

IT IS BETTER.

It is better to lose with a conscience Than win by a trick unfair; It's better to fall and know you've been, Than to claim the joy of a far-off goal...

Cultured Soldiers Bravest in War.

Paris.—The discussion of courage as developed by the war and as manifested by individual soldiers under fire has drawn interesting contributions from Dr. Charles Richet, of the French Institute, and the Abbe Moreaux, Director of the Bourges Observatory.

Doctor Richet is of the opinion that fear and courage must be considered separately, that the former exists in certain temperaments alongside the latter, that a man may be unable to control the terrifying effect of a dangerous situation upon his physical faculties and yet stand his ground in the face of almost certain death through the exercise of his will.

These men he considers the bravest of all. Among the heroes who hold their ground under murderous fire there are always some who are afraid and others who are not, says Doctor Richet, but all prove their bravery by still being there, the cowards have fled.

Considering the whole war, taking into account atrocious features that have developed here and there and with all the allowance made for occasional weaknesses, Doctor Richet considers that the soldiers have shown heroism that justifies a great deal of pride on the part of the present generation, in spite of the belief that seemed to prevail before the great conflict that intellectual development, with progress in science, letters and arts, while ennobling the mind, had diminished personal courage.

The question was frequently discussed as to whether the delicate and subtle culture of later years was not going to produce a tame-spirited and effeminate generation, preferring well-being to arduous effort and incapable of comprehending the beauty of sacrifice. It is exactly the contrary that has been demonstrated according to Doctor Richet; the most cultivated and refined of the young men of France and Great Britain having been those who have shown the greatest bravery.

Students of the Sorbonne and other French universities, students of Eton, Oxford and Cambridge, set the example. These are the men, Doctor Richet says, who have shown most courage in its simplest form; that is to say, by supreme contempt for death, and that contempt, he concludes, is not the result of philosophical reflection, but is simply the spontaneous manifestation of inherent bravery. Never, even among the heroes of antiquity, according to Doctor Richet, was there shown so much of this kind of abnegation and so much tranquil self-sacrifice—supreme courage—as in the present conflict.

As to the men who are naturally brave and take supreme risks without requiring an effort of the will to overcome fear, Dr. Richet gives different reasons, the first of which is that some of them do not believe in danger; they imagine that they are invulnerable—that they have a lucky star; they are surrounded by a sort of optimistic fatality that gives them a feeling of security. In other cases these naturally brave men, even when they believe in danger, are not intimidated, because they already have made the sacrifice of their life, and that conclusion is reached—to die or to be wounded is something that does not torment them.

Others, and perhaps the great majority, are neither those that are indifferent to death nor those who believe in their lucky star; they are men who see before them other more powerful images than that of death, such as the fatherland, sense of duty, of honor, renown of the regiment, ambition to earn praise of promotion, pride at being admired by one's comrades, and shame at being taken for a coward. In nearly all these cases the idea of death and danger disappears and the soldier is brave without effort. He forgets every risk that he is taking in the presence of the image that he has in his mind.

The number of these naturally brave men is notably larger in daylight and in the presence of commanding officers and comrades that at night on sentry duty or on solitary mission that no witness will be able to recount. Men who acquire themselves on such missions without flinching, Doctor Richet considers the bravest of all.

In the constant habit of it all notion of danger finally disappears, as in the case of pilots, most of whom, at the first time they are up in the air, have a sensation of fear in spite of all reasoning. After a certain number of ascensions, the physical manifesta-

tions of apprehension disappear; to be supported in the air by the speed of the motor seems to them to be the simplest thing possible, and certain pilots have declared that they felt themselves in greater safety seated in their aeroplanes in the air than when riding in an automobile.

The hardened warriors of African campaigns, habituated to all the risks of war, were naturally more stolid under fire than young recruits who had seen nothing of military life but the barracks and the maneuvers, and yet, according to the Abbe Moreaux, even these seasoned men, in presence of the new and formidable dangers of scientific warfare, showed no more fortitude than the young recruits who had only a few months of preparation before facing the enemy.

Abbe Moreaux is of the opinion that the war itself has developed all the latent fortitude of the race, and he expects that the generation that has suffered this war will find itself with new resources created by it. The sentiment of union of common interest and patriotism will have been re-awakened, he thinks, and many a pusillanimous creature, both in the army and out of it, will have a new courage born of the virtue that makes heroes. The entire nation, he thinks, will participate in this re-awakening of latent forces.

