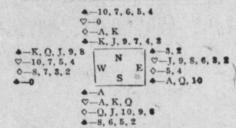
EASY LESSONS IN **AUCTION BRIDGE**

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

Article Thirty-One.

Unblocking in Dummy BID and play the following hand as you think should be done and then compare it with what follows:



South deals and blds one no trump. West passes. North, having a twosuiter, should take out his partner's no trump with his higher suit. Therefore he bids two spades, East passes, and South, considering a major takeout to be from strength, bids two no trump. West passes again. When the holder of a two-suiter takes out his partner's no trump and his partner rebids, a second take-out with the other suit should be made; therefore North says three clubs. East passes and South decides to go on with his no trump in spite of his partner's twosuiter, because of his singleton in spades and the fact that his partner's other suit is a minor. He has four sure tricks and his diamond suit is such that it seems certain of establishment and good for three tricks.

He bids three no trump and all pass. West leads the King of spades, dummy is spread on the table and declarer examines the hands. Dummy's Ace and King of diamonds block that suit in his own hand, and if he leads dlamonds at trick 2 he cannot get the lead back to his own hand because dummy is void of hearts and the commanding clubs and spades of the adversaries would prevent his making his contract. He discovers a way of overcoming the difficulty and plays the hand as follows:

				W	14		3
1				SK	S4	S2	SA
2				114	DK	H2	HA
				H5	DA	H3	·HK
. 4				D2	S5	D4	DQ
5				D3	C3	D5	DJ
6				D7	C4	H6	D10
7				1)8	. C7	H8	D9
8				H7	C9	H9	D6
9				H10	CJ	HJ	HQ
10				S8	CK	CA	C2
11				S9	S6	CQ	C5
12		1		SJ	S7	C10	C6
13				SQ	S10	S3	CS
De	ecla	ire	r 1	wins	three oc	ld tric	ks.

This is a rather remarkable hand as far as discarding is concerned. Not only does declarer make the unusual discards of an Ace and King, but he governs his later play by watching the discards of his adversaries. He retains his Queen of hearts until he has run his five diamonds, hoping that it may seem safe to put the adversaries in the lead with clubs, and wait for them to come back in hearts. If East had thrown away his small spade, hoping to make his hearts this scheme would have worked, but East knew that declarer still held the Queen of hearts and also that he, East, must hold a spade to lead to his partner.

Discarding on these diamond tricks really did more harm to declarer than to the adversaries. He could not keep sufficient protection for the snades in dummy without reducing his club holding to the King, Jack, and to have led clubs then would have given the adversaries all of their remaining clubs; thus at trick 9 declarer saw that he must take his Oueen of hearts or lose his contract and game. Any attempt to play this hand without discarding for the passage of the bill are conthe two high diamonds will give adversaries five tricks and prevent declarer going game.

One particular situation where instruction regarding discarding seems to be necessary is where an adversary is compelled to discard upon leads from dummy at no trump. This adversary has, for instance, the Ace and two small hearts and a number of small clubs and diamonds which are not good cards, and declarer is leading spades from dummy where in addition to spades there are only hearts -the King, Queen and several small ones. It would seem to be self-evident that this adversary should discard small hearts and keep anything else, because if he discards his clubs and diamonds he will be compelled, when dummy leads a heart to win the trick and lead right back to the high hearts which are on the table.

To put this into the form of a rule: "When holding Ace and others of a suit where King and perhaps Queen also are in dummy, if you have an opportunity to discard, throw away all of that suit except the Ace, so that when your ace wins you will not be obliged to lead right back in the same

Can't Kill Stuffed Bird

The Snake Meadow club near Danfelson, Conn., has a lifelike stuffed heron mounted on a clump of alders on the club's hunting grounds. Members get the price of their membership back every time they watch visiting sportsmen shoot at that stuffed bird. Spying the spurious heron the visitor crouches all athrill to get out of sight. Then he sneaks up within gun range, blazes away and makes a dash for his game. The look on his face when he sees the bird still on its perch provokes loud guffaws from his hosts hiding behind nearby bushes, That clears up the mystery.-Capper's

Joint Reunion of Blue and Gray?



