



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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## PUERTO RICO SECOND AS BUYER OF FARM PRODUCTS

Purchases Large Quantity Of Products From All Sections Of The Country

Puerto Rico, which ranks second as a buyer of foods produced by the farmers of continental United States, has been increasing its purchases steadily during recent years while food exports from this country have been at low levels. Its food purchases during 1936 exceeded \$28,000,000 and were 15 per cent greater than in 1935, according to information furnished by the Puerto Rican Trade Council.

Since Puerto Rico is not a foreign country, but rather is a possession of the United States, its purchases are not included with the export figures, but the island, nevertheless, is a major market for surpluses produced by our farms. It purchases in large quantities farm products from every section of the country, particularly the wheat, corn, hog, rice, cotton, and dairy regions. In the last twenty years, Puerto Rico has spent slightly more than \$500,000,000 for foods grown on American farms.

Not only is Puerto Rico one of the largest buyers of food products raised by American farmers, but its purchases have been increasing steadily during recent years when shipments to foreign countries have been at low levels. The island's food purchases in 1936 were 8 per cent greater than in 1935, whereas food exports to foreign countries were 73 per cent lower than in the same year.

Statistics on rice and lard offer striking examples of the way export figures fail to reflect the total market outside the States for our farm products. During the last year, exports of rice from the United States were 25,000,000 pounds, valued at \$800,000. At the same time, Puerto Rico alone purchased more than 236,000,000 pounds with a value of more than \$8,500,000. In other words, shipments to Puerto Rico were nearly ten times greater than the combined purchases of all foreign countries. Sales to the island represented about 17 per cent of the total amount of rice produced in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, California, and other rice producing areas, and were the highest of all time.

In the case of lard, the island was the third largest buyer, its purchases being exceeded only by United Kingdom and Cuba. Slightly more than 24,000,000 pounds were bought by Puerto Rico in the year. Its combined purchases of all pork products exceeded 45,000,000 pounds, valued at \$5,800,000. The quantity of lard sold to the island in 1936 was more than 7,000,000 pounds over last year's sales.

Next to rice and pork products, the foods which Puerto Rico buys in largest quantities are wheat flour, dried beans and dairy products. The island bought 32,000,000 pounds of dried beans during the fiscal year, 425,000 barrels of wheat flour, almost all of it wholly U. S. grown, and more than 10,000,000 pounds of dairy products which consisted mostly of dried and condensed milk. Sales of dairy products to the island in 1936 were the greatest on record. Total purchases of animal foods came to more than \$9,000,000, and shipments of vegetable foods, mostly grains and their preparations, exceeded \$18,000,000. Vegetables in 1936 were valued at \$3,100,000 and fruits for \$400,000 of that total.

The total quantity of foods bought by Puerto Rico from the mainland was the largest in history, and the dollar value has been exceeded in only six years since 1900, when the trade first began its steady growth. Puerto Rico has come to depend more and more on the American farmer for a large percentage of its food supply, although its purchases are controlled definitely by the income received from the mainland United States for its principal crops, sugar, tobacco, and fruits.

Virtually all of the rice, all of the wheat flour, and a very large percentage of the lard and pork consumed come from the mainland, and those foods are among the principal items in the Puerto Rican diet. Because of the nature of its soil, Puerto Rico finds it considerably more profitable to raise sugarcane and tobacco for shipment here and to buy foods with the income than to try to produce the amount of food now purchased from the mainland.

A small amount of rice is grown on the island, but yields are far below the levels of our rice producing states. The average yield of rice per acre in Puerto Rico is only 9.4 bushels, and the "highest" only 30 bushels, as compared with an average of 47.7 bushels per acre in the rice States. Wheat yields in Puerto Rico are less than half, dry beans and peas little more than half, corn about half, and potato yields little more than one-third as large as the average mainland yields. Indeed, it is estimated, on the basis of government figures, that to grow in Puerto Rico the quantities of the principal grain foods now purchased from the mainland would require about three times as many acres as are needed to grow those foods here.

The island's purchases of farm products are by no means confined to foods, however. Although it consumes more tobacco than any other country, Puerto Rico is the second largest buyer of American made cigarettes. The purchases of cigarettes are greater than the combined purchases of all continental European countries, and twenty times as great as the purchases of Canada and Mexico together. In

1936, the island purchased 747,000,000 cigarettes from the States, the largest quantity of any year in history.

The island purchases large quantities of cotton and woolen manufactures and ranks first as a buyer of leather footwear. Leather footwear purchases exceed those of all foreign countries combined. Last year's purchases totaled 2,850,000 pairs, which also was the highest yearly total on record.

With payrolls in the island's main industries at the highest level of all times, indications are that the island's buying power will continue to be favorable during the immediate future and that Puerto Rico will remain a large customer of the farmers in continental United States.

## COMMISSION REPORT ON EUROPEAN COOPERATIVES

Explains Conditions In Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland

New York (CLNS)—Voicing the sentiments of cooperative leaders throughout the country, Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., declared this week that the findings of the President's Commission of Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise are "very valuable" and that "the recommendations based on the report will help to put cooperatives on an equal footing before the law with private-profit business."

The Commission, appointed last July to study European cooperatives, made its report public, March 12 and recommended (1) a similar survey of cooperatives in the United States (2) creation of an agency to give information, research and advisory service to consumers, cooperatives and (3) "credit parity" for consumer co-ops.

The report of the Commission is confined to factual and explanatory material describing cooperatives studied in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland and is incorporated in a 400 page volume with a 317 page Appendix. Contrary to widely disseminated rumors, the members of the Commission did not disagree fundamentally on the facts as reported.

The Commission declared in the introduction to the report, "It has been our task to tell the story fairly, to picture accurately a movement that has its full share of human errors, but that has brought new hope, new pride of ownership, higher standards of living, to a substantial portion of the people of western Europe." In all countries, the Commission finds, cooperative enterprise is credited with encouraging family budgeting, thrift and savings; with holding down or reducing retail prices; with helping to stabilize industry through its known demands for production; and with spreading economic knowledge and democratic spirit among the population. In some countries, notably in Sweden, cooperative enterprise is cited as effective in breaking up price fixing cartels, sometimes by entering into production of goods on its own account. On the continent generally cooperative stores have a distinct retail trade in efficiency and economy.

Speaking of the relationship of cooperatives to profit business, the Commission declared, "In essence, cooperative enterprise is one and the same thing as a competitor of, a check on, a partial substitute for, and a supplement to private business enterprise. This four-fold relationship appears in every aspect of consideration of cooperative enterprise in Europe."

The members of the Commission made individual comments on the report in submitting it to the President: Jacob Baker, "There is no reason to believe that cooperative enterprise will not expand to considerable proportions in the United States in the next generation." Leland Olds, "The cooperative movement is a system of living which is now becoming inviolable as a change in group behavior with reference to meeting human needs."

Cooperation is a way of life which offers new procedure for the satisfaction not only of material, but also of spiritual desires." Charles E. Stuart, "I see no reason why properly conducted cooperative enterprise, which has been allowed to grow naturally to fulfill a keenly felt economic need, should be feared in this country for either its economic or political consequences. And, I believe that all forms of cooperation should be fostered, within proper limits, by both our federal and state governments." Robin Hood, "The cooperatives built up by European farmers are not unique. They are similar to those of the United States and can teach us relatively little that cannot be gleaned from American experience." Clifford Gregory, "A widespread fact about consumer cooperation in Europe is that it has assumed the proportions of big business. It has met private business on its own ground and has succeeded and grown. Europe wants it enough, cooperative enterprise will grow in this country."

Printed copies of the report can be secured from the Commission of Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise, 1100 New York World Building, Washington, D. C.

Fourth Annual Tour of European Cooperatives—Scheduled for the summer of 1937. The tour committee of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A. announced this week that final arrangements have

## LINCOLN AND THE SUPREME COURT

During the presidential campaign of 1920, Ex-President Taft had an article in THE YALE LAW JOURNAL arguing, in substance, that the greatest domestic issue confronting the American people was that of selecting a president who would appoint U. S. Supreme Court judges who would protect the property interests of the people under the due process of law clause of the Constitution. That is the view point of the great trusts that have concentrated the wealth of America in the hands of the few rich, by crooked stock selling, holding company, monopoly, tariff, subsidy, tax exemption, and banker finance controlling legislation. And these greedy, soulless corporations have packed our Supreme Court with their hiring lawyers, trained in the Taft theory that property rights are superior to human rights. Against this corporate theory, the writer wishes to contrast the human rights theory of that great Commoner of America, the rail splitter, Abraham Lincoln.

In 1856 the Republican Party was founded to battle against the spread of human slavery. In 1857, the Supreme Court, in the infamous Dred Scott Decision, by a majority of former slaveholders, declared that slaves were only property, and that Congress could not prohibit slavery anywhere, only the states could do that. This awful decision cut the ground right out from under the new Republican Party. For there is no veto provided nor appeal possible against a decision of the sacred Supreme Court. Among similar resolutions from other outraged northern states, the Legislature of Maine passed this resolution: "Whereas, such extra-judicial opinion subordinates the political power and interests of the American people to the cupidity and ambition of a few thousand slaveholders. Therefore, RESOLVED, That the extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott IS NOT BINDING IN LAW OR CONSCIENCE upon the Government or citizens of the United States, and that it is of an import so alarming and dangerous as to demand instant and emphatic repudiation of the country."—Page 88 of Government and Politics by Chas. Beard. That is like the Kansas Legislature declaring the invalidating of the AAA by the Supreme Court was not binding on citizens or Government.

To amend the Constitution took a three-fourths vote of all the states, and the slaveholders held about half of the states. The Republicans were balked. Abraham Lincoln, their great leader, thundered his denunciation of the Supreme Court, declaring:—"If the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent resigned their government into the hands of that tribunal." But democracy was blocked. The only resource was war, the abridgment of arms, to overthrow the tyrant slaveholders' Supreme Court fiat of slavery forever. And four years later came the terrible Civil War to wipe out with blood the awful stain of slavery, a peaceful solution for which had been blocked by a reactionary Court determined to maintain property rights over human rights.