Director Krusen Issues Warning Against Stale Food.

Practical ways and means of avoiding the purchase and use of spoiled meats, poultry, fish and other provisions "taint" quickly if not properly preserved by ice and may cause ptomaine poisoning are made plain by Director Krusen. He suggests that housekeepers learn how to detect such food by observing the following descriptions of different foods as they should appear if fresh and wholesome:

Fresh beef should be of a rosy red color, with cream-colored, firm, elastic fat, and scarcely moist when touched with the finger. Do not buy wet, flabby beef that is pale or purple.

Lamb or mutton should be firm close grained and light red in color, with fat that is white and hard.

Fresh veal is pale red (unless milk fed, when it is light), with firm white fat between the muscles and surrounding tissues and scarcely moist to the touch.

Bad veal is soft, mushy, sticky and has a very red tinge, while the fat has a grayish red color.

Good pork is solid, has pure white fat and pink flesh. Do not buy pork that is soft and yellow.

Poultry should be firm to the touch, pink or yellow in color and possess a fresh odor and unbroken skin. Stale poultry is flabby, bluish green on the crop and abdomen and has a bad odor; the eyes are sunken, there is a wasted appearance of the flesh of the head and the skin pulls apart easily.

All shellfish should smell firmly when put into water or touched with the finger. Shellfish should be alive when cooked.

Fresh fish should have red gills and moist bright scales, clear eyes, and should be firm and rigid when handled. Stale fish is flabby, has dull scales, the eyes are sunken and covered with a film, the gills are pale, or of greenish color, and the fish has a bad odor. All lumpy fish should be rejected, as the growth may be cancerous.

To detect decomposing meats in cans before opening, inspect the ends of the can, and if they bulge, discard the can. This bulging is due to accumulated gases of decomposition that push the ends outward by force of pressure. Leaking and rusty cans should also be discarded. Canned meats of such meats should be the same as when freshly prepared. If the meat is putrid exposure to heat will make it possible to detect the foul odor.

Woman's Club Committees.

Following is a list of the officers and committees of the Woman's club of Bellefonte for the year 1916-'17:

President.—Mrs. John S. Walker.

Civic.—Mrs. J. Thomas Mitchell.

Conservation.—Miss Anna Valentine, chairman; Mesdames Andrews, John Blanchard, Clark, Cook, Fenlon, Harper, Keller, Love, Miller, McSuley, Orvis, Reynolds, Schloss, John Shugert, and Misses Eliza Thomas and Louise Valentine.

League of Good Citizenship.—Mrs. J. L. Montgomery, chairman; Mesdames Edmund Blanchard, Casbeer, Shoop, Walker; Misses Cook, Gephart, Mary Hoy Hill, Keichline, Linn, Olewine, Rankin, Caroline Valentine.

Community.—Mrs. J. Thomas Mitchell, Miss Blanchard, Mesdames Brown, Dazgett, A. O. Furst, Gilmore, Harris, Thomas Hazlett, Heverly, Mingle, Noonan, Spangler, Valentine, Yeager; Misses Aiken, Montgomery, McCoy, Snyder, Underwood, Willard.

Sewing Class.—Mrs. John Porter Lyon, chairman; Mesdames Apt, Brewer, Conley, George Hazel, Mensch, Scott; Misses Shortidge, McQuiston.

Domestic Science.—Mrs. John I. Olewine, chairman; Mesdames Rhoads and Gilmore.

Temperance.—Miss Rhoads, chairman; Dr. Schad, Mesdames Dinges, Willard, Gettiss, Miss Anna Hoy.

Public Health.—Miss Overton, chairman; Misses Meek, Williams, Shortidge; Mesdames Bower, Hayes, Dale, Gulighey, Schad, James Furst, Gehret, Harper, Keichline, Lyon, Potter, Thompson, Whitting, Ward.

Charity.—Mrs. R. S. Brouse, chairman; Misses McCurdy, McLaughlin, May Thomas; Mesdames Beizer, Badger, Crider, Cherry, Furey, Gray, Gamble, Grauer, Katz, Robert Morris, Schaeffer, Whittmer, Richard, Beaver, John Shugert, Linn.

Children's Aid.—Mrs. J. Thomas Mitchell.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Mrs. Gettiss, Miss Louise Valentine.

Publicity.—Miss Overton, chairman; Misses Brockerhoff, Alice Dorworth, Humes, Meek, Potter, Smith, Williams; Mesdames Beach, Hayes, Wagner.

