FARM TOPICS

PASTURE FEED IS FAVORED FOR PIGS

Clean Field Will Pay Well, Specialist Advises.

By H. W. Taylor, Extension Swine Specialist, North Carolina State College. WNU Service.

A good, clean pasture for spring-farrowed pigs will pay big dividends at marketing time next fall.

When on good pasture, the sow and pigs are protected from disease and parasite infection and provided with feed essential to health and development. And pasturage is the cheapest form of feed that can be given the young porkers.

Soy beans planted in rows and cultivated twice will furnish excellent grazing from the time the plants are about 15 inches high until frost.

On good land an acre of soy beans will support 15 to 20 shotes, provided they also receive a full feed of corn and a good protein supplement.

Such pastures should be sown on land where pigs have not been allowed to range during the previous year or so. Best results will be obtained if the land has been cultivated with some crop since the last time swine were on it.

Land used for hog pasture or hog lots during the past year may be infested with parasites, particularly worms, or other forms of disease-producing organisms.

To get the pigs in top shape for fall market they should be kept on full feed at all times.

Sunlight Is Source of Vitamin D; Aids Poultry

Sunlight is just as essential to good poultry health as green feed, fresh water and clean quarters. The wise poultry raiser, whether he has a sizable flock or only a few hens, will find profit in providing proper sunshine. Pens, runways, feeding houses, brooders and yards should be planned carefully to take full advantage of the health-giving rays, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

Know, too, that sunlight is an important source of vitamin D, essential to normal growth and health of all animals. In the case of poultry, they need the vitamin D. of the sun's rays because:

(1.) Adult birds become weakened and soon develop rickets without adequate sunshine. Without the sun, the growth of young birds is stunted and they turn out to be sickly, scrawny specimens.

(2.) Egg production is affected vitally: If your flock is producing soft or paper-thin shelled eggs, the reason may be that it is not getting enough sunshine.

Yellow Newtown Apple

The Yellow Newtown apple, which has grown for many years in Virginia and is there known locally as the Albemarle Pippin, was brought to that state by Dr. Thomas Walker who was a physician with the Virginia troops during the French and Indian war. After the defeat of Braddock, Doctor Walker returned to his home in Virginia and apparently carried scions of the apple trees in his saddle-bag. These scions were successfully grafted on trees at his home in Castle Hill, Albemarle county.

Age of Fresh Eggs

The freshness of an egg is not determined by its age, notes a writer in the Philadelphia Record. J. Hansell French, secretary of agriculture, in response to queries explained that the new fresh egg law contains no time provision. Eggs cannot lawfully be advertised as fresh unless they conform with the following standards: The air cell must be not more than one-quarter of an inch in depth and must be localized and regular; the yolk must be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; the white must be firm and clear; the germ must not show any visible development. Properly maintained eggs will come within the provision of the law after weeks of of storage.

Measuring Straw in Stack

In estimating the number of tons of straw in a stack, multiply the length by the width at the ground by one-fourth the distance over the stack. This last measurement may be found by throwing a rope over the stack. To get the number of tons, according to a correspondent in Wallaces' Farmer, divide the multiplied product by 600 if the stack is well settled, or by 650 to 700 if the stack is new or not well settled.

