

fell had from ten to forty bats roosting on them, but that, having fewer places to roost, they were getting scarcer, and mosquitoes were increasing.

With all these facts, San Antonio, Texas, where mosquitoes were a pest and malaria a menace, laughed at Dr. Campbell, lest him much practice, by ridicule, etc., when he proposed to put up bat roosts; but in the face of contempt he put up one at Lake Mitchell. It was not until it became a great and demonstrated success that they would listen to him, but now the city owns its own bat roosts, and mosquitoes and malaria are gone. He is still ridiculed and opposed outside of his own city and county, although some Europeans have used his methods with success and are arranging to put up more roosts. Even here you have not ceased to smile at me when I mention the subject. We have no bat roost yet, nor shall we have until you consider my proposal seriously.

The greatest destroyers of insect pests—Nature's choice—are the birds. But even when we don't take seriously, and when the children make bird boxes, we take it more as an amusement for the children than as serious business. It is a matter to be taken seriously. We may put up bird boxes all over the place, but if they are not occupied it is labor lost. If the birds do not know the boxes are here, they naturally will not occupy them; so we must attract them. There are many

ways to attract birds but the most practical and effective is a food platform. I will draw an easily-erected one on the blackboard. The migrating and passing birds will see the bird boxes, and, if kept attended to, they will bring others, and they will colonize the boxes and fight the insects for you.

Of all the birds useful to destroy insects, the marten, the blue marten, is probably among the best. But the marten box must be made large enough to house from twenty to a hundred families, for the marten is a co-operator, too. Then, there are the king bird, the common swallow, and the little wren, all useful birds. We have been troubled by cabbage worms, bred by a small white-winged butterfly, easy to know by its having four black spots on its wings. These the martens will destroy, the wren will dispose of many smaller insects, and the king bird of the large ones. The king bird not only eats many of the larger insects, but kills more than he eats.

There is very, very much more to be said on this question, but the rest may be said to good advantage after we shall have made a start toward the carrying out of some of the above suggestions. We may be assured that insects breed too fast to be greatly affected by methods that go only to effects. We may be sure that, if we go at the matter seriously and enlist the aid of the birds and bats, the saving of time, labor, and money will be very great, and the beneficial results obtained will be enormously greater than if we don't go after the causes. This, of course, means that we may assist the birds and bats by destroying the trees and plants that act as harboring and breeding places.

Fall plowing and deep fall plowing will eradicate many insect pests. Many injurious insects spend the winter in the soil, or in the trash on the surface; and if they are plowed under eight to ten inches deep they are smothered and destroyed. Grasshoppers' eggs laid on stubble and trash, if plowed under more than six inches—eight inches is better—may hatch, but they will never reach the surface. The same applies to the cotton boll weevil and to the cane and corn borer. Even full-grown insects that hibernate, if plowed under more than six inches will be smothered. Not only that, but close-textured, fine-grained soils, such as ours here, are benefited by the aeration and consequent sweetening of the soil. Wire worms, corn-ear worms, root maggots, and cut worms are all favored by a sour soil. Deep fall plowing puts them down where they are smothered, helps at the same time to sweeten the soil, and puts a damper on the fungus growths that give blights—rolling leaf—mosaic leaf—and other troubles.

In spring, a disc harrow will destroy many insects and bring them to the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The board of managers of Boston, Mass., has no monopoly on the name of Christian Science. The editor of the Llano Colonist has in his possession a copy of "Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon Moral Philosophy and Practice", by William Adams, S. T. P., Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Wisconsin. The book was printed by H. Hooker, Cor. Chestnut and 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1850, twenty six years before Mrs. Eddy published her first edition of Science and Health. Mr. G. A. Kratzer has therefore as good a right to call himself a Christian Scientist as anyone else, even if he has been cast out of the synogogue by aforesaid board. In a book, entitled "The Christian Science Church," Mr. Kratzer explains his point of view on freedom of conscience and right of self determination as follows:

"To teach the truth in public or private, in speech or print, and to be self-governed as to what one shall read and as to whom one shall hear, without let or hindrance from any human being or organization, are fundamental human rights and privileges not to be abridged."