In order to finance the Civil War, under the guidance of Lincoln, the Legal Tender Act had been passed providing greenback paper money, but its constitutionality had been disputed. In the battle to reverse the Supreme Court's Dred Scott Decision, it was Lincoln's courage and resourcefulness and friendship for the bondmen, that led him to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, without constitutional amendment and without Congressional legislation and in defiance of the Supreme Court and based on his war power as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. It was like Roosevelt setting aside the AAA decision by proclamation. This act brought down upon the kindly, democratic, and liberty loving Lincoln, fierce charges of being a dictator and a tyrant, the same as are hurled today at the President. Having seen how a Supreme Court of slaveholders are biased against freedom, is it any wonder that when Lincoln was considering the appointment of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he said: "We want a Chief Justice who will uphold what we have done with reference to the War Act, the Emancipation Act, and the Legal Tender Act." Congressional Record, Feb. 17, 1937, page 1583. How can the President be criticized now for doing just what Lincoln did in his day—for appointing Supreme Court judges in sympathy with a government of the people, for the people, and by the people?

The Kansas City Times of Feb. 6, 1937 tells how Lincoln ordered one of his officers to refuse to allow the serving of a writ of habeas corpus from Chief Justice Taney to release a rebel officer. Was Lincoln a traitor? In the same issue, The Times tells of the important McCordle Case that came before the Supreme Court in March 1868. "Since the validity of the Reconstruction Acts was at stake, the Republicans in Congress became alarmed. Both the House and the Senate quickly agreed to legislation to deprive the Supreme Court of jurisdiction over the alteration. A few months later, the Court rendered an unanimous decision that Congress had taken away its jurisdiction and it could not pronounce judgment." That is just like as if Congress had taken away from the Supreme Court the jurisdiction of legislation affecting agricultural production and thus validated the AAA. The Republican Congress of 1867 reduced the number of Supreme Court judges from 9 to 7 in order, as stated by The Times, "to keep President Johnson from naming new members" that might side with him in his bitter fight with Congress. Again, in 1869, as stated in The Times, the Republican Congress increased the number of Supreme Court judges from 7 to 9, so that President Grant might appoint two new judges that would, and did, reverse a former decision against the Legal Tender Act. In view of these undisputed facts, how can any follower of Lincoln, or any pretended follower of Lincoln, criticize the President or Congress now, if old reactionary judges will not resign—for matching them with liberal judges that believe that human rights are paramount to property rights?

—JOHN FROST.

been made for the Fourth Annual Tour to Cooperative Europe.

Sailing from New York, July 28, a party of cooperative managers, educational directors and others actively engaged in cooperative work or studying the co-op movement, will spend seven weeks visiting cooperatives in Scotland, England, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium and France. The party will conclude the tour by attending the Triennial Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance in Paris, September 6 to 10. The tour will be under the direction of Robert L. Smith, educational director, Eastern Cooperative League. Requests for information should be sent to the Tour Committee of The Cooperative League, 167 W. 12th St., New York.

## BRITISH WOMAN HOPES U. S. WILL KEEP OUT OF WAR

Philadelphia—"I don't believe that war is inevitable and I do believe that, if it comes, America can keep out if she chooses."

So Maude Royden, famous English social worker and peace leader, summed up her recent coast to coast speaking tour of the United States. On her return here to the national office of the Emergency Peace Campaign, under whose auspices she spoke, (Continued on page four)

## FARMING AND YOU

By L. C. Williams, Assistant Director Kansas State College Extension Service

The houses in which we live influence satisfactory living. Without exterior beauty, without interior attractiveness and conveniences, they fail to satisfy. Just how satisfying may become, depends upon the efforts of their occupants.

Certain prerequisites are necessary before a house can become a satisfying home. Trees and shrubs, winding walks, grass-lawns, and planted framework afford ownership pride. The setting appeals to the passing traveler. Within the home, running water, electric lights, a convenient kitchen, attractively arranged living rooms, and a bookshelf of selected literature further emphasize a house arranged for satisfactory living.

Often times it has been said, "I cannot have that kind of house. I live in the country."

Today, rural houses can be, and are, made as convenient and as attractive as those in cities. Practical and efficient plans and appliances are now available for the modern

rural house. Of course, rural house owners must set aside and expend a proportionate share of their incomes on house improvements if their houses are to be made homes. Not all the income should be expended for more tractors, more combines, more livestock, and more acres.

The Kansas State College will offer its assistance to those who wish to improve their houses to make them better homes. It will bring to towns and rural districts a Better Farm Homes Train over the network of the Santa Fe Railroad, May 10 to 22.

## PROTECTED RANGE STILL MAKES "A LITTLE PROFIT"

Recently a United States Department of Agriculture man examined ranges in Kansas. Reporting on his trip, he said, "I saw more drought-ridden range than I ever thought existed. I saw so much of it that I began to doubt that a conservatively grazed range will survive drought."

"And then in the center of a very bad drought area, I found a ranch on which forage conditions were at least 50 per cent better than elsewhere. I talked to the owner, a German immigrant who spoke rather broken English. He told me he had been us-

## PUBLIC OPINION SCORES IMPORTANT VICTORY

United, Fearlessly expressed Public Opinion has won a signal victory. The Supreme Court of the United States has by a five to four vote reversed itself and held that the States have the right to prescribe minimum wages. By unanimous action the Court holds Constitutional the Frazier Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. The Railroad Pension Act, specifically including collective bargaining sections of the act and the Virginia act, through which the state can fix milk prices.

## NATIONWIDE SURVEY FARMERS' COOPS IS BEING MADE BY FCA

Survey In Ninth District Part Of Analyses Of Cooperative Organizations Under Farm Credit Assn.

Farmers' cooperatives, including processing and marketing purchasing and service organizations, numbering close to 2,000 in the Ninth District of the Farm Credit Administration, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, will be analyzed in a survey just begun by the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, according to Ralph Snyder, president.

The survey in the Ninth District is a part of the nationwide analysis of cooperative organizations under the direction of the Farm Credit Administration. The Banks for Cooperatives in each of the 12 districts will be assisted by the extension divisions of the state agricultural colleges and the state bureaus of markets where such bureaus are established.

"Purposes of the survey are several-fold, but the primary one is to determine factors of success or failure of cooperative farm organizations," Mr. Snyder states. "We want to learn the reason for success or for distress if such exists. We will attempt to assist in finding mistakes that have been made to the end that the Bank for Cooperatives may be of greater assistance in helping to build sounder cooperatives."

Each of the Banks for Cooperatives hopes, as a result of the survey, to estimate the potential field for financing cooperative activities. Type of enterprise, membership, farm payments, commodities sold or purchased, services rendered, volume of business, sources of finance, and a statement of conditions at the close of business December 31, 1936, are among the facts to be determined.

Information as to individual associations will be held strictly confidential, but a summary of the reports and the conclusions will be available to all farmers cooperative organizations. The survey is to be concluded before January 1, 1938.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

A million and a half youths will follow the ways of progress that lead to the development of men by enrolling in institutions for vocational education in the coming few weeks.

A half century ago witnessed the beginning in universities and colleges of "book learning" in farming. There soon followed courses in manual training in the public schools. Last year more than half a million youths attended classes in Federally-aided schools and received instructions in trade and industrial subjects.

Civilization has come a long way since parents apprenticed their children to the masters of different trades. How lucky it was that the arrangement of George Washington's uncle to apprentice the boy to a tinker in England was vetoed by the mother of the cleverest of boys who had just lost his father. How things have changed since braiding on the railroad or serving years as a fireman were the only ways to promotion. Another piece of luck applies to journalism in which professional editors and publishers do not necessarily start out as "printers' devils."

## Developing Men for Their Work

The complicated conditions of our times have been clarified to a considerable extent by vocational schools. Practical instruction and training is being provided to cover trades and professions, including electricity, aviation, photography, and textiles, chemical industries, cooking, accounting, and management. The outstanding leadership in developing men for work is found in the plans announced for the fifth annual summer sessions for teachers of automotive mechanics in high schools and colleges at the General Motors Institute, and applications for enrollment or information are being furnished by the Registrar of the Institute at Flint, Michigan.

The courses have attracted scores of teachers from all parts of the country who have returned to their homes to initiate instructions covering broad ranges of car specifications and adjustments, shop methods and procedure, service operations, and equipment used in the higher posts of responsibility in the industry. These plans are intended to develop young men to meet the opportunities of today, that were to a degree undreamed a generation ago.

PIGS—Vaccination is the cheapest of all types of insurance. Pigs that have been vaccinated by the double method two weeks before weaning. It is usually best to vaccinate and wean at 10 weeks of age.

## COMMISSION OF FEDERAL TRADE INVESTIGATION

Says Distribution Cannot Be Kept In Check Without Consumer Cooperation And Increased Consumption

New York (CLNS)—A Federated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated March 2, revealed a sudden decision of the Federal Trade Commission to withdraw a paragraph of its summary of a report on "Agricultural Income" presented to Congress last week which recommended the extension of consumers' cooperatives as a means of checking the rapidly mounting costs of distribution. The sudden action, however, attracted attention to that section of the report which was so hastily withdrawn.

"A little bomb was dropped here recently," according to the Washington correspondent of the Federated Press, "by the Federal Trade Commission as it submitted a report on its investigation of agricultural income, showing that while farmers and consumers suffered greatly during the depression, processors and manufacturers of agricultural products suffered much less. A synopsis of the report was distributed to newspapers and correspondents on Saturday for Tuesday release. This synopsis contained a paragraph reading,

"For the consumer, the heavy costs of distribution cannot be kept in check without consumer cooperatives and increased consumption that might thereby be obtained for the great masses of the people would also be of substantial benefit to the farmer."

On the following Monday the Federal Trade Commission sent around a little note saying that this paragraph had been included by mistake and that it was to be deleted."

The reason for the sudden deletion was not explained. Before the release date on the report had expired, however, the Institute of American Meat Packers had a note in newspaper offices. "Explain" the report, according to the Federated Press dispatch.