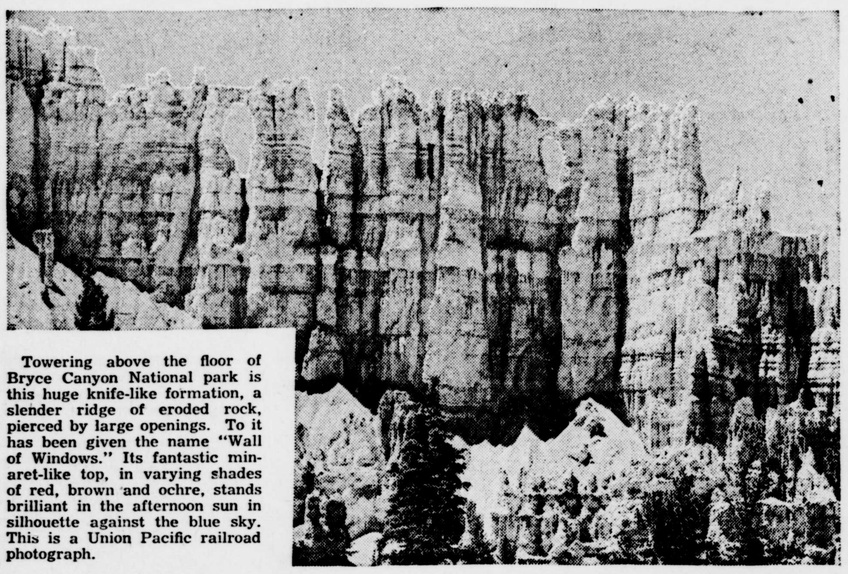
Market Old Sheep

Old ewes which have poor teeth should be marketed as soon as possible, says the Prairie Farmer. It is an easy matter to check the age of sheep by looking at the front, or incisor, teeth which are in the lower jaw. Mature sheep have eight of these incisor teeth which fit against the pad in the upper jaw. After five years, sheep begin to lose these teeth, and from then on will have trouble in feeding, and should be disposed of.

Floors for Horse Stalls

A clay floor is better than any other kind for the good of the horses but it is difficult to keep this type of floor clean. The horse will also dig holes in the clay floor, making it impossible to keep it level. The next best type of flooring for horse stalls would be oak planks. Floors made of oak wear about as well as those made of any other kind of material and are comparatively economical, advises A. L. Harvey, University Farm, St. Paul.

"Wall of Windows" in Bryce Canyon Park



Towering above the floor of Bryce Canyon National park is this huge knife-like formation, a slender ridge of eroded rock, pierced by large openings. To it has been given the name "Wall of Windows." Its fantastic minaret-like top, in varying shades of red, brown and ochre, stands brilliant in the afternoon sun in silhouette against the blue sky. This is a Union Pacific railroad photograph.

Peter Rabbit Story by Thornton W. Burgess

THE HERALD OF MISTRESS SPRING

PETER RABBIT was sitting in the middle of the dear Old Brier Patch. Jolly, round, red Mr. Sun had just begun his daily climb up in the blue, blue sky, and Peter was wondering where he would go and what he would do when he heard a sound that caused him to suddenly sit up very straight with both ears pointing right up to the sky. Peter held his breath for a minute and then he heard it again. This time he jumped straight up in the air and kicked his heels together for joy. It was just the softest, sweetest whistle! It wasn't merry and it wasn't sad; it was just beautiful. And it seemed to come from everywhere and nowhere—just out of the air.

"Winsome Bluebird!" cried Peter Rabbit. "Oh, it's Winsome Bluebird! I wonder where he is! He sounds a long way off and yet he may be close by. Oh, I do wonder if I'm the first one to hear him!"

"I guess you are, Peter," said a soft voice. "I guess you are, because you see I've just arrived and I came straight to the Old Brier Patch, because I just knew that you would be looking for me and I wanted you to have the pleasure of being the first to see me. Why

"Oh, Winsome, I'm So Glad You've Got Here at Last; I'm So Happy I Could Sing for Joy."

don't you look up in the little cherry tree over your head, Peter, and say something?"

Of course, Peter felt very foolish, and he looked just as he felt, as he saw Winsome Bluebird sitting right over his head. You see that soft, beautiful voice had seemed to come from everywhere, and Peter hadn't been able to tell just where it did come from.

"Oh, Winsome!" he cried. "Oh, Winsome, I'm so glad you're here at last! I'm so happy I could sing for joy."

"Ho, ho, Peter!" laughed Winsome Bluebird. "Do try it. I should love to hear you sing."

Peter grinned. "Well, anyway, if I can't sing I can dance," he cried and right away began the funniest little dance that ever was. Finally he had to stop to get his breath. "There, that's how glad I am!" he cried. "Now tell me all the news, Winsome."

"Oh, I couldn't, Peter. I couldn't tell you all. There's too much to tell and I haven't got time now. You know there are others waiting for me."

"But do tell me if Mistress Spring is most here," begged Peter.

"Of course she is! Don't you know I am her herald? I've come all the way up from down south just ahead of her to tell everybody that she is coming. You know, that is what a herald is for. I had rather be the herald of Mistress Spring than anything else in all the world." Winsome half lifted his beautiful blue wings as he said this.

"Don't go!" cried Peter. "I guess I know how you feel. It must be perfectly splendid to make everybody glad and happy as you do. I—I wish I could be a herald."

Winsome Bluebird laughed—the sweetest laugh. "I guess you don't need to be a herald to make people glad to see you, Peter," he said. "Besides, you know you can be sort of a herald by telling everybody you meet that I am here."