"Rules and regulations of human society which require of us not to trespass upon the rights of others, correspond to eternal right, and we are under obligations at all times to obey them. All other rules of state or of church are artificial and arbitrary, and we are under no moral obligations to obey them unless we deem it wise to do so, and any attempt of others to force such rules upon us against our will, is tyranny and should be resisted."

"We are not trespassing upon the rights of others when we speak or publish what we know to be true, unless we force others to listen against their

surpass, where birds, if we make them our friends and co-operators, will eat them and help clean the ground. Young ducks, especially the lively, active Indian runner ducks, eat all kinds of insects. They do not scratch as chickens do, and it therefore will pay to raise them as insect-destroyers and turn them into the garden. The ducklings will eat potato bugs, and the potato bugs will be helping to make duck meat for our tables. It would be useless to try to enumerate the different kinds of insects, for there are hundreds of thousands of kinds; but probably eighty percent of the trouble made by them will be lessened by deep fall plowing. In addition to aerating and sweetening the soil, it gives it opportunity to absorb nitrogen from the air and water when it rains. Besides destroying the winter homes of the pests, it would, so it is claimed, by a very successful English farmer, afford a substitute for manure.

will, nor are we disobeying eternal right in circulating the writings of others that we know to be true and valuable, and any attempt to inhibit our doing so is trespassing upon our rights."

The foregoing sentences are samples of the spirit of the book, and should make it possible for any one to decide whether the book has any merit and is worth while reading by them. The price is 50 cents per copy.

As far as we are concerned, the Bible and Science and Health are too limited in extent to constitute sole textbooks for us. All Nature and all books ever written can teach a discriminating reader. We have been an omnivorous reader for over sixty years and learned something. So-called silent treatment did not originate with Mrs. Eddy. In 1866, when I was a boy of eleven, an older brother was afflicted with erysipelas on one leg, and the folks were told that there was a woman who could heal it by silent treatment (besprechen). She was asked to come, looked at the leg, took a seat and treated him inaudibly, her lips moving, probably to show that she was doing something. In a day or so the trouble disappeared, but a few months later my brother suddenly died. At that time I was too young to connect the two incidents, but have done so since.

When Doctor Braid, the English physician, (who coined the word hypnotism) apparently cured people of rheumatism and other diseases by hypnotic suggestion it was afterwards found that he had only succeeded in causing the pain and other symptoms to disappear for the time being, while the retained waste matter and toxic cause of the sickness remained in the system and in a short time turned up in some other form of disease.

Harmful habits are the cause of all human illness, and they will continue to cause sickness as long as they are persisted in. Silent or audible suggestions from healers, or auto-suggestions from self to the contrary notwithstanding. The only lasting healing occurs when harmful habits, practices, and conduct are completely abandoned. That is real mental or spiritual healing.

In "Dietetics of the Soul, written in German in 1820 by a Vienna physician named von Feuchtersleben, he cites as an example of the powerful influence of auto-suggestion the case of a Dutch student at the University of Leyden, Holland, who was so susceptible to the suggestions of his study subjects that he took every disease that he studied.

Dr. Charcot at the Salpêtrière, Paris, France has demonstrated that by suggestion blindness can be caused in susceptible subjects. In view of all the discoveries that have been made as to the influence of suggestion, it must be looked upon as the mysterious agent of all irrational beliefs and illusions as well as a beneficent healing

VITAMINES DETERMINE DESTINY OF RACE

Important Elements Being Discarded In Present Milling of Cereals Produce Vigor and Long Life

By Sander Christensen (Rice Journal, Mar., 1922) When Dr. Casimir Funk discovered what vitamins are to life, he made a discovery upon the same principle as that by which it was found what electricity is to light.

