

MATE SOUGHT FOR A TREE

Botany is seeking the means to perpetuate one of the most exquisite mementoes of Benjamin Franklin, which is an almost extinct blossoming tree named for him by a friend.

This Franklin tree is an American product. It was discovered in 1765 in Georgia, in the Altamaha River valley, by John Bartram of Philadelphia, who named it the Franklin tree and took it to Philadelphia. Again in 1790, Moses Marshall found this tree in the same valley in Georgia, but since then it has not been identified anywhere. Dr. Edgar T. Wherry of the United States bureau of chemistry at Washington, recently has directed a search of the Altamaha valley for the tree.

Another tree of the same species is desirable, because the Franklin tree seedlings are sterile. The tree has been propagated only by cuttings, the first of which came from the original tree. It is possible that if another Franklin tree is found, the blossoms can be fertilized.

In Fairmont park, Philadelphia, the tree is under cultivation. It has been cultivated successfully also at Whitesbog, N. J., where Dr. Fred E. Coville planted cuttings successfully in 1911 and brought trees to blossoming in 1913. The tree displays hundreds of flowers annually. It has been found to require an acid soil.

Fleeing from the Wrath, From Time.

The Lord's Horseman—A Book About John Wesley—Umphrey Lee—Century (\$2.50).

John Wesley—A Portrait—Abram Lipsky—Simon and Schuster (\$3).

If John Wesley, man of God, has suffered neglect in an irreligious age, modern popular biography has come abundantly, desperately, to his rescue. Author Lee, spirited Texan Methodist clergyman, enriches a sound, engrossing history with cogent anecdote and incident. Author Lipsky, Jewish student of psychology, makes a shrewd analysis of the itinerant preacher who founded, in spite of himself, the largest extant Protestant denomination.

John Wesley, staunch Tory supporter of church and king, had not intended that his Methodist societies conflict with the established religion. But established religion had lost its vitality to an "age of reason," and Wesley hoped to counter this "deathly decorum" with a revival of mysticism and emotionalism. Throughout England, therefore, he organized societies with the sole condition of membership "a desire to flee from the wrath to come."

His life spanned the 18th century (1703-1791), thus antedating Darwin, but he seems nevertheless to have left a suggestion to his posthumous flock in Tennessee: "The whole progress of nature is so gradual, that the entire chasm from a plant to a man, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures, rising one above another, by so gentle an ascent, that the transitions from one species to another are almost insensible. . . . The ape is this rough draught of man; this rude sketch . . ."

Indeed Wesley had written "A Survey of the Wisdom of God in the Creation; or, A Compendium of Natural Philosophy." But he did not altogether desert superstition for science; among the 725 prescriptions for 243 diseases listed in his "Primitive Sick; or, An Easy and Natural Method of Curing Most Diseases" is the remedy for "a consumption"—"take a cow-horn from the tripe-house ready dressed . . . two ounces of isinglass . . . sugar-candy . . . set them in the oven after the bread is drawn . . . let the patient live on this."

ECOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

Robert C. Francis in the Harp Hush! See the plants Basking in the moonlight. Who would have thought they needed moonlight As they need sunshine and rain? Poor, potted rose-slips, Struggling to get a bit of nourishment, Soul-nourishment, no doubt, from the moon. How their leaves lift, touch, tremble In the cool incandescence! Diluted past recognition, Luckily a window placed for sunshine Is also placed for moonlight. Mirrored from a dead sphere. But don't let these devotees See your disillusionment. Hush, you will disturb them. What impalpable echoes of fragrance, do you suppose. Smiling? I thought so. Come from this moonbeaten alchemy? What invisible overtones of tint and texture After all they may be right; Otherwise we might never have known or guessed.

Russia's Manufacturers

Are Worth Two Billions

Geneva. (AP)—Official statistics from Russia, quoted in the weekly publication of the international labor office, put the number of artisans of the soviet union at 2,900,000, or 55 per cent. of the total number of industrial workers.

Their production, including milling, is valued at \$2,150,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the total value of the industrial production of the soviet union. There are 7,413 artisans' co-operatives, with a total membership of 466,618 members.

In and Out, From Answers.

She: If you tell a man anything it goes in one ear and out the other.

He: And if you tell a woman anything it goes in at both ears and out of her mouth.

Q. Please give the names of the states which do not prohibit the use of public school funds for parochial schools. P. C.

A. The states which do not in their constitutions prohibit the use of public school funds for parochial schools are: Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Arkansas, Maryland, North Carolina and Iowa.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

EARLY BROILERS

The production of early broilers is a recent development made possible by newer methods of feeding and management which permit the production of hatchable eggs in December and January, and the successful brooding of chicks indoors.

