

Arbor Day



The young lady shown in the picture above looks ahead almost 50 years to the centennial of Arbor day in 1972—Phyllis Westwood of Washington, D. C., joins the American Tree association by helping to plant a tree. Her father, H. W. Westwood, helps with the shovel, while Mrs. Westwood (right) sees that Phyllis throws the earth in the right direction. Her great uncle, Rev. J. J. Rives, who christened Phyllis, sees to it the birthday tree has enough water. Mr. Rives brought water from the River Jordan to christen Phyllis the day the tree was planted. Some of this also christened the tree. Phyllis means "green bough."

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ARBOR day is observed on various dates in the different states, but there is one celebration which has special significance. That is on April 22 in Nebraska. April 22 is the birthday of J. Sterling Morton, "the Father of Arbor Day."

Next year will be celebrated his centennial, for he was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1832. When young Morton was two years old his parents moved to Michigan and there he grew up, attending a private school in Monroe and then a Methodist seminary in Albion. In 1850 he entered the University of Michigan and remained there for most of the course, but withdrew in his senior year and was graduated from Union college in his native state in 1854.

In the same year he was married to a Michigan girl and the young couple decided to "go West and grow up with the country." They settled first at Bellevue in the territory of Nebraska, but moved later to what is now Nebraska City, where Morton was a member of the town company, which surveyed and established that town. Adjacent to the townsite he pre-empted a tract of land half a mile square and upon that site he built his home which he called "Arbor Lodge."

Morton was the founder and first editor of the first newspaper in Nebraska City, the Nebraska City News and was a prominent figure in Nebraska during its territorial days. In 1858 President Buchanan made him secretary of the territory, and upon the resignation of Gov. William A. Richardson he became acting governor. He was, however, more interested in other matters than in politics. He was an original member of the Nebraska Territorial Board of Agriculture and the Territorial Horticultural society. Coming from two heavily-wooded states, New York and Michigan, Morton was struck by the bleakness of the "treeless state," as Nebraska was called at that time.

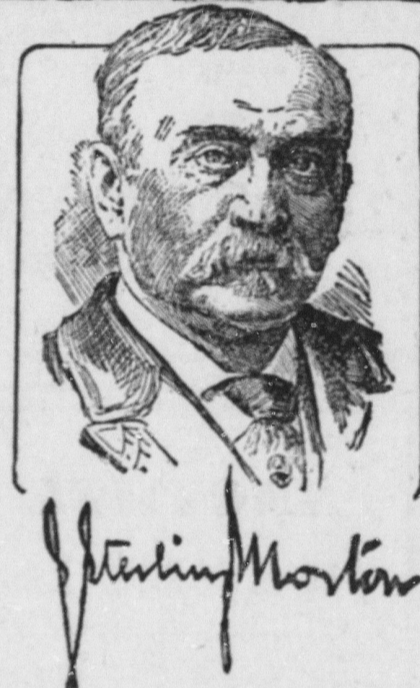
The result was that at a meeting of the state board of agriculture on January 4, 1872, Morton introduced a resolution setting aside April 10 for tree planting so that Nebraska would be a "treeless state" no longer. More than a million trees were planted that year and several million more during the following years.

In 1885 the Nebraska legislature, wishing to further honor the man who had originated the idea of Arbor day, passed an act changing the date of its observance to April 22, Morton's birthday, and making it a legal holiday in that state.

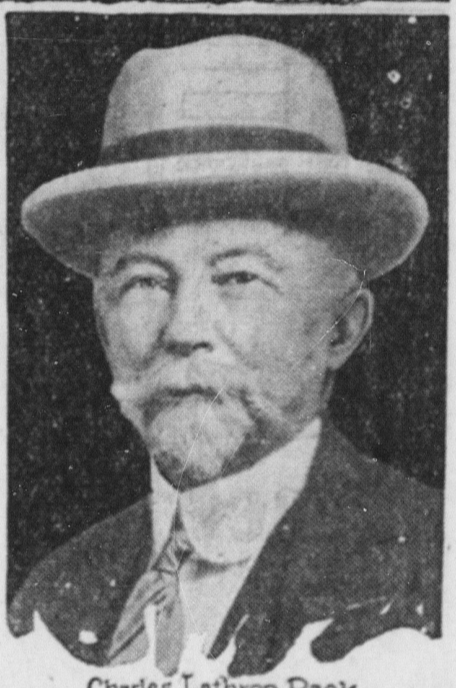
In 1893 Morton entered the cabinet of President Grover Cleveland as secretary of agriculture, remaining in office until 1897.

