

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937

We are having to omit editorial comment, and the travelogue this week because of the rush of meetings and lack of time to get the material ready for the paper. But, next week we will have a full report.

President Vesecky went directly from the Annual meetings of the three statewide business associations in Kansas City, to Washington. He was called there to meet with Secretary Wallace, the House and Senate Agricultural Committees, and farm leaders from over the United States on "Crop Insurance, the ever-normal granary plan, and other proposals and policies affecting agriculture."

The welfare of the farmers and of the nation requires that the farmers again have the power equal to that which they once had. It is the thought that it is best to be present and do our best to shape policies that will be beneficial to the farmers, and not wait until the plans are all formulated, and then offer criticism.

Returning from Washington, President Vesecky will stop off Thursday in Omaha as guest and speaker at the Nebraska State Convention which is meeting all of this week.

The Cloak Room

By
W. P. Lamberton

Feb. 6, 1937

"A universal constitutional baptism, is what this country needs," declares Sen. Borah.

Cong. Ed Rees, the new member from our 4th District, proved his ability and thoroughness as a lawmaker in the state legislature and will be a credit to his constituency and state.

U. S. Government statistics for the past year show the amazing death rates on our highways, airways and seaways, respectively—35, 695-67.0.

Youthful looking Cong. Edward O'Neill, from Newark, was asked by a student elevator boy, what college he was attending.

Unlike the photographs of the Governors in the State House at Topeka, those of the Speakers in the Capitol are not hung in chronological order.

Senate bill No. 591 which became Private Law No. 1 of the 75th Congress, is the measure granting a pension to the widow of Calvin Coolidge. It has been nearly eight years since she left the White House and stepped out of the limelight but the popularity of Grace Coolidge has never waned.

Cong. Aleshere, 37, is the first Democrat to be elected from his district in Ohio. He is paralyzed below the hips due to injuries received in a fall on a dairy farm. He gets around in a wheel chair as has Mansfield of Texas throughout his 20 years of service.

Ten years ago, Kep. Gifford of Mass. stepped aside from a place on Appropriations for a younger colleague, because he was in line for the chairmanship of Expenditures in the Executive Departments. This was expected to become an important committee but in this Administration it has little power and less authority.

The gross value of production of the principal field crops of Canada in 1936 is estimated preliminarily at \$504,139,000 compared with \$508,910,900 in 1935.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

There is possibility of the Presidential election being moved up a peg. As it is now such elections are held in November of every fourth year, the Congress goes into session on the third day of the following January, and the President is inaugurated on the 20th. But suppose a contest should arise as to which candidate should receive the electoral vote of a certain state? This would mean, the state in which it arises would have to go through a long drawn out procedure, and if the matter could not be determined in time, the election result could not be properly certified and the installation of a President might have to be postponed. Fearing this might happen, the Chair of the House Judiciary Committee has proposed an amendment to the constitution providing that the date of national elections be moved up from November to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October. The proposed amendment is meeting with much favorable comment on Capitol Hill.

According to the roster of the 75th Congress, the Nation's most popular political first name is John. Forty one lawmakers have carried this moniker from the cradle to the Capitol. Twenty-nine are named William, but commonly called Bill.

The Ramspeck Bill, a Civil Service measure, went galloping through the House on January 2. This bill provides that the 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters might, if their records were satisfactory, be appointed without a competitive examination at the end of their present terms. This means that once an appointment is made as a postmaster, it would continue until the appointee died, was discharged or retired. In other words it would be a career job. As this is written the measure has not passed the Senate, but the best guessers say it has better than a fifty-fifty chance in the upper House.

Heavier and heavier grows the tax burden of the automobile owner. Motor taxes in 1935 comprised 12 1/2 per cent of the aggregate of all taxes, federal, state and local. In other words, of every eight dollars taken in taxes, the motorists of the nation contributed one dollar.

Ten million dollars a day in crisp

new bills moved from the Treasury Department to the Union railway station every day. The bills, which are valued at 22c, are shipped to all parts of the country. But, in the history of the Treasury have stick-up men ever attempted to rob these shipments between Treasury and depot.

Mrs. Nanny Wood Honeyman, the only woman among all the 111 new members of this Congress, has let it be known she would prefer to be called "Congresswoman" and not "Congresswoman." She is from the third district of Oregon.

DENMARK SET PACE IN COOPERATION

(Continued from page 1)
Cause of necessity and has grown to such an extent that their 1428 cooperative creameries now make 90 per cent of the Danish butter; their 62 cooperative slaughter houses handle 85 per cent of all the hogs.

It must be remembered that the Danish cooperative creameries did not have to compete with any private creameries, although prior to 1882 there were a few creameries in Denmark located on private estates. As the large estates gradually vanished, being parceled out and sold to small land owners, the cooperative creameries grew and practically all the creameries in the rural areas are cooperative. Nearly all the private creameries located in the cities where the distribute goods and products. Most of the fluid milk in Denmark is distributed by private dairies.

A few facts about the dairy business in Denmark will no doubt surprise you as it did me. Please remember Denmark is only one fifth as large as Nebraska.
They have 1,750,000 cows.
They produce 1 billion pounds of milk.
They have 1428 Cooperative creameries.