Vitamines, electricity and magnetism are causes not yet unfolded to man. We see some of the effects and understand faintly some of the laws through which these three unseen powers work upon matter and when we shall know all the laws and comprehend all the effects, we shall see the one Cause, God, working all powers through the laws of Christ, which work in the Creation always.

The perfect law of Christ was given to Adam; he, Adam, did not keep it. The law given to Moses two thousand years later was not the perfect law, but better than no law and could have been a stepping stone back to the perfect law.

We cannot improve upon nature's laws, but it is our duty to try to understand them. The main function of vitamins (mining from life to life) is to digest and divide; therefore, if the right balance in vitamins (fat soluble and water soluble) is present within the foods we eat, it will be rightly divided and rightly digested within our system. The right proportion of vitals functions rightly within the body. Vitamines are not all; they must have something to work upon, for a perfect digestion. For this reason we say that they are life giving and life sustaining when duly balanced. Nor is electricity all but its power rightly utilized is productive of light. The same is true of magnetism, which directed rightly toward the proper matter manifests its mysterious

agent, properly used. When persons read one certain text book or one-sided sort of subject literature all the time that makes no call upon the faculties of discriminations and analysis, a person becomes self-hypnotized, as it were. When we first read the records of cases of healing in Christian Science publications, we thought it just wonderful, but when we got a line on the dishonest impositions of many medical and other practitioners, we found a rational explanation for the great majority of cures, and the supposed miracles diffused in thin air. There is a real scientific way of getting actual knowledge, but many so-called sciences are not scientific, and professed scientists fail to recognize their own limitations.

drawing power, but it by no means self sufficient needing certain conditions in order to function.

When Doctor Funk discovered the functions of vitamins, he was experimenting with that golden cereal which has sustained countless millions of the earth's population for thousands of years, rice; and from the layer (which rightly divided is seven layers) placed on the outside of the rice kernel, directly under the fibre, containing nearly all the rice fats, he extracted a crystallized substance, such that when he fed a small portion of it to different animals worked wonders. Pigeons that did not have vit life sufficient to enable them to stand up, shortly after they were fed a small portion of this crystallized substance revived and were ready to fly.

Funk did not say that this substance was the vitamine, nay, but he did discover that this mysterious power, which he named vitamine, was within this crystallized substance; and, now, he that hath an ear, let him listen.

Up to this very day wise humanity is, in the rice milling process, removing, yes removing, all that life giving and life sustaining rice fat, in order that you over the counter may be handed a nice, white looking product called rice, which, robbed of its fat and its balance in vitamins and often coated with calcium and talcum, has shortened the life for the Orientals to such an extent that it cannot be fully comprehended or calculated today. However, when you understand the functions of vitamins it should not be hard to see that you must eat products which are made from whole grains, whole fruits, whole vegetables and the like. I have mentioned rice in particular because I have specially studied this cereal and know it to be a most wonderful cereal. Its water roots extract from the water a lacteal, milky fluid, so that the whole kernel contains nearly everything the human system needs; but robbed of its fats and therewith also its balance in vitamins, its prevalent use in this condition is playing havoc with humanity. I can but second what Alfred W. McCann, a nationally known expert on nutrition says: "The foods we are now eating are causing ravishing disease, untold misery and premature death."

There are indeed a thousand and one things we do not know about vitamins or vital elements to-day, but we can be one hundred per cent certain that God understands and that we cannot improve upon the laws He lays down.

This paper is printed for the purpose of spreading the idea of colony co-operation. YOU can help materially by passing on your copy to a friend and then asking him to subscribe. Remember, we want a list of 100,000.

Revelation Interpreted

The Mysteries of the Apocalypse of St. John Revealed

A Remarkable Book, Making Plain the Way Unto Salvation, Written by G. A. Kratzer One of the Founders of The Universal Life Institute, of Creighton, Nebr.

The Book of Revelation is a vast assemblage of parables, symbols, and allegories, so presented that the entire book makes one of the greatest dramas in the world's literature.

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THE LLANO PUBLICATIONS  
Leesville, La.

