THE KID HAS GONE TO THE COLORS.

The Kid has gone to the colors And we don't know what to say; The Kid we have loved and cuddled Stepped out for the Flag today. We thought him a child, a baby, With never a care at all, But his country called him man-size

And the Kid has heard the call. He paused to watch the recruiting, Where, fired by the fife and drum, He bowed his head to Old Glory And thought that it whispered "Co The Kid, not being a slacker, Stood forth with patriot-joy To add his name to the roster-

And God, we're proud of the boy! The Kid has gone to the colors; It seems but a little while Since he drilled a schoolboy army In a truly martial style. But now he's a man, a soldier, And we lend him listening ear, For his heart is a heart all loyal, Unscourged by the curse of fear.

His dad, when he told him, shuddered, His mother-God bless her!-cried; Yes, blest with a mother-nature, She wept with a mother-pride. But he whose old shoulders straightened Was Grandad-for memory ran To years when he, too, a youngster, Was changed by the Flag to a man!" -W. M. Herschell, in Indianapolis News

HOW WE TRIFLE WITH 'SPRING-TIME DISEASES' OF CHIL-DREN.

The Chautauqua Reading Hour

WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, PH. D. EDITOR

The time of the singing of birds has come, and the voice of the whooping cough is heard in our land. In other words, this is the season that is "sacred" to children's diseases.

It is about time to stamp out two popular fatal heresies. One of these is that measles, whether German or American, whooping-cough and chicken-pox are obligatory in the spring-time. The other is the belief that it is safe to "let the children have them and get them over with." When we remember that more children die from measles than from scarlet fever, we can hardly classify this as a household pet.

GERMS ARE NOT ATHLETES. The first elementary truth we need to master is as to the life-habits of a germ. Germs do not "evolve" out of larkness or sewer gas. The source of germs is neither dirt nor bad smells. A garbage pail is no more dangerous than a handkerchief. A "dirty" child is no more likely to "give" disease or to "take" it than a clean one. A disease-germ is an organism whose original source, so far as infection is concerned, is always in some human body. It does not crawl, hop or fly; it is always carried. Its only means of exit from an infected body is by way of the discharges from some one of the body's orifices. From these discharges, including the sputum and the mouth spray, and from the hands that carry these discharges, all germs travel that carry contagion to others. The most common channels of these discharges are water, milk, food and

But the essential method of contagion is contact. If we should successfully purify all the water, milk and food in the world and destroy all the flies, our children would still be sick so long as contact were possible, by hands, handkerchiefs or any other means by which germs could be carried from the sickroom and left on the persons of outsiders. On the other hand, if we could successfully block the passage of germs from the sick bed to the outside world, it is conceivable that milk might be unsupervised and flies flourish, and yet the world of children keep well.

KILL THE WOLVES. The old public health tried to clean up the general environment. The new public health hunts down the specific center of infection and tries to isolate it. In our homes we strove to "build the children up" and "fortify" them against disease. But now we know that a strong child is just as likely to come down with disease if infected as a weak one. We think it wiser now, not to teach the sheep to fight, but to kill the wolves.

Under the old way every home endeavored to protect its own children from other children. Under the new way the few homes where there is infection protect every other child from their own.

The old way did not work. It closed the schools and sent the children to infect each other on the playground and street. The new plan is to discover by careful examination the few children who are incubating disease and send these infective ones to homeisolation. Then the others who are not infected and who cannot be infected if the sick ones are kept close may continue safely together in The old method attempted the im-

possible task of perfecting the surroundings of 100,000,000 people. The new attempts the difficult, but perfect-MRS. ANYBODY AND "SCARLET RASH" A Canadian public health officer, Dr. Hibbert W. Hill, shows us how far the ordinary household is from taking only the sensible, unselfish and conscientious course that will eradicate the children's spring diseases. Mrs. Anybody, he says, tells her husband that she thinks Tommy has scarlet fever. "Call Dr. A.," he suggests. But the mother is overwhelmed to think of having her husband and all the children quarantined with her in the house for a month. "I'll call Dr. B.; they say he never reports anything the house for a month and an one court through the never reports anything the never reports anything the house for a month. These materials have not the year.