The average milk production per cow is 5970 pounds annually.

They manufacture 376 million pounds of butter; Minnesota our largest butter producing state produced 272 million pounds; Nebraska 75 million pounds; Kansas 69 million pounds. In addition to this they made 55 million pounds of cheese and supplied 3 1/2 million people with milk.

The cows are fed large amounts of beets and hay in addition to cotton cake and oil meal. The Danish cooperative creameries have their own factory in private creamery machinery in Kolding, Denmark.

The Danish cooperative creameries have 190,000 members handling more than 90 per cent of all the milk products in the country. Far the greatest portion of this milk is separated and the cream churned into butter. However, there are large quantities of milk used in cheese making. Cheese is usually made in the creameries. The total received for milk in the Danish cooperative creameries in 1934 was 460 million kroner.

There are 11 cooperative export associations in Denmark exporting butter to England and other countries as well as Africa. These cooperative export associations handle 49 per cent of the total Danish exports. The remaining 51 per cent is handled through private channels. It should be noticed that the cooperative export associations netted the creameries one-third more per pound for their butter than the private exporters. It is thought in some quarters however that the private exporters are doing better in finding new outlets than the cooperatives. This condition however has not been proven.

The cooperative creameries have their own accident insurance company in which they insure employees as well as private citizens. They also operate a cooperative slaughterhouse. They also operate a cooperative sanitarium for rheumatism. As creameries usually are a damp place a good many of the employees contract rheumatism. Hence the establishment of this cooperative sanitarium which is located at Skelskor.

While on the subject of cooperative creameries and cows it is interesting to note a new undertaking by the cooperative creameries. Den Store Willmore, the great swamp, a swamp and peat bog covering nearly 6,000 acres had never been cultivated. The Danish government bought it in 1925 for one million kroner (1 kroner is equivalent of 22c) started to drain it and leveled the mounds and holes. This reclamation work took nearly 10 years but now the swamp is a fine level, well drained tillable piece of land, sowed to grass. About 6000 acres are leased by the cooperative creameries of Denmark as a feeding and breeding farm for young stock.

Any Danish farmers who are a member of the cooperative creamery can send their heifer calves there for grazing and breeding for a period of 18 months for 130 kroner for the period. In other words a six months old calf sent there in the spring will stay there two summers and one winter for about \$30.00. One condition is that all calves must be tuberculin free. The main purpose is to develop tuberculin free herds in Denmark.

An interesting side light on this experiment is that last year 600 of the heifers were bred scientific, that without the aid of the creamery place. The offspring however are not sufficiently developed as yet to determine if they inherit the characteristics of the pure bred sires.

The cooperative bacon plants will be reported in a special report to our state convention. The measure has been reported in the Danish Parliament. There are scattered over Denmark 1869 Bruforninger cooperative stores. There is one within the reach of everyone in Denmark. Unlike the cooperative stores in Great Britain, Sweden and Finland, these stores are individual associations. In England and Sweden each society in most cases has many stores. There 1869 stores have organized a central buying organization known as F. D. B. the abbreviation of Fallesforeningen for Denmark Bruforninger with headquarters located in Copenhagen.

The turnover of F. D. B. was about 185 million kroner in 1935. (1 kroner equals 22c). The cooperative stores pay large dividends on merchandise, usually 6 1/2 per cent to as much as 20 per cent. They pay 5 percent interest on the capital. The cooperative stores sell most goods under their own label and new stores are built uniformly so the cooperative examination is easily recognized in each locality.

The F. D. B. operate several factories such as show factories, oleomargarin and cereal mills; also joint owner of Swedish Luma lamp plant and have stock in the Danish cooperative cement factory. They also operate the cooperative school in Middelfart, Denmark. A school patterned after the Danish folk high schools. Here they educate their future cooperative leaders and managers for their cooperative enterprises. This school was started in 1932. They have 300 students who live at the school for 10 months of the year. The students must have had at least six months training in a cooperative store. They teach cooperation, bookkeeping, salesmanship and social subjects. As the school gets no state aid it is very independent in its teachings. Each student's tuition is 80 kroner per month and the students pay 40 kroner per month. The other 40 kroner is a scholarship which is supported by the cooperative bank which contributed \$4,000; the National Cooperative Committee contributed 3,000 kroner; and the Cooperative Managers Association 6,500 kroner.

The superintendent is in absolute control and teaches what he wishes and the teachers likewise teach whatever they please. There is no examination of this issue is of great importance in guiding the government to a wise decision, this paper will be glad to publish comments from its readers.

In Denmark the farmers have many various kinds of cooperative organizations such as:

Cooperative butter export associations.
Cooperative egg export associations.
Cooperative cattle export associations.
Cooperative coal import associations.
Cooperative feed import associations.
Cooperative fertilized import associations.
Cooperative seed associations.
Cooperative insurance, several kinds.
Cooperative T. B. sanitarium.
Cooperative rheumatism sanitarium.
Cooperative bank with many branches.
Cooperative credit unions.
Cooperative cement factory.
Also another small wholesale society at Rinkobing which has 70 stores who by through their association.