LLANO --- The Trail That Leads to the Co-operative Commonwealth

SINCE THE DAYS of Jesus Christ, the human heart has longed for the time when no man's hand would be against the hand of his neighbor, a time when each man's interest would be identical with the best interests of the whole community. The progressive thinker, all down through the march of civilization, has yearned for a better state of society in which to live. For this reason, more than any other, men and women have left their native soils and taken up the duties and terrible hardships of pioneers, searching for the golden opportunity.

From the East men go West; from the West they go farther West; but the sneaky hand of exploitation has always followed close behind, leaving them often drained to the point of poverty.

To get away from the tithing-paying system—rent, interest and profit—men have struggled and fought and planned. Colonization enterprises have come into being in many parts of the world, having as their object the grouping of congenial workers in an effort to eliminate these objectionable phases of human life. Many of them have partly succeeded, only to be wrecked upon the rocks, because of a lack of understanding of each other's motives.

After studying most of the former attempts at co-operative colonization, and marking well the rocks and shoals in the stormy seas, Job Harriman founded a co-operative community at Llano, California, on May 1st, 1914. This community operated and prospered at this location until 1917, when the water for irrigation purposes proved unequal to the growth of the Colony, and a new and more resourceful location was found in Louisiana, where they are now located.

Founded on three great principles of sociology—equality of opportunity, equality of income, and equality of ownership, the Llano Colony has proven that men and women can live together in harmony and prosper. This Colony is incorporated under the law as a protection against unscrupulous persons and disgruntled self-seekers. Imagine if you can, a miniature co-operative commonwealth, and you have Llano Colony. Imagine a community where all the land, the farms, tools,

and industries are all owned by the collectivity; where each works for the other; where each receives the same compensation for a day's work; where no member will accept anything which any other member cannot have on the same terms, if he desires it—in short, imagine a place where the golden rule is the only law imposed upon the community, and you are picturing the Llano Co-operative Colony.

After eight years of work, Llano Colony is rated in the commercial world as worth over \$250,000. But Llano's least asset is its commercial rating. The fullness of life, the joy of living, the satisfaction of working, the security for the future, the healthy environment, the opportunity for education, the affection of your fellowmen—these are prized more, much more, than what the commercial world calls success.

This colony now has something like thirty industries, all collectively owned. Among these are: apiary, auto garage, building department, brick-making plant, blacksmith shop, butcher shop, broom factory, crate-making factory, chicken farm, dairy with about 20 milking cows and a herd of thoroughbred Holstein heifers, goat ranch, hog ranch, with several hundred Duroc-Jersey hogs, sweet-potato storage houses, dressmaking, grist mill, handle lathes, hotel, hospital, library, steam laundry, land clearing, fruit orchards, print shop, peanut butter factory, magazine and weekly newspaper, picture show and theater, wagon-making shop, candy kitchen, shoe shop, harness shop, and many other smaller concerns.

Then Llano's farms and gardens provide the bulk of the living for the colonists, the farmers specializing on sweet potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts, corn, beans, peas, etc., while the gardens provide greens and garden truck for the table the year around.

The system of government is exceedingly simple. Stock is sold in the corporation at one dollar a share, and only stock-holders are employed by the Colony. An agreement of employment is entered into between the Colony as an organization and each individual. Each member is employed at what he best can do, or which needs most to be done. A board of directors is selected each year by the stockholders, which board in turn

selects a general manager. He selects his foremen for the various industries, and each is selected carefully according to his ability to do the work and to direct his men.

Each manager is given a free hand to run his department, always with the supervision of the manager and board of directors, in order that his actions may not be contrary to the collective welfare.

New industries are started from time to time as necessity demands. The object of Llano's industries is to provide the Colony with what it needs, rather than to make a profit by selling the products. Production for use is our slogan. Thus to make its own food, clothing and shelter, to provide as far as possible every convenience and comfort is the final object. To get as nearly as possible to the source of wealth, the Colony will raise sheep for wool; cotton can be raised, and the colonists can weave their own cloth and make their clothing.

