

FOURTH IN HISTORY
1776—Declaration of Independence.
1789—Washington signed first United States tariff act.
1817—Work on Erie canal commenced.
1826—Death of two former Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.
1831—Death of another former President, James Monroe.
1836—United States patent bureau opened.
1845—Citizens' convention in Texas voted for annexation.
1848—Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
1848—Peace proclaimed with Mexico.
1863—Vicksburg surrendered to Grant after a 6-weeks' siege.
1872—Calvin Coolidge was born.
1898—Two-day truce arranged at Santiago, Cuba, pending surrender of town.
1912—Two stars were added to flag for New Mexico and Arizona.

Where Revolution Came to Its Glorious Finish
If Germain had done that; if Burgoyne had done this, if Clinton had done something else, and Cornwallis had been left free to do what he deemed wise in the circumstances, there would, in truth, be no reason for the pilgrim to historic shrines to tarry in Yorktown, because the McClellan siege of April, 1865, was inconsequential.
But Germain ran true to form; Burgoyne followed instructions at Sara-



Doorway of General Nelson's home, which was Lord Cornwallis' headquarters during the siege of Yorktown in the war of 1776. The home has been purchased by a wealthy Chicagoan, who intends to thoroughly restore the buildings, servants' quarters and other relics of the period as perfectly as possible.

toga; Clinton vacillated and issued and countermanded orders, and harried Cornwallis did the best he could. But it wasn't good enough, and so that quaint hamlet on the York river bulks large to those who tour the tidewater country of Virginia.

The community had its inception in 1691, when Benjamin Reade, who inherited the land from his grandfather, was ordered to sell 50 acres for a town site. In 1698, Yorktown became the county seat, and the oldest house there, according to local chronicles, was built one year later, and still is standing.

There also is the oldest customs house in the United States, built in 1715, the Moore house, where Cornwallis signed the surrender, October 18, 1781, and the Nelson house with Revolutionary cannon balls still sticking in its walls.

But outside the village and on the way to Hampton, just a bit off the main road and alongside of the National cemetery, is that which imparts a thrill to him who pays his first visit to the spot.

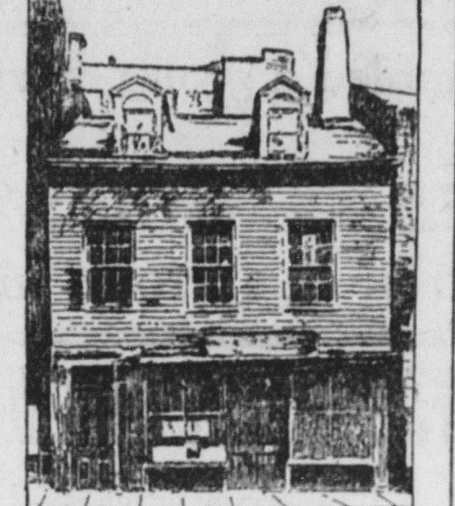
Here, in a field perhaps a mile from the inner fortifications of the British, and after a seven days' siege, Cornwallis, by the hand of General O'Hara, delivered his sword as a token of surrender to General Lincoln, whom Washington had designated to accept it. Perhaps it was a coincidence, perhaps not, but at the surrender of Charleston, Lincoln had handed his sword to this same British earl.

HELPED PATRIOTS



Cordorus furnace, York, Pa., built in 1755, cast cannon and balls for Washington's army.

Where Paine, Great Lover of Liberty, Passed Away
An old frame building at 309 Bleecker street in New York city, which is reputed to have stood there for more than 125 years, once was the rooming house of Mme. Bonneville, where Thomas Paine spent his last days.
When clergymen visited Paine and sought to convince him of the error of his beliefs, Mme. Bonneville is reputed to have met them at the door and refused to admit them. Another story is to the effect that while Mme.

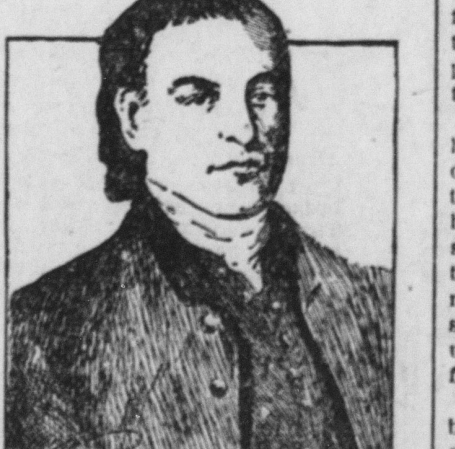


Where Tom Paine spent his last days.
Bonneville was liberal in her views, she still was influenced by pressure brought to bear upon her by the church for harboring Paine in her household, and she took another house. This version contends that Paine moved voluntarily to 59 Grove street, her new location, in order to spare his landlady from further annoyance on the part of well-meaning clergymen. At any rate, Paine died a month later in his new quarters at the age of seventy-two.