While in Denmark we visited the folk high school at Frederiksborg and the Grunvig schools of adult education. We also visited the international college at Helsingor. This college was started by Peter Mainnig who believed the Grunvig idea of folk high schools should be international and used to teach peace. He obtained financial help from Sir Oliver Lodge in England who believed in the idea and in 1921 the first students were from Scotland, Austria, Sweden and Denmark. Now there are over 200 in the summer courses and from 100 to 300 in the winter. It is not so strange that they teach cooperation as the best means of promoting World Peace and you find that many of the cooperative leaders in the various countries have studied at the international college at Helsingor.

NAME NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION AS DISCUSSION TOPIC

(Continued from page 1)
tures and war trade, including a wartime boom.

The neutrality law must also be made to apply to civil wars, when the President determines that such conflicts endanger the peace of the United States.

Arguments

For Discretionary Law
1. This country should be in a position to favor one side or the other in a conflict, that is, join forces with League of nations powers in imposing sanctions or resisting the attack of an aggressor. Foreign policy cannot be conducted according to a fixed law, inasmuch as each situation has to be met as the Department of State and the President think best. To announce in advance our determination to keep out of war will encourage aggressors to initiate attacks. A mandatory embargo law might work an injustice in treating aggressor and victims alike; President should therefore be given discretion to keep out of war with nations which are trying to curb an aggression. The certainty of collective action against an aggressor would increase security and promote disarmament.

2. The President, who is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations, should have power to determine the neutrality policy of the country in accordance with events as they arise. The President already, by his constitutional power over the army, navy and the conduct of foreign relations, has the power to involve us in war. He might as well, therefore, be given discretionary power over embargoes. If the United States decides now to apply a mandatory embargo against all belligerent nations, the policy might in retaliation be applied against us by other countries of at some time we became involved in a war and needed supplies from those countries.

3. American business interests will be unwilling to sacrifice war profits for the sake of a radical or a policy of cutting off shipments of war materials to both sides. If the law is too drastic, such pressure as was brought against Jefferson's embargo policy would force the repeal of the law.

4. If we refuse to sell our products to nations at war, they will decline to negotiate trade agreements with

us, and will take steps to turn their peace-time trade away from this country and buy from those nations which will continue to sell to them in case of war.

For Mandatory Law

1. The influence of mandatory neutrality will be to prevent war. When one group of nations feels itself oppressed by another, there are only two possible ways out. Either the more fortunately placed will make concessions, or the less fortunately placed will make war. Even the most powerful nations, if they know they cannot rely upon the United States as a base of war supplies, will be more hesitant to engage in conflict and the reader to make concessions. If a large number of powers desire to employ sanctions against one nation, what they need is assured that this country will not support the aggressor. Mandatory neutrality offers such assurance, while discretionary does not.

2. It is essential to democratic government to keep the war-making power in the hands of Congress, where the Constitution puts it. To give the President power to take sides in a conflict is to all intents the purposes to take the war-making power away from Congress and give it to the President. If the people of this country desired in some circumstances to go to the support of another nation this can be done under any neutrality law by declaration of war by Congress, which would permit opportunity for full discussion of the issue.

3. Business interests and farm and labor groups alike would accept the sacrifice of war-time profits. Resolutions of the National Grange and of powerful labor unions are to this effect, and 90 per cent of the business interests have shown themselves willing voluntarily to follow the advice of the State Department. The American people realize that war profits are wiped out many times over by war costs and the inevitable post-war depression. Sacrifices should be reduced to a minimum by the negotiation of inter-neutral trade agreements, and equalized by government and the National Grange and of powerful labor unions are to this effect, and 90 per cent of the business interests have shown themselves willing voluntarily to follow the advice of the State Department. The American people realize that war profits are wiped out many times over by war costs and the inevitable post-war depression. 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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juniors from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

We have received the lesson outline for the Juniors in their study of the "Cooperative Movement". This lesson deals especially with cooperation around the world, and especially of countries other than the United States. As we make this study, we get a broader vision of our brothers and sisters all over the world, and know that their problems are our problems and that our problems are theirs. What is good for us and is working for our best interests must not react and be to their detriment. Here we get a wonderful lesson for unselfishness, also.

As we have told you, and as Mrs. Root has stated in material last week, the National Educational Service has prepared study material for all ages. From these children five and six years old, "Weeds" is the subject which those younger children are studying and then there is a group of lessons on the Farmers Union Triangle, of cooperation, education and legislation. Any of the locals, leaders or Junior who wish to order this material, may do so through this office.

Some months ago we published such an interesting story about the loyalty of two little sparrows, and their love and respect for the people where they had been making their home. I was so happy to find a further article about them, and I thought you might be interested, also, to know that they are still traveling. I wonder, is it so unusual that people are kind to these birds and other dumb animals that when there is any kindness shown, they form such an attachment.

Perhaps we can all be a little more considerate. Especially now when the ground is all covered with ice and snow, it would be thoughtful of every Junior to sprinkle bread crumbs or other food where the birds could get it. They get thirsty and a pan of warm water would surely be appreciated by them, too.

