

BRITISH SEND NATION GIFTS

London — (UP) — Gifts ranging from thousands of dollars to old sets of false teeth have been received by the treasury from patriotic Christmas' auction rooms in January. Miscellaneous articles of jewelry including gold chains, brooches, pearl necklaces, many of them treasured heirlooms, and even sets of false teeth with gold fittings will be sold.

A large number of men and women receiving old age, or disablement pensions have notified the treasury that they would not draw the money for their allowances. Taxpayers, content with a moral victory and wishing to help their country, have waived their rights to rebates after a long struggle with the income tax authorities.

Most of the gifts are accompanied by letters giving striking evidence of public good will and sacrifice.

WHERE ARE THE IDLE FUNDS?

From New York Journal of Commerce

What and where are the idle funds about which people talk so glibly? Some of the optimists who suggest selling billions of dollars' worth of government bonds to give work to the unemployed say complacently that idle funds in savings banks should be put to work by purchase of these bonds. Even more sophisticated thinkers who do not see visions of billions of idle money piled up in the country's banks nevertheless betray a curious confusion of thought when they begin to discuss the sources of investment demand for new bond issues.

Without sharing naive views of Senator LaFollette, trained economists do not hesitate to talk about the idle funds that are available to satisfy investment demand, if only confidence in the future of business can be restored.

Trouble begins, however, when an effort is made to establish a definite connection between these so-called idle funds and the new securities for which they are expected to supply an investment demand. Where, to repeat, are these funds and are they really "idle" as alleged? Unquestionably there is a large amount of money—actually cash bills, etc.—stowed away in homes and in safety deposit vaults and such cash may be available for investment when fear subsides, although even part of it will be needed for current purchasing. Apart, however, from these relatively small hoarded reserves where are the idle funds to be found?

Even the cash reserves of banks and the uninvested surplus reserves of corporations are chiefly claims on other banks and institutions that are convertible into money on demand. Most idle funds are "only" idle in sense that they are not being employed or invested in the ways that they ordinarily would be. When, for instance, a bank is said to have large resources in highly liquid form it may be concluded that the bank in question has bought government securities, has usually large claims on other banks and possibly a somewhat larger stock of vault cash. Idle funds however, in the sense of resources that have not been invested at all do not exist in modern communities barring cash hoarded for special reasons.

No doubt many people are really thinking about inactive or abnormally large bank balances when they talk vaguely of the existence of idle funds. It is most misleading, however, to think of deposits as funds. The deposit is only a claim, usually resulting from a prior lending operation and the resources of the bank against which the depositor holds this claim are for the most part already invested.

As a matter of fact, loose thinking about the nature of capital and credit and its relation to goods and services is responsible for a great deal of muddled reasoning about idle funds and unutilized investment resources. What actually occurs in a community that buys and sells with the aid of bank deposits is that purchasing power is being constantly created through borrowing operations of all sorts negotiated with banks, while simultaneously purchasing power is being extinguished.

If for any reason the process of credit creation or the employment of credit is disturbed, so that people fear to exercise their claims or do so in unusual ways, trouble ensues. We then have a situation in which bank balances may become highly inactive, as at present. The problem then becomes one of increasing money market activity so that both current business and investment activity may go forward. There is no capital market outside the money market and the capital market in its turn is the market in which purchasing power is bought and sold by bank borrowers and lenders. The person who insists upon talking about idle reserves of investment capital is indulging in abstraction and existing a fund that exist only in his own mind.

YALE GETS STEINMETZ DESK
New Haven, Conn.—(UP)—The time-scarred desk at which Charles Proteus Steinmetz, electrical wizard of the General Electric company, used to stand—not sit—has been presented to Yale by Prof. Robert E. Doherty, former assistant of the scientist.

SENIORS TO CLEAN SCHOOL
Shelton, Conn.—(UP)—Most high school classes leave carved and battered desks behind them, but 90 members of the graduating class of Shelton high have voted to clean, paint and polish the school as a graduation present.

Business, Not Art
From Palm Journal.
Some golfers, Stoney, you've been following me around for an hour. You'll never learn to play golf by watching me.
Stoney: I ain't watching you, mister. As soon as you slip up more worms I'm going fishing.

Out Our Way



Hard Times, Sure!

