

Clean Pigs Are Winning Favor

Bigger Porkers and Higher Profits Result From Sanitary Care.

That long-standing belief that a hog is naturally a dirty creature who revels and thrives in a mud wallow has been completely wrecked by 500 Iowa farmers.

The fact is that the hog is as cleanly as any other farm animal, but until recently has never had a chance to prove it. Given clean pasture lands on which to feed, instead of the old-fashioned hog pen, regular baths and clean bedding, the hog will produce bigger and better pigs, and more of them. At the same time the death rate will be markedly lowered.

These are the facts brought out by F. L. Quaife, farm expert, reporting in the Farm Journal the results obtained by the 500 Iowa farmers who have given their porkers a chance to lead hygienic lives.

Expose Hogs to Parasites.

Farmers who raise their hogs year after year on the same ground and in the same unclean quarters are exposing them to periodical ravages of parasites which kill off many and stunt the growth of many more, the test cases, directed by Iowa farm bureau experts, show.

In one case an owner put 18 sows on clean alfalfa pasture land, washed them carefully before they gave birth to their litters and housed the pigs in clean quarters where parasites had no chance to develop. Of 180 pigs born, 174 were sold, fat and healthy.

Eight other sows were kept in an old-fashioned piggery under the old conditions. These gave birth to 48 pigs, of which only 16 were alive at the end of four months; and all of the 16 were stunted and unthrifty.

Under New Conditions.

Of a group of 8,836 pigs raised under the new conditions the average saved and sold was 6.8 pigs per sow, as against 5.2 in other years. A litter born in March and raised on pasture had reached an average weight of 66 pounds by June, while a litter born the previous December and raised under the old conditions weighed only 38 pounds on an average at the same time.

Most of these Iowa pigs were farrowed in April and sold in October; only six or seven months from birth to market, the Farm Journal article points out. "Most of the men had their pigs ready for market two or three months in advance of previous years and at just as heavy weights. Several of the men sold April pigs in September at weights well over 200 pounds. And not only did they get the benefit of a higher price but they escaped the period of the greatest danger from flu and hog cholera."

Unusually Good Control of Oats Smut Is Found

Iodine, long used as an antiseptic in medicine, is to be put to use in controlling plant diseases. After four years of experimenting with many preparations for the control of oats smut, plant pathologists of the Ohio agricultural experiment station have developed two dust formulas containing iodine and formaldehyde. Unusually good control of the smut is given. The two men who worked on this were R. C. Thomas and J. D. Sayre. There were heavy losses due to smut last year and a large part of the seed to be sown this spring is unfit without treatment. The cost of treating seed with the new dusts should not be more than five to seven cents an acre, say the station men. For particulars regarding the treatment and where the dust can be obtained, write to the Department of Botany, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Materials Contained in a Crop of Sweet Clover

A good crop of sweet clover contains two and one-half tons of dry top and roots to the acre by the spring of the second year. This amount of material will contain 200 pounds of nitrogen or as much nitrogen as is contained in 20 tons of average farm manure. This is more nitrogen than is required to grow a 100-bushel crop of corn. Only 150 pounds of nitrogen are necessary to produce the stalks and grain of such a crop of corn. Thus the farmer can grow a fertilizer factory on his own farm that will furnish an abundance of nitrogen for his crops at a very small cost.