Cavalry Had Its Part in Revolutionary War
One of the latest discoveries concerning the War of the Revolution is that imposing cavalry forces were among the factors that won independence for the Colonies. The general belief was that ragged, uniformed infantry waged the struggle.
Robert W. Chambers, preparing historical data for a fiction serial in Woman's Home Companion, found that four regiments of cavalry were actively engaged. The light horsemen were gorgeously arrayed, with leather or steel helmets heavily ridged with fur or feathers or profusely plumed with red, white or black horsehair. At Cowpens and Eutaw there were pitched cavalry battles, wherein the troops operated with such success that many military observers believe that more use of the cavalry would have shortened the war by many months, if not years.

Among Chambers' other discoveries were the facts that the colors buff and blue, usually supposed to have been those of the Continentals, were seldom seen except in the uniforms of certain officers. The Colonial soldiers were uniformed according to the designs of their governments but it was seldom that they fought in homespun.
Churches during the American colonial period were often used for public mass meetings for the discussion of important political questions; and the first meeting of this sort was called in 1745, during the French and Indian wars. A French fleet of 40 ships was on its way to Boston intent on destroying the entire town, and Bostonians called a meeting for prayer and fasting and for a discussion of means of defense. The subsequent destruction of the French fleet by a storm at sea probably saved old Boston from the torch.
But many other meetings were held here in subsequent years, particularly during the days preceding and during the American Revolution. When neighboring Faneuil hall overflowed, the surplus crowd invariably adjourned to Old South; and it was after such a meeting on December 14, 1773, that some of the Boston citizens dressed up as Indians in preparation for the famous Boston Tea Party.
It was used as cavalry headquarters by Lord Burgoyne during the British occupation of the city in 1774, but in March of 1776 it was again taken over by Bostonians and retained by them for regular services until 1872, when, during the great fire, the government took over the building temporarily. Although no regular services have been held here since that time, it has been preserved as a memorial in charge of the Massachusetts Historical society.

Nation Slow to Honor Memory of Doctor Craik
After more than 100 years a fitting tribute to the services to his country was paid Dr. James Craik of Port Tobacco, Md., by the erection of an imposing granite monument over the grave of this famous patriot of the Continental army, in the burying-



Dr. James Craik, chief physician and surgeon of the American army in the Revolutionary war.

ground of the old Presbyterian Meeting house in Alexandria, Va.
Doctor Craik was appointed chief physician and surgeon of the Continental army and is the man who attended George Washington on his deathbed. Doctor Craik's grave was forgotten and unmarked for many years in the weed-grown burying ground of the quaint old church in Alexandria. Finally a small brass tablet was provided by the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, but through an error it was placed in the wrong location. Now the grave has been suitably marked by a monument by a committee of his descendants, headed by Mrs. John D. Patten of Washington, D. C.

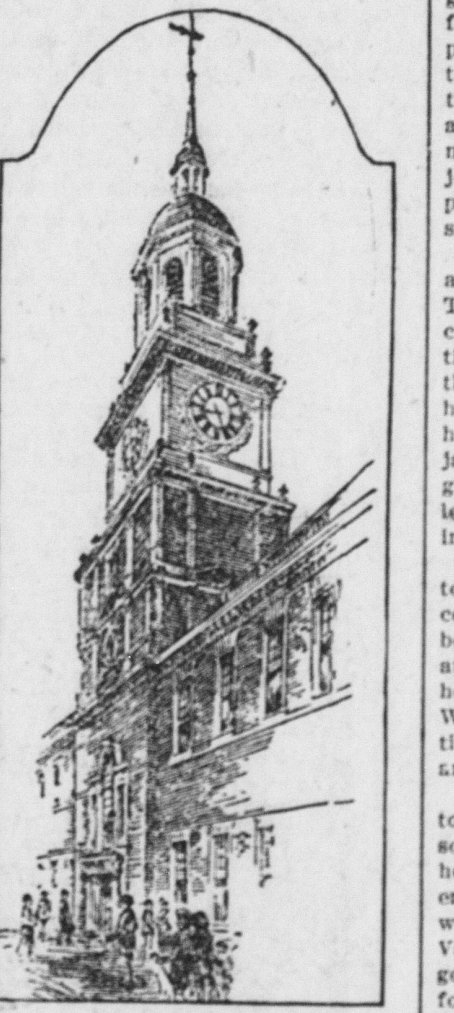
Keep Independence Day
Citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, of which Charlotte is the seat, celebrated Independence day May 20.
On May 20, 1775, so North Carolina historians affirm, farmers of Mecklenburg county signed a declaration of independence from British rule. Local historians contend this was the first such declaration to be made in America.