By 1895 the Nebraska legislature was able to proclaim to Nebraska's sister states that henceforth she was to be known as the "Tree-Planter State" because this commonwealth, which had once been so markedly destitute of this form of verdure, now had more than 700,000 acres planted in trees.

President Roosevelt was strongly impressed with the wisdom of an Arbor day program and threw the influence of his office strongly behind the movement. The aid he gave the tree planting received fresh impetus under President Harding, through setting aside Forest Protection week, when



J. Sterling Morton



Charles Lathrop Pack

the public, or that part of it which uses the forests, was instructed in the necessary care to guard the forests against destructive fires.

President Coolidge followed suit with American Forest week, going even deeper into the forest problems, and urging that farmers plant vacant and unproductive land with trees, and develop, and tend their present woodlots.

If J. Sterling Morton is honored as "the Father of Arbor Day," some kindred title should be devised for Charles Lathrop Pack who has been outstanding in carrying on the work started by Morton. For years Mr. Pack has gone up and down the country preaching the doctrine of "Plant trees! Plant trees! Plant trees!" As president of the American Tree association he has originated many plans for awakening the interest of the American people in trees—not only in conserving such forests as we have now, but in planting trees to provide for the forests of the future. He has sponsored a "Hall of Fame for Trees" wherein may be registered those trees which have been connected with some historic event or which have some similar claim to fame. He has promoted the idea of planting memorial trees and creating "Roads of Remembrance" in honor of the soldiers of the World War.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Arbor day in 1922 Mr. Pack announced his far-seeing plan for celebrating the centennial of Arbor day in 1972. His idea is summed up in these words, "Plant a centennial tree and register it with the American Tree association so that your name will be on the honor roll of tree planters and good citizens 50 years from now." Since then the association has urged this idea upon Americans so that thousands of trees will be planted and marked by 1972 and the centennial celebration of that year may be made the greatest ever held in this country.

His latest idea is that of joining in the bi-centennial celebration of the birth of George Washington next year by planting ten millions of trees this year and next in honor of the Father of His Country, who was also a tree lover—a living memorial to a great man stretching clear across the country.

Arbor day is observed in the various states throughout the country as follows:

Alabama—Proclamation of the governor.
Arizona—in five northern counties, Friday following first of April; elsewhere Friday following first of February.
Arkansas—First Saturday in March.
California—March 7, birthday of Luther Burbank.
Colorado—Third Friday in April.
Connecticut—Latter part of April or first part of May by proclamation of governor.
Delaware—April by proclamation of governor.
District of Columbia—Third Friday in April by proclamation of commissioners.
Florida—First Friday in February.
Georgia—First Friday in December.

- Hawaii—First Friday in November.
Idaho—April 23, when possible, recommended by governor.
Illinois—Proclamation of governor in April.
Indiana—Third Friday in April.
Iowa—Proclamation of the governor.
Kansas—Option of governor.
Kentucky—in fall by proclamation of governor.
Louisiana—Second Friday in January; resolution state board of education.
Maine—Option of governor in the spring.
Maryland—Second Friday in April, proclamation of governor.
Massachusetts—Last Saturday in April, proclamation of governor.
Michigan—Proclamation of governor. Usually last Friday in April.
Minnesota—Proclamation of governor. Usually latter part of April.
Mississippi—Second Friday in December. Proclamation by governor.
Missouri—First Friday after first Tuesday in April.
Montana—Second Tuesday in May.
Nebraska—April 22.
Nevada—Proclamation of governor.
New Hampshire—Proclamation of governor, early May.
New Jersey—Second Friday in April.
New Mexico—Second Friday in March; proclamation of governor.
New York—The law in this state is very elastic in respect to Arbor day and permits of naming the date sectionally so as to take full advantage of climatic conditions in different parts of the state. Hence, there are three Arbor days in New York, one for Long Island, one for "up-state," and one for the northern counties. As a rule, the last Friday in April and the first two Fridays in May are the dates selected.
- North Carolina—Friday after March 15.
North Dakota—Option of governor.
Ohio—Proclamation of governor.
Oklahoma—Latter part of February or early in March.
Oregon—Western, second Friday in February; eastern, second Friday in April.
Pennsylvania—Proclamation of governor.
Porto Rico—Last Friday in November.
Rhode Island—Second Friday in May.
South Carolina—Third Friday in November.
South Dakota—No law, generally observed in April throughout state.
Tennessee—First Friday in April.
Texas—February 22.
Utah—April 15 by statute.
Vermont—Option of governor, usually Friday of Forest week.
Virginia—Proclamation of the governor in the spring.
West Virginia—Usually second Friday in April.
Wisconsin—Proclamation of governor. Usually first Friday in May.
Washington—Proclamation of governor. Usually first Friday in May.
Wyoming—Proclamation of governor. Usually first Friday in May.

