Democratic Watchman

Belletonte, Pa., February 9, 1917.

THE GROUND HOG.

The wise old Ground Hog, so quick and wary,

Came out the second of February. He looked around him, all ready to run. For high in the heavens he saw the bright sun:

He saw his shadow cast black on the snow;

Then the Ground Hog chuckled and said, "O. ho!

We will have cold weather for six weeks more!" And he went in his hole and slammed the

door.

The mercury rose and the soft winds blew, And people rejoiced that winter was through.

The ladies walked out in spring garments mine which has made it.' dressed.

Two poor little sparrows began on a nest

In his hole the Ground Hog shook with laughter.

As he thought of the blizzards fast follow ing after.

Then the north wind blew, oh, bitterly cold ! And the people began to shiver and scold

But the Ground Hog turned in his soft

warm bed. Stroked his chin whiskers and cheerfully

said. "The grippe and the earache makes you

complain-Perhaps you'll believe when I tell you

again!

ed my own efforts after those of my He rung off his telephone under the larch, contemporaries who have been most Saying, "Don't call me up till the middle of March!" -Selected.

BELLEFONTE THE BIRTH PLACE OF BARNARD.

The Sculptor Now Thought of With Phidias and Michelangelo.

When a sculptor's work brings up in the minds of the greatest art critics of the day the names of Phidias and Michelangelo, it is time to pause and consider him.

Phidias was the greatest sculptor of Greece's golden age, the architect and sculptor of the Parthenon, which was the glory of Athens and was constructed in the time of the great Pericles.

Michelangelo Buonarotti was the greatest artist of the great Italian era of the sixteenth century, who peopled the great city with statues that have made his fame grow in ever widening circles. The modern artist whose work has made connoisseurs of art link his name with these two is George Grev Barnard.

Barnard is an American not only by birth and early education, but also in his ingrained artistic independence.

His latest work, just completed and now on private view in New York, is a heroic statue of Lincoln, which will be permanently placed in Cincinnati in the time when a great crowd in front the near future, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. Barnard has laughed at his uncouthness, his awkbeen working on this statue to the ex- wardness, his untidy dress-and re-

known in a queer, subconscious way, Valentine Festivity-Lincoln, Too.

that it was to be my privilege to re-create Lincoln for his people. Now that the work is done and I may look Curiously enough, the holiday of St. Valentine is now appropriated to upon the work in retrospect, I realize a group of persons who at the beginthat the spirit of Lincoln had dwelt ning had not the remotest association with me and inspired me long before with its meaning or observance," said the generous and splendid offer came John Paulson. from Cincinnati, and made it possi-

from Cincinnati, and made it possi-ble for me to devote the five best to-lovers?" inquired Emily. "To lovers it was dedicated. But the years of my time of achievement to a

work which wholly absorbed all my lovers were a gentle old man and creative and imaginative power. troops of little lads and lassies whom HOW TO PREVENT COLDS IN "It is not for me to say that any of he adored and who were beloved by my works are good or bad. But of my him. Lincoln I speak without hesitation.

His First Portrait.

"Who?" demanded brown-eyed Al-It is not my work. It is a truly Godma, Emily's niece, who was visiting sent inspiration. It has been a great them. and absorbing happiness, a dutiful re-

One of His Good Traits

sponse to ever-present suggestion be-yond my ken, that I have constantly felt in these five years during which "Didn't you know that Valentine day is named after St. Valentine of old. Valentine was a dear old man Lincoln has grown beneath my hand. who loved children with a love so pro-Now that the work is done I look upfound and tender that it spread on it with satisfaction, for the result of which I have been the instrument, through the ages.