Decome as inactive as if it were dark. If a slat of a window blind be opened are necessary to proper growth and ger balance in the bank at the end of dered linen seem to have been designed to be a special particularly for such association are necessary to proper growth and the court form the proper growth and the proper growth an they say he never reports anything. will rush toward it and go out through I'll tell the neighbors it is scarlet rash. He blind. Blue is a good color for

neighbor's the other children inspect the rash that Tommy proudly exhibits. She doesn't kiss them good-bye, that is, only the youngest, who looks nearest to cry. She has to call a neighbor in the next morning while she goes out to telephone the doctor. The neighbor innocently brings her baby on her arm. Father keeps conscientiously away most of the time, but when Tommy, feverish and heavyeyed, calls "Daddy, my daddy," before he goes to business, he pats his head and kisses him. Tommy, let us say, soon gets out. His mother oils his scales so they don't show, but wherever Tommy goes his red sore throat shoots out spray every time he speaks or sings. Well, there may be only a few pronounced "cases," only a very few deaths, but the community is full of scattered contagion, which we all regard as "most mysterious." A few lifeless bodies are picked up at the foot of the precipice, but no fence is ever built at the top.

THE INNOCENT SIN OF WOMEN. Dr. Hill quietly utters the terrible indictment, that seems to be true: "The infectious diseases in general radiate from and are kept going by women." Loving, self-sacrificing, well meaning mothers scatter disease, because they do not block the routes by which it leaves the home.

"The way is clear," he adds; "what remains is to follow it. Each generation of America pays now for the infectious diseases ten billion dollars, and has the diseases, too! Why not pay one-tenth this sum and rid our-selves of all of them forever."

## BIRTHS.

Smith—On April 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, of Pleasant Gap, a daughter.

Weaver-On April 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Mac Weaver, of Axe Mann, a

Stover-On April 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Joel Stover, of Zion, a son. Hartle-On April 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Al. Hartle, of Spring Creek, a

Moerschbacher—On April 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Moerschbacher, of Bellefonte, a daughter. Noll-On April 25, to Mr. and Mrs.

Dare Noll, of Pleasant Gap, a son. Stine-On April 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Stine, of Bellefonte, a son. Hoy-On April 7, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hoy, of Nittany, a daughter.

Harter—On April 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Willard Harter, of Nittany, a daughter. Dunzik—On April 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Dunzik,, of Pleasant Gap, a son, William Freder-

ick Dunzik Jr. Weaver—On April 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Weaver, of Mill Hall, a daughter, Anna Weaver.

Hoy-On April 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harrison Hoy, of Pleasant Gap, a daughter, Beatrice Evelyn Hoy. Lyons—On April 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Lyons, of Bellefonte, a daugh-

Martin—On April 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Martin, of Spring township, a son, Chas. W. Martin, Jr. Houtz-On April 2, to Mr. and Mrs ohn Oscar Houtz, of Bellefonte, a daughter, Margaret Louise Houtz. McThair—On April 4, to Mr and Mrs. Samuel McThair, of Bellefonte, a son, Harold Wilson McThair.

Switzer-On April 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Switzer, of Bellefonte, a son, John Franklin Switzer. Spicer-On April 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tobias Spicer, of Bellefonte, a daughter, Beatrice Elizabeth Spicer. Rossman-On April 6, to Mr. and

Mrs. Harry S. Rossman, of Bellefonte, a son, Harold Rossman. Beck-On April 9, to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Beck, of Spring township, a daughter, Cleda Aldine Beck.

Rhoades—On April 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E Rhoades, of Spring township, a daughter, Sara Marie Rhoades.