"That's so!" Peter cried. "That's one reason I like to be the first to see or hear you. It's great fun to see how pleased everybody is when they know that you have arrived. I—I hope nothing will happen to make Mistress Spring late."

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GIRL GAGS

"There was a time," says stumping Stella, "when a politician could smoke a farmer out of his hole on election day with a cheap cigar."

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FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVERS

PAINT and varnish removers do not actually remove a finish; their action is to soften the oils of a finish sufficiently to permit it to be wiped and scraped off. Liquid removers are a combination of solvents, such as wood alcohol, benzine, amyl acetate, and other liquids, usually combined with paraffin to check evaporation. Liquid removers act quickly; usually in not more than 20 minutes. By that time paint and varnish will be so softened that they can be wiped off with a rough cloth. For old paint, a second application may be necessary, and scraping with a putty knife. With liquid removers, there is no raising of the grain of wood.

The vapors of liquid varnish removers are inflammable, and care must be taken to avoid fire. I know of one case, and it was not unusual, when this was overlooked with disastrous results. Liquid varnish remover was being used to take the finish from a table. The work was being done in a small room, and as it was winter, the windows were closed. In the middle of things the worker lighted a cigarette; there was an instant flash of fire, and the house was saved from destruction only by quick work with an extinguisher.

When using a liquid remover, there should be good ventilation to carry off the vapors, and there should be no flames nearby. To avoid trouble, a liquid varnish remover should not be used in a cellar when the heater fire is burning, nor in a kitchen with a lighted coal range; with a gas range the pilot light should be put out. With ordinary and common sense precautions, liquid varnish removers can be used with complete safety.

The use of a liquid paint and varnish remover should be followed by liberal washing with turpentine to take up the paraffin.

Certain alkalis have the effect of paint removers; for example, washing soda, trisodium phosphate, and lye. Of these, lye has the great disadvantage of being injurious to wood fibers, and should be used only when this effect is of no importance. Washing soda and trisodium phosphate dissolved in water in the proportion of 1 to 3 pounds to the gallon are usually satisfactory. They may have the effect of raising the grain of wood, which calls for sandpapering after the wood has dried.

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GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL

GRIPPING THE CLUB

THERE are three ways of gripping the golf club; the overlapping, interlocking and the natural, two handed grip. In the overlapping grip the little finger of the right hand overlaps the forefinger of the left. With the interlocking grip the little finger of the right hand is interlocked with the forefinger of the left. A large number of the good golfers today employ one or the other of these grips and their value lies largely in creating better coordination of movement between the two hands.

The problem is to make the hands work as closely together as possible, to eliminate any tendency toward friction between the two. Good golf is a matter of smooth stroking and there is trouble enough along the swing's path without handicapping the stroke at the start. There are craftsmen in every field who grip the tools differently and golf is no exception. Two of the greatest golfers of this era, Bobby Jones and Gene Sarazen, used different grips, the former overlapping and the latter, interlocking. Most of the good golfers of the present day possess large hands and this makes the problem of which of these two grips to use comparatively simple for both are suitable for big hands and long fingers. Among the rank and file of players, however, there are many with small hands and stubby fingers. Women in particular have a natural handicap in small hands and to overcome this the two handed grip is used. The hands placed on the club in the manner illustrated above, cover a good portion of the shaft and if held on the light side will co-operate together well. Many champions of the past have used this grip. The point to remember is that the hands must work in both directions equally well.

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MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

By JEAN

© By The Associated Newspapers

Some Grown-Ups Never Get Over Wanting the Other Fellow's Toys.

THERE'S enough playfulness going on among adults these days to show them up. Have you run into parties where tin horns and toy guns are used for entertainment? If you have, you know that they usually end up in a nursery brawl, with women whining at their husbands, and men growling at their girl friends because they have had more turns than any one else.

Maybe it's instinct. The minute some one blows a toy horn or bounces a ball once, you want to jump up and say, "Let me try it." You should have learned that you have to give the other fellow a long turn if you want a long turn yourself.

Maybe you don't go in for childish sports. But if you do, see to it that you know the childish code that goes with them.

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Memorial to Captain Cook

On Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii island, stands an obelisk commemorating Captain Cook, who was slain near that point by natives. In 1928 a bronze tablet was dedicated in his honor and placed just below the surface of the water to mark the exact spot where he fell.