Community Building

Architecture's Part in Modern City Building

Architecture, especially modern contemporary architecture, says a member of the profession, is essentially a problem in good logic. It is not dependent upon the mastery of some mysterious or half forgotten classical orders or the consistent use of a certain type of ornament or tricky pattern. Instead, it is largely a matter of beautiful proportion and old-fashioned honesty. These are principles which any child may understand, not vagaries which are closed to all but the student of archeology or the history of art.

The essential beauty of proportion is something which has to do with a beautiful division of three dimensional space, of mass or volume. This harmonious division of space is something that either a very simple person or a very learned person must instinctively feel.

The element of honesty is even simpler. It demands that a building must first and foremost be suited to its uses; that its outside serve only as a suitable covering or screen for its workable and usable inside, and hence, that the building look and seem like the sort of thing that it is intended to be. It demands, too, that the materials of which it is made be used frankly and honestly, and not made to masquerade as something that they are not and could never be.

Thus we have the building of steel, protected from the elements by a screen of glass, concrete, stone or brick, which is beautiful in itself because it is well proportioned and honest and serves the end for which it was designed.—Detroit News.

Proper Tree Planting Really Simple Matter

Trees are the most valuable plants in the landscape scheme and the easiest to grow. After they are planted they require little or no attention from year to year aside from an occasional feeding.

In planting trees, the hole should be dug considerably larger than the spread of the roots and deep enough to allow a goodly amount of loose soil to be left in the bottom before the tree is planted. As the soil is removed, the topsoil should be placed in a pile separate from the subsoil. Any fertilizer that is to be used can be mixed thoroughly with the soil or covered in the hole in such a way that it will not come in direct contact with the roots of the plants.

If the subsoil is very hard and heavy it should be broken up. Frequently it is thought that if the hard earth taken out is not used and good soil substituted, the tree will have a better chance, but this is not always the case. Water will easily penetrate all loose soil, and falling to escape, will settle around the tree, often causing it to die. Thus it is best to provide drainage by breaking up the subsoil, and if drainage is provided, any amount of good soil can be used to fill the hole if it seems desirable.

Business and Buildings

Business is predicated upon the underlying factor that one man, in seeking to trade with another, shall have ready access to him, to his plant and to his goods. Naturally he seeks the place where he finds the least inconvenience in reaching the other man.

If property in the center of great cities is worth variously from \$25,000 to \$75,000 a front foot, then obviously interest and profit must be made on that property if that value is to be maintained. But if that property is depreciated in value because the use to which it is dedicated has ceased to be a useful occupation, and those who would use it cannot get to it readily, then the owners and the community as a whole are faced with economic loss that is not easily measured.

Home Ownership Counts

Leaders in the home financing movement point out that credit is the cornerstone of the business structure of any community and that there is no more thoroughly impregnable warrant for credit than home ownership.

Hence savings and loan lenders say the home owner at this time is any community's most prized asset. This is particularly true in Ohio, where substantially all of the tremendous resources of savings and loan companies are invested in homes.

Savings and loan lenders in examining business maps of Ohio, which gave current business conditions in various communities, found that those towns with most home ownership had the best business conditions.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Schoolhouse Improvement

The little old red schoolhouse has almost completely disappeared from the American landscape, and the one-room district school is rapidly following it into oblivion, according to a survey made for Country Home.