## Two Year Old Co-op Does Half Million Business In 36-Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Grows Rapidly

Harrisburg (CLNS)—With only two years of actual operation behind it, the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association built up a half-million dollar business in 1936. The report of Manager H. S. Agst to the board of directors February 9 showed a total volume of business of \$511,877, with working capital and net worth reported at \$16,000. The cooperative will continue its policy of building up its operating capital by declaring patronage dividends in the form of common stock. Five per cent of the net earnings are set aside for education and 20 per cent for contingent reserves.

The cooperative now serves retail cooperative associations in Adams, Mercer, Chester, Lancaster, Montgomery, Northampton and Somerset counties and plans to introduce car-door delivery to co-op members in other sections of the state. During the year the association bought a three-story building here to house its insurance, warehouse and general offices.

Through affiliation with other cooperative wholesale associations, the Pennsylvania organization has secured sources of supply for the major commodities distributed by the cooperative as an added economy of distribution.

## More Co-op Oil to Scotland International Cooperative Trade Growing

North Kansas City, Mo. (CLNS)—International trade between cooperatives in America and Europe passed beyond its experimental stage when Consumers Cooperative Association early in March shipped a carload of lubricating oil (its third during the year) from its compounding plant here to the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, Glasgow. Since its first European order a year ago C. C. A. has shipped oil to cooperatives in France and Estonia as well as to Scotland.

Arrangements for the new venture in international trade were made at meetings of the International Cooperative Alliance and the International Cooperative Wholesale Society in London two years ago. Since that time, National Cooperatives, Inc. with which C. C. A. is affiliated, has become a member of the international wholesale and two deputations of Scottish cooperators have visited C. C. A. and other American cooperatives to make plans for additional international trade.

## HAVE YOU TRIED THIS

To prevent that steamy film forming on mirrors in damp weather or when cooking, rub them with a clean cloth dipped in glycerine and then polish with a second cloth. A slight protective film of the glycerine will remain on the glass.



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1937

## EDITORIAL

.....For some time I have been doing my best to get congress to pass a law giving the borrowers from the Federal Land Bank Commissioner fund as low a rate of interest as is granted under special laws to borrowers from the Land Banks. I feel that it is not fair to charge them 5 percent interest while the borrowers from the Land Bank are paying only 3 1/2 percent. I am also urging that all principal payments on the loans made in the drought or flood district be deferred until such a time as the borrower has enough income from his products to make the payments without being forced to sacrifice his foundation stock or put his family on starvation rations. Bills have been introduced in congress to take care of this matter by Senator Capper and others. As usual some of our public servants in the Land Bank department of the Farm Credit Administration and the U. S. Treasury feel that the interests of the Land Bank Bondholders might be jeopardized if our poor farmers were given a lower interest rate and an extension of time on principal payments. I understand that they are going to kill the bills in committee. If our farmers want fair treatment they must have the gumption and courage to stand up for their rights. Let us all write our Representatives and Senators, the President and also to Speaker Jones and Vice-President Garner, demanding that the interest be lowered, payments on principal be deferred at least for a year and that if a moratorium is not declared on all F. C. A. foreclosures at least all those who have lost their crops last year or who for some other unavoidable reason are unable to raise the money be given an extension of time without unreasonable security requirements. Below I am reprinting a letter which I have received from Mr. Colvin on the above matter and my answer to him.

Mr. John Vesecky, President,  
Kansas Farmers Union,  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

We have your letters of February 18 and March 2, 1937, to President Roosevelt, they having been referred to the Farm Credit Administration because this organization supervises the Federal Land Banks.

Through field employees of the agencies operating under the Farm Credit Administration, we have developed considerable information concerning the conditions confronting land bank borrowers. We do not believe a blanket program of attending and remortgaging all loans would be fair to all interested parties. It would seem preferable to follow a policy which will extend assistance to those who need and deserve it and at the same time preserve the integrity of the land bank system by insisting that those borrowers who are able shall pay their taxes and interest installments as well as any other items stipulated in their mortgage agreement. The collection policy now being followed by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita has been in existence for some time and in our opinion it provides the assistance required in all worthy cases. Under this policy no foreclosure is instituted against any borrower who is making a determined effort to work out of his situation; is applying the proceeds of production over and above necessary living expenses to the payment of his primary obligation; is taking proper care of the security; and has the capacity to work out of a reasonable indebtedness under normal conditions.

In each instance where a borrower has indicated an inability to meet his payments, the Federal Land Bank of Wichita considers the case on an individual basis. Careful reviews are made of the circumstances leading up to the delinquencies and it is the bank's purpose to continue each loan where, in its opinion, such action is warranted. If you have specific cases in mind in which you feel that the policy has not been justly applied, we shall be glad to review the facts and circumstances and submit the borrower concerned a statement of our findings with suggestions that we may feel are appropriate in attempting to work out an acceptable payment plan.

We have noted your statement relative to the interest rates charged on Land Bank Commissioner loans. We have felt that the five per cent rate on Commissioner loans is a fair charge considering the factors surrounding such loans. As you know, many of the loans have been made on the security of second mortgages. They may be and usually are made up to a higher

proportion of the value of the security than are Federal land bank loans; the amount of the loan is generally smaller than other types of mortgage loans making for a relatively higher cost of placing the loan on the books of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and servicing it.

Three years have passed since the first Commissioner loans were made and, as you mention, payments on the principal are now maturing in addition to the regular interest installments. As you suggest, some borrowers may find that they are not able to meet both interest and principal portions of their installments and the Federal Land Banks, as agents for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, are willing to consider the problem on a case basis. A practice will be followed of checking the security and obtaining facts as to the cause of the defaulted installments. Where the information developed warrants the action, consideration will be given to granting an extension for such period of time as may appear necessary to give the borrower a reasonable opportunity to place his account in good standing.

We feel that this policy is sufficiently broad to provide the necessary assistance in all worthy cases and in view of the considerable foreclosure policy being followed we should suggest that those borrowers who are experiencing difficulty discuss their problems with the secretary-treasurers of their local national farm loan associations. Complete information can be obtained in this manner and we feel that proper assistance will be offered to borrowers in an effort to work their situations out satisfactorily.

We are always pleased to give attention to requests and suggestions which may enable us to better serve farmer borrowers. If you have additional inquiries or if you believe we may be of further assistance, we shall be glad to hear from you.

Yours very truly

CARL COLVIN,

Assistant Deputy

Land Bank Commissioner.

March 29, 1937.

Mr. Carl Colvin,

Assistant Deputy Land Bank Commissioner,  
Farm Credit Administration,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Colvin:

I read with much care and interest your letter of March 22 in reply to my two letters to President Roosevelt, in which I advocated the reduction of interest on Land Bank Commissioner Loans, the deferring of principle on Commissioner Loans, and perhaps a moratorium on Land Bank and Commissioner Loan foreclosures during the present drought period.

After carefully reading and re-reading your letter, I cannot help but come to the conclusion that your view point is entirely based on banker consideration without any, or very little regard to the needs of the people whom you serve. You are perhaps right in your second paragraph where you say that a blanket moratorium on all loans would not be best and that the better policy would be to extend assistance to those who need and deserve it and at the same time compel payments from those who are able to pay. The number of foreclosures on farm and city property by federal agencies in Kansas would indicate that either there are very few deserving hard-up borrowers from the Federal agencies in this state or your investigators do not make the proper investigations to inform themselves as to the income of the borrower and the percentage of that income necessary to provide living expenses for his family and operating funds for his farm.

I have taken the time to look up just two papers in Kansas this week, the Marysville Advocate-Democrat and the Westmoreland Recorder. The Westmoreland Recorder, which is an official county paper, has in this week's issue, six legal notices of foreclosure by the Federal Land Bank and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and one foreclosure by the Phoenix Joint Stock Land Bank of Kansas City, Mo. No foreclosures by private or other lenders. The Advocate-Democrat which is the city official paper has two notices of foreclosure by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the Land Bank and five notices of foreclosure by the HOLC and only one notice of foreclosure by individuals.

This indicates to me that either, in making the original loan the Federal Agencies were negligent in their appraising farms for more than the actual fair value of the property, are that now they are entirely too strict in their requirements for payments on the loans. Far more so than regular mortgage companies and individual lenders.

In most of Kansas, last year, the drought made it practically impossible for any of the farmers to raise the money necessary to make payments on their land. Even if we do raise a crop this year, the accumulated loans for feed, seed, and production purposes would absorb practically all we can get from a medium sized crop. Under these conditions, it seems to me that very liberal extension should be granted, if not complete moratorium on all payments on Federal loans for at least another year.

In your paragraph dealing with high interest rates on Land Bank Commissioner Loans, you again take the banker view that because the margin of collateral is not as great as it is in the regular Land Bank Loans, the borrower should be penalized by a higher rate of interest. Unless I am mistaken the Land Bank Commissioner was furnished Federal funds for the very purpose of aiding farmers who because of the limitations on Land Bank Loans, could not borrow from the Land Bank. The idea being that through the Commissioner Loans, they could loan a large percentage of the value of the farm and in this way secure to the farmer possession of his farm. It does not seem consistent to me to penalize the Land Bank Commissioner borrowers with a high rate of interest just because they happen to be in more need of such assistance than the Federal Land Bank borrowers.

You say that "you will consider the case of these borrowers from the Land Bank Commissioner who cannot pay their installments on a case basis and render extension as the SECURITY and other facts will warrant." I happen to know that in many instances the borrower from the Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner who owed even a small amount on the interest on his loan was compelled to mortgage everything he had on the farm, even to the increase in live stock to the second and third generation, to secure an amount which, under normal conditions, a bank would loan with very small collateral requirements.

I am convinced that it is these heavy collateral requirements on extension of payments of interest or principle on Land Bank and Commissioner Loans that have, in many instances discouraged farmers and made them feel that it is no use to try to hold their farms. That it is better to abandon their farms or deed them over to the Farm Credit Administration since everything that is on the place is mortgaged, with no chances of getting any money for necessary expenses such as sickness and other things which might arise.

In some communities where the Farm Loan Association Secretary has courage enough to stand up for the rights of his members, conditions are far better and foreclosures are not nearly so numerous as they are in other communities where the Secretary is either a broken-down banker or some one with the bankers complex.