That very evening little white notes, written on Alma's quaint but with deepest veneration and respect for the far greater power than school-girl hand, were speeding to homes in the suburbs and the city, and in near-by streets. The following morning 12 mothers were opening en-

"Through all my working days I morning 12 mothers were opening en-have felt that I must, before the end, velopes in which were heart shaped make a great portrait statue. Always cards reading thus: that thought has been associated with To thee, my little love-child dear,

the character of Lincoln and with its In this, the nineteen hundred seventeenth symbolism for all that our free, young year,

I ask of thee thy presence here, civilization represents. Until now, I have never done a portrait. My work Thy lover-Valentine-to cheer.

has been in the creation of epic things. And a little note said: "Dear-I have striven to achieve the science

please bring your kiddies to meet St. needed for the huge, nude, allegorical Valentine at my home on the aftergroups which have made me my artisnoon of February 14, at 3 o'clock. Old tic reputation. Upon those I have folks (such as mothers) are cordially labored with the best that is in me. invited as audience if a child brings I have studied the old masters for them along. Emily Paulson." their tricks of technique and pattern-

A Dozen Delighted Dears.

On the afternoon of February 14, successful. Whatever I did in the six little lads and six little lassies things before Lincoln was accomplish- with 12 mothers, rang the bell of the ed was by long, earnest, studied ef-fort. My Lincoln, however, is not a came a quaint figure, with long calculated accomplishment. The work braids crowned by a pasteboard gilt began of itself. I could not have crown, with a long ruff about her helped doing it. Utterly without van-ity of self, I look upon it as some-across her bodice. And on the left thing which is great beyond mere sculpture. It will be my only por-plainly a love-struck maiden. She plainly a love-struck maiden. She trait. A man who does portraits year bowed very sweetly as she led the in and year out could never attain to guests to take off their wraps. the spiritual which this statue has,

But in the Paulson parlor was the strangest thing. Instead of the firebeyond the externals. He would necessarily be little and realistic. There place there was a great red-and-yelare things made by human hands low frame (made of cardboard and which speak of mysteries unrevealed. crepe paper) which completely hid the Those are the things in which the hand has been guided by an inspiraspace usually sacred to the fire. Hearts were strung up everywhere tion which may not be defined. Efhearts big and also warm-to judge forts which accomplish such results by their redness.

me not of study and calculation. Ind the results are not repeated. "My mother was born in a house guests. Out of the fireplace came an come not of study and calculation. And the results are not repeated. across the road from Lincoln's, in old man. He was tall and thin, and Springfield. The first man except her he had no beard. His hair was long father, who lifted her in his arms, was and white. He wore spectacles. (He Lincoln. Through all my boyhood was remarkably like John Roberts, days I heard of the little, intimate Emily's gardener.) He wore a long things of Lincoln's life which showed black robe, like those of the scholars his greatness. He was the one man of the Middle Ages, and he stumbled in history of a soul so great that it as he tried to walk in it. But his voice went beyond the externals, and shone was true and clear. He said:

Come from years long dead, To play one day,

The words that shall be said.'

clusion of everything else for the past mained to weep and applaud his in- the "old folks" as the young played

NEW MENT NEW Health and Happiness

Under these head lines will be contin-ued a series of articles begun November 10. They have been compiled and edit-ed with a view to progressive study and thought on subjects affecting our person-al well-being.

Number 10.

THE HEAD FROM BECOMING DANGEROUS DISEASES.

(From an address by Dr. Hill Hastings of gery. Drainige by the simpler sur-Los Angeles, at the Detroit Convention ed the dangerous radical procedures of the American Medical Association.) of external operations on the frontals,

One of the problems that confronts

the physician is how to teach the pubcases of supuration of the accessory lic how to prevent, or at least help to sinuses of the nose when it is more prevent, infections of the ear, nose generally understood that a persisting and throat. For example, a "cold in the head" is still considered a trivial nasal discharge requires prompt attention. complaint. "Earache" is just being recognized by the public as a serious symptom, yet prompt attention is still being delayed by the use of dreen, is the removal of tonsils and adenoids. It is likely no exaggera-tion to say that nothing has done so "laudanum drops," and also delayed by the ignorant belief that "to cut the much to protect the ears from infeceardrum means destruction of heartions and conserve the hearing of the The mastoid absesses and ing." life as the widespread practice of redeaths in every community are still not connected with the primary cause. moving the tonsils and adenoid "Spitting" is tabooed and regulated against, but "sneezing" still occupies growths of children. The majority of mastoid abscesses in children oca polite place in the public's mancur in those whose tonsils and adeners. Sputum is considered dangernoid growths have not been removed. ous, whereas, nasal secretions are regarded by the public only as disagreeable. of local treatment of the nose and

