

Cattle Owners See Value of T B Test

Doubters Convinced After Seeing Officials at Their Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.
Cattle owners who doubt the value of the tuberculin test are invited to follow their reactors to slaughter and see the post-mortem inspection.
Recently L. C. Larson, of Tipton, Iowa, after seeing the slaughter of some of his fine beef cattle which had reacted to the tuberculin test, said: "I'll admit, gentlemen, I had no faith in the test, but I want to tell the world that when one feels as I did about it, all he has to do is to follow his cattle to slaughter and he will realize that the government knows what it is doing." The story of Mr. Larson, his brother, I. S. Larson, their father, and a neighbor, following a bunch of reactors to the shambles at Cedar Rapids, was reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by one of its inspectors in the field.

The animals were slaughtered at an establishment where federal meat inspection is maintained. In conformity with federal regulations each animal was distinctly marked to retain the identity of the carcass and parts throughout the procedure of slaughter and post-mortem inspection, which was conducted by veterinarians trained in meat inspection. One carcass was tuberculous to such a degree that it was condemned in its entirety and destroyed for food purposes. In the others the disease had not reached a stage to require the condemnation of other than lesser parts. One of the cows had an open tuberculous lesion of the udder and therefore had been a very dangerous source of the disease. The establishment where the cattle were slaughtered is one of about 800 in the United States where federal meat inspection is conducted.

The policy of letting cattle owners see for themselves is in line with the official procedure in testing cattle for tuberculosis and in disposing of reactors, department officials explain. The state, the federal government, and local veterinarians are willing to have any cattle owner see what happens to his reactors when slaughtered. He may also examine the records kept at slaughtering establishments operating under federal meat inspection to find what disposition is made of his own reactors. In other states, as well as in Iowa, the officials stand behind the tuberculin test.

Thin Fall and Winter Apples, Say Specialists

By thinning fall and winter apples, orchardists can improve the size, color, and grade of their fruit, according to specialists in horticulture at the Ohio State university, who declare that the practice does not reduce total yield and increases the amount of number one apples.

Culls which are removed now are definitely disposed of, while good fruits that will grade out continue to grow. Because of this they believe that thinning should be looked upon as a harvesting and not a growing cost.
Other advantages of thinning, declare the specialists, are that tree breakage is reduced, tree vigor is improved, better control of the second brood codling moth can be secured, all fruit handling costs are lowered, and the apples ripen more uniformly and require fewer pickings than do unthinned trees.
It is best, they believe, to remove all blemished, small, and misshapen apples and to leave only the best single apples in the clusters. For most varieties an eight-inch spacing is the most satisfactory.

Better Care of Swine Results in More Pigs

The increase this year in the average number of pigs raised per litter throughout the United States is partly a result of the more general application of the swine-sanitation system. In the opinion of E. Z. Russell, in charge of swine investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, who comments on the department's pig-survey report for June. This year the average was 6.04 pigs per litter, an increase of 0.07 pig over last year and 0.37 pig over 1929. This is the first time in nine years that the average has exceeded six pigs per litter.

"The increase made in the last two years cannot be credited to any one factor," Mr. Russell explains, "but it is probable that much of the showing is due to better management of herds and especially to the prevention of worm infestation of young pigs, through the use of the swine-sanitation system. The favorable weather conditions during the spring farrowing seasons both this year and last was, no doubt, a great help in preventing pig losses everywhere."

Sweet Clover Spreads

In the early days sweet clover was used mainly as a pasture or as a means of restoring fertility to soils that had been depleted by long-continued cropping with corn and small grain, but at present it is well established as a regular crop on farms in many sections of the corn belt. Its outstanding value as a pasture and soil-improving crop, the relative cheapness of seed, and the ease with which it may be fitted into established cropping systems make it valuable.

Fall Best Time for Preparing for Lawn

Moist Weather Conditions Make for Rapid Growth.