Although I have met President Harrell of the Wichita Land Bank only once, I have known Milas Lassiter, the first President of the Wichita Land Bank, and John Fields, his successor, practically during the entire time they were connected with the Land Bank. From my acquaintance with them, and my close association with the Bank for several years as a borrower, through the Intermediate Credit Bank, I am of the opinion that the blame for harsh collection and foreclosure methods does not rest with the Wichita Land Bank, but rather with you folks in Washington.

Because Mr. Lassiter was sympathetic to the needs of the farmers and farm organizations, he was harassed, many times nearly to the point of sickness, by the lack of understanding of the needs of the farmer by the Land Bank Board, and with consequent nagging insistence upon picaresque loan requirements and unnecessary strict collection methods. I feel it would do all of you officials of the Land Bank Department in Washington a world of good to get out among the farmers and find out just what their needs are and just what they can and cannot do in the way of paying their obligations.

I noticed by a press release that the Farm Credit Administration and the Treasury Department have registered their opposition to bills introduced in Congress, to lower the interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner Loans and to give the drought sufferers an extension of time on their Commissioner Loan principle payments. The Farmers Union folks in Kansas, and I believe also the other farm folks, resent the attitude of the Farm Credit Administration in mixing up in legislation and trying to dictate to

us farmers what laws we can have and what laws we cannot have passed. The unwarranted fight by the Farm Credit Administration last year against the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill has not been forgotten by the farmers of the country. We believe that the officials of the Farm Credit Administration have plenty to do to administer the Land Bank and other set-ups in accordance with the laws passed by Congress, without actively opposing legislation which we farmers want.

We appreciate the help which the Farm Credit Administration set-up has been to the farmers of this country, but because we appreciate this help we demand that it stay out of politics and that the officials administer the Act, not as a money making proposition like an individual banker, but as a service institution of and for all of the people of the United States.

We feel that if the Administration is going to spend millions and hundreds of millions of dollars, and that very properly, to help tenants to become owners of land, it should give like consideration to owners on mortgaged land who, with a reasonable extension on payments and a lowering of the interest rates would be able to stay on their farms and again become self supporting tax paying citizens of our country as soon as crop conditions change again for the better.

This letter may seem rather harsh to you, but I believe it is time that some one began telling you folks what we farmers think, in about the same words as many of your examiners and others have been telling us what you think of our methods of farming and payment.

A good conference between the high officials of the Land Bank System and the leaders of the Farm Organizations would help a whole lot to clear up the prejudices and misunderstandings of both groups, perhaps. Hoping that such a conference may some time be held, and in the meantime, that you will adopt a more liberal collection and foreclosure policy, I am,

Yours Very Truly, John Vesecky, President.

## Neighborhood Notes

The Allen County Farmers Union held their regular quarterly meeting at Silver Leaf school house, Friday evening, March 19.

Our president Stanley Harris, conducted the business meeting.

At the close of the business meeting, a short program of songs and a piano solo by June Hinchman, were given.

Rev. Wilson also gave two vocal solos with his own banjo accompaniment.

Rev. J. Lee Releford of Iola gave a very interesting talk on Legislation and the parole board.

Refreshments of pie and coffee were served to a large crowd.

Mrs. John Roedel, County Sec.

Greenleaf, Kansas

Mr. John Vesecky,  
Salina, Kansas

Well my dear, Brother Vesecky, its raining here again this morning, and I haven't got my potatoes planted yet.

I don't want to take up space in our valuable paper, but we don't have any local meetings any more so I don't have any chance to let off steam. March 25th, H. A. Cowden will be in the county for the purpose of promoting Consumers Co-ops. In the spring of 1934, we had in Washington county the largest consumer coop the state had ever seen.

Then we went into business. Ever since then our membership has been slipping. Now I don't believe you can increase the membership, in an annual membership drive. And I don't know that we can build the way we did in 1911-12-13. At that time, (you old members know) we had a business agent in every local. We held meetings twice a month, sometimes each week. We never talked hard times. No we was to busy running the Farmers Union. Every meeting our business agent made

his report, and every meeting he got orders for more goods.

I wonder if any local has tried this. Now we have a truck of our own, get together in our locals, appoint a business agent, give him orders for anything you need. Send it to Ted Belden, see what he can do for us.

It might surprise us.

I still think if we ever get back to where we was, before we went into business, we will have to start at the bottom. I would go out and establish stores, (to go broke). But I would give the truck so much to do, that before summer is over we would need another truck.

Yours Truly,

Anton.

Do business with members only.

ELECTRICITY—A two horsepower electric motor will grind an average of 20 bushels of shelled corn per hour at a cost of 10 cents for energy on a 5 cent per kilowatt hour electricity rate.

## 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 worthwhile 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?

## TORNADO AND WINDSTORM TIME IS HERE AGAIN

Last week there was much damage done by gales which whipped up the dust all over the western half of Kansas.

What did you do when the wind kept getting stronger and stronger. Did you take out your insurance policies and see how much insurance you have on your property only to find that your policy had either expired or that it was hardly half enough to cover what you might lose during the storm.

Don't wait until you see a tornado coming over the hill and then try to beat it to the insurance agency to insure your property. Don't wait until you have had a loss and then say that you're sorry that you did not insure sooner or for the right amount.

You cannot stop a Tornado nor a windstorm, but you can protect yourself against the loss to your property caused by the elements by an insurance policy in your own company. See the local agent and have him fix you up or if there is no local agent write direct to the

**Farmers Union Mutual  
Insurance Company  
Salina, Kansas**

## The Cloak Room

By  
W. P. Lamberton

Rep. Shanley of Conn., has his initials instead of a number on his autograph.

Of the 22 states that never have had a citizen on the Supreme Court, 15 are west of the Mississippi River. Decorum must be improved as the Children's Bureau is not printing as many bulletins on "Child Management" for 1938.

Boake Carter, though a famous news commentator, is not listed among the newspaper people entitled to admission to the Senate and House galleries.

Over 400 million will go to the AAA and its successor, which is more than all the other expenditures of the Department of Agriculture.

The Interior Building which is about ready for occupancy will have at the entrance two rugs designed by Haskell students. One of the young ladies, Miss Louise Wamego, is from Mayetta.

In the demand for government space, the REA took over a stately mansion on Mass. Ave. Where society reigned yesterday, today plans are formulated to get electricity to the farms.

Of the Senators whose states touch the sea, Sen. Black was the only one voting against the huge Navy appropriation. This is one of the few instances when he seems to be at variance with the President.

All Kansas is proud of Jefferson County's artist, John Stuart Curry, two of whose murals have been placed in the new Justice Building. They are on either side of a foyer, one a pioneer picture, and the other the hand of law quelling a mob.

AGE—In 1930, one-fourth of the people of Kansas were 45 years of age or older. In other words, 25 out of each 100 were 45 years or older. This compares with 15 out of each 100 in 1900. This change in the age composition of the population is characteristic of the changes occurring in the United States. Slowly the proportion of the population that is in the older age groups is increasing. The consequences of this change are being felt by all those who produce food and fibre products. Older people require different quantities and kinds of food and clothing than younger people. This change affects the markets for farm products. In general, it results in reduced markets for food and fibre products.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

### JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

I hope you missed my letter last week, but we had such a quantity of material which I felt very much wanted, so I omitted writing.

April 2, Friday, has been declared as the day set aside as Arbor Day, through a proclamation of our Governor. This is one of the projects of our group this year—to plant a tree, and below I am making a few remarks about these trees.

Why not try, with the cooperation of your parents and neighbors to start some real tree planting in your community, on your home site, on the school yard, for a camp site, on the farm, or any other specific place selected.

Many of us fail to realize the value and beauty of trees, not appreciating them until it is too late, and the trees have been destroyed. Let us bear in mind the years it takes the trees to mature and then weigh the tree values carefully when tempted to mutilate or cut them down. Often times trees are destroyed by unthinking folks when they might well be spared.

It may work out that you can plan an Arbor Day celebration in your community. In many of your schools, the teachers will be glad to cooperate with you in this work.

Experience and experimentation has proven that the best time of the year to plant trees is in the spring. You should first select a tree and locate the spot for planting. Next, dig a hole of sufficient depth and width in which to plant the tree. Prune the root-stock or system of the plant, in this place the tree in the hole, working the soil loosely into the root system. Pack soil firmly, but not too hard around the roots.

See to it that the tree is watered periodically during the first few months of growth in this location. Put stakes and wires around it to prevent any one or anything from destroying the tree. It is well to place a marker on the tree, stating its species, stock and date of planting.

During the past few years so many of our beautiful trees have not had sufficient moisture, and have had to be cut down. This is a fine opportunity for service on our part, in replacing them, as well as worth while work.

I found such an interesting article by Julia M. Rochester on "Try This As A Hobby," and I believe you will enjoy reading it, too. I shall be glad to know of the different groups who have made a special observance of Arbor Day.

This week the April Junior lesson and program service is being mailed out to those leaders and locals who subscribed for it through this office. Along with this we are sending some National Peace Enrollment folders which I hope you will pass around among your group and neighbors, and have them signed and mailed to the Emergency Peace Campaign, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. There is no fee, and no subscription, but is an indication on your part that you are opposed to war and will do everything in your power to prevent the United States taking part in another war. You also state you are in favor of peace and peace education.

To any one, or any Farmers Union local group who have not received some of these cards, if they will write the state office, we will be glad to see that a supply is mailed to you. I believe we all are of the same sentiment, but we are perhaps not as aggressive in so stating, as we might be. Neutrality legislation will be considered by our Congress this session, and let us take action and tell them where we stand on this question.

The week of April 5 has been set

### SMART SIMPLICITY



8937. Form Fitted Slip. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 requires 2-3 yards of 35 or 39 inch fabric. 1 yard ribbon required for shoulder straps. Price 15c.

8724. Smart Two-piece Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3-7-8 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c. KANSAS UNION FARMER Box 48 - - Salina, Kansas

aside as a special time in which the whole country would unite in furthering peace education. It is altogether possible that you will be called on to assist in this movement by attending a meeting in your locality, and other ways. This is an opportunity which we should welcome, and I am depending upon the Juniors and Junior leaders to assist in every way possible.