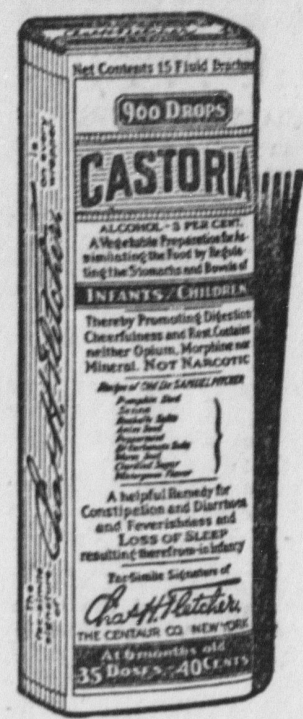
The district school, it develops, is slipping away at the rate of 4,000 every year. These buildings of the "Mary's Little Lamb" type are being replaced in rural communities by commodious consolidated schools serving several districts.

But there are still 153,000 of the old type, an average of 3,000 for each state.

Wakeful restless CHILD needs Castoria

We can never be sure just what makes an infant restless, but the remedy can always be the same. Good old Castoria! There's comfort in every drop of this pure vegetable preparation, and not the slightest harm in its frequent use. As often as Baby has a fretful spell, is feverish, or cries and can't sleep, let Castoria soothe and quiet him. Sometimes it's a touch of colic. Other times it's constipation. Or diarrhea—a condition that should always be checked promptly. Just keep Castoria handy, and give it promptly. Relief will follow very promptly; if it doesn't you should call a physician.

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Found Inspiration in the Hours of Darkness

Rarely did Balzac spend the evening with his guests. He never did so when he was pressed by work, immediately after dessert he said good-night and went to bed. Even in summer I have known him to leave us at seven o'clock of a beautiful evening and climb pensively to his room where he would force himself to sleep, that he might rise at midnight and work until morning.

Probably no one ever lived more at night than Balzac. The complete silence of life and nature gave him the composure necessary to the creation of his masterpiece. A great ship seeks the wide sea and the limitless depths. It was while traversing the lonely woods of Ville d'Avray and Versailles that he carried on his meditations. He confessed to me that many times he found himself in dressing gown and slippers bareheaded, in the Place du Carrousel, after having spent the night wandering through woods and villages, over roads and across meadows. He would then mount a Versailles coach and return to Ville d'Avray by way of Sevres, only forgetting to pay the conductor for the simple reason that he had left Les Jardies without a cent in his pocket.

This annoying discovery never surprised anyone, for all the conductors knew him, and Balzac himself was used to going about without any money on him. Another habit of his was never to carry a watch.—Leon Gozlan in "Balzac in Slippers."

FOR COLDS—ALKALINIZE YOUR SYSTEM

Doctors everywhere are prescribing this new treatment for colds: Begin when you feel a cold coming. Take a tablespoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, morning, noon and night, the first day. Do the same second day. Then only at night.

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Writer Declares This Is Era of "Yes" Men

Compare, let us say, a thousand assorted pioneers of the Berkshire hills in Massachusetts in 1800 with a thousand assorted New York bank clerks in 1930, and, unless the monumental history of the Berkshires which I have lately ingested is a tissue of falsehoods, you will find about as many "no" men in the former area as you will find "yes" men in the latter. The ratios, I should guess, have reversed themselves in 130 years.

With the "no" men will be character, courage, individuality, saltiness. With the "yes" men will be radios, motor cars, bathtubs, and a complete paralysis of the will to act in accordance with their fundamental inclinations.

That Berkshire babies were compounded of better stuff than bank clerk babies, I absolutely deny. Opinion for opinion and belief for belief.

It is probable that the New York thousand have a more civilized outlook, a better stock of human values in their heads, than did the Pittsfield thousand. But for the latter integrity was cheap and abundant, while for the former it is very dear. Like all luxuries, it can be bought, but few dare so pay the price. For the price may be the job, and the job means life or death.

While jobs grow more uncertain, desires, built in by the high-pressure fraternity, grow more clamorous. In this compound pressure pump, the wayfaring man finds it almost impossible to be true to his innermost nature.—Stuart Chase in Harper's Magazine.

Adversity is the trial of principle.

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