The fall season is a much better time for the sowing of grass seed and the building of a lawn than is the spring, according to G. M. McClure, specialist in soils at the Ohio State university, who says that lawn grasses grow best under cool, moist conditions, such as are likely to occur during September and October.

The growth of young grass seeded in September, he asserts, is less hampered by weeds than is grass sown in the spring. Most weeds have sprouted earlier in the season and have been cultivated out during the preparation of the seed bed. Another reason for fall seeding is that the grass stools or tillers out during this season, and consequently establishes itself before the advent of freezing weather. With such a start the grass begins growth early in the spring and is able to compete with weeds which begin growth upon the arrival of warm weather.

Grading is the first operation in starting a new lawn, he says. If the final grade must be lower than the present one, from four to six inches of surface soil is removed, the grade established by removing the subsoil, and the surface soil replaced to make the final grade. If the final grade is to be higher than the original, grading is done by applying top soil over the area and leveling it to the desired grade.

Soy Beans Make Good Live Stock Feed Crop

Soy beans make a good replacement crop for spring wheat in those sections where corn is a profitable crop, states H. W. Hubert, head of the department of agronomy of the University of Idaho College of Agriculture. The success of the crop depends on the selection of varieties and the use of inoculation.
Experiments conducted at Lehigh in co-operation with H. L. Stafford, a farmer of that district, and J. W. Thomeiz, Nez Perce county agricultural agent, have furnished much information regarding varieties adapted to this area. Minsoy and Wisconsin Black are two varieties best suited to the higher elevations along the Clearwater river. Its San will mature at the middle elevations, while Manchou and Habero are best for the lowest and warmest sections. If a hay crop is desired, Chestnut or Manchou varieties should be selected. The choice of variety is complicated by the fact that more than 1,200 different varieties are grown in the United States.

Since most of the adapted varieties are low in oil, soy beans should be grown as a supply crop for "hogging off," or feed for other live stock. They add materially to the value of the ration when "hogged off" in combination with corn and supplemented with bundle grain. The meal and ground beans make an excellent grain ration feed for all kinds of live stock. The hay is nearly equal to alfalfa for milk production.

Best Results Produced by Coarse Fertilizer

Is a finely ground fertilizer better, from the standpoint of availability to the plant, than a fertilizer compound of coarse granules or particles? The answer, commonly affirmative, may have to be revised if indications from preliminary tests by Prof. S. D. Conner, of Purdue university, are confirmed. Professor Conner fertilized corn in the hill with a complete fertilizer in granular or pellet form, and also with the same fertilizer finely ground, applied in the same way and at the same rate. The coarse granules have to date produced bigger corn plants than the finely ground fertilizer. Professor Conner's explanation is that the finely ground fertilizer, by reason of its more intimate contact with the soil, is fixed in the soil, whereas with the coarse particles a comparatively small amount of the plant food is fixed in the soil immediately surrounding the granules, leaving a larger proportion of the plant food free for use by the plant. Professor Conner points out that this condition may not hold for all fertilizers in all soils, but nevertheless may be an important consideration in the use of certain types of fertilizers.—Fertilizer Review.

FARM HINTS

Apples exported from the United States last year were valued at nearly \$20,000,000.

Poisoned bran mash is the best bait to use for saving cultivated crops from grasshoppers.

There is less waste and less inefficiency on the average farm than in most city offices and shops.—Country Home.

Marshall county (Tennessee) farmers this year harvested 4,150 acres of alfalfa. Five years ago the crop covered less than 100 acres.

Corn grown at the University of Florida experiment station last year reached a height of 15 feet and yielded eight tons of silage an acre.

The vigorous perennial root systems of thistles, dandelions, etc., help them to renew growth until repeated destruction of the tops at every fresh appearance, starves them.

SCENES OF HORROR AS CHOLERA RAGED

Recalled by Anniversary of Great Plague.

