hogs harbor a parasite known scientifically as Trichinella spiralis. The common name of the parasite is trichinae. They are extremely small and are not seen except upon microscopic examination. Even then they are likely to escape detection. The parasites cause hogs that survive the disease no particular inconvenience so far as can be judged from the external appearance of these animals, and when pork from affected hogs is cooked the organisms are no more dangerous than bacteria in pasteurized milk, in purified water, or in canned vegetables. But failure to follow the cooking of pork thoroughly may result in a condition known as trichinosis.

The seriousness of this ailment depends on the number of live trichinae in the pork eaten. Slight infection follows the consumption of moderate quantities of lightly infested pork that is raw or imperfectly cooked may pass unnoticed or may cause but slight illness. But the consumption of heavily infested pork of large quantities of raw or imperfectly cooked pork that is lightly infested may produce a painful and sometimes fatal attack of trichinosis. Common symptoms are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, severe abdominal pain, general dullness, weakness, twitching of muscles, and sensations of tension and pain in the muscles. In later stages of the disease, the eyeballs may become inflamed, show small hemorrhages, swelling of the legs, forearms, abdominal wall, and face may occur, sometimes with skin eruptions. Muscular pain is an outstanding symptom of trichinosis. Fever is commonly present during the first stage of the disease, reaching its height in about 10 days after the first symptoms. The symptoms are by no means constant, and typical cases have sometimes been diagnosed as typhoid fever, miliary fever, or other disease. When patients are seen by a physician within a few days after eating the trichinosis pork and disease is correctly diagnosed, some good may follow attempts to expel the parasites from the digestive tract. Yield: 8 servings; temperature: 350 degrees F.; Time: 20 minutes.

The disease is most commonly found among persons of foreign origin or descent. The reason is that people of certain European countries often retain their native fondness for raw or imperfectly cooked pork. Trichinosis is not limited to people of such foreign descent, however, since many affected persons have been of American birth or of American ancestry. Outbreaks of trichinosis occur at all seasons of the year but usually in winter, especially during the holidays when various products containing pork are eaten without proper care in some households. Besides fresh pork and sausage, and smoked hams and shoulders, and bacon that may not be thoroughly cooked, such products as smoked sausage, corned hams, capicola, coppa, and forms of dry or summer sausage, if prepared in establishments not operated under Federal meat inspection or other competent inspection, are the main sources of trichinosis in this country.

There are cases of entire families being stricken as a result of eating uncooked or improperly cooked sausage or other products made from the meat of one hog. In such cases the meat is usually eaten in some form of sausage, and the form of prompt treatment by a physician. The removal of foreign bodies from the eye should be done only by a physician. Such popular methods as rubbing the other eye and blowing the nose, or pulling the upper lid over the lower, may dislodge small objects which are loose enough to be drawn to the corner of the eye. Usually these methods are unsuccessful because the foreign body is lodged in the groove of the upper lid or adheres to the eyeball. The eyes should not be touched by anything that is not absolutely clean and sterile. The attempted removal of foreign bodies from the eyes by use of handkerchiefs, towels, flag-stick or instruments of different kinds, ranging from toothpicks to fingernails, costs over a million persons their sight every year because of introducing germs into the cruised surfaces of the eye. Home-made poultices of potatoes, bread, steak and other articles, do little or no good to injured eyes and do offer the danger of infection.

(continued next week)

PLANT A LIVING GARDEN

Fern Berry
If you love the song of the migrant birds, plant a bit of garden for them this spring. You are probably getting out the seed catalogues and thinking of the warm days just ahead when you can plant a garden. In that garden plan a goodly number of sunflowers, both the large ones to form a background and to furnish rich seeds for the larger birds, such as the cardinal and bluejay during the coming winter, and the smaller dwarf species. Marigolds and cosmos all furnish rich harvest of seeds from the blooms have been allowed to go to seed on the stems. These seed-laden plants will attract the yellow warbler, goldfinch, indigo warbler, chickadee, cardinals, and many other kinds. bluejays and woodpeckers during the season from the maturing of the seeds to the warm days of the coming spring when the seeds and the last insect egg and bit of larva have been "cleaned up" by the hungry birds. You will have an interesting "living garden" if you plant these flowers and perhaps a few handfuls of millet in an out-of-the-way corner.

DUMPLINGS

(6 large dumplings)
1 egg, beaten
1 tablespoon sour milk
3/4 cup flour
1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder
1 1/4 teaspoon salt