Valentine day is not so very far away, and who knows why this day is set apart, and for what special reason St. Valentine is honored? Saint Valentines day is traditionally a day for sweethearts, but customs have increased, until now it is an exchange of thoughtfulness between various members of family, friends and relatives. There is always a sentiment expressed which reflects the spirit of warm friendliness and depth of feeling.

We all, in some way or other, observe Valentine Day, but I wonder if many of us know and realize just why we do.

When mother asks us to set the table, don't we sometimes wish there wasn't even a table to set, and we resent the fact that it takes time away from something else that we wanted to do. But, perhaps if we thought of the table as the frame of a picture, and then our putting the dishes and the food thereon, as our contribution in making the picture itself, we would have a little different attitude. Why not the next time you have the opportunity, try making a different picture for each meal, and see what an interesting game it is.

This week we are printing some of the fundamental rules that should be observed, but at this, they are only perhaps the background, and it is still up to us to make the picture as we want it. I hope you all have as much fun at this game as I am having, and, as we each compare notes with the other, we get new suggestions and can change and change the contour and content of our picture just a little. First thing we know, we will all be competing artists.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

JUST RETURNED



8896. Appealing Sports Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material, plus 10 1/2 yards of 39 inch material for bow. Price 15c.

8875. Smart Princess Frock. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2 5/8 yards of 39 inch material, plus 1 3/4 yard of 35 inch material for collar. With short sleeves and with skirt extension size 10 requires 2 3/4 yards. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

FARMERS UNION STUDY TOPIC, 1937—"THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT" LESSON TWO

The Story of Cooperation Around the World or the Beginning of New Life in the Old World.—Prepared by Mildred Kay Stolz, Montana.

References:

1. "Cooperation Here and Abroad," by Hugh J. Hughes. (In 1937 Junior Kit.)
2. "A Short Introduction to Consumer's Cooperation" by Ellis Cowling. (In 1937 Junior Kit.)
3. "Builders of World Cooperation" by V. S. Alanne. Price 5 cents.
4. "Consumers Cooperation in America" by Bertram Fowler.

PREPARATION

Try to secure some good maps and as the lesson of each nation is discussed, trace that growth on the maps. Check the number of members in each Cooperative Society. Indicate the total population of the nation and the population that centers around the various cooperatives. If you have some one in your community, who has once lived in another country, ask them to attend the class meeting and tell of their experiences. You might be able to have one of the class interview someone in the community who recently came to this country. Have the class member report to the class. Ask questions concerning the contrast in the former country and this country.

HOME OR CLASS WORK:

If the class wishes, they could prepare some very splendid "World Note Books." They can use a number of stiff white paper sheets. For each page there should be a country studied in their lessons. Name the page, then draw or paste on some picture representing the country. Between the stiff papers, place loose leaves and on these, write down quotations from the various countries. Cut out every article, picture, news item, song, poem, etc., that tells of other lands and place them in your note book. Make an attractive cover for the book and let it have something splendid to show at your conventions.

Ask the class to write a short article on "What I would like to see on an 'Around the World Trip.' Collect the papers written, grade them for the service record under special projects (note book mentioned above can be given points under item, also) and then read the best ones at the local, some program you are giving, put some in the local newspaper and send the rest in to the State Junior Department.

THE BEGINNING OF TRUE CO-OPERATION:

1. Why should England be our first country under discussion?
2. What two men were most instrumental in laying the knowledge of the cooperative way of life?
3. What was Robert Owen's background and life?
4. To what do you attribute his failure to build substantial Cooperatives?
5. In what ways was Dr. King different?
6. Why did the Cooperative built, with the aid of Owen and King, fail?
7. King's object in building Cooperatives was the "Mutual protection against poverty; a greater share of the comforts of life; and independence by means of common capital." Would that answer for us today? Explain your reasons.
8. King also said, "The three essentials of cooperation are labor, capital, (capital is labor that has been stored up, over and above the needs of the moment) and knowledge." Do you agree?
9. Where did the first truly sound and practical cooperative begin? Were the people different? Were they more imbued with the spirit of cooperation?
10. Name four reasons why the Rochdale Store succeeded. (See pages 30, 31 and 32 in "Cooperation Here and Abroad.")
11. Did the Civil War of the United States effect the English Cooperatives? Why?
12. What country was the birthplace of Consumer's Cooperation? (State figures and year's growth of the Rochdale Stores so that class may have that data for their note books.)

AROUND THE WORLD:

1. Why were the early 1840's called the "hungry forties"?
2. Did those "hungry forties" aid the growth of the cooperatives in the nations? Why?
3. In what country did the so-called "Character Banks" or Credit Unions first originate?
4. Have the American people used the idea of the Credit Union? Is there any reason why every community could not have a Credit Union?
5. Would you say that out of distress and suffering, comes a groping for enlightenment and a wish for the cooperative movement?
6. What is happening in the Cooperatives in Germany today? How could it have been avoided?