Love, Honor and Obey

JUST GO FISHIN'

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHEN the world is lookin' bluer
Then you ever saw her, knew her,
When you only stumble through her
Day by day.
When you think you're weary of her,
Banker, worker, lawyer, lover,
There's a way you can recover
Right away.
When discouraged and disgusted,
When you're practically busted,
There's a way to git adjusted
And to smile:
From your cares and competition
Take a little intermission,
Jump the joint, and just go fishin'
For awhile.
Why, ya great big mastadon ya,
When your girl has gone back on ya,
As she ought to do, doggone ya,
You're so mean,
When you're troubled in the gizzard,
When you're sick from A to Izzard,
When you look just like a lizard,
Blue and green,
Then to cure each ache and shiver,
And to regulate your liver,
Row a boat, or wade a river
For a mile—
Yes, to feel the old ambition
And to git back in condition,
Jump the joint, and just go fishin'
For awhile!

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Short Dance Frock

Short dance frocks are becoming a trend of fashion. This one, which has a matching bolero jacket, is of black wrap print taffeta with pastel colored flowers. The new low waistline is an important style note. The slippers are designed especially for short evening dresses.

MOPSY

WNU Service.

STAR DUST

Movie • Radio

By VIRGINIA VALE

FIVE small boys have just about disrupted Hollywood. They are the youngsters who played on the stage in New York in "Dead End" and who now are in Hollywood playing the same roles in the picture.

They don't like Hollywood, they think acting in movies is pretty silly, and their complete lack of reverence for glamorous stars frequently makes the girls furious or tearful. One of them will go up to a famous star, and out of kindness let us call her "Miss X," and say politely, "Is it true that you get paid two thousand dollars a week?" At her nod of assent, the little tough will look her over critically from head to foot, and say "But why?"

—★—

"This Is My Affair," a Twentieth Century-Fox picture, has Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor as its stars, which is enough to cause a stampede at the box office any time, but in addition this has some gripping historical scenes. It must be thrilling enough to the old folks who can remember Teddy Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey to see them represented on the screen, but for those to whom these two great historical figures are just a legend, it is downright throat-choking. Barbara, as usual, gives a beautifully sincere and moving performance. As for Taylor, he is his usual charming self.

Barbara Stanwyck

—★—

If you like Navy pictures with lots of gold braid, humming engines, wonderful marine views, and terrific drama, there is "Wings Over Honolulu" for you. It is a Universal picture with Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, and Bill Gargan and it is so exciting that I just had to stay and see it a second time and any day now I may go back again.

—★—

Incidentally, Bill Gargan is now making a picture on the Universal lot called "Reporter Missing" and he has been taking the thrills of the picture so seriously, that when a burglar-alarm salesman walked into his house he found Bill a willing customer. Bill had an electric eye also installed so that anyone entering the house in the dark late at night would pass it and set gongs and bells to ringing an alarm.

—★—

Any week now Don Wilson may have to break down and sing a few songs on the Jack Benny radio program. When Jack had to bow out of his usual Sunday night radio appearance because of flu, Wilson subbed for him and threatened to sing. Phil Harris, Kenny Baker and the rest implored him not to—and a few days later protests by the bushel poured in from Detroit listeners. They didn't realize it was all kidding and they resented it. They remember, you see, that Don Wilson used to sing with a vocal trio at a Detroit station and they know that he has a glorious voice.

—★—

When Fred Astaire goes off the air for the summer, Trudy Wood, his singing partner, will stay on with the new program, which includes barytone Jimmy Blair and a sixteen-voice rhythm choir. Trudy is only twenty-one years old, so you can't blame her for being so happy she went home to sing and shout for hours the day the contract was signed.

—★—

Gracie Allen has a perfectly wonderful idea for raising a lot of money for charity. She wants to send her husband, George Burns, and his bridge-playing cronies, Tony Martin, Bert Wheeler, and Benny Rubin on a tour of the country to stage bridge games in public. She maintains that they play the worst, the loudest, and the funniest bridge and that everyone ought to have a chance to see and hear them.

Gracie Allen

—★—

ODDS AND ENDS . . . Folks who scribble on the tablecloths in the Paramount studio restaurant are now fined thirty-five cents. Jack Benny's debt ran so high that Mary Livingstone gave him a few old tablecloths from home to use on his table at the studio . . . When Dick Foran was given a new contract and told that he was going to graduate from Westerns into big, spectacular, expensive productions, he asked wistfully if he couldn't make a Western now and then. "Don't you want to be a big, important star of the best pictures?" he was asked. "No," he said, "I want to ride my horse" . . . Big Boy Williams shudders when he thinks of the jeering fan mail he is going to get soon. He had to eat 12 cream puffs for a scene in "Let's Talk of Love."