Agricultural Squibs

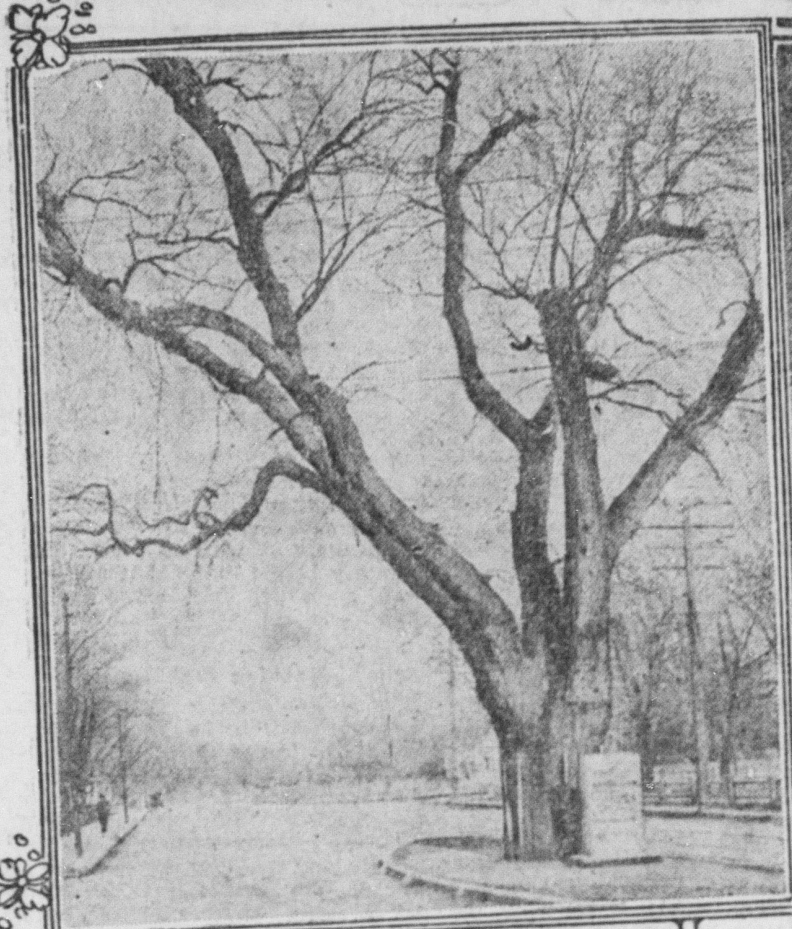
Market bulky farm feeds through high quality stock and increase your profits.

Pine trees can be moved in the winter time when the ground is frozen so that a pile of frozen earth may be moved with the tree.

Leafy spurge is a comparatively new weed. It is gaining a foothold in several spots, however, and attention should be given immediately to eradicating it.

In pruning young orchards, it is seldom necessary to use a disinfectant to sterilize the small wounds made by the removal of branches. It is also true that there is much less disease in the young orchard than in the old.

Historic Trees



WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

RESIDENT COOLIDGE'S proclamation, setting aside the week of April 22 to 28 as American Forest Week and urging that "where practicable and not in conflict with law or custom, Arbor Day be observed during the course of the week," should make all Americans "tree-minded," in that they should "give thought to the preservation and wise use of our forests." It might be well also to give thought to some of the famous trees which have stood or are still standing on the soil of the United States and which have played their part in the history making of this nation. In fact, so important has been the role of trees in American history that the American Tree association a few years ago established a hall of fame for trees and immediately citizens in all parts of the country, proud of the historic trees in their communities, nominated them for places in this gallery of honor.

Although nearly every state boasts of one or more trees which is well known locally or throughout the state, there are comparatively few which are or have been objects of national veneration. There are three, however, which are probably known to every American. First of these perhaps, is the Washington Elm in Cambridge, Mass., under which George Washington took command of the Continental army on July 3, 1775. The long and honored career of this tree, then more than 350 years old, came to an end in August, 1923, when the whole trunk cracked and fell while workmen were pulling a dead branch from it.