Easter broilers have only of late become a regular market commodity. In fact, the supply has become so generous that market prices have become considerably reduced; hence there is a tendency for the early broilers to become a by-product, like later ones, in connection with the production of pullets.

The January or February hatched pullets have become very popular with many poultrymen. What are their advantages? Early chicks are often more vigorous and are troubled less with coccidiosis. The early pullets lay their small eggs when there is not a surplus of such eggs on the market, so that a better price is secured.

The early pullets, like the later ones, may or may not molt before January, but with the January pullets there are two chances to realize a profit before January 1—before and after they molt. In case the later pullets molt, the one and only chance to realize a profit before January is lost. Furthermore, if January pullets molt, they can be used as breeders the following spring with the same advantages as yearling hens.

Those who produce Easter broilers can hardly afford to sell the pullets for broilers, and those who are in the market for pullets and have the opportunity of purchasing high quality January hatched pullets, can hardly afford to miss the opportunity.

All important are the brooding and management of January chicks. In the first place, the brooding equipment must be such as to keep the chicks comfortable during severe weather. This will require a well constructed brooder house, heated with the best brooder obtainable or a hot water heating system. In either case, the brooder house needs to be sealed inside with tar paper and matched lumber or composition board, so as to conserve the heat and keep out the wind. When coal stoves with a considerable reserve of heating capacity to meet emergency weather conditions.

A common mistake in the brooding of early chicks is to attempt to grow two chicks where one should be. The early chicks need more room because they are brooded indoors for the most part. Early chicks should be allowed from one half to three fourths of a square foot of floor space per chick. Ample space aids in the prevention of mortality, cannibalism and kindred vices, and promotes more rapid and uniform growth. These are the profit or loss from the enterprise.

The main precaution in feeding is to employ a complete ration. This can be accomplished by using customary chick ration, properly fortified with green or legume hay, plus direct sunlight or its near equivalent, potent cod liver oil, and the liberal use of milk in some form. Or, in many cases, the more effective and simplest procedure will be to employ a ready prepared chick starter and growing feed, which is adapted for the purpose.

A wire screen sun parlor or a sun yard made of cinders, makes a valuable adjunct in connection with the brooding facilities for early chicks. It adds floor space, makes the chicks more hardy from exposure to the outside air and direct sunlight, and indirectly prevents the vices of cannibalism and feather picking.

To keep track of the rate of growth, weigh some of the average sized broilers from time to time. For instance, between five and six weeks they should average from one half to three fourths of a pound, and they will have consumed about two pounds of feed including milk solids. At eight weeks, Leghorn cockerels should average from one to one and one fourth pounds, and the heavier breeds from one to one and one half pounds. The feed consumption for eight weeks will range between three and one half and four pounds. At 12 weeks, Leghorn cockerels will usually weigh from two and one fourth to two and three fourths pounds, and the feed consumption will be from seven and one half to eight and one half pounds. Of course, it must be kept in mind that at best, figures of this kind are only general averages, and serve only as rough guides for individual flocks.

FORECASTING CREAM CHECKS

In one community last summer the cream checks received by 293 dairy-farmers were "put under the microscope" by the experiment station to bring out the hidden stories that every cream check can tell. The first and foremost observation was a wide difference between returns from herds headed by purebred sires and those headed by grade or scrub bulls. Income per cow was \$92.70 in the herds headed by registered bulls, and only \$79.57 in the herds headed by bulls not registered. Only 48 per cent. of the farms had purebred sires, which averaged \$95 in value. Other bulls averaged \$44.

Though there is admittedly little direct relation between the present herd sire and the present cream check, there was a persistent association of bigger checks and herds headed by good bulls. The survey made no special effort to investigate the types of bulls previously used. Did it need? Dairy men getting larger checks now and using better bulls doubtless have always favored better blood. Similarly, the dairy men now getting low cream checks and using cheaper sires probably have always been building herds from bulls of this class. The dairy men determined the amounts of their own cream checks

WINTER CLOTHES FOR ENGINE

The gas engine and the tractor are two faithful farm servants that have to do their winter work under a big handicap. It is essential, in order to have efficient operation of these motors, that the fuel be fully vaporized, and that's not so easy in cold weather as in hot, and especially with low-grade fuel. Unless part of the radiating surface of the cooling systems is covered in cold weather, most efficient operation is not to be expected. For that reason it often becomes advisable to cover the engines with a curtain or jacket in winter.

several years ago when they selected their herd bulls.