Perhaps your first question will be "what is the Emergency Peace Campaign?" I clipped an item from the South Dakota Farmers Union paper, and am printing it in this column. It tells, perhaps better than I could of the purpose. The South Dakota Farmers Union has loaned their Junior leader, Mr. Paul Erickson to the Peace organization, to assist them in this campaign. Mr. Erickson was in the office last week for a short time, and I hope our Kansas Juniors will have the privilege of meeting and talking with Mr. Erickson as he is working in Kansas.

Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

### WHAT IS THE E P C?

We have mentioned the EPC often and perhaps you want to know more about it. Do not confuse it with the Peace Bond sale campaign conducted by the National Council for Prevention of War during 1936. The Friends Service Society, a Quaker organization, was responsible for its organization. The objective was to consolidate in the most effective way possible the efforts of American peace organizations to prevent what appeared imminent World War. Naturally enough, not all peace groups were agreed on a program of action, nor the legislative steps necessary to be taken. But they were agreed that popular opinion against war was a necessary precautionary measure and that reaching the greatest number of people possible with peace education in a short time was imperative.

Enlarging the ranks of Student Volunteers from eastern schools and colleges who for a number of years have toured parts of the United States to interest the populace in peace, ministers, businessmen, farm leaders, young people, gave to their services and hundreds of peace meetings in larger towns and cities heard speakers discuss the internationalism as during the spring. In fact, so peace of the world. Voluntary donations were asked to help finance the Campaign, and audiences encouraged to indicate on the peace plebiscite ballots what personal strain they would take in case war broke out.

The dimensions of the 1937 campaign are much enlarged. A general confederate in the old world is in the offing and to keep the United States from being involved the EPC is endeavoring to reach all the American people through "No Foreign War" Crusade, headed by Admiral Richard E. Byrd as honorary chairman, assisted by hundreds of nationally known citizens who are contributing their endorsements and services. The list includes names of people known to you: Harry Emerson Fosdick, Smedley D. Butler, Kathleen Norris, Dr. Frederick Libby, Louis Tabor, Master of the National Grange, Kirby Page, Wm. Allen White, Rabbi Wise and many others.

On April 6th the Crusade will be officially opened with a nation-wide broadcast.

### LISTEN TO THE BIRDS!

Alvin M. Peterson  
A lovely song to be heard in mid-spring is the clear, sweet descending whistle of the white-throated sparrow. A little later the vesper sparrow's song, a combination of run and trills, is to be heard about fields and treeless pastures. About the same time the piping, tinkling song of the field sparrow is to be heard in open woods and pastures. The song of this bird generally is simple, but at the height of the nesting season it is prolonged and varied.

The brown thrasher is a great songster, and it specializes in grand opera. The songster flies to the topmost twig of a tall tree, or some other prominent perch, and then what a melody pours from its throat—a long, rich, varied song that always attracts attention. The song consists of complete, bird-lovers everywhere have favorite versions, in words, of the thrasher's song. The catbird, or northern mockingbird, also has a varied song, resembling somewhat that of the thrasher. This bird often imitates the songs of other birds; it sometimes sings in a subdued way and again very loudly and its song often has a comical twist. The catbird, in other words, specializes in musical comedy.

Very few have tried to write in words the rollicking song of the bobolink or the bubbling warble of the house wren. Listen for the bobolink in fields and meadows and notice that it often sings while flying. To see and hear the house wren the chances are you will not need to go farther than the backyard. Rollicking—that is the word that best describes the bobolink's song; and bubbling—that, it seems to me, best fits the house wren's effort.

The Baltimore Oriole has an alto voice and chants the same song all day long, one year one thing, the next something else. "Will you really? Will you really? Really?" "Here, here, here! Here, Pretty!" "Coming over to see you! Coming over to see you!" Potatoes, plant right here! Potatoes!"

The orchard Oriole's song is loud, clear and flowing, and it often is delivered while the songster is dashing from tree to tree.

The wood thrush with its bell-like "A-e-e-e" or "Come to me," the lark sparrow, reedy vireo, warbling vireo and many other birds which cannot be mentioned excell as singers. The songsters in numbers as

spring advances, until by early summer they reach their greatest numbers. Thereafter, less and less are to be heard until late summer, when the woods and fields seem strangely quiet once more.

And some birds, notably the meadowlark, sing almost as freely in autumn as during the spring. In fact, so loud, clear and inspiring does the meadowlark sing on crisp, frosty autumn days that one might be justified in concluding that the seasons have in some way become reversed and that it once again is spring.

Although the blue jay is a singer, it has many call and conversational notes. It often imitates the notes of other birds. It will take you a long time to learn all so well that you will not, at times, be fooled by them. The next time you get the chance—and such chances come daily during the spring and summer—listen! Listen! The wonderful songs of birds. Listen until you are able to identify all our lovely songsters by their songs alone.

### A PARABLE OF THE DROUTH

By Ware Wimberly  
Once upon a time, during the season of great drouth, a zealous, loyal, but worried deacon came to his minister.

"Reverend," he said, "we must do something about our church. We are barely doing it if we are not actually losing ground. Too many people stay from church, and those who do come are either listless or discouraged. The family altar has gone. The Bible unknown. People have quit praying. The world is luring our people away into ungodliness."

The minister sighed.  
"All that is true," he admitted. "And it is strange. I work hard. I spend hours in my study, and other planning, and visiting. But it is most surely as you say. About all we are able to do is to hold our own."

Whereupon the zealous, loyal but worried deacon, who was also a farmer, what he had intended to say all along.  
"I've been thinking over all this," he said. "You do work hard; we have never had a minister who worked any harder. But would it be over-bold of me to suggest that you perhaps ought to change your methods, revise your programs, add a little more spice to your sermons, make the Sunday school more attractive to the young people? It's difficult for me to suggest exactly what to suggest, but, in general, don't you think we ought to try new methods?"

The minister bowed his head in humility and thought.  
"It was good of you to come to me," he finally said. "I think we both may profit. For the other day I was traveling by your fields. Your wheat and oats do not look good. Your corn is curing and drying, and the grasshoppers are eating away at it. It looks as if all your work is going for nothing. I know you have farmed for thirty years. I don't know you, but I don't think you are doing it right."

The minister bowed his head in humility and thought.  
"It was good of you to come to me," he finally said. "I think we both may profit. For the other day I was traveling by your fields. Your wheat and oats do not look good. Your corn is curing and drying, and the grasshoppers are eating away at it. It looks as if all your work is going for nothing. I know you have farmed for thirty years. I don't know you, but I don't think you are doing it right."

The farmer snorted, and immediately forgot his church in the blast of righteous indignation that he him. The best methods of farming? Sir, I would have you know that I have farmed for thirty years, that I have kept up with all the latest ideas. I have worked hard and long and well. But this drouth—

"Ah, yes," interrupted the minister. "This drouth! It is foolish of me not to take that into account. What man or what methods are equal to a drouth? Both the man who sows in the earth and his brother who sows the hearts of men must depend largely upon forces outside himself."

Whereupon the zealous, loyal, worried deacon, who was also a farmer, turned and walked away, with indignation at first, which turned to thoughtfulness.

Interlocutor: I wonder how many of us like to blame our conditions on everything except the fact that we dislike changes and we will not work to bring about a better condition.

Interlocutor: The Following Little Poem We Feel It Is Especially Appropriate, As the Juniors May Study All About Weeds in Their Class, And Here We Find Just How Foolish Weeds Can Be.

### THE CRITIC

(Christian Advocate)

A little seed lay in the ground, And soon began to sprout; "Now which of the flowers all around?" It mused, "shall I come out?"

"The lily's face is fair and proud, But just a trifle cold; The rose, I think, is rather loud, And then its fashion's old."

"The violet is very well, But not a flower I'd choose Nor yet the Canterbury bells—I never cared for blues."

"Petunias are far too bright, And vulgar flowers besides; The primrose only blooms at night, And peonies spread too wide."

And so it criticized each flower, That supernal seed; Until it woke one summer hour, And found itself a weed.

### RIDDLES

What is it that is full of holes, but holds water? Ans. A sponge.

What three letters frighten a thief? Ans. I-C-U.

Why is a rabbit's nose always bloody? Ans. Because its powder puff is on the other end.

Why are tall people always lazier? Ans. Because they lie longer in bed.

What is a popular paper at a summer resort? Ans. Flypaper.

Which burns longer, a wax or a tallow candle? Ans. Did you ever see a candle burn longer?

Why are washer women unreasonable? Ans. Because they expect soft water when it rains hard.

What is the largest room in the world? Ans. Room for improvement.

Where is a person when he is swept off his feet? Ans. Up in the air. Mrs. C. P. Rousch.



Nova Scotia is truly the "Land of the Sea." With no spot in its interior more than 30 miles from the ocean, there is little wonder that the tiny easternmost Canadian province has produced great sailors and sturdy fishermen. Quaint, ocean-girt Nova Scotia supplies the tables of the world with delicious mackerel, cod and lobster.

Hundreds of delighted visitors to the "Land of the Sea" have acclaimed the excellence of fish dinners prepared by Nova Scotia chefs and housewives. Wherever travelers and epicures gather to speak of dainties, Nova Scotia cooking is a glowing, mouth-watering memory.

Here are two fish dishes that will be served you in Nova Scotia. Try them now and realize their true goodness.

### Soused

1 mackerel  
1 cup vinegar  
1 teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 teaspoon sugar  
1 teaspoon salt

Split mackerel up back, removing backbone. Wash in salt and water. Boil ten minutes in salted water; then drain. Heat vinegar, cloves, cinnamon, sugar and salt together to boiling point. Put hot mackerel in dish with tight fitting cover, and pour mixture over immediately. Cool. Serve with boiled salad dressing.

### Hot Lobster Blancmange

1 quart lobster meat  
2 tablespoons butter  
1/2 cup vinegar  
1 teaspoon sugar  
1 cup heavy cream

Simmer together for 10 minutes lobster meat, butter. Add vinegar, sugar, and a dash of pepper. Simmer again for 5 minutes. Bring to a boil. Then add cream. The secret of this recipe is having the vinegar boiling when the cream is added. Mix thoroughly and serve at once. Lobsters boiled in sea water have an added delicious flavor.

