

**GROWING FOOD—ON THE FARM; IN THE YARD**

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

**Present Generation Owes Debt of Trees to Future**

No Community Can Afford to Neglect Arbor Day Because of Effect It Has on Attitude Toward Care of Trees.

A crutch would have seemed more natural than a mattock, for the man was very old and bent and wrinkled, and his hands trembled even when he leaned on the mattock handle to speak to the young man in the road. Yet he was digging lustily at a deep hole, preparing to plant a young oak.

The young man pulled up his horse at the yard gate. "Grandsire Green," he said, "it would be natural for me to plant trees because I might live to enjoy their shade and their beauty, but you—why don't you enjoy yourself and leave that sort of hard work to us younger fellows?"

"Well, my boys," replied the old man, "I found trees here when I came into the world more than 80 years ago, and when I go out of the world I want to leave some trees here for the people who are to follow me."

Why should not every man feel the same way about it? George Peabody said, "Education is a debt due from the present to future generations." Trees are just as much so. The great trees that one stands reverently in awe of are not attained in a lifetime. They are creatures of the centuries. The grandchildren of our grandchildren can know nothing of the sublimity and the charm of the kind that grow in the open unless we plant them.

**Observe Arbor Day.**

That is one of the things that the United States Department of Agriculture has in mind when it says that no community can afford to neglect Arbor Day. But it has a great many other things in mind, too. Nothing helps more to beautify a city or a town than trees, and few things so educate the people in public spirit and foresight as the care of trees.

The celebration of Arbor Day by the planting of trees, say the department specialists, is an assumption of an all-the-year-round responsibility. There is quite as much need for the care of trees and shrubs as for actual planting.

In the past, the planting of trees on Arbor Day has usually been in school grounds and parks. Recently, it has been the means of arousing interest in roadside plantings, both in city and country.

Some objection has been made to trees along the roadside on the ground that they hinder drying out after wet weather. This holds good if the road is poorly built; but trees are actually an aid in keeping a well-built road dry, if they are not planted too close. The roots, by constantly taking in water, assist in drainage, and the tops, by breaking the force of driving rains, prevent washes in the roadway. The most important use of trees by the roadside, however, is the prevention of dust. Dust is the cementing material in macadam roads, and if it is loosened and blown away the breaking up of the road is hastened.

**Hillides Need Trees.**

What the trees do for the roads they do also for the forested hillides. Wherever there are no forests on the hills and mountains the rain and melted snow rushes off in a torrent, digging out great gullies and carrying away the fertile soil. Where there is a forest the trees protect the soil from the beating of the rain; the roots lead the water deep into the ground, to be stored up there and gradually fed out by springs all the year round; the leaf litter absorbs and holds the water like a sponge; the trunks and roots prevent the rapid run-off of the water and bind the soil together. The forest is of tremendous benefit in preventing both floods and drought; it is in reality a natural storer of water. It is highly desirable, often imperative, therefore, that the watersheds of navigable streams and those upon which towns, cities, irrigation projects, and water-power plants depend for their supply should be forested.

The greatest value of Arbor Day lies in its effect upon peoples' attitude toward the trees that are already growing; for manifestly there are thousands of trees of natural origin to every one planted by man. The average citizen is only now beginning to realize the necessity for taking care of these trees, having never before considered that they need any care.

**How to Plant Trees.**

Here is the Department of Agriculture method of planting trees: Cut off the ends of all broken or mutilated roots and remove all side branches.

Dig holes at least 3 feet in diam-

eter and 2 feet deep. If the soil is poor they should be 4 feet in diameter. Make the sides perpendicular and the bottom flat. Break up the soil in the bottom to the depth of the spade blade. Place on the bottom 12 or 15 inches of good top soil, placing at the top the fine soil free from sods or other decomposing matter. On the top of this layer spread the roots of the tree as evenly as possible and cover them with 2 or 3 inches of fine top soil. Tramp the soil down firmly with the feet, water thoroughly, and after the water soaks in fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil.

When planted the trees should stand two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. They should be planted far enough apart so that at maturity they will not be crowded.

Arbor day in Washington is fixed by proclamation of the governor. Usually the first Friday in May.

**REMEDIES FOR IVY AND SUMAC POISONING**

While no specific cure for poisoning by poison ivy and poison sumac is yet available, in spite of the claims of scores of remedies, there is much that one can do in applying home remedies, according to representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Public Health Service of the United States Treasury Department, who recently made a joint investigation of this subject. The investigators call attention to the various names used to designate these noxious plants and to the wide range of their growth. Poison ivy is sometimes called poison oak, and poison sumac is known in various localities as poison dogwood, poison elder, poison ash, thunder wood, and poisonwood.