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Eskimos Prize Canoes

Eskimos dance away their possessions in annual potlatches that last for days. They will put their wives on the block before losing their kayaks, or sealskin canoes, which are their most prized property.

Naming DePauw University

DePauw university had been named Indiana Asbury, but changed its name to honor Washington Charles De Pauw, a plate glass manufacturer who made liberal donations to the school.

The SUPREME COURT AND HOW IT WORKS

Few Laws Invalidated

By ROBERT MERRILL

DURING the century and a half of its existence, authorities estimate, congress has enacted approximately 25,000 public laws.

Of those 25,000, they compute, fewer than 75 have been declared unconstitutional at this writing. That means less than three out of a thousand—approximately three-tenths of 1 per cent.

On the score of constitutionality a baseball writer, with these statistics, would give congress a batting average of .997.

There are several reasons for this scoring.

First: Congress, throughout its long history, has sought to keep its acts within the Constitution.

Question Must Be Raised.

Second: No final decision is ever made on the constitutionality of a law until a person, or group of persons, feel that the law violates a constitutional right, and ask the Supreme court to act as umpire in the case. And, as history shows, the Supreme court has been reluctant to outlaw congressional acts.

Consistently the court has decided that every presumption is in favor of the validity of an act of congress. It has explained that if an act can possibly be interpreted in such a way as to render it valid, even though another possible interpretation would render it invalid, the former interpretation will rule to assure the will of congress its fullest possible effect within constitutional limits.

Here are the actual words of the court in one case:

"It is elementary when the constitutionality of a statute is assailed, if the statute be reasonably susceptible of two interpretations by one of which it would be unconstitutional and by the other valid, it is our plain duty to adopt that construction which will save the statute from constitutional infirmity."

Can't Act on Own Volition.

And in another:

"The section, if so construed, would, at least, raise a grave and doubtful constitutional question. Under the settled practice, a construction which does so will not be adopted where some other is open to us."

That the court cannot act on the constitutionality of a law on its own volition or on the mere request of authorities has been established by its own decisions.

A notable instance occurred when an act of congress attempted to give the Supreme court power on appeal to decide suits which might be brought against the United States in the court of claims by certain Cherokee Indians solely to determine the validity of any act affecting their lands, passed after a certain date.

Proceedings were begun under this act, but the Supreme court decided that it had no constitutional authority to render an opinion. Under the Constitution, it held, the court has power to determine the validity of congressional legislation only when a "case" or "controversy" is brought before it, by contending parties.

Source of Court's Right.

"The right to declare a law unconstitutional," explained the court, "arises because an act of congress relied upon by one or the other of such parties in determining their rights is in conflict with the fundamental law. The exercise of this, the most important and delicate duty of this court, is not given to it as a body with revisory power over the action of congress, but because the rights of the litigants in justiciable controversies require the court to choose between the fundamental law and a law purporting to be enacted within constitutional authority, but in fact beyond the power delegated to the legislative branch of the government."

On an earlier occasion—in 1793—the secretary of state asked the Supreme court to advise the executive department as to the construction of treaties, laws of nations, and the laws of the land, which, he said, were often presented under circumstances that "do not give a cognizance of them to the tribunals of the country." Chief Justice Jay replied that the Constitution did not confer such power upon the court.

On at least one occasion the Supreme court decided that an act was constitutional after a President had expressed his conviction that it was unconstitutional. President Taft vetoed a measure on the grounds that the Constitution did not give congress the authority assumed in the measure. Congress, however, passed the bill over the presidential veto. Eventually the act came before the Supreme court in a lawsuit, and the court decided that congress was right.

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Soil Barren 20 Years Is Saved

Lhor, Germany, is boasting how it has made poor soil, unsuited for agriculture, yield riches. The land was first planted thickly with oak. After 20 years it was underplanted with beech, which acts as a nurse tree for the oak to bring it to maturity. The oak is being marketed, and brings the highest price of any in Europe.

Column Is Removed

In the Hall des Invalides, Paris, a soldier once hanged himself on a certain column. Twelve other soldiers hanged themselves on the same column, until the authorities destroyed the baleful influence by taking the column off.

First Book on Horticulture

Robert Squibbs' "Garden Kalendar," published at Charleston, S. C., in 1787 was probably the first separate book on horticulture published in America.