CONCORD HYMN
By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.
On this green bank, by this soft stream,
We set today a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit! that made those heroes dare
To die, or leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee.
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Famous Meeting House Preserved as Memorial
Two hundred years ago the last service was held in the Old South Meeting house in Boston. It was a small structure of cedar, two stories in height, with a steeple and modest interior with the conventional high-backed, square pews and lofty pulpit of olden church times. A few days later this structure, famous as the one



Old South Church, Boston.

in which Benjamin Franklin was baptized and in which Judge Sewall made public repentance and confession for his part in the Salem witchcraft delusion, was demolished and the present structure commenced.

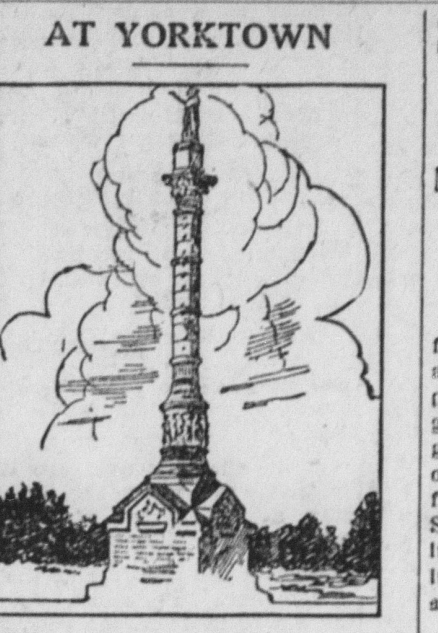
Count Casimer Pulaski, who was buried at sea off the Georgia coast October 11, 1779.
Pulaski's legion, or the Maryland legion.
The winter of 1787-79 he found tedious, from petty operations and commands. Dissatisfied with his situation, he thought of resigning his office, but General Washington dissuaded him from such an action. Soon after he was sent with a small force to Charleston, S. C. Three days after his arrival the British, under General Provoost, attacked the town but Pulaski held the city until reinforcements arrived.
In the battle of Savannah, some time later, Pulaski commanded the entire cavalry force, both American and French. He was mortally wounded and was taken from the battlefield to a ship in the harbor, where he died, and was buried at sea.

When the northern part of Indiana was being organized into counties, almost a hundred years ago, Pulaski's name was perpetuated by naming one of the counties for him, Winamac, on the Tippecanoe river, is the county seat. Other states have also named counties for this Polish soldier of the American Revolution.

DAY WE CELEBRATE



With best wishes for a happy celebration of the Glorious Fourth.



One of the most inspiring of our national monuments.

Pulaski's Name and Fame Never to Be Forgotten
Brig. Gen Casimer Pulaski, whose services to the Revolutionary cause in America can never be forgotten, was a Polish patriot and a great Revolutionary soldier. He strove as a citizen and a soldier to free his own country from its oppressors and when exiled offered his life in behalf of American liberty.

Pulaski was born in Podolia, Poland, March 4, 1748. He served in the guard of Duke Charles of Courland before he was twenty years old. In that period of history Poland was under the domination of the feudal lords and the king was in the control of one or another of the powerful neighboring monarchs. Pulaski and his father joined a group of Polish patriots who protested against these conditions and sought to bring about reforms.
The head of the family lost his life and the young Pulaski had to flee to Turkey to escape the wrath of the crown against which he had been plotting. He fought in one battle with the Turks against Russia, which then had the Poles in its grasp; then made his way to Paris, where he met Benjamin Franklin. By Franklin he was given funds to reach America and a letter of introduction to General Washington.

He arrived in 1777. At Washington's request congress gave Pulaski a commission in the cavalry. He first bore arms for the revolting colonists at the battle of Brandywine. There he managed his men so well that Washington recommended his promotion; he was made a brigadier general and assigned to command the cavalry.

He fought in the battle of Germantown, served with Anthony Wayne in some of his desperate operations, helped to defeat the British in an engagement at Red Bank, N. J., and was subsequently given a detail at Valley Forge. At Washington's suggestion congress authorized the formation of a special corps of lancers and light infantry to be commanded by Pulaski. This corps, recruited largely in and about the city of Baltimore, later became famous as



Count Casimer Pulaski, who was buried at sea off the Georgia coast October 11, 1779.