Some of the herds headed by poor bulls contained good females, but those dairy men who use cheap bulls on good cows will pay dearly for the privilege. Additional dollars invested in a bull do not bring a sudden reaction in the cream check, of course, but any one buying a bull should consider the relationship between the bull and future cream check. Those who recognize this relationship have a chance to say how their cream checks will read long before the creamery cashier is called upon to draft.

PROVEN SIRE

Increased production of dairy cattle brings a larger demand for bulls which have proved themselves as breeders of high producing daughters and of good type. Many herds have reached an average production of fat that require their owners to exercise more than ordinary care in selecting their herd sires. When a herd averages 300 pounds of fat a year it is not a easy matter to find a bull that will be sure to advance this yield or even maintain it. Some men talk freely about an average production of 400 or 500 pounds fat, and may lead the inexperienced to believe that it is a simple matter to obtain such production. Experience and observation will show that herds that come in this class are rare and that it requires great skill to maintain such yields. Herd improvement associations are leading the way to better breeding, feeding, selection, and care. They are also driving home the fact that we have few proven sires and reveal that comparatively few breeders attempt to prove their sires and then keep them as long as they are useful. No marked advancement will be made in breeding till every well bred bull has a chance to prove himself and then given a chance to prove himself till old age claims him. To get more proven bulls and to keep them through their natural life, more herd improvement associations must be formed and several breeders must co-operate in owning these proven sires. It is too large an expense in many ways for the individual breeder to own the bulls necessary to take care of his herd properly. Here is opportunity for neighborly relationship and co-operation. There is no reason why several good bulls should not be owned co-operatively. It requires, first, an appreciation of the value of proven bulls; and second, that several neighbors shall get together and agree to a plan that will obtain and perpetuate proven blood.

VENTILATE HOG HOUSE

Most feeders and breeders have provided hog houses and in some instances these buildings are splendid examples of architecture but the necessity of proper ventilation has been overlooked in some instances. The well ventilated hog house, the walls and windows remain practically dry even in the coldest weather. From the viewpoint of proper ventilation and therefore the maintenance of health, the type of house is immaterial. The essential point is to provide an abundance of fresh air, sunlight and keep the animals dry. Warm, improperly ventilated, overcrowded hog houses are common causes of pneumonia in swine because swine will "pile up" in the house during the night and breath impure air and they will be warm and damp and when called out for their feed in the morning the cold air will tend to produce a congestion of the lungs and chill the skin and may terminate in pneumonia. Swine that are kept continuously in an improperly ventilated house become weakened by breathing the vitiated air, and are more subject to various lung diseases than swine that are properly cared for.

Swine that are properly sheltered during the cold weather require less feed than those that are in unprotected pastures or pens. The temperature of any animal body must be maintained or the animal will die. As previously stated nature has not provided swine with a skin protection against cold or heat and therefore the body heat in swine that are housed during cold weather radiates from the body rapidly. The body heat is a product of feed and unless the body heat is conserved an excessive amount of feed must be provided.

FUNCTION OF BACTERIA

The bacteria whose business it is to assist in the decomposition of organic matter added to the soil or plowed under, such as corn-stalks, straw, timothy sod, full-grown rye and raw manure, need plenty to eat if they are to do their job. declares the head of our experiment station. "Soil organic matter, to be a balanced ration for the bacteria of decomposition, must be supplemented with nitrogen in particular, and with phosphoric acid and lime as well," says he. "Otherwise the process is slowed down and at the same time the bacteria become competitors of the crop plants for such amounts of these materials as may be in the soil in available form. In applying fertilizers, one must consider the needs of the bacteria in the soil as well as those of the crop to be grown. Extra nitrogen and phosphoric acid must be applied, if course organic material is to be plowed under. If you have explanation of why a small application of some carrier of nitrogen may not increase the crop yield as much per unit of nitrogen applied, as will a larger application. Until enough of any given element is added to satisfy the requirements of the soil bacteria, the crop yield is not improved to any considerable degree."

HOGS AND HOGS
The big ones are not always good, but the good ones that get big are the best.

LOSSES PREVENTABLE

"Losses of hogs in transit, covering both crippled and dead animals, and losses from bruised and diseased meat, are largely within the control of the producer. It is a well-known fact that hogs which have received a ration deficient in minerals or vitamins, or both, are more easily crippled, due to lack of strength in bone, muscle and nerve development. Hogs that are heavily sloped fed or fed out in close quarters frequently die in transit because of lung congestion, due to this type of feeding and the lack of sufficient lung capacity."