Nominating.—Mrs. Robert Beach; Mesdames Sloop, Thompson.

Year Book.—Miss Overton, Misses Meek, Elizabeth Dorworth, Mrs. Walker.

Camp Fire.—Guardians.—Mrs. Helen M. Shugert, Mesdames Gephart, Finkstein, Keichline; Miss Blanchard.

The Carrier Pigeon in War.

That the carrier pigeon has by no means ceased to be a factor in warfare is the assertion of a writer in the New York "Times". The first order to Belgian citizens after the German occupation was, according to this writer, "Bring in your homing pigeons and firearms." Belgium has for many years been the home of champion homing pigeons. The intelligence system organized under the supervision of the Government depended on carrier pigeons for the rapid transmission of news of the movements of preparedness, long before the outbreak of the present war. The Belgian Government encouraged the breeding and flying of carrier pigeons. Some 200,000 of them were officially registered. Those that the Germans confiscated were shipped to Germany to be used for breeding purposes. Now, it is asserted, they are being used in the signal service of the army and navy and in particular by air scouts, chiefly because they are regarded as more reliable than the telegraph or wireless. Immediately after the outbreak of the war an elaborate spy system in England through which Germany was provided with intelligence of the mobilization of British volunteers was unearthed, and the Government ordered the destruction of all homing pigeons. It was suspected that many of them were natives of Germany.

The great obstacle to the free use of the carrier pigeon is its instinct for home. When taken some distance from home and released, it will return to the point away from home to which it was taken. The French have overcome this obstacle by detaching several motor trucks as pigeon lofts. They are painted in brilliant colors, and young pigeons soon learn to pick their home from among a number of different colored trucks. It is estimated that at the height which he most frequently takes for his flight—between 500 and 600 feet—the carrier pigeon's vision covers a radius of about 40 miles. On one occasion, it is reported, a pigeon when released returned to a truck which in the meantime had been moved 140 miles. It is explained that in doing this it was necessary for the pigeon to return to the original site of the truck, and then to begin circling about it at an increased distance from the spot until it sighted the familiar colors of its home.

In the Franco-Prussian war the French developed the carrier pigeon as a military asset to a remarkable degree. When the Germans lay about Paris, with every line of communication between the besieged city and the outside world cut, the French had inside the city 243 carrier pigeons which had been trained for just such an emergency. Except for a few balloons which managed to evade enemy sharpshooters, this was the only way the Parisians could make known to the outside world their straitened circumstances. One pigeon is reported to have carried 40,000 messages in a single flight. This was accomplished by printing the messages in ordinary type on large sheets of paper—about 5,000 words to the sheet—then making a micro-photograph of the sheet on films of collodion paper about two inches square. The one pigeon carried 16 of these papers weighing one twenty-fifth of an ounce. Now the French army has a distinct branch known as the pigeon service with some 15,000 birds in active use or process of training. Like many song birds, they seem to care nothing for the din and tumult of artillery fire. When their course lies over the scene of a battle, they never hesitate. This has been proved by observing the time consumed in long flights by birds brooded in pigeon well trained mature pigeon will cover as much as 500 miles between dawn and darkness, and while it will not fly at night, it will, without stopping for food or water, start at dawn the next day and fly until it reaches home or drops from exhaustion. An effort is being made to induce the American army and navy to use the birds, for it has been shown that in such instances as the Pershing expedition into Mexico, the failure of the wireless apparatus would have left Pershing without means of reporting to his base.

President Pays His Rent With \$2500 to Charity.

Congressman Thomas J. Scully, of the Third New Jersey District has announced the receipt of a check for \$2500 from President Wilson. The money is to be divided among Monmouth county hospitals in accordance with the President's agreement in accepting Shadow Lawn as his summer home.

When a committee of Monmouth county citizens, headed by Congressman Scully, made arrangements for the engagement to Shadow Lawn, Colonel Greenhut, the owner, refused to accept rental. The President, however, insisted on contributing the sum required to contribute to the sum.

Flags are Scarce.

So hearty has been the response to the appeal for Americanism that a shortage of flags has resulted and manufacturers cannot catch up with orders. It has long been the custom to fly the flag from school and other public buildings. Now many homes make it a daily practice to display the Stars and Stripes. A church in Rochester, N. Y., has recently had a flag-raising service on its lawn, the plan being to have the flag fly every day in the year. The South is as intensely loyal to the Stars and Stripes as any other part of the country.

