



A 1956 Baby Speaks

(Apologies to Thomas Hood)
I remember, I remember
The house where I was born—
The creaks and cracks through
which
The sun peeped in each morn—
The ceilings low, the shabby walls,
The fragile, lumpy floors,
The windows loose and noisy and
The tissue-paper doors!
I remember, I remember
The creaky shape and size—
The modernistic gadgets and
Contraptions not so wise;
The buttons all around the house
Which drove my folks berserk—
(We should have seen at sight, I
guess,
The darned things would not work).
A button moved the pantry out
And put a guest room in;
We threw a darling little switch
And back it came agin!
The dining room could be made
small
Or medium or large
(And pressing lever Number Eight
Would make it a garage!)
I remember, I remember
My father's sad, sad tale
Of how he was a veteran
And got the home by mail;
He ordered it by catalogue
And got a G.I. loan
For 10 times what the shack was
worth
But, still, it was his own!

I remember, I remember
My father always said,
"I wish I'd bought a rugged home—
Old-fashioned like instead.
One thing," he said, "a veteran
Inside his hat should paste.
'When you go out to buy a home
Don't ever buy in haste.'"

Farewell to Beer
Beer is going to be so scarce this
summer that they may serve it in
punch glasses and demand a letter
of introduction.

It will be almost as hard to get
as during prohibition. And not any
easier to drink.

In fact, some pessimists are pre-
dicting that by Fourth of July it
will cost you 10 cents to hear "The
Stein Song" from a juke box.

It's all because of the grain that
must be saved and sent to relieve
the hungry in Europe. Nobody can
complain when a thirst is sacrificed
to such a noble cause.

But it is going to ruin the Elks
picnic, the City Hall outing, and the
ball games between the single and
married men at Mulligan's grove.

And we predict that it will do
more to arouse the general public to
a hatred of war than anything so
far. A beer drinker is a beer drinker,
and he has never thought he
was asking too much from life.

It seems to us that life is going
to seem extra drab for a while to the
fellow who didn't care for the hard
stuff and whose only plea was: "Put
a head on it, Steve!"

Now that the government has
placed all those restrictions on new
building we await the black market
bungalow and the tie-in sales plan
which makes you also take a light-
house, two cowsheds and a house-
boat.

Readin', Writin' and Drivin'.
Automobile associations and edu-
cators are now starting a program
in high school to teach young peo-
ple how to drive an auto and par-
ticularly how to do so with a de-
cent respect for others. "A main ob-
jective will be the development of
a sportsmanlike attitude toward fel-
low drivers," it is announced. We
hope no instructor will get into bat-
tle with another motorist en route
to and from the classroom.

The idea is good, but there will
be no change in the situation on
American streets until somebody
educates our police chiefs, traffic
heads and cops as a whole so that
they will give the pedestrian an oc-
casional break.

With the Want Ads.
"I want the following books:
"Meet Mr. Hyphen," "The Dawn of
a Tomorrow," "The Brick Moon," "Xit
and Doe," "The Silver City"; will
swap iris and other perennials.
Mass. M918."—Yankee magazine.

Would you give us a couple of
geraniums for "The Virginian" and
"Quo Vadis"?

INCENTIVE
"Is she pretty?"
"No."
"Interesting?"
"Not especially."
"What're you marrying her for?"
"She comes of a family that has
a spare room."

SIGNS OF SPRING
An ant is here,
A worm is there,
Haul out the swing
And garden chair!



RETURNED VETERANS IMPROVING SERVICE

LARGE NUMBERS of the boys
and girls who were in the armed
forces are again back on peacetime
jobs. They are in the stores, of-
fices, restaurants. At the filling sta-
tions and garages... They are found
at all places the public patronizes.
Almost without exception wherever
you find one you find courtesy and
efficiency. They meet the customer
with a smile, and a desire to please.
They are glad to be home; they
are pleased to see people; they ap-
preciate having a job.

What a difference a few
months have made, for those of
us who stayed at home, in the
pleasure of living. Now we
go to the store, or place of busi-
ness, where we know we will
find one or more of those who
have returned from the horrors
and hell of war, with the as-
surance we will be welcome and
our patronage appreciated, by
those who served us so valiantly
on the battlefronts. There is
today a new pleasure in buying
because those who are selling
demonstrate a real desire to
serve.