(Des Moines Plain Talk)

A Texas editor, mourning the prevailing terrible depression which assailed the country about 18 months ago, and which appears to be hanging on like the seven-year itch, tells his readers all about it as follows:

"We are having hard times in Texas; the streets are full of automobiles, going, as Will Rogers says, nowhere in particular, but in a great hurry to get there, times are so hard that it is difficult to find parking places for our automobiles; we have only about one for every three of us in the state; if times were not hard we would no doubt all have an automobile.

"We are right up against it; we saw a little girl last week so hard up she did not have silk stockings, and rather than wear rayon she wore none at all; of the thousands of girls in Texas, it is almost unbelievable that one should do without silk stockings, but that is not all, the consumption of cigarettes increased only about 5,000,000 packages in the state last year, whereas everybody knows it should have increased by twice that amount.

"Times are so hard—we were able to obtain a seat at the movie after waiting only 20 minutes when by rights we should have had to wait at least an hour; the drug store got along by installing only two extra fountains, which shows how bad things are, but an extra showcase for lipstick, two extra racks for magazines, and a lunch counter cut into the druggist's earnings and made him realize how hard times are.

"And to make things worse, every vacant lot in America had a miniature golf course built on it last year, and it looked like hard times were getting so hard that they were going to have to tear down perfectly good buildings to make room for more peewee golf courses.

"When will times be better? It's almost impossible to find a parking place near the movie theater, dance hall or other places of amusement—a terrible condition. Something really ought to be done to require the hot dog stands to carry on hand a sufficient supply of food to feed the crowd; and this way of building stadiums and other places of amusement only half large enough to seat those attending ought to be handled vigorously.

"Yes, times are hard; the grocer can hardly sell flour, grits or beans; it takes all his time to sell canned peaches, canned salmon, canned soup, canned meats, and canned apple sauce; the dry goods merchant is crying because his bolts of gingham remain on his shelves, while the clerks waste all the time selling such things as silk and rayon; the hardware store has no demand for plows, wire fencing and nails, but cannot supply the demand for radios, electric percolators, vacuum cleaners, etc. "Yes, times are hard."

The Soviet Pace
From New York Times

A full page of pictures in its rotogravure section recently was concerned with the Soviet automobile plant at Nizhni-Novgorod, recently completed at a cost of nearly \$150,000,000, and designed to produce 150,000 cars a year. The most vivid effect is conveyed not by the pictures of plant and equipment, but of the peasant recruits who are being trained to operate the machines. A peasant woman in cotton gown, shawl and bast shoes, straight out of the pages of Tolstoy or Turgeniev three-quarters of a century ago, is being instructed in the use of the machine tools of 1932. The impression is twofold. One grasps the magnitude of the effort now being

condition. It is found that many traffic deaths are due to driving by drunken persons. The Los Angeles authorities are planning to give jail sentences to drunken drivers who run into other cars and injure their occupants, or who run into and kill or injure pedestrians.

There is but one view to take of drunken driving and but one proper course to pursue; that is, to treat the drunken driver as a public menace and to proceed with all the authority of the law to punish him for menacing the public.

Drunken Driving Calls For Harsh Treatment
From the Pasadena Star-News

Los Angeles authorities, taking cognizance of the startling fact that more than 500 lives were lost in traffic accidents in Los Angeles during 1931 and that many thousands were injured, some of them seriously, have started a grim movement to curb reckless and drunken driving. Particular attention is being given to the prevention of reckless driving by persons in a drunken

By Williams

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

FALL SEEDING OF GRASS

There are farmers everywhere who cling tenaciously to the notion that fall seeding of grass with fall rains is best; that they obtain a better stand and a better yield of hay than the spring seeding. This fact suggests that the business of farming is not one of absolute but of relative achievements. The kind of soil, lay of land and condition of weather, all these operate seriously to result. What may be successfully carried out in one locality, one field, will not do in another locality and in another field. The fact that frequently better and more hay may be secured through fall than through spring seeding in some cases may be attributed to the following reasons: It may happen that the soil is of loose texture and is easily worked; one that otherwise cannot long retain moisture in the early summer and in times of drought; where burning off of spring-sown grass might follow, and where location of field is such that in the winter the snow will evenly cover it, thus preventing it from freezing and heaving out. When grass seed is sown upon early plowed grass sod the autumn—even very late—is a better time for seeding than the spring. At a season when rains are frequent there will not be as much reason to bring the sod into good capillary action as there would be in the spring, at a time when the young plants are forced to depend in a great measure on the store of moisture that the land has accumulated during the winter. By seeding grass seeds in the fall the seeds of weeds as well as those of grass will germinate, and the early frost will then kill the germinated weed seeds. In this manner weeds that might otherwise do positive injury to young grass are put out of the way altogether. It must be remembered that grass seed and cereal grain seed will germinate and grow at much lower temperature than most of the really hurtful weeds. Those weed seeds not germinated will not cause annoyance to the grass plants when those plantlets have once become well established. Fall grain seed with grass will help to hold a covering of snow upon the land during the winter and so tend to shield the grass from harm.