### SPRING SONG

(Requested)

Say, you, you know it's gettin' awful hot?

Jest playing One-Old-Cat I sweat a lot!

A frog was croakin' in the pond last night.

The poplar buds is gettin' mighty tight.

The pie-plants up a half foot, I know, The purple flags was green a week ago.

There's signs of spring around most everywhere—

I wish 'at I could change my un-wares.

Ma, kin I?

Theys itchin' me to beat the very band,

Say, ma, it's gettin' more'n I kin stand!

The wax-wings was a-flyin' north to-day.

I heard a robin scoldin' at a jay. The seeds is sproutin' in the stubble field.

And pa is wonderin' will the clover 't be springing you see, why look most anywhere—

I wish 'at I could change my un-wares!

Ma, kin I?

Theys sticks and scratches me like all git out.

I'm goin' bugs, there ain't a bit a' doubt!

I seen a honey pokin' through the head.

I think a crocus bee was stirrin' round.

The sap is risin' in the sugar trees. I smell a whiff of willows on the breeze.

It's spring! I tell you, ma, jest everywhere—

I wish 'at I could change my un-wares!

Ma, kin I?

Theys sticks and scratches me like all git out.

I'm goin' bugs, there ain't a bit a' doubt!

I seen a honey pokin' through the head.

I think a crocus bee was stirrin' round.

The sap is risin' in the sugar trees. I smell a whiff of willows on the breeze.

## ::: Of Interest To Women :::

### SWISS STEAK IS MAN'S FAVORITE

Whether the Swiss steak itself or the rich brown gravy served with it is more popular with the men-folk, together they are an invincible combination, enough to change any grinch to a grin.

The round of beef, cut at least one inch thick, is the usual choice for a Swiss steak, although there is no reason that a thick chuck steak could not be cooked by the same method with equally satisfactory results. Flour may be pounded into the steak if desired. Then it is browned in hot lard, a small amount of liquid added, the pan covered tightly and baked in a moderate oven (350 degrees F) until done.

It may be necessary to add more liquid, but if so, add only a small amount at a time, as this allows the meat to brown and makes the gravy even better.

### APRICOT MINUTE TAPIOCA

3/4 pound dried apricots  
3 cups water  
3 tablespoons Minute Tapioca  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
1/4 cup sugar  
Wash apricots. Soak in 3 cups water 1 hour and cook until tender. Drain. To juice add enough water to make 2 cups liquid. Add Minute Tapioca and salt, and cook in double boiler 15 minutes, or until tapioca is clear, stirring frequently. Add sugar. Cool. Force apricots through sieve. Fold pulp (about 1 cup) into tapioca mixture. Chill and serve with whipped cream. Serves 6.

### OTMEAL GRIDDLE BISCUITS

Sift a teaspoonful of baking powder with three-quarters cup of whole wheat flour, and stir into a cup of cold, cooked oatmeal. Add four tablespoons of milk, and stir hard, add also a tablespoonful of melted lard or butter, and a half teaspoonful of salt unless the cooked oatmeal was well salted. Drop by spoons on a well greased griddle and bake slowly until both sides are well browned. Turn once only or the cakes will be heavy.

### SWEET POTATO FINGERS

6 to 8 sweet potatoes  
4 tablespoons butter  
6 tablespoons brown sugar  
Cook potatoes with skins on, then peel and cut into finger lengths about one inch wide. Melt the butter and sugar in a frying pan and add the potatoes, turning them until nicely glazed on all sides.  
Boil the sweet potatoes in advance, so that when they are ready to fry, they can be quickly and easily browned. This stretches the minutes when evening chores are demanding attention. Or, if you have not had an opportunity to make previous preparation, why not fry the raw vegetable?

### NEVER FAIL PIE CRUST

(This makes 3 covered pies)  
1 cup lard  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup boiling water  
3 cups flour  
1/2 teaspoon baking powder  
Method: Mix lard, salt and boiling water together. Add flour gradually. Let cool before rolling out.

### CHOCOLATE BUTTER FROSTING

4 tablespoons butter  
2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar  
1/2 teaspoon vanilla  
1 1/2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted.  
3 tablespoons milk (about)  
Cream butter; add part of sugar gradually, blending after each addition. Add milk, dash of salt and chocolate and mix well. Add remaining sugar, alternately with milk, until of right consistency to spread. Beat after each addition until smooth. Makes enough frosting to cover tops of two 9-inch layers, or top and sides of 8x8x2-inch cake, or about 2 dozen cup cakes.

### CUP CAKES

1-2-3 cups sifted Swans Down Cake flour  
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder  
1-3 cup butter or other shortening  
1 cup sugar  
2 eggs, well beaten  
1/4 cup milk  
1 teaspoon lemon or vanilla extract  
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, then flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add flavoring. Pour into greased muffin pans, filling them about 2-3 full. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F) 20 to 25 minutes. Frost with Seven Minute Frosting and decorate with bits of preserved ginger, candied orange peel, or other preserved fruit. Or, frost with Pastel Jelly Frosting and garnish with bits of jelly. Makes 2 dozen.

### PINEAPPLE RELISH SALAD

1 package lime gelatin  
1 pint boiling pineapple juice and water  
1 tablespoon vinegar  
1/2 cup sliced pineapple  
1/2 cucumber, shredded or diced  
1/4 cup ripe olives, coarsely chopped  
1/2 cup sweet pickles, chopped fine  
Dissolve the gelatin in the hot pineapple juice and water, add the vinegar and chill. When slightly thickened fold in the remaining ingredients and turn into molds. Chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce leaves and serve with salad dressing mixed with whipped cream.

### TEA SNACKS IN THE ARABIAN MANNER

Some day when you are in an exotic mood but have a cozy baking job on your hands, cooking the mood and the job. The result will be refreshments in the Ali Baba manner, with a flavor that is mysterious and enchanting. Your magic words, as those in the Arabian Nights, will be "Open Sesame," and the sesame seeds you use will open new doors of taste treasures.

Sesame Seed Cookies have long been favorites in the eastern countries. The following recipe is an Americanized version with ingredients measured to give uniformly good results. Sesame seeds are not stocked by all grocers, but they can nearly always be bought from those who cater to foreign-born populations of American cities.

Sesame Seed Cookies  
3/4 cup sifted flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoon soda  
2 tablespoons shortening  
1/2 cup sugar  
2 tablespoons milk  
1 egg  
1 cup roasted sesame seed.  
Sift together all the dry ingredients except the sugar. Add to this mixture all the other ingredients and stir until the mass is well mixed. Drop dough on a greased cookie sheet using about 1 teaspoon of dough for each cookie and spacing about 2 inches apart. Bake in a moderately hot oven until lightly browned.  
To roast sesame seed, wash them first, then spread them out and allow them to dry at room temperature. When dry, spread them about one-fourth inch deep in a pan and roast them in the oven for 25 minutes, stirring frequently. The oven temperature should be low.

### STUFFED SPANISH ONIONS

Boil six Spanish onions in salted water until tender. Remove centers from them and fill with the following mixture. Two tablespoons chopped boiled ham, 6 tablespoons breadcrumbs 2 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon cream, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon sweet marjoram, salt and pepper. Sprinkle tops of onions with crumbs and dot generously with butter. Place in buttered baking pan and bake slowly for an hour, adding a little water if necessary. A feast for onion eaters.

### APPLES LIVE AND BREATHE

To grow and ripen and then to decay is the plan of life of all fruit. The apple hanging on the bough is a chemical factory in which every living cell does its work of converting starch into sugar; changing food brought to it by the sap into flesh and color and fragrance. And even after the apple is fully grown and harvested the so-called "living" oils in the skin and flesh continue to form and produce the aroma and flavor which is at its best when the fruit is ripe for eating. When fruits are over-ripe the fleshy pulp softens or dries out and the fragrance disappears. During all this time the apple breathes in oxygen and gives off carbon dioxide, just as all animals do. This is just the reverse of the action in the leaves which absorb carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen.

The only practical way to keep apples in perfect condition is to slow up the life processes and the way this is best done is through low temperature. Although cooling does not stop ripening it does check it and so extends the time during which the fruit retains its finest qualities. During the winter months most apples are kept in cold storage until they reach the retail fruit dealer and after they come into the home their fine quality is the better preserved by refrigeration.

A crisp, cold apple eaten out of hand when fully ripe is the finest of all fruits.

### A NEW WAY TO ROAST

Every time the subject of roasting meats comes up there are those who raise their eyebrows at the new radically different methods that we advise nowadays.

We have discarded the elaborate roasting pans, the trick of rubbing fat on the meat, the time-worn method of searing, even the addition of a bit of water to the pan.

It used to be considered that searing the meat was essential for "sealing in the juices" and to make brown gravy. But when investigating scientists got to digging into the whys and the wherefores, they discovered that we had been working on an entirely wrong theory. Searing does not do much but use up a big lot of coal or gas or electricity, and in addition to that it spatters the oven with fat. And what will seem to most of us an even more revolutionary decision is that the idea of covering the meat to keep it moist has been discarded by scientific cooks for all oven roasts.

New Method Is Simple  
The new method which is recommended seems to be so simple that it hardly appears reasonable. You first select a piece of meat that is suitable for oven roasting. This, of course, means a leg, loin or shoulder of lamb or veal, a loin or fresh ham or shoulder of pork, or a rib or rump roast of beef.

It is then necessary to weigh the meat so that you will be able to accurately gauge its cooking time. Then place it, with the fat side up, in any shallow, uncovered pan that is big enough to hold it. Add salt in the proportion of one teaspoon to one pound of meat, and slip the pan into the oven. No cover, no water, no flour is used.

The temperature at which the meat is roasted is the real secret of success. Set the regulator at from 300 to 325 degrees Fahrenheit for every kind of meat except fresh pork (350 degrees Fahrenheit is best for pork), and

don't change that temperature at any time during the roasting.  
If you have never done a roast in this manner, you'll immediately say: "But will it brown? Will I have any drippings with which to make gravy? Will the roast be juicy? It will be all of these things and more. Tender and brown roast is a bit of perfection in the culinary art, and this easy method achieves this result.