In the early summer of 1831 there began to appear in the London Times messages and articles which introduced a new heading in the Times Index—one which was to have an increasingly grim significance for many months. In the summer and autumn of that year, 14 years after the first appearance of cholera near Calcutta, it was brought home to English people that no country was secure against the inroads of the disease. Its first appearance in 1817 had been followed by a western march on two lines: cholera was reported from Bombay in 1818 and from Madras shortly afterward. In 1819 it reached Ceylon and spread thence and from India over eastern Asia and the islands of the Indian ocean. Another great leap had been taken by 1821, when it was so virulent in Muscat that the survivors did not trouble to bury their dead, merely wrapping them in mats and setting them adrift in the harbor.

By 1823 Syria was reached and Europe was threatened. Then, by one of the strange chances in the history of the disease, its course seemed to be stayed. It disappeared in Turkey, where no precautions, sanitary or otherwise, had been taken; but it began to push north and west again, after ravaging Persia and the lands south of the Caucasus for some years. The mortality was very high. In Russia in a short space over 335,000 people were attacked; more than 250,000 died. In Cairo and Alexandria 30,000 were swept away in 24 days. In Russia and Hungary horrible barbarities were committed. In Hungary it was believed that the nobles and landowners were poisoning the rivers; in revenge many families were wiped out and torture and murder became rampant. The cry was raised in St. Petersburg that the foreign doctors in the hospital were killing the Rus-

sian sufferers; hospitals were sacked and the doctors dragged through the streets; infection was let loose on the city.

In the autumn the plague had really established itself in England for the first time (if we exclude the belief that some of the "plagues" of previous epochs may have been cholera). The time was one of general disturbance; but public excitement was diverted by the news that cholera had appeared in Sunderland. Early in February there were cases at Rotherhithe, in Limehouse, and in a ship off Greenwich, "amongst the lowest and most wretched classes, chiefly Irish," and the first attempt to organize a local board of health was not very successful, "as they met at a public house and all got drunk and did nothing."—London Times.

Sticker for Auntie
Auntie had taken little Danny to the park and he was greatly interested in all that he saw, and especially in the animals and the fish in the aquarium. It was on the way home that he demanded:
"What are cubs? I heard people talking about them but I didn't see any."
"Oh, yes you did," replied the aunt. "Baby seals and baby bears are called cubs, just as baby cats are called kittens and baby dogs are called puppies."

Danny pondered over this information for some time and then asked:
"Auntie, what do they call baby camels?"
So Consoling
Hortense—And he has never told me what he thinks of me, you know.
Marjorie—Well—er—perhaps he is waiting until he gets another girl, my dear.—New Bedford Standard.

In Evidence
"My mother was very handsome."
"So you take after your father?"—London Tit-Bits.

Nobody seems to be hanging around to pick up the pearls that the swine refuse, either.

ERRORS THAT BRING JOY TO COLLECTORS

Blunders are frequently expensive. Sometimes they have a high market value, as in philately. One day in 1918, when the bureau of engraving and printing was wool-gathering, it printed the 24-cent air mail stamp with the airplane upside down. One legend has it that an ingenious young man bought a sheet of 100 of the stamps and returned them because they were imperfect. But the accredited version is that he was a canny young man, and having paid \$24 for the sheet, he sold it to a great snapper-up of rarities, Col. E. H. R. Green, for \$20,000. From Colonel Green's hoard a few of the stamps have been detached. A block of four has just been bought by John Aspinwall, of Newburgh, for \$15,000. The extravagant fondness of collectors for printers' errors makes them the prizes of notable albums. Dearer than crown jewels to King George is his 4-penny western Australia stamp with the swan inverted and his 4-penny of the same issue with the name "Australia" in half-sized letters. He is almost as proud of a

½-penny stamp with the watermark placed sideways. But nothing in the philatelic world is so adored as the British Guiana 1-cent of 1856, owned by Arthur Hind of Utica; it is a unique specimen printed in the color of the 4-cent stamp—a drab-looking color, too, and as "ornery" a stamp in appearance as one could hope to see. For this incomparable relic Mr. Hind paid \$32,500, and it will hold the primacy, for it is impossible that a more obscure unduplicated stamp can come to light.—New York Herald Tribune.