TREATING INJURED TREES

Rabbits have caused considerable damage to trunks of young fruit trees in many sections this winter, and experiment stations recommend that where the damage is not excessive, that all injured surfaces be painted with melted paraffin to prevent further drying out of the exposed tissues. Such damage is encountered where the rabbits have only partially girdled the tree. The wounds may also be painted with white lead mixed with linseed oil or with any good commercial tree wound paint. Pine tar, grease or coal tar base paints should not be used. Where lower scaffold limbs and side branches have been gnawed to the wood and girdled completely, they should be saved off flush to the main trunk or to a main branch immediately back of the first point of severe injury. Where the trunk is entirely girdled, with bark gnawed to the sap wood, cleft grafting below the injured area or bridge grafting are suggested remedies. If the crotch portion of the trunk is badly gnawed or entirely girdled, bridge grafting or cleft grafting also is suggested. Success with bridge grafting is not always certain when it is practiced by one inexperienced in its operation. Therefore, it is recommended that the grower secure the services of an experienced orchard man to do the work.

THOUGHTS AT MILKING TIME

In the following paragraphs will be found some of the unrelated thoughts that are likely to pass through a milkmaid's mind as she sits beside the various cows in her string. Wonder if cows think. Wonder what this one is thinkin' I'm milkin'. She's switchin' her tail and steppin' around. "Dang it. Cut that out! Hey! Right in the eye." Just the same, I'd like to know what a cow thinks of a fellow who swipes her calf, and borrows her milk for 9 or 10 months. Where did I read about that? Some magazine. Fellow said, "Man was the worst thief in the animal kingdom. Milk wasn't a natural food." Stool in one hand, pail in the other. Dump milk in the strainer. Another one. Holdin' up some. One fault you've got. There she comes—like a hose. How about chickens? A chicken doesn't know much, anyway. But they don't just drop them in your hat. It costs money to get those eggs. Suppose cows and chickens were turned loose—say, in the wilds of northern Canada or Montana. It takes the human touch to keep cows and chickens alive and thrifty. Cripes! Those hind teats milk hard—just like an inner tube full of air. Stream about the size of a knittin' needle. Good cow, though. Dump milk in strainer. Cows eat hay, stanchions squeaking. Not they. Better hunt up the herd book when I get in the house. Another cow. "Come on. Get over there! So-o-o—now. Quit that switchin'." Stealin'. Cows, humans, chickens. How about dogs and cats? Hunters and meat eaters. They could live off the country, but they don't seem to want to. Pigs? They'd make a go of it all alone, if the beechnuts were thick enough. Anyway, we don't take anything from a hog—only him. And he doesn't know much, either. We do it. A cow, though, works in good, same as chickens: to eat stuff that wouldn't sell well. Humans do better for having them around. And they don't seem to mind paying for their keep, once they're broke in. "Whoa! Nearly got your foot in that time. Next time you knock a fly off your belly, say something."

ALFALFA FOR HENS

There is no one best way to feed alfalfa to hens. Grinding finest, stemmed, leafy, green alfalfa in an attrition or hammer mill, and adding it to the mash is one way to feed this best green feed substitute. Our experience, as well as that of many others, indicates that it should not make more than 5 per cent of the mash by weight. More alfalfa than this reduces the palatability and amount of the mash eaten. A second very satisfactory method is to feed bright, green, fine, leafy alfalfa in a hay rack. One can use a slatted rack similar to that used for cattle or sheep, but with the slats and openings from one end one-half