The general public largely depends on newspapers and popular medical throat has so adequately protected writers for much information about the care of the body, yet people in general are not aware of the seriousthe removal of the tonsils and adenoids prior to the onset of the infecness of "colds," nor alive to the pretious disease. ventive measure against the serious complications arising from neglected "colds in the head." That over 90 That over 90 middle ear is prompt incision of the per cent. of the cases of mastoiditis drum membrane as soon as a middle ear abscess forms. Gradually the result from ordinary colds and sore throats is alone sufficient excuse for public is being taught this fact. making more public the experiences of the medical profession in handling able prejudice against opening the acute infections of the ear, nose and drum membrane. The number of mastoid operations has been greatly throat.

reduced in the last ten years, and That an infection is the paramount factor in the production of a "head cold" is generally accepted. It may certainly credit must be given to the preventive measures of removing the be that the infecting organism cantonsils and adenoid growths in chilnot always be isolated. The recent dren, and to the prompt incision of experiments of Dr. G. B. Foster, Jr., the drum membrane when a middle are interesting in showing that a filear abscess has formed. terable virus, apparently free from any demonstrable micro-organisms, to the spread of the purulent infecproduced typical "colds" in 42 per tions of the nasopharynx into the ear cent. of 36 subjects inoculated. may be summarized as follows: As a rule, pus organisms—the various forms of the streptococcus, the pneuglass-duct type, with the head thrown mococcus, the micro--coccus of caback, tends to force purulent material up the eustachian tube into the tarrh, the influenza bacillus and many other organisms-can be grown ear cavity. The same applies to snuffrom purulent nasal secretions. fing salt water up the nose. Infections, atmospheric changes syringes, paarticularly where the large olive-shaped bulb tip, complete-

drafts and other factors, such as lowered body resistance from excessive fatigue and indiscretions in diet tend to congestion of the mucous memwith a small tip syringe is less harmbrane of the nose.

The public is not sufficiently aware Blowing the nasal secretion out of the nose with too much force. Swimming, and particularly diving, of certain preventive measures, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

during a "cold in the head." There is notable ignorance on the A daily cold bath. If the cold tub bath produces too much shock, a cold part of the public on this point, par-

FARM NOTES.

taining good drainage of these cavi-ties during a "cold". That can be

ties during a "cold". That can be well done only when it is realized

that patients with acute nasal infec-

tion should be referred when possi-

ble to ear, nose and throat special-

ists. Such is not generally the cus-

tom. The rule rather is to send such

patients later, after the complications

have advanced to an extent that

The problem of curing a large pro-

portion of the complications largely

depends on the same factor, that of

There will be fewer long standing

The best protection against infec-

tion of the ears, especially in chil-

population now growing up to adult

Also, it is noteworthy that in the in-

fectious diseases, such as diphtheria,

scarlet fever, measles, etc., no form

the ear from purulent infections as

The best protection against further

spread of purulent infection of the

Nevertheless there is still consider-

The dangerous practices that tend

The use of nasal douches of the

Forcible douching of the nose with

ticularly in that it is a common be- tent under the control of the nervous

ly closes the nostril. Gentle douching

cause serious concern.

antrums, etc.

-A mixture of bran or oat chop, 75 per cent. and cottonseed meal, 25 per cent., will give good results with the dairy cow .-- Philadelphia Record.