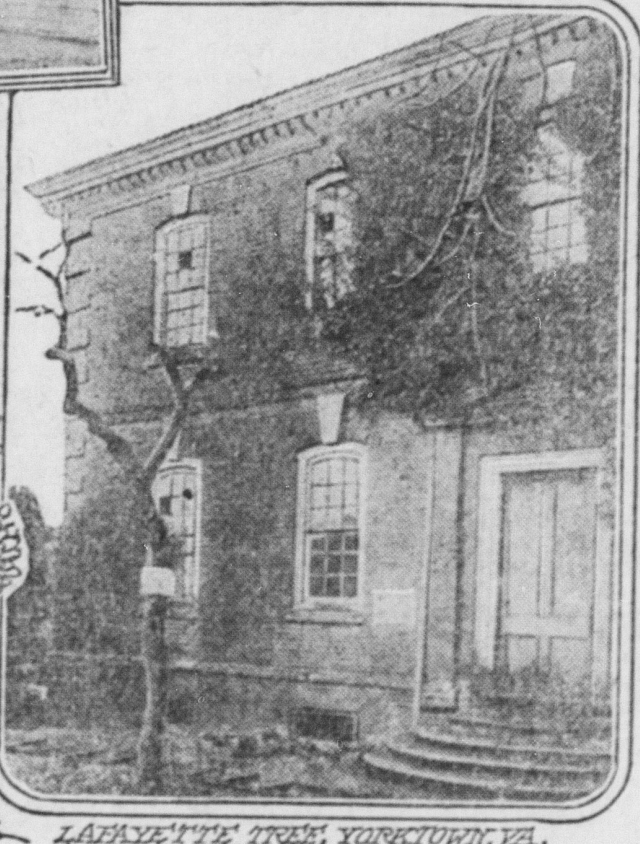
Another famous tree of the same species was the Treaty Elm on the banks of the Delaware river under whose branches William Penn and the Indians made "the only treaty between these people and the Christians that was not ratified by oath and that was never broken," an agreement that gave the famous Quaker title to the land which later became the great state of Pennsylvania. The Treaty Elm was blown down in 1810 and its age at that time was estimated to have been 283 years.

The third in the trilogy of "most famous trees" was not an elm, but what schoolboy does not know the thrilling history of the Charter Oak which once stood in Hartford, Conn. In its hollow trunk it once held the charter of the colony of Connecticut where Capt. Joseph Wadsworth placed it when the lights were suddenly extinguished on that historic occasion in 1687 when Sir Edmund Andros who had been appointed royal governor of New England, demanded that the assembly surrender to him this symbol of their liberties as English citizens. And when the Charter Oak was uprooted by a storm in 1856 the whole state of Connecticut went into mourning, church bells were tolled and this great oak, which was believed to be between 700 and 1,000 years old, is the only tree on record for which "funeral services" were ever held.

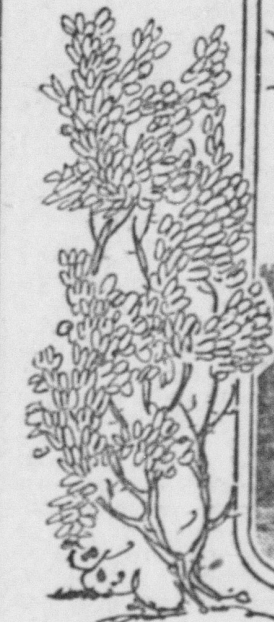
Although the following is by no means a complete list of all the historic trees in the United States which have been registered in the tree hall of fame or otherwise honored by the American people, (some of them still



TREATY TREE, VINCENNES, IND. International Photo



LAFAYETTE TREE, YORKTOWN, VA. Photo © by National Photo Co.



standing and some long since passed away) it will give an idea of the intimate association of some monarch of the forest with some history-making event:

Washington Elm near Palmer, Mass., of the Springfield-Boston highway, of which it is recorded that "beneath this tree Washington rested and refreshed himself and delivered a short address only three days previous to taking command of the army at Cambridge."

Liberty Tree, an elm which stood on Boston Common and under which meetings to protest against the Stamp Act and other oppressions by England were held by the patriots. It was cut down in 1775 while the British army occupied Boston, for firewood and for revenge upon the "rebels."