In no former war have the animals played so large a part as they have in this now raging. Besides the horses, mules and oxen, there are the dogs serving in many ways, the cats ridding the trenches of rats and mice, the carrier pigeons, and even the white mice of the submarines, which are taken abroad to give warning of any escape of gas. Well did Edward Everett Hale once say, "We are all in the same boat, animals and men."

SCENES OF NATURE.

M. MURRAY BALSAM. SCENE I. The silver road, a ribbon lay Beneath a fading sun. The farmer homeward took his way, His daily toil was done. SCENE II. The browsing cattle on the green, The shepherd toy with crook; The shimmering lake 'neath yellow beam, The song of rill and brook. SCENE III. The song birds sing their sweet refrain From out the sheltering trees; The drooping flowers plead for rain, Midst hum and drone of bees. SCENE IV. A man, a maid, a sky of blue; A world of joy and bliss; The man vows ever to be true A sigh, a parting kiss.

Railroad Labor Agitation.

Something ought to be done by Congress to round out the hasty legislation embodied in the Eight-Hour bill, which is confessedly an emergency measure passed with the intention to avert the disaster that would be entailed by a general tie-up of the railroads of the country. Indeed, the program mapped out by President Wilson in his address to Congress included a measure looking to an adjustment of differences between the railroads and the trainmen on a reasonable basis—some judicial present and future controversies. The provision for a commission of inquiry in the Eight-Hour bill is indeterminate. The report to be made by that commission on the effect of the new law, after a lapse of not less than six nor more than nine months, gives promise of nothing but a reopening of the conflict at the end of the period of investigation.

The new law would make the re-adjustment of wages on the basis of a standard working day of eight hours an accomplished fact—providing that it should be found that Contumacious scales of wages by legislative fiat. At the most, the report of the commission might become a fulcrum by aid of which a raise in the rates of transportation could be attained. But the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be bound by the report; and the President's recommendation, that Congress if the new wage scale should necessitate an increase of railroad earnings, went unheeded. Senator Underwood's proposal to give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to regulate wages as well as rates, though recommended to the Senate by its Interstate Commerce Committee, found no more favor than did the President's suggestion that the Canadian Industrial Disputes act be adopted in a slightly modified form.

The objection that legislation of this character would lead to "involuntary servitude" is disingenuous. No legal compulsion to work would be implied. The only force behind the findings of a board of inquiry would be the moral force of public opinion—to which men submit when doing what they have a legal right to do. Those who object to the exertion of such moral influence put their individual arbitrariness or willfulness above the community consciousness. Perceiving the weakness of the "involuntary servitude" argument, labor leaders have sought more plausible grounds of opposition. The Canadian law, they say, enables employers to fortify themselves with strike-breakers during the progress of the investigation; and the frequency with which the findings of Canadian boards of inquiry have been disregarded has brought the law into contempt. In this law, however, of 18 out of 145 disputes investigated failed of successful adjustment. The menace of a general railroad strike has been held over this country for a whole year, during which period railroad managers would have had ample opportunity to recruit strike-breakers had they desired to do so. In fact, the most conspicuous failure of the Canadian law was not the result of the action of employers, but of employees. In 1912 the telegraphers went on strike because the findings of the board, though favorable to them, were not deemed favorable enough.—From the Philadelphia Record.

Oregon a Humorist.

One man seems destined to play a comical more important role as the leading military figure on the Mexican side says "World's Work." Villa was—for all we know—is a bear; Alvaro Obregon is a coyote.

Obregon is a square-jawed Spaniard, of florid complexion, very tall for a Mexican. Since he lost his right arm at the battle of Agua Prieta he has been growing fat. He does not speak a word of English, but he has beautiful teeth and a most engaging smile which takes the place of vocabulary. Also he possesses that rare thing, a sense of humor. Describing the loss of his arm to an American at Tampico, he said that he had been hit by an expansive bullet and the wound was so painful that he had lost consciousness.

"It was a very efficient staff that I had," he went on to say; "when I regained consciousness I found that they had already amass my watch and pocketbook." After this same battle at Agua Prieta, where he beat Villa, in November, 1915, he telegraphed the jefe politico in Tampico: "Six thousand Villista bandits have been wiped out by 4000 of our own."

Swindled.