WE STUDY DENMARK:

1. To what country did Denmark look for its lesson in Cooperative Dairying?
2. Have farmers and farming benefited from the Cooperatives established in Denmark?
3. In what phase of education was Denmark the pioneer?
4. What has that meant for our country? Could it mean more?
5. In a nation, once ruled by a King

and ranks of Nobles as Denmark was, do you find the present condition a natural one? What brought about the change?

6. What class now helps in the rules of parliament?
7. Can you see any similarity in our own country?
8. Would you say cooperation education is essential?

TO FINLAND:

1. Discuss the conditions of Finland due to the oppression of the Russians during the time of Peter the Great.
2. What weapon did they find equal to the task of maintaining their liberty?
3. Through what method was the cooperative message spread over Finland? Who was instrumental in spreading the gospel of cooperation?
4. Wouldn't you again say that education was the key-note of the beginning and growth of the cooperatives in Finland?
5. What is the result of practical cooperation in that country?
6. Name the ways in which the vision of the Cooperative Movement is kept alive in Finland. Do any other countries use the same method? Name them.

OTHER COUNTRIES:

1. Russia, the experiment station for all the theories and isms of the world, now leads in the number of Consumer Cooperatives. Could you give any reason for that?
2. Is there educational work under the Cooperatives in Russia?
3. Have you read anything, recently, about the Cooperatives in Russia?
4. What particular form of Cooperative was first established in France?
5. Has France been able to push the cooperative work into education fields?
6. Have you heard of one of Japan's great cooperators and lecturers?
7. Have you ever tried to decide just why Japan has had uprisings against military rule?
8. Has China any cooperatives? (Peasants had Exchange Banks or Credit Unions long before the English language was spoken well.)
9. How could the cooperative movement help the Chinese, the Japanese?
10. Can you visualize the change if China had had cooperatives for a hundred years or more? That is, well established cooperatives like Denmark or Finland.
11. Have Norway or Sweden any cooperatives? Under what principle were they set up?
12. Can you describe any of the helps given the people of Sweden through the cooperative movement?
13. Barring a foreign war, what will be the ultimate outcome of the cooperative movement?

HOME AGAIN:

1. Name five of the large cooperative establishments in our own country.
2. Name a number of ways in which the cooperatives have helped this nation your own community.
3. Why was an Industrial Revolution felt here after the Civil War? What did the people do?
4. What was the effect shortly following the World War, about 1920-30? Could people use the same method of escape?
5. If land cannot be homesteaded, if factories close, if people are idle, what can be the solution out of the dilemma?
6. Why has growth of the cooperatives been so slow in this country? (Greater wealth in the hands of a few, more modern equipment and machines, more duplicity in dealing with workers, a larger territory covered with mis-education.)
7. Can you name any new form of cooperative that has been started in this country?
8. About how old is the cooperative movement here in the United States?
9. Why should city workers be interested in Cooperative Housing?
10. What form of education is being carried on in our country under some cooperative organization or society? Are you a part of that education?
11. Barring a great World War, can you picture what will be the results in another fifty years if the cooperatives continue to grow? What can we possibly do without the bread lines, beggars, poverty, squalor, etc.? Would you like to rid this nation of them? How can you do it?

FUTURE REFERENCES AND WORK:

1. What is the National Cooperative League of the United States of America?
2. What is the International Cooperative Alliance? This Alliance has been invited to hold its congress in the United States in 1940.
3. How can the League and the Alliance help in World-wide federation of business cooperatives and cooperative education?
4. Look up the issue of the Farmers Union Herald with the Report of the National Cooperative Congress, of the National Cooperative League in Columbus, Ohio, 1933. (November Issue, 1936.)
5. What do great men and authors think about the cooperative movement, and what are they doing about it?

NEATNESS

Solveig Paulson
My kitten's name is "Baldy". I wish that I could be Always careful to remember To be as clean as he.

He never eats a single meal But that, when he is through, He washes off his little paws And chin and whiskers, too.

And sometimes, when he's sitting still, And neat as he can be, He starts to brush and wash again; How strange that seems to me!

THE NEW YEAR

When we get to thinking of the year we've traveled through We hear again the laughter of all the friends we knew. We aren't counting money and we aren't planning schemes. We are at home with friendly people in the shadow of our dreams. The mind is stored with riches—not of silver and of gold. But the happy, smiling faces and the joy they couldn't hold.

ANOTHER WORD FROM THE UNBELIEVABLE SPARROWS

Those who have read the extraordinary story told by Commander and Mrs. Holton concerning the Beep family of English sparrows will be glad to hear another word from them. Mrs. Holton writes us as follows: "The Beep family arrived in Manila and have been through one typhoon which struck Manila about a week after our arrival. Commander Holton sailed from Shanghai, November 1, on the U. S. S. Blackhawk for Hong Kong, Singapore and Manila. On November 17 I sailed on the Canadian Ship Empress of Russia for Manila with Beep Jr. When my husband reached Hong Kong he wrote me of his trip and said that going up the Hong Kong hills Beep, Mrs. Beep and their children flitted about watching him take pictures, and that two days out from Shanghai on the China seas the boat-swain who supervised the scrubbing of the decks, said and the morning reported to Commander Holton that the Beeps flew down to the deck from their hiding place on the ship and were so tame that they almost got in the way of the crew as they were scrubbing the decks. Beep flew around the bridge at this time and called out in his familiar notes to my husband as he flashed by, and then flew back to the ship."