Work Manure Into Soil Soon After Spreading
Barnyard manure loses as high as 60 per cent of its nitrogen in four days by evaporation when the manure lies on top of the ground after spreading, according to field tests conducted at Wisconsin experiment station. Such heavy losses of nitrogen occurred during warm or hot weather and when it was windy. Also the manure was in a partly decomposed stage. The tests indicate that barnyard manure should be worked into the soil by plowing and disking as quickly as possible. When manure is spread in the spring on corn stalk ground, the practice of following spreading by disking within twenty-four hours would appear to be a money making practice.

Agricultural Hints

Alfalfa is recommended as the best hay plant for all classes of live stock.
Alfalfa requires a sweet soil and it also requires a soil capable of growing at least 40 bushels of corn per acre.
If the farmer's income is to be improved, he must plan his production practices and effectively market his products.

With the advent of the corn picker, it is important that the corn grower who contemplates using one should plan his planting accordingly.

Sweet clover is a biennial plant like most of the clovers. It is not suited for a permanent pasture plant any more than red clover is suited for a long continued meadow.

Ever since the age of the Romans, when soil improvement effects of legumes were first utilized, the farmer has relied more or less upon clovers and other legumes for the maintenance of soil productiveness.

Sudan Grass to Meet Emergency
Makes Excellent Pasture Just When Blue Grass Begins to Fade.
When blue grass pasture begins to fade, or when a farm owner decides to add to his live stock department, and pasturage becomes a problem, sudan grass offers a most promising emergency pasture and hay crop. In the opinion of Dr. C. J. Willard of the farm crops department of the Ohio State university, its rapid growth, luxuriance, and drought resisting qualities qualify it to fill in most acceptably, according to Doctor Willard.
Supplies Good Pasture.
"Sudan grass may be sowed as late as June 1, and will be ready to pasture by July 15. It will supply good pasture from then until frost if it gets a few days rest occasionally to make a rapid recovery from close cropping. On good land, sudan grass will support one dairy cow for nearly every acre," says Doctor Willard.

"In sowing sudan grass, the grower should apply from 20 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre with a grain drill. Sudan grass will grow on nearly any soil, although of course it grows better on good soil than on poor soil.
Is Nourishing Food.
"It is highly palatable to cattle, and is nourishing feed, although not particularly high in protein, of course. Southwestern states with dry climates have found it particularly valuable, but it has been used to advantage in other climates. Sudan grass was first brought into the United States in 1911, and comes from the Egyptian Sudan, on the edge of the Sahara desert."

Importance of Suiting Load to the Tractor

With increased use of tractors, farmers are rapidly becoming alert to the importance of suiting the load to the tractor. Fortunately, a majority of implements are easily arranged in hook-ups which insure a full load.
The ordinary spike-tooth or drag harrow, however, is sometimes a rather unwieldy tool to transfer from one field to another, when it is used in wide enough widths to be economically adapted to tractor power. To aid farmers in handling these wide hook-ups, tractor manufacturers have devised plans for hitches which can be easily arranged on the farm. In addition, tractor owners can secure folding eveners made of steel, enabling implements of unusual width to pass through ordinary gates.

Barn and House Flies Transmit Hog Cholera

Cholera is not, as commonly supposed, carried so much by man or pigeons as it is by both barn and house flies. This finding is the result of ten years of investigational work, chiefly in Iowa. By liberating flies that were colored for later identification, it was learned that they traveled as far as thirteen miles, going six miles in 24 hours. Horse flies followed a team two miles.

According to Dr. C. N. McBride, of the United States bureau of animal industry, if middle-western farmers would bale as much straw as needed and spread the remainder on the land, to be plowed under, they would be doing a wise thing so far as cholera is concerned. Wet straw and manure piles make ideal breeding places.

Florida's Citrus Crop

Florida's 1929-1930 citrus crop brought \$18,000,000, according to preliminary estimates. The yield was 15,000,000 boxes.

Franklin's School days

Benjamin Franklin attended school only about two years—between the ages of eight and ten.

Feen-a-mint advertisement for constipation relief.

Mosquito Bites Balsam of Myrrh advertisement.

Early Aquatic Sports advertisement.

Harsh Colonial Rule advertisement.

Fight That Made History advertisement.

Artist of High Rank advertisement.

What Education Teaches advertisement.

Florida's Citrus Crop advertisement.

Franklin's School days advertisement.

Kill Rats Without Poison advertisement.

K-R-O Kills Rats Only advertisement.

Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy advertisement.