If exposure has resulted in serious infection a physician should be consulted without delay, but in less serious cases helpful treatment can be

given without such aid. For relief from itching nothing is better than immersing the inflamed surface in hot water for several minutes, gradually increasing the temperature until the water is as hot as it can be borne. Washing with soap and water is distinctly curative where all the poisoning has not penetrated the skin. It is better that the inflamed area be exposed to the air than that it be tightly bandaged. Bandages are permissible if they are changed frequently and if kept moist with a solution of cooking soda and borax (a teaspoonful dissolved in a cup of water) or other solutions. In the later stages of the disease soothing or astringent ointments are of value.

Hot solutions of permanganate of potash may be used to counteract the poison. They should be of 2 per cent strength if the skin is intact, but only half as strong if the skin is broken. A 10 per cent solution of hyposulphite of soda (photographers' fixing liquid), applied as a wet dressing, gives beneficial results. A similar solution of sulphate of magnesium (Epsom salts) is entirely harmless and allays the inflammation.

The application of sugar of lead is not recommended, as it has generally proved disappointing after the inflammation has developed, and involves risk of lead poisoning if used extensively.

**HOLDS UP APPROPRIATION**

Representative Blanton Blocks House Measure Carrying \$122,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house had completed work on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$122,000,000, and then was blocked while preparing to vote, by Representative Blanton of Texas, who demanded a quorum.

The \$240 bonus for civilian employes of the government was stricken out, but members said it probably would be put back by the senate.

The bill cuts from the government roll more than 40,000 civil employes and represents a flat reduction of \$24,000,000 from submitted estimates.

**J. A. WAKEFIELD SERVICE**

State Agency for Maibohm Will Have Experienced Man for Important Department.

One of the chief requisites in handling a state agency for a motor car is the service department. Here again is where the Marcott Motor Car Co. looked towards efficiency far in advance of the time when it should become necessary to establish such a department. During the seven years

of motor car experience J. A. Wakefield, who will have personal charge of the service department for the Maibohm, has specialized in service. Mr. Wakefield was for several years sales and service manager for the Master truck, covering southwest Washington, where he gained a rich and practical experience, an experience which is necessary for the successful handling of a state agency of the magnitude of that which the Marcott Motor Car Co. will conduct.

For the past year Mr. Wakefield has been handling the Columbia and conducting a used car market in partnership with Mr. Wakefield at Tacoma.

**LUNCHROOMS REDUCE PRICES**

Downtown lunchrooms in Detroit, Michigan, Saturday announced a general reduction in prices due to decreasing costs of foodstuffs. Patrons at the majority of popular-priced cafes found new menu cards. Milk was cut from 10 to 5; wheat cakes from 20 to 15; sandwiches from 20 and 15 to 10 and 10, and porterhouse steak from 90 to 65 cents. Retail food prices in Detroit since 1913 have increased 111 per cent, according to a survey conducted by the government department of labor statistics. This is a rate said to be unequalled by any city except St. Louis.



**Ever have cold, wet feet for hours at a stretch?**

*That's what it means when your boots aren't right*

**WHEN** you're underrunning the trawl in a high sea, the dory gunnel awash, and you getting drenched with the swash coming over the bow—what if your boots leak then?

It's cold, wet feet for hours. And half the joy gone from the "mugging up" afterwards!

A real fisherman's boot—made on a good comfortable last, strong and tough at every point—that's the U. S. rubber boot, made for fishermen

U. S. boots are made by the oldest

and largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

Every pair is backed up with extra thicknesses of pure rubber and good strong duck where the wear is hardest, at just those points where boots are likely to break through first.

Every pair is made with plenty of room at the toes and is shaped so as not to rub up and down at the heel.

Go to the store and see for yourself these U. S. boots for fishermen—any length you want—the Storm King, the Sporting, the Knee Boot.

Ask for U. S. rubber footwear—it means solid wear and long service for your money.



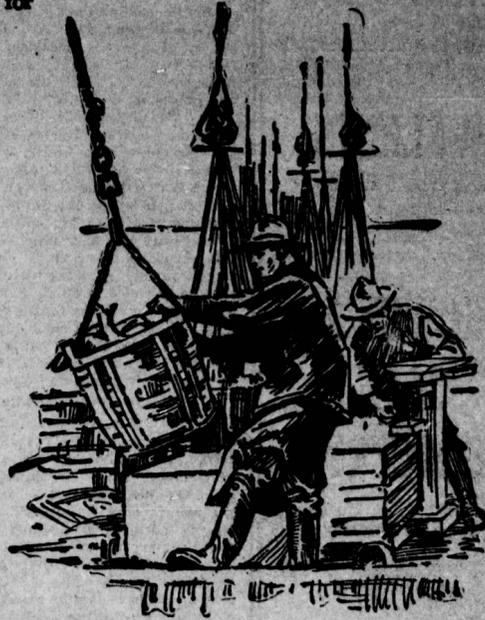
"U. S." Boots — for work around the dock. Red, black or white; two heights — six eyelets and four eyelets.



"U. S." Boots — made in all sizes and styles, red, black and white.



Ask for "U.S." RUBBER FOOTWEAR.



**United States Rubber Company**