Lafayette Tree, in front of Lafayette's headquarters at Yorktown, Va. The house still contains imbedded in its walls cannon balls fired during the siege of Yorktown and previous to the surrender of Cornwallis.

Treaty Tree, near Vincennes, Ind., sole survivor of a walnut grove in which Gen. William Henry Harrison held a council with the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, August 12-16, 1810.

Boone's "Bar" Tree, on Boone's creek, a small tributary of the Watauga in eastern Tennessee, which while still standing bore the inscription, carved by the noted pioneer, "D. Boone called A BAR on this tree year 1769."

Daniel Boone Judgment Tree, an elm at Femme Osage, about fifty miles west of St. Louis on a farm which was part of the land titled by Boone during his Missouri residence in 1820. It is so named from the fact that Boone held court under it during the hot days of summer.

John Brown's Tree, a white oak near Barkhamsted, Conn., under whose branches John Brown of Ossawatimie and Harper's Ferry fame played as a child, calling it "my tree" and revisiting it every time he returned to the ancestral home in Connecticut. It is also called the Council Tree, because of its use for that purpose by Indians of that vicinity.

Morse Elm in Washington, D. C., named for Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, who often sat beneath it and related to interested listeners the wonders of the telegraph. Standing at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, this elm had looked down upon every inaugural parade that

had ever been held in the capital. "Tree That Owns Itself," an oak in Athens, Ga., which owns the land on which it stands through a deed made by Dr. W. H. Jackson, a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia, when the opening of a street through that land threatened its destruction.

Scythe Tree, in Waterloo, N. Y. When Wyburn Johnson enlisted in the Union army in 1861, he hung his scythe in a crotch of a small tree, to be left there until his return. He was killed in battle and the tree in its growth enveloped the scythe until now it is firmly embedded in the trunk with only the point showing.

Wesley Oak on St. Simon's Island, Ga. Under this tree both John and Charles Wesley, founders of the Methodist church in America, preached their first sermons on this continent. Webster Tree near Franklin, N. H. On this tree Daniel Webster hung his scythe when he decided to go to Dartmouth college and "the path from this tree led Webster to congress and to the office of the secretary of state. He never reached the Presidency, but he twice refused the nomination for vice president and in both cases the head of the ticket on which he would have been elected died in office."

Council Oak in Sioux City, Iowa, beneath which Lewis and Clark camped and held one of their first councils with the Indians after leaving St. Louis.

Battle Ground Oak at Guilford Court House, N. C., also called the Liberty Tree. It stands on the battle ground of Guilford Court House, fought March 15, 1781, "the battle that won the revolution," since Cornwallis, costly victory there led directly to Yorktown and his surrender. General Greene is said to have tied his horse to this tree during the battle.

Kentucky Coffee Tree in front of the Ver Planck mansion at Fishkill-on-Hudson, occupied by Baron Steuben during the revolution. The first meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati was held under this tree.

Live Oak at Pomona, Calif., marking the spot where in 1837 the first white settlers camped in the Pomona valley.

Abraham Lincoln Tree in Decorah, Iowa, a hackberry planted by Hohn Finn in memory of the martyred President on April 27, 1863, the day which the governor of Iowa had designated as a day of mourning for Lincoln. The tree is now 110 feet high and nearly 12 feet around.

Nevertheless, according to Col. Halsey E. Yates, commandant of the disciplinary barracks on Governors Island, and Maj. F. H. Dixon, psychiatrist for the barracks, the military places of detention do more to rehabilitate offenders and make good citizens of them than almost any civil prison in the United States. What is more, they often make good soldiers of the men.

In this new regime the trained psychiatrist, who is now retained at all of the army disciplinary barracks, is the most important single factor, according to Colonel Yates.

The psychiatrist's duty is to discover the factors in the previous civil life and army experience of every man sentenced by a court-martial which have caused the action for which he was sentenced. If his previous civil and military record has been found to warrant it, the prisoner may be given considerable freedom and a large part of his sentence may be remitted.