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE states of Alabama. Georgia, Florida and Mississippi Confederate Memorial day is observed on April 26. In North Carolina and South Carolina it is May 10 and in Louisiana it is June 3. May 30, which was originally the Federal Memorial day, has become a national holiday and, in so far as it honors the memory of both

the men who wore the Blue and those who wore the Gray, as well as their khaki-clad sons and grandsons who fought in all of our wars since '61-'65, it is observed in all states. As these dates are again approaching it is interesting to note that there is now a project under way which, in the words of its sponsor, is designed "to obliterate the last remnant of ill feeling between the sections of the North and the sections of the South as we once

That project is the proposal for a erate survivors in Washington this year and a bill already has been introduced into congress by Representative Edgar Howard of Nebraska as the first step toward bringing it about. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission consisting of the general in command of the United States army, the governors of the states and such other members as the President may be pleased to name, to have general charge of the reunion and for the authorization of an appropriation of sufficient money from the United States treasury to pay the expenses of the reunion. Press comment on the proposal, especially by Southern papers, indicates that the idea has made a good impression and the chances sidered good.

In introducing the bill Congressman Howard acknowledged his indebtedness for the idea to two veterans of the War Between the States, Judge Morley Cain and L. D. Richards of Fremont, Neb., a former commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. and in his speech advocating the bill he said: "I feel I have a perfect right to propose this legislation because of the fact that I am about as far removed from sectional feeling as any man might be. I recall, in recitation by my elders, that in the days of strife about one-third of the men of the blood of my kinsmen were in the Union army, about one-third in the Confederate army and about onethird (being Quakers) were ministering to the sick and wounded on both

In answering a question of another member of congress, during the course of his speech, in regard to the number of old soldiers on either side who are still living. Mr. Howard said:

According to the report of the commissioner of pensions, who has better knowledge on this score, perhaps, than any other, I am informed that on the last day of November of this year there were still living \$4,478 men who served in the Union army. Novi, I take it for granted that approximately the same number survive with reference to the Confederate side. How many would be able to attend such a reunion? I have talked with many of the old soldiers on both sides, and the general estimate is

the Civil war were returned to the Dixie states of Virginia, North Carolina and Texas with impressive ceremonies at the capitol on December 16 1927. The above photograph shows Gov. Ralph Brewster of Maine (left). President Coolidge (center), and Gen. W. B. Freeman of Richmond (right), honorary commander of the United Confederate Veterans, with some of the flags returned.

that the number would be less than 10,-How do I gather that, or, ratner how do they reach that estimate? They reach it by taking the figures of th pension commissioner, which show that round numbers 50,000 of the 80,00 living Union soldiers are now physical ly incapacitated, requiring the constant aid and attention of some other person to care for them because of infirmity and of the remainder, the estimate is made by those who have taken account of the attendance at the annual re-unions of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate

He then referred to the scene, shown in the picture above, as fol-

Out here this morning on the steps of the capitol we witnessed the return of some captured Confederate flags by the people of the Northern state aine to the people of North Carolina. Those people up there in Maine, whon the Southerners used to call the cold blooded Yankees, are now warm, they come down here bearing their captured flags to the North Carolinia and I understand that if North Carolina did capture flags from the regiments she has already or is to return them to the state of Maine."

I recall an incident a little while ago when the state of New Jersey, through its governor, returned some Confederate flags to a Southern state— I think it was North Carolina also and here I have a little editorial from the new York Times, which says of that action:

"The decision of the governor of New Jersey to return to North Carolina flags of that state captured by New Jersey regiments during the Civil war approved in the North as well as in the South. Ever since the World war brought the sons of Northern and Southern veterans into close contact the last remaining vestige of regional feeling has disappeared. The North has taken Lee to heart as a great American. The South has recognized the splendor of Lincoln. As one mark of the new spirit, many Confederate flags taken by Northern troops and Union flags taken by the Southerners have been returned. In following this custom New Jersey is contributing he share to the obliteration of unpleasant

I do not think of any better plea that I might leave with you, my friends, as a last remark on this sub-ject, than to quote some of the utterances by the splendid ones who have represented us in high capacity in our government in peace and in war.