-A hundred pound beef calf, is a thousand-pound steer in embryo. Kill the calf and you net but a 50 or 60pound delicacy for the table of an epicure. Kill the steer and you provide 500 or 600 pounds of substantial beef for the upbuilding of the manhood of the world.

good drainage, which now can be -Sheep have always been closedone by conservative intranasal surgrazing animals. Even in the days gical measures has almost supplant- of extensive pastures men kept sheep to utilize their pastures and rough land. But why not raise sheep on rich, productive land? The fact that rough land with short grass may be grazed with sheep does not mean that rich land with fine grass would not be better and highly profitable.

-The body of the milch cow is composed of water, ash, flesh and fat. The entire body is largely composed of water. The calf, when born, contains from 80 to 85 per cent. but during its growth it decreases to 60 per cent. The mature and moderately fat steer is composed of only about 40 to 50 per cent. of the entire body.

Ash, or the mineral matter, is found largely in the bones, although small amounts exist through all animal flesh. The composition of bones is partly ash, partly of fatty substances, and partly of nitrogenous matter, such as glue, gelatine, etc. In round numbers, the per cent. of mineral matter of the live weight of cattle is 4 to 5; sheep, 2.8 to 3.5, and pigs, 1.8 to 3.0. About four-fifths of the total is composed of phosphate of lime, and the remaining one-fifth of soda, potash, magnesia, iron, chlorine and sulphuric acid.

The nitrogenous matter of the body, the flesh, is composed of two distinct groups of substances, known as the albuminoids and gelatinoids. The former are the more important, and are subdivided into albumen which predominates in all animal fluids, flesh fibrin or lean meat, and casein. The gelatinoids form the nitrogenous substances of the bone, cartilage, tendors and ligaments. Fat is chiefly enclosed in special

cells or tissues under the skin, between the bundles of muscular fibres, and in the kidneys.

The residue represents the skin, hair, offal, blood, and the contents of stomach and intestines.

-Feed has very little, if any, effect upon the quality of milk. By quality we refer to the per cent. or amount of total solid matter in the milk. It is a well recognized fact that some feeds effect the flavor of milk and possibly to a slight extent its color. Feeds rich in protein have a tendency to slightly increase the percentage of fat in case of some cows; the same can be said of feeds rich in fat. This increase is probably only temporary, however, the milk gradually coming back to its normal composition. Ani-mals very thin in flesh, and insufficiently fed, if brought into good condition by proper feed will probably yield milk of rather better quality. The improvement in quality will not as a rule be very marked. The milk producing function is to a large ex-

"I am St. Valentine, my sweets,

And to you to say

Emily flushed and merry, sat with

Barnard was a son of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Joseph and Maria Barnard and was born in the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Thomas, on east Linn St., Bellefonte, in 1863, and early showed his artistic bent. He was the only male student in his day in the then modest Chicago Art institute, which was later destined to be located in a palatial home by the lake, but then had modest quarters. A commission paid him trials of those who are seized with a single ambition and little worldly means. But even then his reach into evidence. He passed 16 hours a day at his work in "rebellious clay and hard stone," as a critic states, "not so Titan, inspired by furious wrath."

A work done for a monument in Norway in his twentieth year shows the same inspiration as his later work. statue called the "Two Natures," which now stands just inside the entrance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city. This is work upon which critics have expended their keenest analytical power and always in admiration. In 1894 he returned to America, married, and, it seemed, was to remain here.

He taught in New York and Washington and at one time had 250 students. His work done at that time was especially strong in American traits. In 1903 he began a work which to him seemed then his greatest opportunity. It is the monumental work which now adorns the staircase at the capitol of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg. He refused other more remunerative commissions because this semed to him to offer greater free-dom. He wrought in Paris and completed his work in 1911. His two great groups in marble were shown in the Salon and dwarfed all other productions by reason of their greatness in inspiration. He was acclaimed by the art world. He was likened to the greatest artists of all times. In America the triumph was repeated when the groups arrived here. But even when his achievement reached its triumph, Barnard felt that he was destined to eclipse even this. He had received what to him was more than a commission. It was a "call" to which he had felt himself destined even from the earliest days of his art career. This was the commission to make a statue of Abraham Lincoln. He plunged into the task, and, now that his statue is done, he says that he "feels like one whose life aim has been accomplished."