There's old Jerry. Wouldn't he bust up the works, if he got a chance? But that's the bull of it. With I could talk the bull language, I don't agree with that fellow who said milk wasn't a natural food and that man was the worst thief in the animal kingdom. Man has been at this cow business for centuries, building up the modern cow. Just like carrots or spinach. A modern carrot is different from the wild carrot. Cabbages, wild cabbages, grapefruit, spuds. Everything a man eats. Chickens, cows, and hogs to suit his needs. That's the man of it. Got a pailful. Not so bad for a heifer. Alfalfa and clean cows smelting. Another cow, and an easy milk. What did that specialist say, anyway? Coaxed the cow into conjugal relations, when she wasn't lookin', then hooked her calf. Not being satisfied with that, guzzled her milk for 9 or 10 months. Only to repeat once each year. But the queer thing is, a cow seems to like it. It's been a long, tedious process, building up the dairy cow and she fills the bill—and the billbook. Dur-bank worked a long time on spuds. But who would say a spud wasn't a natural food? This fellow wasn't saying that the oleo is a natural food next, because we didn't swipe it from something. Six more cows milk, then I eat!

PLAY SAFE WITH CABBAGE

One prominent vegetable gardener, produced 75 tons of cabbage on four acres. On an adjoining three and one-half acres he produced eight tons. The only difference between the two fields was that the seed in the first field was treated with hot water. In the second field he did not think he had time to treat the seed. He lost many tons of cabbage due to heavy infestations of black leg and black rot. He explained that his first batch of seed was treated by dipping the seed in hot water. He followed the directions and heated water to a temperature of 122 degrees F., and then dipped the seed in this water for 30 minutes. Boiling water was added from time to time to keep the temperature at 122 degrees. Another lesson he learned about his treatment is that the thermometer used must be accurate. He killed a heavy percentage of his seed with the treatment. It must be remembered that these heat treatments of seed are delicate and a thermometer that is four or five degrees off may cause considerable damage. All cabbage and cauliflower seed should be treated by this hot-water method. The black leg and black rot diseases are contained within the seed coats and surface treatments are not efficient. It is suggested that gardeners use about 25 per cent more seed than they need to allow for any injury that might occur.

HIGH YIELDING BARLEY

The highest yielding of the smooth-waived barley varieties under Iowa conditions were to be Wisconsin 53, Velvet, Gibraltar and Spartan. The Velvet and Gibraltar varieties originated at the Minnesota experiment station. Under Minnesota conditions, the Gibraltar variety has a slight advantage, but under Iowa conditions the Velvet is said to be slightly in the lead, although there is no great difference. The Spartan variety was originated by the Michigan experiment station and has given unusually good results in the southern half of Iowa, but has not been quite so satisfactory in northern Iowa. The Spartan is said to be just a little shorter and stiffer strawed than the others. Wisconsin 53 is an unusually high yielding variety under Iowa conditions, but in a few days later than the other varieties. All of these sorts are high yielding, good quality strains of smooth-waived barley. On the average, all of them will outyield the regular kinds of barley with the harsh awns.

FOR BETTER EGGS

Most improvements suggested to farm folks that will bring about the production of larger or higher grade eggs, livestock and livestock products involve the laying out of cash. There is one that doesn't call for much if any such expenditure. It is the production of higher grade market eggs. Frequent cleaning of hen houses, especially the nests, is essential. Provide plenty of clean straw, wood shavings or sawdust in the nests. Keep woodholes and web-spaces out of the chicken yard. Keep the hens confined when the ground is wet or muddy—till noon, if it is too feasible to keep them in all day. Keep the broody hens out of the nest. They are only to keep them from starting to incubate, but because of crowding, keep some water on the floor—it makes for cleaner feet, and hence nests and eggs. Be it that hens do not roost in eggs on the nests. Establish a program will give a very high percentage of clean eggs. Gather the eggs at least twice daily. Use rigid pairs or other containers so that sides will not give and crack or crush eggs as the pail becomes heavy or full. But sort material of some sort in the bottom of the container. Store eggs in cases with large caps up. Do not put in case with cool in extremely hot weather. Store in cool place—a cellar or cave is best. Cockerles have no place in ordinary farm flocks except during the season when eggs are being saved for hatching. They should then be banded to separate houses or better, sold. Given such precautions and Iowa and the surrounding states could produce eggs for home-state use and for storage that would make them the best selling and most successful in the United States. They are not new.

to two inches wide. This is hung on the end of the house or a chicken container, made out of two-hole mesh poultry netting can be used. Shake gently, loosely, and the first stream that accumulates, under heavy dust and in front of the manger, are excellent feed.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
It will take more labor and feed for a cow producing 400 pounds of fat a year than for a cow producing only 200 pounds, but will it take so much feed and labor to produce 400 pounds of fat with one cow as it will for two 200-pound cows?