There is no longer any of those
sour, discourteous individuals back
of the counters, at the oil pumps or
garages, or any of those places
which people patronize. At those
places where former members of
the armed forces are employed are
places where courtesy prevails;
where the patron is welcomed. It
is such places that attract patron-
age, and in such places is found, at
least, a liberal sprinkling of re-
turned servicemen and women.
They are again making America
tick, and putting American business
back on its pedestal of courtesy
and service.

The time is not far distant
when the war veterans will be
replacing those, quite frequent-
ly, arrogant, unevl, discourte-
ous employees of government—
local, county, state and federal.
Many of these employees, heads
and clerks, have not demon-
strated any knowledge of the
meaning of courtesy. They do
not realize that the people are
boss of their jobs, and, as boss,
they will replace those in our
public offices who have been ar-
rogant with returned veterans.
The veterans defended our form
of government that calls for the
continuance of these public
offices. The jobs in these offices
are theirs by right of service, if
they want them, as they will.
Such days cannot come too
soon.

**BEFORE THE JAP SUR-
RENDER** we boasted of the
supply of atomic bombs we
could drop into her front and
back yard. Like the unladen
gun in the hands of a small
boy, they are dangerous toys
to be laying around. Some
one of the claimed new de-
fense gadgets might prove its
merits by exploding them. It
might be suggested to the war
and navy departments that
danger signs be posted as a
warning to stay out of harm's
way. Having had unhappy
experiences, the Japs, at
least, would heed them and
keep out of range.

**MOST OF NATIONAL
INCOME FROM WAGES**
THE NATIONAL INCOME for
1945, the money we collectively
received for wages, interest on our
investments, fees of professional
people, farmer sales of agricultural
products, rents, profits, everything
on which is computed the income
tax we owe, amounted to 160 bil-
lion dollars. Of that total 116 bil-
lion was received as wages by those
who work; the profits of farmers and
small business people represented
24 billion; rents and interest 10 bil-
lion, and 9 1/2 billion was corporation
profits.

Labor asked for an increase
of 30 per cent without any in-
crease in the price of commodi-
ties. To pay it would take not
only all of those profits of cor-
porations, but the 24 billion in-
come of the farmers and small
business as well. That is some-
thing for us John Doaks, the in-
nocent bystanders, to think
about.

"WAY BACK WHEN" THE COP
walked a beat in his search for
crime. Now he uses a taxpayer-
purchased car to ride away from
what he is supposed to find.

A WIND may blow the top soil
off of a farm and ruin it; then de-
posit that soil on another farm in
another state and ruin it. There
are drafts, floods, untimely frosts,
bugs of many kinds. The farmer faces
a thousand hazards. But win or lose
they continue, year after year, to
feed the nation and the people of
other lands. They never let us
down. Regardless of the gamble
they must take most of them would
like to buy the farm next to the one
they own. To them farming is a
way of life.

**Woman's World
Men's Shirts Convert Nicely
Into Dressy or Work Aprons**

By Erta Haley

Panel Interest

MEN'S shirts are scarce these
days, and you may wonder at
the wisdom of "making something
out of them" in this case. But, when
a shirt is so worn that it can no
longer be used by the man of the
family, it is welcome material for
aprons, which are so useful and es-
sential.

Shirts become worn around the
collar and sleeves, also under the
armholes and cuffs. After these
have been turned and worn again,
there's nothing much that can be
done with them. In this case, you'll
feel well justified and economical
if you sew up an apron from them.
Before getting into the actual cut-
ting and sewing, let me point out
that not all shirts will make good
aprons. The materials which you
can and should use for aprons are
percale, broadcloth and poplin.
Those shirts of rayon are much bet-
ter if converted into blouses for
small fry.

The above-mentioned materials
which are suitable for aprons pos-
sess these qualities—they are easy
to handle, they tear, crease, hem,
gather, stitch and press easily. You
will also want a fabric that launders
easily and one that starches nicely.
Do both washing and starching be-
fore you cut the fabric.

If there is a goodly amount of
material in the salvaged shirt, an
apron with a bib may be made.
This type of apron is especially
practical if you want one for work-
ing around the kitchen or laundry.

**Cut Apron on Correct
Grain of Material**

Cutting the apron on the correct
grain of the material is very impor-
tant in the appearance of the fin-
ished article. If necessary make



Print and plain combine in a
coat dress from Eta's spring col-
lection. Black sleeves and skirt
panels accent the black and white
of the cable print.

stitch the pockets at the top and
prevent tearing if they catch. Pull
thread ends through to the wrong
side and tie.