"I began my Lincoln," said Mr Barnard, "on the day after the dedi-cation of my sculptures for the Pennsylvania State building. The dedication was on October 4, 1911. I felt such a compelling eagerness to begin the new work that I hastened away to my studio, here on the heights, almost before the words of congratula-tion of my friends in Pennsylvania died away. You see, I had long

spired and masterful words Influence Upon Him, "From the beginning of my work in art, the influence of Lincoln was upon which seem prophetic. When I was 16 I had the opportunity to show my boy- times got the heart! ish efforts at sculpture to Douglas Volk. He was then one of our portraitists. I went to his studio, carrying my little clay models in a cigar box. I remember that I walked all well enough to make a longed-for trip the way. I was afraid that my little to Paris. There he underwent the models might come to harm in a street car. Volk looked into my face and asked me about my aspirations. He embarrassed me by the intensity the heart of deep subjects, his desire of his attention. At first I could only

even in the pettiness of every-day life.

A thousand times, as I have worked

upon this statue, I have thought of

for great interpretations was in answer his questions in monysyllables. Then he placed something in my hands and asked me to tell him what I thought of it. It was the life much like a galley slave as like a mask of Lincoln, which he had made. Lincoln's hair was plentifully imbedded in plaster. Volk told me afterward that he had been so intent upon securing a perfect mask that he had In 1886 he began to model the great almost ruined it and actually endangered Lincoln's life, by a piece of forgetfulness. He had forgotten to was St. Valentine, and a great fire grease Lincoln's hair. It was necessary to cut off most of Lincoln's hair

suffering and inconvenience one must suffer for sculptural fame.

That First Occasion

"On the occasion when I first saw that cast. Volk left it in my hands and busied himself about the studio for half an hour before resuming conversation with me. He showed me the wonders of Lincoln's physiognomy, and, from that moment, and ever after, I felt the call to use my best powers, when they had developed, in making a portrait of Lincoln. Volk's son gave me that cast and also the cast of the hands. Have you noticed the hands of Lincoln? There is enough in them to make a human religion.

The sculptor is a man of slightly

less than middle height. His face is remarkable for strength and depth, especially less expressive, moving quickly to emphasize and illustrate his speech. This last is in itself quite remarkable. Had he not chosen the art he follows Barnard would perhaps have become a noted writer. His phrases are apt and graphic in the extreme and his language marked by deftness of expression most unusual.

should lecture him for hitting a boy smaller than himself."

"Is that so! Well, you just go back and lecture your kid on the imprudence of talking sassy to a boy bigger

than he is."-Boston Transcript.

-Subscribe for the "Watchman". | ply half my wants."

Stern.

games. They were: 1. The game of hearts. A big red tuted

heart about five inches wide was placed on the floor. Each child was per-I look back now to incidents angerous heart. The child who jumped over the greatest number of

There were running and leaping and tag games. There were guessing weather. games.

There was the Valentine game. St. Valentine directed it. Each little guest was given a Valentine card. Children are the best actors in the world, the easiest to coach. the most ingenious in inventing "business." The little ones were asked to act the "business." air treatment in pneumonia cases, repictures. This is often a difficult thing to accomplish, especially at the beginning of an afternoon. But afternoon's play makes them unself-concases complicated by bronchitis. This scious. By twos they went behind the has been the experience of laryngolobig fireplace frame and acted the little Valentine pictures. Then came the gists for a long time in regard to supper. tract.

The Story of Lincoln

Later, Emily led them back into the parlor. Lo! the frame was gone, as blazed. They all sat before the glow. And Emily told them a story of a in order to remove the plaster cast man. She said: "He loved not only and the process was so slow that Lin- little happy children like you. He had coln was half suffocated. Volk did not a little sonny of his own, you see. But ous than some other conditions for explain that the process was anything he loved all children, big and little, more than usual, and Lincoln made poor, rich, white and black. And he some humorous comment upon the wanted them all to be happy and free. suffering and inconvenience one must He was born in a little cabin. He was very, very poor. But he loved people so that they loved him. He wasn't beautiful to look at, like our Valendiving.

tine pictures here. Yet people loved him as you love your mother. And he gave up his life because he loved so well. Who was he?"