The letter continues, saying that Beep and Mrs. Beep and the children are now full-fledged shellbacks, having crossed the Equator November 23. We wish we had room for more of the story of these strange birds.

TABLE SETTING

The fundamental rules that govern table setting are based on common sense and common courtesy. The rules are the same whether the table is set for a simple breakfast, a quick luncheon, a family dinner, or a formal party.

Fundamental Rules

1. The set table must appear balanced. Dishes must be so placed that no spot is crowded, no side or end is over-balanced with dishes.
2. All the lines on the table should go across or lengthwise of the table.
3. A diagonal line attracts attention, and therefore, the handles of dishes, bread-and-butter spreaders, oyster forks, salt and pepper sets must follow this rule. If round doilies are used, the threads should also be placed parallel to the edge of the table, not on a diagonal.
4. Dish linen, and silver must be placed to follow this rule, or the effect is one of carelessness.
5. Dishes and serving silver must be placed for convenience. Do not put a dish of jelly or pickles so far toward the middle of the table that no one can reach it.
6. The silver, china, linen and glass put in place for one person at the beginning of a meal called "a cover." Each cover requires twenty to twenty-four inches of length and fifteen inches for depth. The cover should not be crowded, yet it must be a definite unit. This does not permit sprawling silverware and straying glasses and plates.
7. The table is set according to the type of service to be used. If it is a formal dinner, the table must be set with silver and dishes for the service simple and easy. Avoid unnecessary steps. The service table is set with silver and dishes for the courses to follow. This is more simple than to go to the kitchen for everything.
8. All silver, china and dishes for a cover are placed where they are most convenient, and so that the cover is a balanced unit.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address: Pattern Department (Name of your Newspaper) 11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walter Blaufuss, genial director of the Homesteaders orchestra on the National Farm and Home Hour, believes music is the greatest cure in the world. When he feels depressed he turns on the radio and listens to good music. If a piano is available, he plays for an hour or more. Music in the morning, at noon, and at night is the Blaufuss version of "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

KANSAS CITY: Along a number of residence blocks in Kansas City, Kansas gas street lights are used exclusively. The city council proposed to do away with this system of street lighting property owners in the district petitioned the council to allow the gas lights to remain as they did not like the "glare of the electric lights."

BURDETTE: Clyde Tombaugh, discoverer of the ninth planet Pluto, spent his boyhood on a farm near here and was graduated from Burdett High School.

MARION COUNTY: The Marion county poor-farm is not only self-supporting, but it pays into the county treasury on an average of \$200 annually.

Use a flower holder (turtle) when arranging heavy flowers or when a line effect is wanted.

Easter lilies have become fashionable flowers to carry for midwinter weddings.

"SKI-BALL" NEW WINTER SPORTS BRACER

Invigorating Spiced Tea Beverage Makes Hit at Fashionable Winter Resorts—New Idea for Home Entertaining.

The present craze for winter sports has swept into popularity a number of accessories which add enormously to the pleasure of skiing, skating, bobbing and other snow and ice recreations. One of the most welcome of these trimmings to cold weather fun is a new hot beverage aptly called the "Ski-Ball." Its rise to favor in the northern winter resorts has been almost dramatic in its speed and completeness.

The originator of the Ski-Ball, whoever he was, probably got his inspiration from the knowledge that tea is one of the first essentials of Arctic and Antarctic exploration because of its pick-up effect. Now with the winter sports season barely under way the new beverage has an extraordinary vogue. Ski-Ball parties have become the rage among snow and ice lovers. Fireside rocking-chair addicts, who take their sports vicariously, are just as much enamored of the Ski-Ball as their more active brothers and sisters.

How to Make a Ski-Ball To do the thing right, a Ski-Ball should be made and served with ceremony. At the resorts a special Ski-Ball glass is used. It is a cute little mug made of thick glass, with an extra heavy bottom, and a handle. However, it tastes just as good in any handled glass or cup that will withstand a boiling liquid.

At the bottom of the glass place a teaspoon and a half of granulated sugar. Stick a quarter inch slice of lemon with twelve large whole cloves or eighteen small ones, and put this on top of the sugar. Next stand upright in the glass a stick of cinnamon that is long enough to use as a muddler. Now your props are all ready, and you fill the glass with freshly brewed five-minute tea. Immediately there will arise an incense of Eastern spices borne to your nostrils on the steaming vapors of the equally oriental tea.

Expert Ski-Ball concocters say that the tea has to be brewed just right for the best results. They use one teaspoon of tea to every cup of furiously boiling water, and steep it a full five minutes; not a second less. They prefer black tea, which despite its name, develops a lovely amber liquid and is rich in flavor. Incidentally, if you prefer a little Scotch or Rum, can be added to the Ski-Ball, and a slice of clove-studded orange may be substituted for the lemon, or may be put in plain in addition to the lemon.

