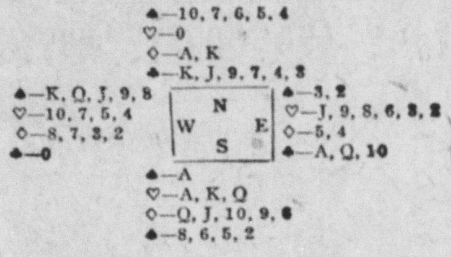


EASY LESSONS IN AUCTION BRIDGE

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

Article Thirty-One. Unblocking in Dummy

Deal and play the following hand as you think should be done and then compare it with what follows:



South deals and bids one no trump. West passes. North, having a two-suit, should take out his partner's no trump with his higher suit.

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.

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.

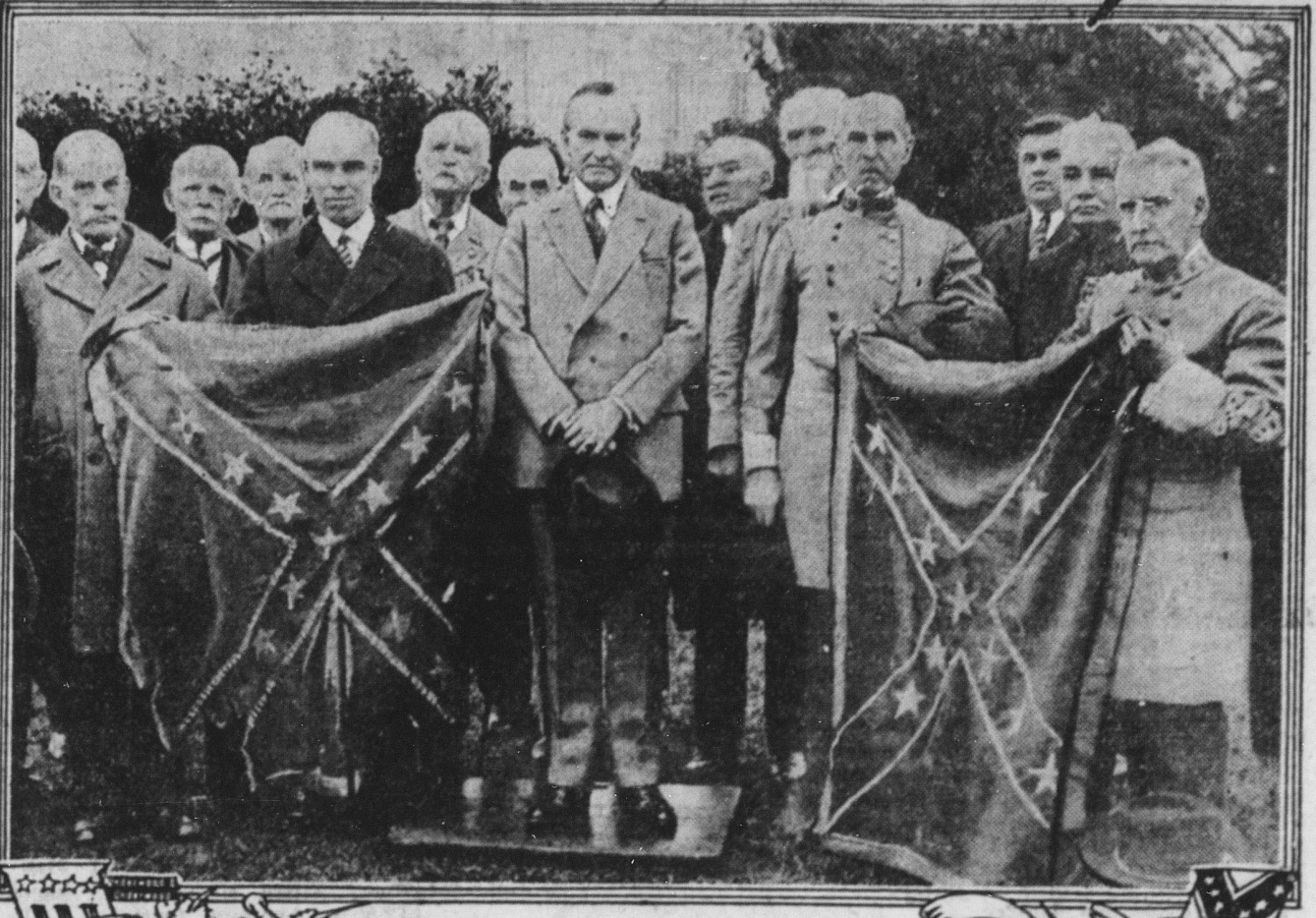
Discarding on these diamond tricks really did more harm to declarer than to the adversaries. He could not keep sufficient protection for the spades in dummy without reducing his club holding to the King, Jack, and to have led clubs then would have given the adversaries all of their remaining clubs;

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.

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 suit."

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.

Joint Reunion of Blue and Gray?



Confederate battle flags captured in 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.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON IN THE states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi Confederate Memorial day is observed on April 26.

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.

That project is the proposal for a joint reunion of Union and Confederate 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.

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."

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:

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.

der the caption "The Blend of the Blue and the Gray." I refer to Maj. John Albain Brown of Washington city.

THE BLEND OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY (By J. Albain 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;

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 follows:

Atlanta, Ga.—Charged by sparks from campfires and hearing holes as evidence of Confederate marksmanship, a woolen bedspread taken from the home of the late Gov. Joseph E. Brown at Canton, Ga., in 1864, by one of General Sherman's lieutenants has been returned to Atlanta.

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.

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 members of the Spotsylvania county battlefield memorial commission, which also will include Capt. George F. Hobson, army quartermaster corps.

Chanute field, Ill., is given \$422,000; Crissey field, Calif., \$86,000; Duncan field, Texas, \$233,000; Fairfield, Ohio, \$243,000, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, \$206,000. Other allotments are: Mitchell 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 hangars.

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

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Dairy Work at Woodward, Okla.

Much Helpful Information Given in Report of Western Station.

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, 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 heifers; 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 months.

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 bromo 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 records of the production of both the 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" him. 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 dams.

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 rosters 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 sell for slaughter. If limited grain feeding is practiced with young steers, they will make good growth but will not become fat.

Good Home Lessons From an Incubator

Short Course in Embryology Well Worth Cost of Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

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 hatch. 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 21-day 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 carefully incise 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," first 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 Department of Agriculture recommends for the standardization of honey merchandizing. It will be useful to producers and dealers in honey. It may be procured by application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for Circular No. 24-C.

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 sown 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 possible. 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. It is good business to hatch chicks early. Pulletts must be hatched early if they are to lay high-priced fall and winter eggs.

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 to cause sickness.