Hartsock-On April 18, to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hartsock, of Benner township, a son, Jackson C. Hartsock. Shutt-On April 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Bloomard W. Shutt, of Spring township, a son, Randolph Eugene Shutt. Sager—On April 23, to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sager, of Spring township, a son, Charles Robert Sa-

Tibbens-On April 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Tibbens, of Spring town-ship, a son, George W. Tibbens. Kerk—On May 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kerk, of Bellefonte, a son.

## Flies Dislike of Blue.

The following is a clipping from the New York World, and goes to prove that Our Dumb Animals was quite right in advising its readers that blue wash for cow sheds was

worth trying.

The Arabs have long known that flies fear or hate the color blue. That is why the houses in many of their towns are calcomined in light blue. Before the French Academy of Sciences recently, Galaine and Houlbeert described the results of their observaly feasible, task of hunting out and enclosing from danger to the rest only only light that these insects see well is white; their eyes do not see violet and indigo at all; the vibrations of the blue and green rays are disagreeable to them and red has the effect of darkness. Yellow alone of all the colored rays are tolerable. The spectrum as seen by the eyes of a fly begins at green and ends at bright or-

I'll let the children go to school, but summer, as it keeps out a large part I'll keep every one away from Tom- of the heat rays and makes a room

## Health and Happiness

"Mens sana in corpore sano" Number 18.

## BALANCED RATIONS

Guy C. Given, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Experimental Agricultural Chemistry The Pennsylvania State College.

In many of the western prairie feed his cattle just enough of them to have been known to burn corn in their food to be used simply as fuel. heaters and stoves in order to keep warm. This is an expensive custom, other sources of heat supply are available.

We would consider a man to be a he would burn corn in his stoves in winter, instead of coal, but in our eating, we, almost to a man, follow a scheme just as extravagant.

Foods are divided into two great classes: First, Repair foods; and second, Heat and Power foods.

The "repair" foods are selected and down muscles and other tissues, and to furnish raw materials for the formation of new flesh substance in the growing body.

The "heat and power" foods have no more part in repairing wasted portions of the body than gasoline has in mending the broken crank-shaft of our pocket books and probably in our your automobile. They furnish the heat that gets up the "steam" that gives the power that allows you to work, move about, and keep warm. for building blocks, are likely to give Just as the auto must be given more off a great many unpleasant substanfireman in a locomotive must shovel more coal in going up a stiff grade, so ceive plenty of air, will not produce must one eat more of the "heat and power" foods when doing heavy manual labor, than when following a sedentary occupation.

While the "heat and power" foods cannot be used in the building up of new tissue, or for repair work, the "repair" foods or proteins, as they are called, can be used as a "heat" food if there is any left after all building is done and repairs are made, and, indeed, if they are needed, they will be used for heat at the expense of the repairs made. It is just as if, after we had mended our broken crank-shaft into our gasoline tank and use them for power, and, if our gasoline should and appurtenances for fuel.

The up-to-date dairy-man knows these things well, and because the "repair" foods, or proteins, are absolutely essential, and because they are more expensive than the heat produc- approximately the following amounts ed for special surgical dressings. Lateing foods, he arranges carefully to of protein as purchased:

States, in time of fuel scarcity, es- furnish the necessary repair and States, in time of fuel scarcity, es-pecially in winter when trains are de-growth requirements, and tries not to layed by heavy snows, the natives give a great excess of this expensive

These "repair" foods or proteins, are the ones which we Americans orand one certainly not followed where dinarily think should form the major portion of our diet, but, as a matter of fact, we require a much smaller and that, "Wherewith shall we be amount of them than of the heat proclothed?" is becoming a serious quescandidate for a place in the famous ducing foods, from one-fourth to one-Danville institution if, while living sixth, depending upon whether little under the head of wool, linen, or cotin the coal districts of Pennsylvania, or much heavy muscular work be

A meal that most American men A meal that most American men to disappear from the stores, at least would look upon as the acme of luxu- the "all-wool" fabric, for worsteds ry,-for example, a juicy, broiled, porter house steak with a couple of crisp baked potatoes—would have a ratio of about one part of protein or repair food to two parts of heat producing used by the body to build up torn foods. We enjoy ourselves while eating it, but are using very expensive beefsteak for fuel. If we should among the sheep on the western spread the beefsteak around among about three people, and eat three or four baked potatoes, our meal would be "balanced" as they say and we would henefit in near land we anything but brilliant. would benefit in normal times both in general health.