When to Serve The Ski-Ball is a grand pick-up. Although it was originated for the energetic athletes of the ski jumps and skating rinks and toboggan slides the Ski-Ball doesn't need an Arctic setting. It makes a picturesque and flavorsome drink for all sorts of occasions from the casual visit of the neighbors to the party that results from engraved invitations. It is sufficiently impressive to be the cause of a party by itself.

Decorate your living room with absorbent cotton snow-banks, cellophane icicles, the children's sleds, skates, skis, and snow shoes to create atmosphere. Give your party guests an Eskimo twist. Make your refreshments hearty—a carried dish goes down well in nippy weather—and expect repeaters on the Ski-Ball.

HOUSEWIVES BUY PEANUT BUTTER IN QUANTITIES

Alert housewives, since the first of the year have been laying in several months' supply of peanut butter apparently in order to escape advancing prices, according to information coming to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The market for peanuts has been on the upswing for several months and there are no indications that this trend will change very soon.

More peanut butter has been purchased in 10-pound pails, rather than in small glass jars, by families using a considerable supply, inasmuch as it can be kept without spoiling for several months. It is much cheaper when bought in larger containers.

The peanut crop during the past year was 2 million pounds short of the crop in 1935. Although the largest on record, the 1935 crop was completely used up before the beginning of the 1936 season.

More crude peanut oil was shipped from peanut-producing areas for the 1936 season up to January 1, 1937, than in the same months of any previous seasons in the 15 years for which the Bureau has records. Apparently fearing that there may be a shortage of their requirements because oil crushers were purchasing so many peanuts, peanut-butter manufacturers, candy makers, and salters made exceptionally large early purchases of shelled peanuts.

Rising prices were the result of this demand and of the stronger market for peanut oil.

An increasing number of manufacturers are putting out refined peanut oil, according to information reaching the Bureau. During the past few months, peanut oil crushers in the South that formerly sold crude peanut oil only to refineries are themselves refining the oil and selling it in small pails and cans for home use.

INDIAN SALAD

Allow a small amount of lemon jelly to harden in individual molds, then fill with the following salad mixture: One-half coconut grated, two apples coarsely chopped, two cups of celery chopped, three pimientos, one tablespoonful grated onion, one-third teaspoonful salt. Cover with liquid lemon jelly, and when hardened, unmold and sprinkle with some of the grated coconut. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with pieces of bright red pepper.

Canada is the source of approximately 90 per cent of the nickel production of the whole world.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING SANDWICHES

Bread for sandwiches cuts better when a day old. Serve sandwiches piled on a plate covered with a doily. Avoid spreading either the butter or filling over the edge.

Sandwiches containing salads should be prepared as short a time before serving as possible. When using butter, cream the butter and spread the bread before cutting from loaf to avoid crumbling. When slices of meat are used, let them be cut as thin as a wafer, and use more than one in each sandwich. If sandwiches are to be in fancy shapes, bread should be shaped before spreading, that there may be no waste of butter.

In preparing bread for sandwiches, cut slices as thinly as possible, and remove crusts. Use trimmings for bread sauce, puddings, etc. Sweet sandwiches are offered with cocoa or tea; bread or lady fingers may be used as the foundation of these; jams, jellies, marmalades, preserved ginger, etc., are the usual fillings.

For five o'clock tea, sandwiches spread with flower-flavored butter are considered quite aesthetic. The butter is kept over night, or for some hours, between layers of fresh violets or rose petals in a closely closed receptacle.

Sandwiches which are prepared several hours before serving time, may be kept fresh and moist by wrapping in a napkin, wrung as dry as possible out of hot water, and kept in a cool place. Paraffine paper is often used for the same purpose.

* APRICOT DAINTY PIE

Filling:
1-2 cups dried apricots
3 cups water
3-4 cup sugar
1-8 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon gelatin, dissolved in
1-4 cup cold water
3-4 cup whipping cream
1-4 cups flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup Crisco
4-6 tablespoons water.
Soak apricots in water until soft. Add sugar, salt, ginger. Cook to thick pulp. Press through coarse sieve. Add gelatin, dissolved in water. Cool until it begins to set. Beat with Dover beater until fluffy. Fold in whipped cream. Pipe into baked pie shell (the light digestible kind). Decorate with whipped cream. Chill.

Tender Digestible Pastry: Sift flour and salt. Cut in unchilled Crisco until fine as meal. Add unchilled water, by tablespoonsfuls, mixing so as to use as little as possible. Roll out on lightly floured board. Fit closely inside a pie plate, picking entire surface. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes.

Stuffed Veal Steak

2 pounds veal steak
1-3 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter
2-3 cup boiling water.
Have steak cut 1-3 inch thick. Spread each with stuffing, roll up, holding in place with white cord. Sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper and spread with butter. Fit into baking pan, add part of water and lid. Bake 1 hour in moderate oven. Baste frequently. Add remaining water and bake 1 hour. Remove cord and serve on platter, surrounded with potatoes and garnish with parsley.