"My uncle from Kansas was in town last week." "How did he enjoy his visit?" "He didn't. When he found out that the Eden Musee was closed he was so mad he threatened to sue the railroad company if they didn't refund the price of his ticket."—N. Y. World.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

Kindness has converted more sinners than zeal, eloquence or learning; and these three never converted any one unless they were kind also. Perhaps an act of kindness never dies, but extends the invisible undulations of its influence over the breadth of centuries.—Faber.

Every Day Sun-Air Baths.—We can personally manage sun-healing treatments for our petty ailments by observing as nearly as possible the important rules mentioned, especially the one about gradually accustoming the naked body to the air and the sun bath, and taking short baths. We must also remember that sun-stroke is possible in hot weather even if we are not where the sun's rays directly strike the body.

Of late, it is the fashion to get hats all summer, if not throughout the year. This custom is not without danger in hot weather. To expose the unprotected head to the sun's rays for hours is likely to cause congestion, bad headaches, and all the effects of a near-sunstroke. In the tropics, the head is always protected and no one ventures to go out at high noon.

Suppose you have any of the muscles or neuralgic pains in your body; suppose you work or stay much of your time in rooms where you get little sunshine, then vacation time is your opportunity for personally conducting sun-air bath treatments. If you take them on the beach, be sure you have a stout, dark umbrella or broad hat to protect your head.

In the woods or garden lie with your head sheltered by a tree or bush. Carefully select the best spot for your sun-air bath. And when you have given one part of your body a short sun-air bath, turn around. Your heels and your back need the treatment just as much as your abdomen.

You will find yourself drowsy in taking the sun-bath, but a very short nap is better than a longer sleep.

A sun-bath taken regularly every day will take you a long way on the road to health.—Good Health.

There are many newnesses as to collars; deep and round and shallow collars of crepe and linen and satin; new banded effects of serge and crepe; novel sleeves and cuffs of serge and crepe, and some even have trimmings and bands of gay Roman striped silks, or perhaps tiny colored beads.

No garden of flowers or suggestions of gaiety by means of bright colors is allowed by Dame Fashion in the millinery world this fall. Black and tete de negre, dark blue, taupe and purple—this is about the entire gamut the latest chapeaux are permitted to range. Purple or plum color, by the way, seems to be having a veritable rage and some extremely smart shapes are seen in this rich color.

One clever model of saucer-shape is of plum-colored beaver felt bound with gross grain ribbon and having one stiff loop of ribbon and a small silver feather which stands mischievously out from the front. Many of the trimmings on these models are of small ribbon cockades or mental ornaments of odd designs. Silver feathers about four inches long appear to be favorites and tassels, too, have their innings on some chic models. Embroidery in silk, wool or beads is popular on the sport hats. Of course, the gamut of color is wider in these, and on the high crown of one coral pink felt is embroidered a whole landscape with a little Dutch woman in the foreground all worked out in many-colored beads.

A pretty model of black hatters' plush has a trimming of flat rosettes of forget me nots in blue, pink and bronze tones and a stunning little turban shape in canary felt has an Arabian tassel, a big black silk one, bobbed right down the middle of the front. Ostrich fancies are much used on the dressier hats and pheasant breasts are used on many of the turban shapes. Russian turbans and Napoleon tricornes are also among the smart models.

Corn starch will remove stains from the dinner frock or party gown. One woman dropped grease on a delicate colored silk frock and put corn starch thickly on the under side, hung up the frock and in a few hours not a trace of grease remained. When the same woman came home with perspiration she treated them to a liberal bath of corn starch while moist and not a stain showed when the goods dried.

A simple but efficacious steam remedy for cold in the head and hoarseness is to inhale steam from a sponge dipped in boiling water. Cover the sponge with boiling water, wrap a towel around it so that you can hold the ends of the towel instead of the scalding sponge, bury your nose and mouth in the covered sponge and breathe through nose and mouth. When the sponge loses heat remove the towel and pour on some more boiling water.

Cold compress is an excellent and easy cure for sore throat. Wrap the cloths wrung out in iced water round the throat and renew as soon as they grow warm.

No matter how convenient the electric lamp, in one of its many attractive forms, may be, there are many of us who find the candle of our grandmother's day too fascinating to discard. What is it that we love about the candle? Is it the fascination of antiquity? Do we love to dwell on the thought that candles have lighted the revelries of Versailles, the religious ceremonies of medieval churches, the early White House balls, the New England home-stead and the Southern plantation in all their comfortable homeliness? Or is it that candles cast a more bewitching play of light and shadow, a most becoming color, over one's face, that we cling to them for dinner lights and like to have them at our bedside? Let who will decide the question. In the meantime, let us continue to indulge our liking for candles and candlesticks.