Making the neck strap illustrates
a principle of sewing which you will
use often in other types of sewing
such as belts, bands, double ties
and trims. Piece the strap togeth-
er to make it long enough. Fold
the right side in. Bring two raw
edges together and stitch, making
a scant one-quarter inch seam.
Close only one end, leaving the other
open. Clip raw edges every three
or four inches.

Press the seam open its full length
as this will insure an even edge
when the strap is turned. Now, place
the end of an orange stick at the
closed end against the stitched end
and with your fingers crowd the
strap down on the stick to turn it
right side out. Clip stitched end off
and press strap with seam to one
edge. The bib hem must be creased
and hemmed before the neck strap
is sewed onto the apron.

**Make Dress-Up Aprons
With Ruffle or Shirring**

Women who want to look pretty
in the kitchen as well as when
dressed to go out will use ruffles
on their aprons. If the sleeve of the
garment is not to be used for pockets
and such, this material can easily
be cut into ruffles.

If two pieces of material are
joined for the ruffle, try to use sel-
vages and stitch a three-eighths
inch seam. Hem the ruffle, using a
very narrow hem.

If you are making a one-piece
apron for dress-up, you will want
hip tucks on each side, or cluster
tucks on each side of the apron.
These tucks help to take up fullness
and fit the apron to the body. Three
cluster tucks will do very nicely for
the average apron, and the thread
of the fabric should be used to guide
you in stitching straight.

Your Sewing Machine

Well-finished clothes depend on
proper use of the sewing ma-
chine. Here are some minor dif-
ficulties which can be corrected
easily.

If your machine skips stitches,
one of the following may be re-
sponsible: needle improperly
set in bar; needle too short or
too long; needle bent or blunt;
needle too fine for the thread you
are using.

Puckers in the material may be
caused by tight tension, a
blunt needle, too long a stitch on
fine material, or a fabric which
is too light to carry over the feed.
In the latter case, use a news-
paper or tissue under the fabric.

If your bobbin or shuttle thread
tends to break, look to one of
the following for the reason:
incorrect threading of the bob-
bin; tight lower tension; bobbin
wound too tightly or unevenly;
bobbin wound too full.



If you have a man's shirt...

basting stitches of the fabric both
lengthwise and crosswise as a help
in laying out the pattern. If you
are utilizing the back of the shirt
for the front of the apron, fold this
in half when cutting. The front
of the shirt may be used for side
pieces of the apron.

If you are a tall person, allow
for sufficient length both in the front
of the apron and the neck bands.
Whenever possible cut the apron
lengthwise. Snip tiny notches (as
you see on regular patterns) where
seams are to meet.

In some types of aprons where
you want one particularly well fit-
ted, you'll want darts at both sides.
Make these deep or shallow, depend-
ing upon the amount of material
you have or the amount of fitness
you want in the apron.

The back edges of the apron are
finished with narrow hems, whereas
at the bottom of the apron as
wide a hem as is practical is used.
Even though this article is "just"
an apron, learn to turn it properly



Make a pretty apron.

when hemming. Measure the turn
every inch or so, and baste before
sewing.

If you want pockets, finish the
hem on them before attempting to
place them on the apron itself. Af-
ter the hem is in turn the sides in,
basting them, and then they will be
easy to place on the apron itself.
All fancy pockets should be turned
and basted carefully, as they attract
attention and will either make or
mar the appearance unless they are
properly finished. Since the pockets
will usually have a lot of wear in
such an article as the apron, it will
be absolutely necessary to double

Spring Fashion Notes

Black Swiss eyelet is used with
black crepe, navy eyelet may be
trimmed with a wide band of navy
satin, or the hat may carry the de-
corative effect desired.

Pink is a favorite color as is black
with touches of pink in the veiling
or flowers. If you like white and
wear the sailor type of hat well,
you'll be in high style.

Most hats are livened with
bunches of the most natural looking
spring flowers. Yellow daisies, roses,
peonies, violets and assorted flow-
ers are seen.

Cool, summery looking dresses
are important for daytime wear.
They all stress slim, trim lines and
many dresses have a high neck,
while others are cut quite low.



**Sweet Potato Variety
Good Starch Source**

Large Yield Makes It
A Profitable Farm Crop

By W. J. DRYDEN

The sweet potato is fast taking its
place as the main source of
starch. This is largely due to the
fact that starch can be produced or
extracted easily from sweet potatoes
and of the large volume that can be
produced per acre.