STUFFING

1-8 pound of salt pork, chopped
3 tablespoons minced onions
1-3 cup diced celery
1 tablespoon minced parsley
1-2 teaspoon poultry seasoning
1-4 teaspoon paprika
2 cups soft bread, diced
2 tablespoons hot cream
Heat pork in frying pan, add and brown onions and celery. Add rest of ingredients, mixing with fork. Cook one minute. Cool slightly and spread on veal.

CHIPPED BEEF RICE

1 cup Rice
2 quarts water
1 tablespoon butter
1-2 pound chipped beef
Wash the rice thoroughly. Boil, drain and dry. Shred the chipped beef with the scissors. Cook in a frying pan with late butter until crisp and slightly browned. Combine with the hot boiled rice, blending with a fork to avoid breaking the rice kernels. Yield: 5 servings—1-2 cup.

OLD-FASHIONED JELLY ROLL

(4 eggs.)
3-4 cup sifted Swans Down Cake Flour
3-4 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
4 eggs
3-4 cup sifted sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup jelly (any flavor)
Sift flour once and measure. Combine baking powder, salt, and eggs in bowl. Place over smaller bowl of hot water and beat with rotary egg beater, adding sugar gradually until mixture becomes thick and light colored. Remove bowl from hot water. Fold in flour and vanilla. Turn into pan, 15 and 10 inches, lined with greased paper, and bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) 13 minutes. Turn from pan at once onto cloth covered with confectioners' sugar. Remove paper. Quickly cut off crisp edges of cake, spread with jelly, and roll. Wrap in cloth and cool on rack.

Since 1932 the natural increase of Canada's population has averaged about 119,000 persons a year.

MAKING HOMINY WITH LYE

Dear Friends:

Here is how I make hominy with lye. I take an old fashioned iron kettle or pot. Fill it two-thirds full of water. Put three heaping teaspoons of powdered lye in it. As soon as it starts to boiling pour in five quarts of corn, stir this about every thirty minutes, with an iron spoon, until the skins slip off easily. Then remove from the fire and pour through it.

When washed free from the lye, divide in halves, trying one-half in a flour sack to hang on the clothes line, to dry and freeze over night, which will be fine for next summer. The other half let stand in water and freeze over night. This freezing brings out the flavor, and the hominy cooks quicker.

The next morning, cook the hominy in the iron kettle with a small piece of pork, to season. Do not add salt, to flavor, until the hominy is almost cooked, for if it is added at first, it has a tendency to toughen the hominy.

Place in jars to be used as needed.
Mrs. Laura Klogg
Lebanon, Kansas.

COLD FRAME IS YEAR-AROUND FRIEND OF GARDENER

One of the amateur gardener's best friends is a cold frame. In every month of the year there is important service it can render. In the spring it is a nursery for young plants; under its protection vegetables and flowers can be started weeks earlier than they could be sown outdoors; and guarded from belated frosts until time to set them in the garden.

To make a cold frame is so easy any one who can wield a saw and hammer can do it. It is usually made 3 by 6 feet, or some multiple of this, for the reason that standard hot-bed sash are of these dimensions. This standard sash may be used for both hot-beds and cold frames, which are alike except that the cold frame is unheated. But a cold frame (or a hot-bed either) may be any size you wish, to fit old windows, or frames covered with one of the modern glass substitutes.

These glass substitutes are worth considering. They do not break, and the breakage of glass in windy localities is something to be considered. They are much lighter than glass, a merit which women appreciate. They do not let in as much light as glass, but for growing seedlings they let in enough.

The substitutes most commonly used consist either of wire screens covered with material resembling celluloid, or fabric treated with wax to make them waterproof, and let more light through.

In making a cold-frame, the frame should be constructed of 1-inch boards, of cypress, white pine or some wood which resists rot. First, dig a hole in the ground slightly larger than the size of the frame. It should be at least a foot deep. Into this hole put the frame you have built so that 6 inches of it is beneath the surface and the remainder above. This will insure that no drafts enter from beneath. Construct the frame so that the front is 6 inches above the surface, and the rear 12 inches. It must slant toward the south, where the winter sun shines. It is well to hinge the sash at the top of the frame, so it can be easily opened for transplanting purposes and siring.

A sunny spot in the garden, protected as much as possible from the full force of winds and driving rain, is the best situation for the cold frame. It may be too cold now to dig in the garden, but the sash may be procured and the lumber frame made, so that when the first warm days arrive you are ready for serious gardening.

Hardy annuals and vegetables will get a month's jump on the weatherman if started in a frame, and it is an absolute necessity if you are to have some of the tender ones.

DATE COOKIES

2 cups of flour
1-2 cup shortening
2-3 cup sugar
2 eggs
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 to 1-2 tablespoon salt
1 cup sliced dates.
2 to 4 tablespoons of milk or water.

Sift dry ingredients. Cream with shortening; stir in the sugar gradually, then the unbeaten egg and the sliced dates. Mix well, and the milk and vanilla. Stir in the dry ingredients. Drop by teaspoonfuls on well oiled baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) until firm to touch and a delicate brown in color. This will make about thirty-six cookies.

FRIED SWEET POTATOES