I recall—it may have been at Appomattox, I do not know, but certainly soon thereafter-when the great Gen-eral Grant uttered that immortal expression, "Let us have peace." It was only a little while after that that the wonderful Lee said, "We are all one now." It was not long after when dear, old General Gordon said. "The American people will forever remain an unbroken brotherhood from sea to sea"; and it was not long after when the princely McKinley said, strew flowers alike on the graves of those who wore the Blue and those who wore the Gray, for American valor is the common heritage of the

Living here in Washington today is wonderful old soldier of the Confed-Ah, he knew what service was and he knew what suffering was. was in the war for four and a half years, and the last part of it he speni in prison. His heart is so full of a desire to accomplish a final wiping away of all thought of bitterness between the two peoples that he has written a poem which has been set to music un-

der the caption The Blend of the Blue and the Gray." I refer to Maj. John Alleine Brown of Washington city. I know that many of you are personally acquainted with him, and I would like to leave as my closing plea in behalf of the proposed joint reunion the inspiring lines by Major Brown

THE BLEND OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

(By J. Alleine Brown.) Oh, swell the song of kindred fame, And blow, ye bugles, blow; Nor more doth burn with heated flame The passion of the foe; The battle long bath ceased to rage,

There is no battle line. The Nation's pride engraves the page, Its joy invests the shrine.

The blend of blue lights up the gray. The blend of gray the blue; Together now those colors sway With inspiration new. Tis patriot hands that sweep the lyre

They chant on high their lay; The blue invokes the Nation's choir, "My country," sings the gray. Then chant the blended blue and gray,

Though once they faced each other, Those tattered ensigns furled away Proclaim the name of brother We've found at last the vaulted sky For us o'erspread alway: Eternally the blue on high

Blends with the morning gray.

Other incidents, similar to the return of battle flags, which are "obliterating unpleasant memories" and which are in keeping with the idea back of the proposed reunion of Blue and Gray veterans, have been recorded in press dispatches recently as

Atlanta, Ga .- Charred by sparks from campfires and bearing holes as evi-dence of Confederate marksmanship, a woolen bedspread taken from the hom of the late Gov. Joseph E. Brown at Canton, Ga., in 1864, by one of General Sherman's lieutenants has been returned to Atlanta. The spread taken from the home of

Georgia's war governor when it was burned by federal troops, was returned to George M. Brown, Sr., son of the former governor, by Maj. E. L. Sivey of Chicago, whose father "borrowed" it in the War Between the States.

Richmond, Va .- Alfred L. Aiken, formerly governor of the Federal Reserve bank of Boston, has returned to the senate of Virginia a gavel that was carried off from the senate chamber by a young officer of the Union army on April 2, 1865, the day of the evacuation of Richmond.

The historic relic, with handle of walnut and head of lignum vitae, was presented at special ceremonies recent-ly and was accepted by Lieut, Gov. Junius E. West, presiding officer of the

The young officer who carried it away was Lieut J. Lewis Spaulding. adjutant of the Twenty-ninth Connecticut infantry, which was among the first Union troops to enter the city after Richmond fell.

He gave it to William A. Buckingham, Mr. Aiken's grandfather, then governor of Connecticut, afterward United States senator, whose home was of Connecticut, afterward at Norwich. For more than sixty-two years it had remained in possession of

embers of the family there. The gavel was used not only by the Virginia senate, but also by the Confederate senate, which held its ses sions in the same chamber.

Washington, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. John L. Clem, retired, Union veteran, and Vivian Fleming, a Confederate veteran, have been designated by Secretary Davis of the War department as mem-bers of the Spottsylvanian county battlefield memorial commission, which also will include Capt. George F. Hobson. army quartermaster corps. Both Gen. Clem and Fleming served on the preliminary commission and already have detailed knowledge of the fields which will be under their jurisdiction

Millions Asked for Nation's Air Fields

Expenditure of \$1,705,000 for Improving the aircraft defenses of the Panama canal is called for in a bill Representative James (Rep.) of Michigan has filed in the house of representatives.