FARM NOTES.

Italy has over 3,000,000 women engaged in agricultural pursuits. —Sweet clover is a poor land crop; alfalfa requires a deep rich soil to do its best.

—Washing the hands before milking would be almost a joke on some farms; but all the best dairymen do it.

—A vigorous campaign is now being waged in England to get educated women to take up farm work in that country.

—Hogs like to wallow in the mud, but it does not necessarily follow that a hog wallow is a good thing to have. Lots of shad is to be preferred.

—The droppings of sheep are known to be very rich in fertility constituents, consequently the manure from a small flock of sheep is worth something to the farm. This is of far more benefit than is generally believed.

—Professor Hedrick thinks he has discovered a better apple than the Baldwin. Other men before him have thought the same thing, but the Baldwin still leads, while its ambitious and much-boosted rivals are forgotten.

—The President has signed the Good Roads bill. This means the expenditure by the Government of \$85,000,000 for roads within the next five years in States which duplicate the amount of money appropriated to them.

—Progressive Virginia apple growers are agitating for a compulsory spraying law. It is said that such a law would be an inducement for Western orchardists to buy land and plant large commercial orchards in the Old Dominion.

—Sheep raising is apt to be given more attention than it now receives because it seems that farmers are beginning to realize their worth as farm animals. Wool continues to bring fair prices, and mutton will increase in demand as people learn to use more of it.

—Sheep are able to consume considerable roughage, such as stover, straw, hay and silage. For this reason they are able to convert coarse farm products into mutton and wool. With pasture and roughage not much grain is required to fatten the animals.

—During July and August bot flies lay their eggs chiefly on the long hairs in the horse's legs. These eggs get into the horse's mouth, hatch, and the insects attach themselves to the wall of the stomach. It is good practice to clip off these leg hairs at intervals during late summer.

—With an abundance of moisture in the soil and the land well prepared, we should see crops getting an excellent start. If a good beginning indicates a favorable ending, as many think it does, we should feel confident of the result next fall. All must admit that depends upon a favorable start in farming.

—The temptation is strong to push the horses too hard when weather is right to do farm work after weeks of wet weather, when everything went behind. It isn't a wise thing to do, because valuable animals are apt to be suastruck and perhaps lost. And the loss of a good horse or two makes serious inroads on the season's profits altogether.

—If a horse is overcome by the heat get the animal into the shade immediately. Dash cold water over it, particularly over its head, until the animal's temperature is about normal. Give some stimulant, like whisky, well diluted with water. Prompt action may save the animal, but as with most other things, prevention is a whole lot better than cure.

—The size of the silo should be determined not by present requirements, but by future needs. Better build it 50 per cent bigger than is now needed. Once you get using silage you will probably grow more of it. Are you building a silo this year? There is nothing that will enable a man to save his feed so that his cattle will utilize everything there is in it, like a good silo.

—As an aid to rapid growth and early development pigs should eat while they are with their mothers. If the sows are fed grain, slop, skimmed milk, shorts, tankage, bran, etc., the pigs will soon learn to eat. They will begin to taste the feed almost before you realize that they are old enough to eat. They will soon eat enough to help their nutrition, and it will then be an easy matter to wean them.

—Two-thirds of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant is in the leaves. If the leaves are lost in curing only one-third of the feeding value remains. This makes it important that alfalfa be cured so as to save the leaves. This means that the alfalfa leaves should be raked into wind-rows before the leaves dry or they will fall off. The alfalfa should be raked into wind-rows an hour or two after being cut. This not only saves the leaves but also keeps it green and more of the flavor is retained.

—Common garden or lawn ants which build their little crater nests around houses, are distinct species from the true house ants. They may find their way into the house. Their colonies may be destroyed by drenching the nests with boiling water or injecting a small quantity of kerosene or coal oil into them. Where larger areas are affected it is sometimes advisable to spray the lawns with kerosene emulsion, or with a very strong soap wash prepared by dissolving any common laundry soap in water, at the rate of one-half pound to one pound of soap to a gallon of water.

Another method is to inject bisulphide of carbon into the nests, the quantity of the chemical depending upon the size of the nest. After the bisulphide of carbon has been injected, the entrance to the nest should be closed by the foot in order to retain the chemical, which will then penetrate through the underground channel and kill the ants. Although its fumes are disagreeable they are not poisonous to man and the higher animals.