The Colony's timber lands are now furnishing hardwood and pine for its buildings, its brick plant makes the necessary brick and can make tiling, hollow tile, etc., for its own homes.

The farm and gardens of the Colony have provided the tables with most of the good things which nature offers.

Thus the three important problems are easily solved.

Work is done as much as possible by machinery, eliminating heavy drudgery, and the more machinery used, the less the labor is. Many tractors are used on the farm and in logging operations for hauling, and for land-clearing.

The Colony now owns about 5000 acres of land, some of it of very fair character, varying from bottom land to rolling land and timber land. It intends to purchase a total of 20,000 acres, because the colonists realize that the movement is destined to grow to large proportions, several small communities probably will be settled on the land.

When the day's work is done at 4:30, each colonist has an equal opportunity to improve himself along many lines, such as music, vocal training, languages, science, agriculture, orchestra work, dancing, and other diversions. Many of these classes are

well attended, and all the colonists realize the fact that to keep progressive they must advance in knowledge. A radical in politics and a conservative in everything else is out of place in this community.

Llano's school system is as progressive as the co-operative colony. The children are not driven to learn. The subjects are arranged so as to draw out of the child the best that is in him. With this in view, diversified industrial trades are placed at his disposal. He may thus gain an insight into a world of endeavor and can choose that which most nearly fits in with his natural ability. The school has its own cafeteria now, where foods more especially adaptable to growing children are prepared by the domestic science class. Music, singing, languages, botany, agriculture, Esperanto, are among the subjects offered to Llano's children; and there are many opportunities for obtaining a real education, in addition to those provided by the regular state course of study, making them a thinking, alert, self-reliant group of future builders of a co-operative commonwealth.

Equal wages are paid to men, women and children. The theory of this is that each colonist owes to the community his best endeavors, whether he be learned lawyer, husky farmer, or little school child. They give to the whole the best they can, and in return receive the best each other can offer.

Hospital and doctor are provided when sickness comes, and there are no charges for such social services. Funerals are conducted along the same lines.

There is no need for insurance in the Colony for the dependents receive their support just the same, even if the father be removed from them.

Social life is made by those who live together. The great objection to living on the land is the isolation which accompanies it. Here in Llano, the farmers and the industrial workers live close to the center where dances, entertainments, picture shows, and all manner of good times can be had for the making.

No rent is charged for the houses, and any building can be used for meetings without cost.

Men work in whatever industry they are

best fitted for. Sometimes they are moved around to different work as is deemed necessary, but the fact is conceded that each worker works best at something that he likes to do and has fitted himself for. But when it is remembered that each is working for the whole, and the whole is working for the individual, no one refuses to do what is allotted to him.

Women all find lots of work to do. They feed the men at the hotel, wash and iron for them at the laundry, make dresses and overalls and shirts at the sewing department, attend store, office, etc., wherever their services can be utilized to best advantage.

There are no parasites at Llano. Even incapacitated, and the aged can sometimes help. They assemble crates, wrap papers, attend machines, etc.

On special occasions such as harvesting, or planting, all the school children are glad to go to the fields and help. It is the common food store—and all will help to save the harvest. Men, women, and children will forsake their regular work to help where they can.

This is because they are actuated by an ideal. They believe in co-operation with each other. Some co-operators think co-operation means that others have to co-operate with them, that their lot may be bettered. Llano co-operators realize that each must sacrifice their personal interests and amalgamate with the collectivity. This is the very ideal which has made Llano a signal success in the co-operative field, when other like communities have disintegrated.

If you are interested in such a community and such an ideal and would like to learn how to get into practical application and demonstration of that ideal, write for more particulars. Ask for "Co-operation in Action," which goes more into the detail of Colony life and is illustrated by pictures, showing the colonists at work.

The Colony has its express and freight agency, and hopes to have its own postoffice (via Leesville).

THE LLANO CO-OPERATIVE COLONY  
Llano Co-operative Colony, Newllano, La.,  
NEWLLANO, LA.