His measure authorizes an expenditure of \$6,499,500 at various aviation fields during 1930 to keep pace with the government's aircraft expansion

The measure calls for an outlay of | \$1,071,000 at Albrook field, Panama, and \$634,000 at France field in the Canal zone. This would provide new hangars, improvement in the landing fields and other incidentals to an effi-

cient air defense station. Pointing out that the air defenses of Hawaii are of great Importance to the national defense, James proposed that \$597,000 be spent there.

Bolling field at Washington, is al lotted \$277,000, chiefly for hangars and improvement of the landing field.

Chanute field, Ill., is given \$422,000; Crissey field, Calif., \$86,000; Duncan field, Texas, \$323,000; Fairfield, Ohio, \$243,000, and Fort Sam Houston. Texas, \$206,000. Other allotments are: Mitchel field, N. Y., \$131,000; Rockwell field air depot, Rockwell field, \$743,000; Selfridge field, Mich., \$146,-000, and the San Antonio primary training school, \$931,000, chiefly for

Ultra-violet rays were used for treating the sick as early as 1893.

Dairy Work at Woodward, Okla.

Much Helpful Information Given in Report of Western Station.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture;) Dairymen operating farms in the vicinity of Woodward, Oklahoma, or under similar conditions in other parts of the country, will find helpful information in the report of the dairy work at this station. Results covering the period from 1921, when congress made the initial appropriation for live stock work at Woodward, to 1926 are discussed in Circular No. 12-C, "Dairy Work at the Woodward Field Station, Woodward, Okla., 1921 to 1926," which has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The experimental work covers feeding and management problems; records of production; studies on growth and cost of raising helfers; pasture experiments with sudan grass, winter wheat, rye, and sweet clover; and studies in breeding dairy cattle.

Made Advanced Records. Twenty-two cows in the Woodward herd have made advanced registry records, showing an average yearly production of 14,650 pounds of milk and 507 pounds of butter fat at an average age of three years five

Cost of raising, 17 heifers at the farm averaged \$59.27 the first year and \$37.21 the second year, making a total of \$96.48 for two years,

Experiments have been conducted with a view to developing a rotation of pasture crops that might furnish grazing for the whole year. The experiments have shown, however, that winter wheat and winter rye are not dependable for fall and winter pasture, since there was not sufficient growth in the fall and winter to furnish good pasture. In fact, where the wheat and rye were allowed to reach sufficient growth to provide plenty of feed for the cows, March 9 was the earliest date the pasture was available. Lack of moisture was the cause of the slow growth. Heretofore there has been a gap between the last pasture day of winter wheat and rye and the first pasture day of sudan grass. From the results of the one year that sweet clover was pastured it is thought that this crop may fill the gap. There is a possibility also that brome grass and crested wheat grass may be worked into the rotation,

Place Bulls in Vicinity.

As a part of the breeding project the bulls born in the station herd are placed in the herds of dairy farmers in the vicinity of Woodward, in order to determine the transmitting ability of these bulls for high milk and butter fat production. The farmers receiving the bulls agree to keep recrds of the production of daughters and their dams, so that a comparison may be made of their production. The herd sire now being used at the Woodward station had been placed in a grade herd to test his ability as a sire of high production. The records of his first six daughters "proved" flim. The daughters averaged 482 pounds of butter fat a year, which was an increase of 162 pounds of butter fat, or 50 per cent more than the average of their

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Production of Immunity Against Cholera of Hogs

Age is not a factor in the production of immunity against hog cholera, the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, announces after studies of the effects of immunization of suckling pigs. The experiments covered a period of more than six years, both with spring and fall-farrowed pigs, at United States government farms located in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Dakota, Montana and Maryland. Approximately 6,000 pure-bred Poland-China, Duroc, Chester White, Hampshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth pigs, as well as crosses and grades of these breeds. and Piney-Wood rocters were used in the experiments.

In the experiments conducted pigs one day old were immunized as successfully as pigs of other ages ranging up to twelve weeks.