How Much Time for Roasts?  
One-inch steak, porterhouse or sirloin (medium rare), from twelve to fourteen minutes.

Two-inch steak, porterhouse or sirloin (medium rare), from thirty to thirty-five minutes.

Single thickness lamb chop (well done), from ten to twelve minutes.

Double thickness lamb chop (well done), twenty-five minutes.

Swiss steak (one inch thick), one hour simmering.

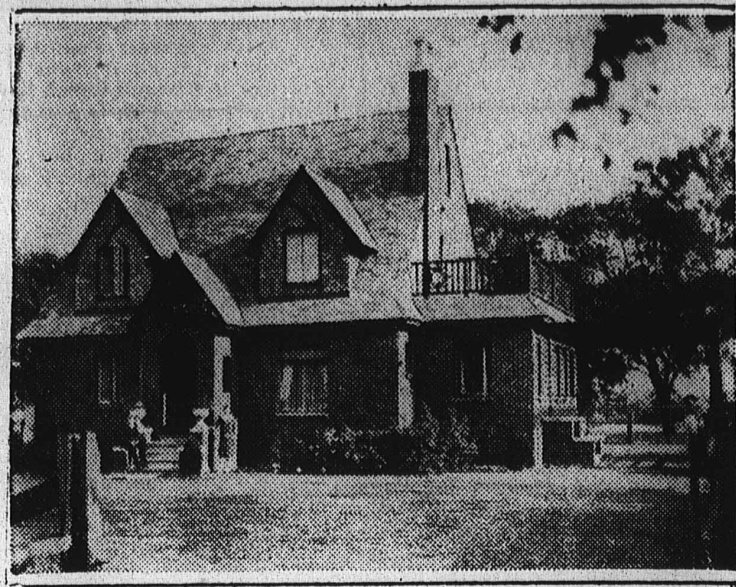
Braised veal or pork chops, from forty to fifty minutes.

Beef rub roast (boned and rolled, medium rare), from twenty-five to twenty-seven minutes to the pound.

Veal roast (well done), twenty-five minutes per pound.

Lamb roast (well





Homes that live. A farm home constructed according to recommendations of the Kansas State College. The Better Farm Homes Train will offer an unequalled opportunity for home builders to obtain modern ideas in new house construction.

Choose the roof on your house with the same care you use in choosing your new Easter bonnet.

Tailor your roof to your house with these items in mind: First, suitable color; second, original cost and maintenance over a period of years; third, fire-retardant qualities; fourth, neat and orderly appearance.

That's the advice of George W. Kosmak, Jr., well known New York architect, whose practice is planning the residence of the prominent ranges from the Rocky Mountains to the seashore of South Carolina. Just now Mr. Kosmak is supervising the Ocean Forest Club near Charleston, S. C.

"The construction of even a moderately priced home is a major event and investment in the lives of most people," declares Mr. Kosmak, "but it is amazing how seldom the prospective home-owner gives serious, intelligent thought to some of the most important phases of building. For instance, to mention only one of the problems, the correct selection of the roof can be either a great source of satisfaction in later years or, on the other hand, a source of positive annoyance."

"So many people today fail to realize the range of color available in roofs and the economy with which those colors effects may be achieved. The better grade of asphalt shingles accomplishes this result admirably today—and much more permanently, in my belief, than the dipped wooden shingle which is sometimes used. In addition, the asphalt shingle has the great advantage of being fire-retardant."

"But even when the prospective home-owner, or the owner who re-roofs his home, is aware of present-

day color possibilities, he too often fails to choose that color intelligently. This shortcoming, I am sorry to say, is often because the woman of the house has not previously had the opportunity to choose exterior color schemes as she is in interior decoration in which her color schemes almost invariably are tasteful and pleasing."

Mr. Kosmak was asked what general rules should determine the choice of color on the roof.

"In general, I should say that the rambling type of house, especially in the country, should be roofed in autumnal tones, with brown predominating," he declared. "If yours is a Dutch Colonial, one of the several shades of green may be suitable. For plaster walls or stucco, a roof of quite brilliant red may be most attractive. For a Cape Cod cottage, I advise the subdued color to which Cape Codders themselves have been perennially partial."

"In sunny climates, such as Florida and Southern California, bright colors are necessary to relieve the eye in the strong sunlight. In the North, where the sun is strong only part of the year, the more subdued tones hold their charm longer."

"Personal taste, of course, has a great deal to do with the choice. The chief help of the architect, naturally, is that the owner be happy. But the general appearance of a residence in a neighborhood is also important. Inasmuch as modern methods have developed in roofing a range of color suitable to every type of house, there is no longer a real excuse for lack of harmony between the roof and the surrounding landscape and houses."

#### SPADE PUTS GARDEN SOIL IN TRIM

Prominent Authority Advocates Trenching the Soil in Spring—Gives Method

By W. R. BEATTIE  
Senior Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

There is something about a garden that is different from the broad acres on which the wheat, the corn, the cotton and other major crops are grown, something that touches our inner being and bodily comfort. It is to the garden with its fresh fruits and vegetables and purchase a border of old-fashioned flowers that we turn for the real pleasures of life. No other similar area on a farm or



city home grounds adds so much to our pleasure and happiness as the garden and while in some cases it may cost as much as to buy them on the market, the convenience of the garden and the freshness of the products makes a garden well worth the effort.

Soil is the foundation of any garden. It is the storehouse of the chemical elements required by the plants for their growth. It is the reservoir in which is stored the water that dissolves these chemical elements and carries them by way of the roots into the structure of the plants. It is the soil that supports the plants and anchors them in place against the wind and the dashing rain. Humus is the sponge that absorbs and holds the rain or irrigation water in our garden soils and the more humus we have in our soils the greater will be its capacity.

There is no fertilizer that will entirely take the place of well-rotted stable or barnyard manure because it adds both humus and plant food elements to the soil. In the absence of manure, and good manure for gardens is now quite difficult to secure, we can supply humus to our garden soils by turning under crops of soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, clover, rye, corn fodder, or anything that will add the much needed humus. The chemical elements such as phosphorus, potash, nitrogen, calcium, magnesium, iron, etc., about twelve altogether can be supplied in the form of commercial plant food, but the ideal method is to give the garden a good

dressing with composted manure, then supplement the plant food supply in the soil by the use of fertilizers.

Too much need not be said about the proper preparation of our garden soils before planting for half the work of cultivation can be often saved by having the garden properly ploughed or spaded before we start planting. We hear gardeners talk about the physical condition of garden soils, physical condition being the fineness of the soil, the absence of lumps, the ease with which it can be worked early in the spring, freedom from crusting or baking after a rain, and the way it absorbs moisture. The custom often followed by Old World gardeners of spading their gardens two lengths of the spade in depth is a good one. Digging two "spits" deep they call it. This method of preparing the soil gives a double deck garden, two gardens, one right on top of the other and a chance for the roots of the plants to go deep for their food and moisture when the surface supply becomes exhausted.

#### INDIANS FOUND PHONE WIRE MADE GOOD RINGS

When Service Failed, Shiny Copper Ornaments on Redskins Gave Clue to Missing Circuits

When the telephone was beginning to lengthen its reach, in the early 'Eighties, it was decided to build a line in Wisconsin from La Crosse, to the Mississippi River, to Black River Falls, a lumber town some 40 miles or so away. At that time, hard drawn copper wire for long telephone line had come into use and was proving successful. When new wire was brought and shiny in the sunlight, and therefore, very noticeable. This copper wire was used on the new line out of La Crosse.

The Celebration Was Interrupted. When the day for the opening of service between the two communities arrived, there were appropriate exercises in celebration, and congratulatory speeches were made for an hour or so over the line. Then, unexpectedly, the line went dead. One of them, perhaps the chief, had loops of the copper wire around his neck. The mystery was solved, but the problem remained.

The wire was replaced and everything worked all right until about 9 or 10 o'clock that night when again the line went dead. Evidently the Indians could not withstand the dazzling of the copper.

Dirty Wire Was the Answer. Next day a barrelful of tar was melted and mixed with water. Into this black mass a coil of copper wire was placed, loosening the strands so that every part would be concealed. This dirty wire was then put up in the afternoon, service was restored, and it remained undisturbed thereafter.

#### EASTER MORN One Year Ago This Easter Morn

"The Easter morn" the lilies say,  
"And Christ our Lord is risen today;  
Let every heart be glad."  
But in God's acre far away,  
She lies, who once was blithe and gay;  
My heart with dole is sad.

"What means the Easter dawn to me,"  
I ask in gray despondency;  
"My life is drenched and dead."  
The lilies quiver as in pain,  
"The one you love will live again,  
And ever live," they say.

"Since Jesus lives, we cannot die,  
For us He came on earth to buy  
A life eternal. There,  
Within a mansion safe, she too now  
Lives,  
The dearest one we knew,  
Secure from pain and care."

"O lilies, teach our hearts to sing  
This anthem of the risen King,  
That we may learn to live."  
Their fragrant censers look at me  
In love, and whisper tenderly,  
"Yourself more freely give."  
—W. F. Knisley and Children.

#### THE MAN BEHIND THE WHEEL

Washington's traffic fatalities for 1937 have almost doubled those for the same period last year. The daily newspaper reports show that none of those accidents were charged against defects in automobiles. They were the faults and carelessness of human beings doing the things they ought not to do. The record also grows blacker throughout the country.

Author Walter B. Pitkin, in one of his recent best-sellers, observes that "the automobile and modern highway are triumphs of science and engineering," and the public accepts as accurate the claim of a manufacturer that "everything has been done to make motor cars operate as they should regardless of the driver's skill." These people are killed or hurt each minute.

The person behind the steering wheel is the problem.

A Model Grievance Procedure. There is reason to hope that the principles established in the settlement of the General Motors strike will serve as a sound document in the avoidance of a lot of trouble in industry. Substantially the same economic and working conditions that existed before the strike have been formally ratified by the agreement that now serves as a model for grievance procedure in many industries. It has simplified somewhat to prevent friction between men and management.

A workman, or a group of workmen, have the recognized right to ask for anything that they can justly expect, without having to leave their plants that make it possible for twenty men—over their own peevishness—to penalize thousands of satisfied men—or to throw production out of balance, and upset the business plans and commitments of dealers for a period of weeks, and months, until the factories are able to catch up for lost time.