And the little voices cried out: Lincoln! Lincoln!"

Emily nodded. "You know Lincoln's birthday comes just two days before Valentine day. Will you try to remember the two together, for-ever and forever?"

And each child was given a little picture of the kindly sad face of the pool. Frequent changes of the water of a good President. Then they all sang songs, and with the twilight's falling swimming pool, at least once a week, with periodic cleansing of the bottom Barnard never expects to make an-other portrait. Other great men do other portrait. Other great men do own home.-By Elizabeth Gertrude

What's the Difference.

Booth Tarkington, while in New York recently spending some of the proceds of "Seventeen," was discus-sing the subject of debt with a playwright friend, known for impecuni ousness.

"About \$1,200 would see me clear Then They Clinched. "Your boy licked my Johnny. You" Then They Clinched. "Your boy licked my Johnny. You" time. No more piker games for me."

Same Here.

sponge bath about the face, neck. chest and shoulders may be substi-

Fresh, circulating air in the bedchamber. The sleeping porch accomplishes this result. The fad for outdoor sleeping, while in the main good, washed out is a danger to others; and can be abused. Some people, particularly some children, are better off ing some of the pus into his middle indoors, especially in cold, damp ear

Many cases of mastoid abscess oc-The attempt to "harden" children who are susceptible to bronchitis and cur from this cause during the swimming season. At large ear, nose and of butter that can be made from a laryngitis, by forcing them to sleep throat institutions, it is commonly outdoors in bad weather, is especialnoted that the swimming season iny to be condemned. Dr. J. L. Morse variably brings on "a crop of masin an instructive paper on the coldtoids.'

The advice to keep out of the wamarks that he has seen no ill effects ter until a "head cold" is entirely from cold fresh air treatment of pa-tients with lobar pneumonia, but be-lieves harm is done in pneumonia cleared up cannot be too strongly impressed on the public.

Billy" Sunday's Gleanings.

actue inflammation of the upper air The following itemized record of Mr. Sunday's gleanings on the foot-steps of the twelve men of Gallilee Another preventive measure against has been given out:

'colds." Fresh and salt water plunges, Pittsburgh..... Steubenville..... contaminated by nasal and throat se-Columbus, Ohio..... cretions, especially during the epi-McKeesport, Pa..... demic periods of nose and throat infections, are often far more danger-Toledo, Ohio..... Wheeling, W. Va..... which strict health regulations are Springfield, Ohio..... enforced. Hundreds of infections of New Castle, Pa..... the ear, nose and throat occur from dirty plunges. Many cases of mas-Portsmouth, Ohio..... toiditis, and some deaths, occur that Canton, Ohio..... should be and can be prevented by Youngstown, Ohio..... keeping people with "colds" from South Bend, Ind..... Wilkes-Barre, Pa..... The sanitary control of gymnasium Beaver Falls, Pa..... Lima, Ohio..... plunges, various baths and athletic club plunges is a problem that is only Johnstown, Pa..... Des Moines, Ia.....

of late being recognized. There is, Denver, Colo..... in some cases, a widespread ignorance and complete indifference on Scranton, Pa..... the part of those in charge of them. Springfield, Ill..... A recent investigation gives some facts on this subject based on the ex-Paterson, N. J..... 24,000 Boston, Mass..... amination of a college swimming

Reader, if you have the patience, add up the column.

Not a Bit Slow.

and sides of the empty pool with or-dinary lime bleach (calcium hypo-Uncle Hiram from Podunk was taken by his nephew into a downchloride) is a safe measure. Where town hashery for lunch. the cost of water is such that the "I guess I'll have some coffe and sinkers," said the nephew. "Did you say sinkers?" asked the water must be used again, it is recom-

"I sure did, uncle."