Starch and its derivatives are
used in the production of almost



Starch potato, right, and ordi-
nary yam at left. The yam weighs
a pound and a half, the starch
potato weighs more than 7
pounds, some grow as much as
18 pounds.

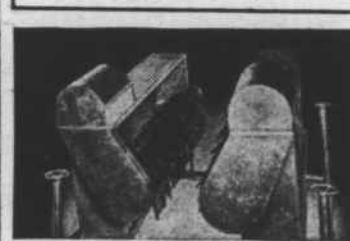
every item of commerce — from
cream puffs to dynamite. In the
wastelands of the Florida Ever-
glades, the United States Sugar cor-
poration is carrying on vast opera-
tions in the producing and manu-
facture of sweet potato starch. They
now have requirements for 40 freight
cars of sweet potatoes daily.

The starch sweet potato is a spe-
cial variety developed and tested for
years. It grows as large as a man's
head and contain a much higher
starch content than the table vari-
eties. The yields are from 500 to 700
bushels per acre.

By-products are also important.
Pulp stock-feed production as well
as the vines for livestock feed have
high nutritive value. The waste wa-
ter is decomposed and gas used in
power plant, the solids producing a
high quality fertilizer.

Not only for Florida, but other
sections where climate and soil pro-
duction is suitable, this industry will
prove of increasing interest and
value to farmers. It has proved finan-
cially sound and the need for this
quality starch is ever increasing.

**Improved Machinery
Picking Machines**



Feather picker, for big produc-
tion work, improves quality.

This automatic rubber finger pick-
ing machine will remove many of
the feathers from the birds after they
pass out of the scalding; it is a
product of E. J. Albright company,
Chicago.

The square, semi-soft gum rubber
fingers lay flat against the carcass
in pulling feathers. It is sturdy
enough to stand continuous usage
and operated with a one h.p. motor.

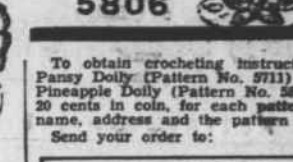
**Bloat Superstitions
Fallen by Wayside**

Many of the old notions about bloat
have fallen by the wayside, in the
wake of recent research, according
to the American Veterinary medi-
cal association. For example, bloat
in sheep and cattle results from
greater accumulation, not exces-
sive production, of gases. Exploded
also is the theory that alfalfa, clover
and other legumes are more in-
clined to generate gases within an
animal than the common pasture
grasses.

Also head for the discard is the
belief that death is caused by in-
tense pressures exerted by gases
within the paunch. Instead, scien-
tific research shows that it is prac-
tically impossible to kill animals
through such pressure. Of the five
principal gases generated within the
paunch, carbon monoxide and
hydrogen sulfide are the two with
poisonous properties. Even slightly
increased quantities of either, at
time of bloating, is sufficient to
cause death, which probably results
from distention of the paunch walls.



**NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS
Pansy Bouquets to Embroider
Popular Doilies for Crocheters**



5711

5806

To obtain crocheting instructions for
Pansy Doily (Pattern No. 5711) and the
Pineapple Doily (Pattern No. 5806) send
20 cents in coin, for each pattern, your
name, address and the pattern number.
Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.
Enclose 20 cents for pattern.
No. _____
Name _____
Address _____

**Kellogg's
CORN
FLAKES**



P.S. You can also get this cereal
in Kellogg's VARIETY—6 different
cereals, 10 generous packages, in one
handy carton!

Music Over Phone

The first musical instrument
whose sounds were electrically
produced was the telharmonium,
invented by Thaddeus Cahill and
first demonstrated in 1902 in Holy-
oke, Mass., says Collier's. The in-
strument was played on a two-
manual keyboard in a special stu-
dio from which the music was
transmitted over telephone wires
to any subscriber who wished to
listen.

But when this instrument, which
weighed 200 tons and cost \$200,000,
was tried out in New York City,
it proved a commercial failure
because it interfered with the tele-
phone service.

**Yes! Sweeter, Tastier Bread
with FLEISCHMANN'S
FRESH
ACTIVE
YEAST**



• This active fresh yeast goes right to work, gives
you full value because it's full strength. And bread
made with Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast tastes
sweeter, is lighter, more tender.

If you bake at home—Get Fleischmann's
active fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow
label—America's dependable yeast favorite
for over three generations.

Always fresh—at your grocer's

**FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM
STIFF JOINTS and BRUISES
MUSCULAR ACHES AND PAINS • STIFF JOINTS • BRUISES**

What you NEED is
SLOAN'S LINIMENT