The agreement entered into between the corporation and the union terminating the General Motors strike establishes a system of proceedings by which an employee, or group of employees, may secure prompt consideration of their affairs. Step number one provides that a "grievance" is to be taken up with the foreman. Next, the appeal shall be to a higher authority, or the matter may be placed in the hands of a shop committee, which committee has authority to deal with the superintendent or employment management. If necessary, the committee may take further action through the shop committee as a whole, with general managers or executives, in case of the vice-president of the corporation. Finally, if these methods of procedure do not furnish a satisfactory method of settlement the case, or controversy, may be passed along to an impartial umpire who shall act as arbitrator for both parties.

In well-informed circles the above seems to be a start in the right direction for peaceful settlement of all matters of difference between the employers and the employees.

#### PROTECTED RANGE STILL MAKES "A LITTLE PROFIT"

(Continued from page one)

in 37 1-2 acres per cow per year while his neighbors had been using only 8 to 12 acres per cow. On his ranch the forage was in pretty good condition. Good grasses were not, as far as I could tell, being replaced by inferior plants as was the situation on the surrounding range.

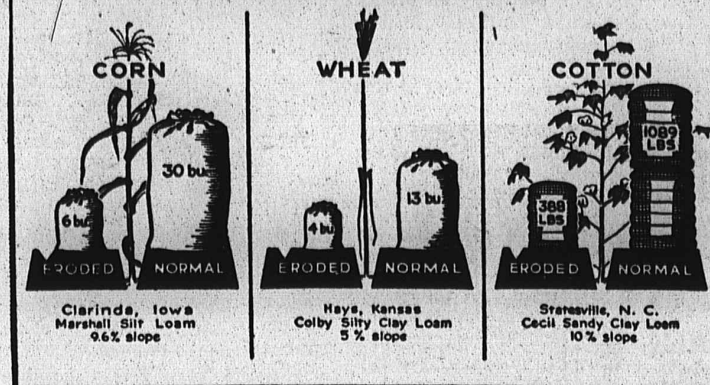
"I asked this man how he had profited financially by grazing so conservatively. His answer was, 'Well, ven times were good, my neighbors made a lot. I made a leetle. Ven times got bad my neighbors break even. I make a leetle. Now my neighbors all broke. Still I make a leetle.'"

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#### LOW YIELDS FOLLOW SEVERE EROSION



Experiments show that yields on severely eroded land are considerably less than those harvested from normal fields. For example, in Kansas, wheat yields on eroded land were 4 bushels an acre, as compared with 13 bushels on normal land. Kansas experiments, reported by

E. A. Cleavinger, Kansas State College extension agronomist, show soils which have been cultivated for from 30 to 50 years have lost from 25 to 30 per cent of their nitrogen and from 30 to 35 per cent of their organic matter.

#### BRITISH WOMAN HOPES U. S. WILL KEEP OUT OF WAR

(Continued from page one)  
Miss Royden said, "With far-sighted and strict neutrality laws, strong enough to withstand the pressure of any whipped-up war hysteria, the people of America can keep out of war. I hope they will."

"If war comes in the Old World, it will mean suicide for our civilization there. Let there remain another hemisphere in which civilization remains and can continue."

#### DRIVERS OF TOMORROW

The drivers-of-tomorrow are swinging into action. Most drivers are familiar with the Junior Safety Patrols—and when the little hands signal to stop, or go slow, we drivers obey the command. This cheerful obedience is significant. These patrols are the thirteen hundred Junior Auto Clubs, and Boys' Automobile Clubs, are studying safety and they are intelligently supervising their elders. When the boys who are now the "drivers of tomorrow" finally take the wheel they will possess a full knowledge of the ways and means to control their cars. In this great job to save human lives the public must not overlook the fact that school teachers are impressing the lessons of safety upon boys, and girls, too. As the campaigning goes on for safety that famous little booklet of General Motors called, "We Drivers" has reached a circulation of more than 6,000,000 copies.

Public road officials, automobile clubs, and school officials are backing the boys clubs. Editors are giving merited recognition to the youngsters in their grand endeavor that promises so much for the future.

After all this whole safety movement is sort of "war" against maiming and killing. Too much importance cannot be given to what the boys are actually accomplishing in the way of improved conditions.

Stakes are always a problem when summer comes; there's never enough of them, and if you keep this in mind now you will have gathered sufficient for the time they are needed.

#### DRUGLESS AID In High Blood-Pressure Frederic Damrau, M.D.

How to lower high blood-pressure at the same time relieve the attending symptoms of headache and dizziness without recourse to depressing drugs, has been a constant problem to the medical profession.

To be sure, it has long been known that more rest and less food will accomplish wonders. That is why so many physicians put their high blood-pressure patients on a restricted diet and also order definite periods of complete relaxation. But doctors have always felt that something more positive in its action is needed—something the patient can be told to do rather than not to do.

Recently French physicians solved the problem in a way you would never have dreamed of. The answer to be—GARLIC. In very many tests, conducted by noted scientists, they observed that continued use of garlic in regular courses tends to lower the blood-pressure in the great majority of cases.

That is not all. Those distressing symptoms of headache and dizziness, a bane to every high blood-pressure sufferer, usually cease while the garlic is taken. Yet garlic is not at all a drug like aspirin, but a food. Ugh, you say! Garlic will give me bad breath. No, that problem too has been solved. By combining the garlic with parsley in a coated tablet, all the proverbial odor of garlic has been removed. People can take such tablets for months without the slightest halitosis.

My own studies with the garlic method of helping high blood-pressure patients were made by prescribing Essence of Garlic-Parsley in the form of tablets in 28 cases. I found that with continuous use of such tablets in specified doses at prescribed intervals, there were substantial reductions of blood-pressure in most cases. The blood-pressure readings fluctuated, as is always the case, but in the main tended to keep considerably lower during the period when the tablets were taken.

What about the headaches and dizziness? Using the method described above, I observed relief of headaches in 82% and relief of dizziness in 100% of the test cases. So garlic, long popular with chefs, now promises to come to the aid of doctors in relieving the suffering of their high blood-pressure cases.

#### YOUR POULTRY

By E. R. Halbrook, Poultry Specialist, Kansas State College Extension Service

Kansas brooding demonstration records over a five-year period show that poultrymen, who follow reasonably good methods of feeding and management, can expect to raise about 91 out of every 100 chicks to three weeks of age, and 80 out of every 100 to six months. The light breeds live better than the heavier breeds by about 5 per cent up to three weeks of age.

The net cost of raising pullets up to six months of age, not counting labor, has varied from 23.0 cents to 41.8 cents, with an average of 33.8. Light breeds, consisting mainly of white Leghorns, have cost from 1.1 cents to 6.9 cents less per pullet up to six months, with an average difference of 3 cents.

The average price received per pound for broilers during the past five years by Kansas brooding demonstration cooperators has ranged from 11.9 cents for heavy breeds in 1933 to 17.2 cents in 1936, with an average of 14.6 cents. The price received per pound for light breeds has varied from 9.4 cents in 1933 to 15.2 cents in 1936, with an average of 12.3 cents, or 2.3 cents less than for heavy breeds.

#### KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project Works Progress Administration.

BURR OAK: Preparing for the trip to Kansas from Iowa in 1870, Mrs. William Hackenberg made

#### CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, 1.00; 1,000, 1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BER-MUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZE-TAKING, POSTPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, 1.00; 2,000, 1.75. TOMATO: LARGE, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVING-STON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STON, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLY GULF STATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, 1.00; 500, 1.75; 1,000, 2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. tf

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FOR SALE: Several head of horses, including two Percheron Stallions and for yearling colts.—Powder Sneath, Marquette, Kansas 4-29-p.

#### Truck Grain Blower



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Write for information and prices  
Truck Grain Blower Co.  
WHITETAIL, MONTANA

three bushels of noodles to be eaten with wild meat on the trip. With a party of settlers the Hackenberg's helped to found the town of Green-

ville a short distance northeast of the present site of Burr Oak, but moved to Burr Oak shortly afterwards.

## The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

offers in their KFU Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, and Stains the highest quality paint products possible to produce at a price that is fair and acceptable to the people our dealers want to sell. Manufactured in Kansas City by a reliable Company, these paints are always available in any quantity or color.

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| Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c                                                    | Farmers Union Song Book 20c                           |
| Constitution..... 5c                                                                 | Business Manual..... 5c                               |
| Credentialed Blanks, 10 for..... 5c                                                  | Delinquency Notices (100) 25c                         |
| Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c                                                        | Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c                      |
| Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c                                                     | Book of Poems (Kinney)..... 25c                       |
| Farmers Union Watch Fod..... 50c                                                     | Above, lots of 10 or more 20c                         |
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| Money back guarantee, per dose..... 63c                                                                                 |  |
| Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose..... 7 1/2c                                                |  |
| Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 7 1/2c |  |
| Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 7 1/2c                                     |  |
| Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses..... 1.00                                                                          |  |
| Calif Scours Bacterin, 10 doses..... 1.00                                                                               |  |
| Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron..... 1.00                                   |  |
| Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter..... 1.00                                                                           |  |
| Special brands \$3.00 each.                                                                                             |  |
| De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head..... 1.00                                  |  |
| Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon..... 3.00                                 |  |
| Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00                                                       |  |
| Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for..... .50                                       |  |

##### HOGS

|                                                                                                        |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 cc..... .75                                                                  |  |
| Virus, 100 cc..... 1.65                                                                                |  |
| Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose..... .08 |  |
| Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments..... 3.50            |  |
| Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon..... 1.00                                                          |  |

##### HORSES

|                                                                                                 |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses..... 1.25              |  |
| Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses..... 1.25 |  |
| Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box..... 1.00         |  |
| Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box 1.00                                 |  |
| Balling Gun, Brass heavy nickel. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only..... 2.00       |  |

##### POULTRY

|                                                                                               |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| "Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)..... \$4.25 |  |
| Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box..... 1.00       |  |
| Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box..... 1.50                 |  |
| Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose..... 1 1/2c                                        |  |
| We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.                                    |  |

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