"Well," said uncle Hiram, as his eye fell on a spaghetti eater, "I reckper sul-A bag on I'll have a mess of fishin' lines like (mixed ensilage.) If this mixture that there feller is eaten' out of a

"Have you given the matter any

much as possible and burned. In the thought? early stages of a "cold" sneezing is "Yes, indeed. If we had govern-

"Is your income sufficient to sup-ply all your needs?" "Yes; but it isn't sufficient to sup-nly half my wants." The problem of protecting the na-sal accessory sinuses from infections that often become chronic depends largely on one factor, that of main-for him next election."

lief that one who has recovered from a "cold," and yet whose nose is the quiet or normal condition of the yet whose nose is the quiet or normal condition of the stuffed with thick, nasal secretions, is animal, be it rough usage, extremes relieved by diving in plunges and es- of temperature, exposure to rain, etc., pecially in salt water plunges, or in the ocean. The purulent material of the milk. On the other hand, plenty of good feed increases the quantithe diver himself runs a risk of forc- ty of milk until the animal reaches her maximum production. What has been said with regard to the influence of feed upon the quality of milk is equally true, relative to the amount given quantity of milk. No method of feeding has as yet been discovered that so improves the quality of the milk as to make a given quantity of milk produce more butter at one time than at another. The quality of milk varies during the different stages of lactation, but this is entirely independent of the influence of feed. The above statements are based on the teachings of carefully-conducted experiments. They are contrary to the general belief that the better the animal is fed the better the quality of the milk produced.

-Professor Joseph R. Lindsay 42.002 says: Among the most economical winter coarse feeds for dairy stock 11,345 20.929 can be mentioned corn, barnyard mil-13,438 et, hay and soja beans. 15,423

Corn, or any crop put in the silo, is not improved in quality. The vari-17.450 14,800 ous fermentations which such materi-14.000 als undergo, decrease to an extent 11.565 their nutritive effect, i. e., a ton of 12.554 fodder before being ensilaged would have a greater nutritive value than after being ensilaged. The writer 12,500 12,000 10.500 does not believe in putting any crop 23.188 into the silo that can be properly cur-10,000 ed. Unfortunately it is very difficult to cure Indian corn fodder. It is also 8,000 16,008 difficult to cut or shred it and preserve 13.250 it outside of the silo in quantity for 16.000 any length of time. For these rea-22.395 sons the silo, all things considered, is 12,000 undoubtedly to be preferred for preserving the corn plant and practical 50.828 experience has demonstrated its val-

> The medium green soja bean is a valuable crop to put into the silo with corn. One part bean fodder and two parts corn fodder is a good proportion. It should not be put in layers, but both corn and bean plants run through the cutting machine togeth-er. Thus mixed, the bean fodder will keep better, and will aid in neutralizing the acidity of the corn. The advantage of this mixture for feeding is that it increases the percentage of protein in the ensilage from 1.4 or 1.6 could be fed as an entire daily ration, but very little concentrated feeds, rich in protein, would be required. Corn, for ensilage, should be cut when the ears are fairly well glazed. Beans planted about May 25 will be ready at the same time. Barnyard millet is also recommended to be used in connection with soja beans for the silo. The hay of vetch and oats, peas and

oats, and of the Hungarian grass makes good coarse feed for winter, equal to an average quality of hay. The peas and oats can be cut when in blossom early in July and followed immediately by Hungarian grass.

mended that the water be pumped into a filtration plant, the empty tank cleansed, and the water be old man. pumped back again, and disinfected n the tank by the use of copper sulphate, one part to a million. containing the copper sulphate is that the drawn along the surface of the water bowl." until all is dissolved, a procedure that takes about 15 minutes.

Her Ideas. Another preventive measure against "colds" is the care in handling the nasal secretion of an infection mem-ber of a household. Handkerchiefs of government ownership." 'colds" is the care in handling the of cheesecloth should be used as