Milk Bootleggers Menace to Health of Community

OBSERVANCE OF SANITARY REGULATION SAFEGUARDS VITAL PRECAUTION TO USERS IN CITIES

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBURN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

The 18th amendment has made the word bootlegger significant to every person in the United States. However, the use of the term cannot and should not be restricted wholly to the illegal distribution of alcoholic beverages. There are bootleggers in almost every field of human life, and it is conceivable that the bootlegger in the health field may be even more of a menace to the community than the bootlegger of intoxicating liquors.

Because of the menace that exists from milk coming from tuberculous cows, from milk that has been collected under unsanitary conditions and from milk that is distributed without suitable hygienic control, the milk bootlegger may cause more disease and death than the purveyor of bad whiskey.

Most large communities have laws regulating the collection, pasteurization, distribution and sale of milk. These laws involve in many instances adequate physical examination of the workers in the dairies and on the farms to make certain that they do not have infectious diseases.

The laws demand adequate remuneration in Russia, but you also realize the magnitude of the task. That peasant girl will probably learn in time to make herself useful in the Nizhni-Novgorod auto factory, and so no doubt will her peasant brothers. But you wonder how soon they will learn.

The question of time is important, because it has been implicit in the Soviet industrial program. We may discard the inflated boasts of the early period of the Five-Year Plan about industrial Russia in five or ten years overtaking the United States, but there is no question that the Russian leaders are out to set a record in the pace of industrialization, to accomplish in years what other nations did in decades. In the matter of building factories and installing machinery there has been rapid progress, largely due to foreign assistance. Can a class of skilled factory workers now be created with equal speed, or something like the same speed, out of the Russian peasant masses? This is where the peasant woman gives one to doubt. She can be taught, yes; but how fast? Can a peasant nation be imbued with the spirit of craftsmanship, the mechanical sense, the "feel" for the machine, which other nations have taken hundreds of years to develop? Historically, the process from the plow to high-precision machine has been by way of the textile factory. That is the way the Industrial Revolution begins everywhere, and the way it began in Russia, where before the war there was a very large textile industry.

The jump from the plow and the milkmaid to the high-speed tool is a different matter, and American engineers with extensive experience in Soviet Russia and sympathetic with the Soviet aims are now wondering.

A considerable mass of simple craftsmanship Russia used to possess. Before the war the household industries, the so-called Kustari produced more than half of the nation's supply of consumers' goods. Mr. Duranty has repeatedly pointed out that Soviet figures which show industrial production today far ahead of pre-war are concerned only with factory production, when pre-war household production is taken into account there are less goods produced today than before the war. This native craft aptitude the Soviet government can no doubt

Soviet Reorganizes Collection System

Moscow.—(UP)—Reorganization of the methods of collecting—that is to say, state purchasing—of grain cotton and a series of other agricultural products has been announced by the government.

The underlying purpose is to centralize responsibility which heretofore has been divided among local co-operative societies.

An all-Union trust for the collection of grain, just organized, will have the national control and the responsibility in that sphere. Corresponding trusts have been formed for cotton, flax, animal products and other items.

Californians Prove Tell Stunt Possible

Modesto, Cal.—(UP)—Debunkers who said William Tell didn't shoot an apple from his son's head, first, because they didn't have apples in Europe at that time, and, second, just because he didn't, will be charmed to learn it can be done, at least.

Recently, A. B. Downing and A. J. Honnett, members of the Modesto Archery Club, shot apples from the heads of dumplings.

Downing was a member of a party that killed a black bear with arrows several years ago.

Beginning in Europe and Asia is a professional racket. It is estimated that there are more than 10 million professional beggars in those two continents.

WAR PREPAREDNESS?

Paris.—A gas mask for every person in France has been ordered by the French government. Fifty million of these protective masks have been contracted for, and specifications require that they run for 10 hours without renewing the chemicals in them. They are supposed to be protection against the deadliest gases made.

excusably while he is intoxicated. Not only should the drunken driver be punished, in flagrant cases, but he should be deprived of his license to drive.