Hurry while you wait.

EASY LESSONS IN AUCTION BRIDGE

By PAUL H. SEYMOUR
Author of "Highlights on Auction Bridge"
(Copyright, by Hoyle, Jr.)
Article Thirty.

Discards

DISCARDING is one of the most difficult operations for a beginner at Auction Bridge and many a trick is thrown away by careless or mistaken discards. The fundamental rules regarding this matter are: not to unguard a face card; and to discard from the weak suit or suits. For instance: if holding a Queen and two small cards of a suit which has not been led, both of the small ones must be saved because if one is thrown away the Queen becomes unguarded.

The discard is used to indicate to partner certain things about a hand; and there are several methods which various authorities advocate. The simplest method is to discard from weakness and let partner infer strength in suit not discarded. If, for instance, a spade is being led and you are void of that suit but have good clubs you could indicate this by discarding a small heart and a small diamond. But if you want to inform your partner quickly or think that you will not get a chance to make a second discard you may discard one of your strong suits as high as an eight. In other words a low discard indicates weakness and a high discard indicates strength.

Trouble frequently comes regarding the discard when a hand has several cards of an established suit of which the partner is void and only one possible card of re-entry, a guarded face card.

Suppose at a no trump declaration your hand contains the last two spades and three hearts to the Queen and a club is led. Your spades are good but to make them you are absolutely dependent upon getting the lead with the queen of hearts. If you discard a small heart you unguard your Queen and lose all possibility of making even one of your spades; therefore you always should discard good cards rather than to unguard your only re-entry card.

When declarer is playing a long suit the adversaries often have to make a number of discards and when this is the case they should try to understand each other and work together by each one holding a guard for the suit which his partner is discarding. This can be done only by watching the cards carefully and remembering the discards made by other players. It frequently happens that you must unguard a face card by discarding and when this is true continue to discard from the same suit rather than to keep two guards with a Jack and one with a Queen in different suits. In other words, if you are compelled to unguard a Jack you would better continue discarding that suit, Jack and all, rather than to begin on another suit containing a barely guarded face card.

Sometimes in place of giving partner as much information as possible by discards it may be advisable for the sake of deceiving the declarer to give incorrect information. If declarer on your right is running a long suit from his dummy and you discard small cards of another suit he is quite apt to start that suit next and take a finesse in it because you have indicated weakness by your discard. Therefore, to deceive him it would be perfectly proper for you to make a low discard from a suit in which you held the King. In such cases one always must judge whether such a play could possibly do any harm by misleading the partner.

From a declarer's standpoint, watching discards is a very important matter. When a declarer can run a five-card suit first it always is wise to do so and gain information regarding the adversaries' hands by their discards. Frequently a declarer cannot decide which suit to start second until he has finished the first one and watched the discards. If the adversaries are foolish enough both to discard from the same suit it usually gives declarer an opportunity to establish this second suit easily.

The direction in which to take a finesse often can be decided from discards provided you know your adversaries' method of playing well enough to be sure they are not deceiving you.

In playing a declared trump declarer frequently may be able to lead several winning cards of a suit from his own hand of which dummy is void and discard from dummy another suit of which the adversaries hold the command. Then use one or more of dummy's trumps on the suit just discarded before extracting trumps.

When playing against a no trump and your partner has opened a long suit be sure not to discard your last one of that suit. Save it to lead back to him.

Drudgery

Drudgery, toil—it requires a minimum of effort, of intelligence, and no imagination or initiative. It merely requires constant, daily, monotonous attention. Instead of its being, as we sometimes say of ungenial tasks, "took much like work," it's not enough like work. There is no personal interest, no chance to use the mind, no challenge to the pride, the skill or ingenuity of the operator, no chance to grow—in other words, no real chance to work at all.—Jesse Lynch Williams, in Hearst's Cosmopolitan.

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