All breeds responded alike and results were essentially the same on all the various farms. The investigators who planned and conducted the work were: Dr. M. Dorset, chief of the bureau's biochemic division; E, Z. Russell, animal husbandman, in charge of swine investigations, and Dr. S. S. Buckley, associate animal husbandman and veterinarian.

Feeding Young Cattle for Good Market Finish

Feeders who have become accustomed to fattening aged steers do not always succeed as well the first time they try feeding calves or yearlings. Young cattle being fattened for market require different handling than older steers. It takes longer to finish calves, usually requiring from six to eight months of feeding to secure good market finish, Calves require full grain feeding in order to become sufficiently fat to bell for slaughter. If limited grain feeding is practiced with young steers, they will make

Good Home Lessons From an Incubator

Short Course in Embryology Well Worth Cost of Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department

Now, during the season when incubators are in operation, it may happen that the eggs purchased or saved for incubation do not completely fill the tray for one batch. This offers an excellent opportunity for an interesting and highly educational lesson in natural history, says one of the workers in the United States Department of Agriculture. If there is space for from 20 to 24 more eggs, get them from any source where fertility is probable and mark them for identification. Operate the incubator as usual, but instead of incubating all the experimental eggs for the full 21day period, take one out for examination each day, watch the daily developments within the shell, and observe the successive stages of the growth of the chick from the germinal disk of , the fresh-laid and apparently lifeless eggs to the marvelously developed mechanism able to peck its shell and to emerge a living bird. It is possible to get something of an idea of what is happening by candling a single egg day after day, but a still more instructive method is to first candle an egg and then break it carefully into a saucer. This course of 21 simple lessons in embryology is well worth the cost of two dozen eggs. The whole family is likely to find it interesting and instructive.

Revised Honey Grades

Are in Circular 24-C Rules adopted for grading honey, for

the guidance of beekeepers in preparing their product for market and for convenience in buying and selling honey, are brought together in the latest revised form in Circular No. 24-C, "United States Grades, Color Standards, and Packing Requirements for Honey, Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture," just published. Distributed with this circular is a separate wall chart, which gives in tabular form for ready reference the requirements for the principal grades of honey, and also a leaflet giving information concerning the stamp authorized for use with all United States grades of honey, and the design for use on honey labels.

This circular is a revision of and supersedes Department Circular No. 410-C, published last May, and also includes the information in Department Circular No. 364-C, "The Color Grading of Honey," published in 1925. It is a manual in 32 pages of necessary information relative to honey grades and colors, packing requirements for home and export trade, and a complete explanation and definition of the grades which the United States De partment of Agriculture recommends the standardization of honey merchandizing. It will be useful to producers of and dealers in honey. It may be procured by application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for Circular No.

Seed Treatment Helps

Clover on Acid Soils Bacteria will help bring back clover like it used to grow in the pioneer days.

Wherever clover is to be seeded on acid soil the seed should be inoculated, suggests I. i., Baldwin, bacteriologist at the University of Wisconsin college_of agriculture, to farmers in sections of the state where there is a large percentage of acid soil.

"On acid soils the bacteria which help clover to make use of the free nitrogen of the air do not live long in the absence of the legume plant." he stated. "When new seed is sown on this type of land there is insufficient bacteria in the soil for the clover to use the nitrogen and consequently make its best growth.

"While it was formerly felt that inoculation of clover seed was necessary only when the crop was sowr on new soil, recent experiments indicate that inoculation of all seed over a period of years is a profitable investment both in increased crop yields and in the prevention of crop failures."

Short Farm Notes

Change pastures as often as possi-

Alfalfa seeded on sour soil seldom develops a good stand.

A small amount of oilmeal along with the feed is beneficial, especially for brood mares.

if they are to lay high-priced fall and winter eggs. When the calf is put on pail feeding

early. Pullets must be hatched early

It is good business to hatch chicks

it should be given small amounts of fresh milk. Three times daily is better than twice.

Sowing the onion seeds where they are to remain to grow into plants is the way to make this crop profitable for the seedlings are expensive to buy.

Horses are creatures of habit more than any other kind of live stock, Sudden changes of feed or throwing them into work too quickly after an Idle spell, is hard on horses and likely good growth but will not become fat. to cause sickness.