Harold's Mother Knew Answer



"Yes, sir, I am certainly proud of my little boy," says Mrs. H. M. Smith, 421 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas. "He's five and weighs fifty-seven pounds. He's the picture of health as you can see, and I feel like he'll always be that way as long as I can get California Fig Syrup. I have used it with him ever since he was a year old. I knew what to give him for his colds and his feverish, upset spells because Mother used California Fig Syrup with all of us as children. I have used it freely with my boy and he loves it. It always fixes him up, quick."

In many homes, like this, the third and fourth generations are using pure, wholesome California Fig Syrup because it has never failed to do what is expected of it. Nothing so quickly and thoroughly purges a child's system of the souring waste which keeps him cross, feverish, headachy, bilious, half-sick, with coated tongue, bad breath and no appetite or energy as long as it is allowed to remain in the little stomach and bowels. Fig Syrup gives tone and strength to these organs so they continue to act as Nature intends them to do, and helps build up and strengthen weak, pale and underweight children. Over four million bottles used a year shows its popularity. The genuine, endorsed by physicians for 50 years, always bears the word "California."

Masters of Oratory

It is the edge and temper of the blade that makes a good sword, not the richness of the scabbard, and so it is not money or possessions that make men considerable, but virtue.—Seneca.

Will Cold Worry You This Winter?

Some men throw-off a cold within a few hours of contracting it. Anyone can do it with the aid of a simple compound which comes in tablet form, and is no trouble to take or to always have about you. Don't "dope" yourself when you catch cold; use Pape's Cold Compound. Men and women everywhere rely on this amazing little tablet.—Adv.

Hint for Motorists

First Garage Mechanic—What's this appliance in the front of your car?
Machine Owner—That's a vacuum, so I won't eat the other fellow's dust. It goes in the vacuum.

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DELICIOUS ON SLICED BREAD

The Cigar Holder

Frances Newman, author of "The Hard-Boiled Virgin," said on her recent departure for Europe:

"Beauty always was and always will be woman's greatest asset. The beautiful woman has all mankind at her feet. I mean that. It's no joke or exaggeration. But the plain or wall-flower type of woman—

"Are you dancing this one? a fat man said to a scrawny wallflower about forty-eight years old.

"Why—er—no! And the poor thing blushed and giggled delightedly and half rose.

"In that case," said the fat man, "would you mind holding my cigar while I take a few turns with Betty? I can't find no place to lay it."

Doubtful

Baby Peggy and Snookum, while waiting to do the funny little things for which they are famous, were listening to a bunch of the older actors who were discussing the voice of the late Caruso.

Baby Peggy, being older than Snookum, suddenly remarked with awe inspiring conviction, "Mr. Caruso had a wonderful voice, Snookum."

"How does anybody know?" demanded the tiny comedian. "He was on an island all the time with Friday and I heard our director say most black mens are liars."

Early Shorthand Forms

Godfrey Dewey, in a monograph on shorthand, says: "Abbreviated writing to take down lectures and also for the preservation of poems recited at the Pythian, Nemean and Olympic games was practiced by the early Greeks and there are specimens of ancient Greek notes or shorthand in the Vatican library at Rome, the Bibliothque Nationale, Paris, and the British museum."

Mariner's Friend

The mariner's compass is an instrument by means of which the directive force of the earth, upon a freely suspended needle, is utilized for a purpose essential to navigation. The needle is so mounted that it moves freely only in the horizontal plane, and therefore the horizontal component of the earth's force alone directs it.

Triumph of Genius

Jo Heffernan posed for Whistler's "White Girls," or, as Pennell says, "This plate was most likely done when Jo, tired out, threw herself back and refused to pose any longer, and yet Whistler, never tired, always with so much more to do than he knew he ever could do, seized the chance, and made another masterpiece."

Man has been lent, not given, to life.—Syrus.



A Sour Stomach

In the same time it takes a dose of soda to bring a little temporary relief of gas and sour stomach, Phillips Milk of Magnesia has acidity completely checked, and the digestive organs all tranquilized. Once you have tried this form of relief you will cease to worry about your diet and experience a new freedom in eating.

This pleasant preparation is just as good for children, too. Use it whenever coated tongue or fetid breath signals need of a sweetener. Physicians will tell you that every spoonful of Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Get the genuine, the name Phillips is important. Imitations do not act the same!

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Name Made Famous

In the early days in this country schoolhouses were small and usually painted red. It is explained that red paint was especially cheap. So many men and women who ultimately attained distinction began their education under these modest conditions and later delighted to pay honor to "the little red schoolhouse" that now the phrase has become a figure of speech.

Man's Perversity

Rena—Another argument with your hubby? What's the trouble this time?
Freda—The same old thing I'm right, and he won't agree with me.

If a man has sense he can often make use of a seemingly useless thing