Had Some Knowledge
In the admitting room of the Detroit receiving hospital, a nurse was taking the history of a patient who had been shot. His name, age and address had all been given. He said he was married and gave his wife's name. He was asked if his wife knew that he was shot. The patient retorted: "She ought to—she's the one who shot me!"

With some people life appears to be a continuous sleep.

He who is ashamed of his calling has no call to follow.

Shampoo Yourself with Cuticura Soap

ANONIT the scalp with Cuticura Ointment. Then shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and quite warm water. Rinse thoroughly



Soap 5c. Ointment 2c. and 5c. Talcum 5c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.

First Concrete Road

The first concrete road of any consequence in the world was constructed in Detroit, and was eleven feet wide by one mile long. The American Magazine, in a study of modern road building, tells the story of his initial experiment. It was fathered by Ed Hines, a Detroit printer and

an enthusiastic bicyclist, who had become president of the League of American Wheelmen.

Men so love debate that it is a wonder that there are not dozens of societies for that purpose.

Sympathy often masks curiosity.

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WITH your Firestone Tires you get a double guarantee — that no mail-order tire can offer — because the manufacturer of mail-order or special-brand tires will not even let his name be known — let alone guarantee the tire!

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cal buying, manufacturing and distributing methods, Firestone give you greatest tire values. Firestone meet special-brand mail-order tires in price and beat them in quality.

The comparisons listed here are representative of many you can make for yourself by going to your nearest Firestone Service Dealer. He has cross sections cut from Firestone Tires and special-brand mail-order tires for you to compare. Drive in TODAY and see for yourself the extra values you get in Firestone Tires.



COMPARE PRICES

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Old-Field Type Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Price Per Pair	Firestone Old-Field Type Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Price Per Pair	Firestone Old-Field Type Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Price Per Pair
Ford	4.40-21	4.98	9.96	4.35	8.70	8.50	17.00
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.00	10.00	4.78	9.56	9.26	18.52
Ford	4.50-21	5.00	10.00	4.85	9.70	9.40	18.80
Ford	4.75-19	6.56	13.12	5.85	11.70	11.40	22.80
Esikins-Plymouth	4.75-20	7.56	15.12	6.75	13.50	13.20	26.40
Chandler	5.00-19	8.96	17.92	8.05	16.10	15.80	31.60
Dodge	5.00-20	9.96	19.92	9.05	18.10	17.80	35.60
Durant	5.00-21	10.96	21.92	10.05	20.10	19.80	39.60
Grain-F	5.00-22	11.96	23.92	11.05	22.10	21.80	43.60
Fontaine	5.00-23	12.96	25.92	12.05	24.10	23.80	47.60
Honeywell	5.00-24	13.96	27.92	13.05	26.10	25.80	51.60
Willis-K	5.00-25	14.96	29.92	14.05	28.10	27.80	55.60
Essex	5.00-26	15.96	31.92	15.05	30.10	29.80	59.60
Nash	5.00-27	16.96	33.92	16.05	32.10	31.80	63.60
Olds	5.00-28	17.96	35.92	17.05	34.10	33.80	67.60
Buick	5.25-28	18.96	37.92	18.05	36.10	35.80	71.60

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION AND QUALITY

Firestone Give You	4-75-19 Tire	Special Brand Mail Order Tire	4-50-21 Tire	Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Weight, pounds	18.00	17.80	17.02	16.10
More Thickness, inches658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches281	.250	.250	.234
More PLYS Under Tread	6	5	6	5
Same Width, inches	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75
Same Price	\$6.65	\$6.65	\$4.85	\$4.85

*A "Special Brand" tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, all companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on EVERY tire he makes.

Firestone Service Stores and Service Dealers Save You Money and Serve You Better