These proteins, when they are burned for fuel instead of being used "gas" in ascending a hill, and as the ces. A piece of wood or coal will burn merrily in a grate and, if it reunpleasant odors. On the contrary, dried beef, wool, hair, hoof and other substances belonging to the group of proteins do not burn so readily without the production of compounds of suffocating odors. Just so in the use of "repair" foods for fuel in the body. They are likely to produce foetid breath, rheumatic troubles and other unpleasant effects, and always call for a great deal more effort on the part of the kidneys, liver, etc., to eliminate

The rest is then handed on to the the undesirable products.

It is not wise to adhere to any hard and fast rule concerning the amounts or axle, we could put the pieces left to be eaten, as a great deal depends upon the peculiarity of the individual. The amount of protein required for be exhausted, we could use the tank the average adult in twenty-four hours, for repair work, will be about a very large proportion of our cotton four and one-half ounces. Many can products is require do with two and one-half or three, and and navy. Duck, denim and drills are few require more than six.

lib. white bread contains 1½ ounces of protein lib. meat contains 2½ ounces of protein 2 dozen eggs contain 2 ounces of protein 1 lb. fish contains 1½ ounces of protein 1 lb. poultry contains 2 ounces of protein 1 lb. dried bears contains 2 ounces of protein 1 lb. dried bears contains 2 ounces of protein 1 lb. dried bears contains 2 ounces of protein 1 lb. dried bears contains 2 lb. dried bears c poultry contains dried beans contains cheese contains 3½ ounces of protein 4½ ounces of protein ½ ounce of protein ¼ ounce of protein. pt. milk contains lb. potatoes contains

From this table it may be seen that ounce of fat will furnish about two of the ordinary foods which form staple articles of diet, bread, flesh foods such as meat, poultry and fish, eggs, and is therefore to be considered as a left sleeve decorated with a cnevron consisting of two flags crossed. To accentuate further the military charple articles of diet, bread, flesh foods beans, and cheese are the great fur- concentrated food. nishers of protein or repair material.

The heat and power producing

and one-fourth times as much heat or

Jessop—On April 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jessop, of Spring township, a son and daughter, Samuel S. and Grace F. Jessop.

foods are the starches, sugars, and fats. They are the gasoline and coal which must be burned in our furnaces to give warmth and strength. An terials. hundred per cent sugar, and will be a convenient substance with which to

1 lb. white bread has as much heat value as two-thirds lb. of sugar 1 lb. potatoes has as much heat value as one-sixth lb. of sugar. 1 lb. dry rice has as much heat value as nine-tenths lb. of sugar. 1 lb. corn meal has as much heat value as nine-tenths lb. of sugar. 1 lb. oat meal has as much heat value as one lb. of sugar. 1 lb. butter has as much heat value as one lb. of sugar. 1 lb. milk has as much heat value as one-sixth lb. of sugar. 1 lb. onions has as much heat value as one-tenth lb. of sugar. 1 lb. cabbage has as much heat value as one-fifteenth lb. of sugar.

show what a saving may be made by known A," and "Water soluble unmeal in the dietary.

which, when taken in excess, call for ly large amounts, but a highly refined, greater work on the part of the body rendered fat like lard, does not. The to eliminate the heat and power foods, "Water soluble unknown B" is conwhen taken in excess, are stored up tained in leaves, fresh vegetables, for future use. The excess sugars wheat, etc., but not in the highly reand starches are changed by the body fined granulated sugar or starch. A processes to fat, and this, together varied diet of the natural products of with the excess of fat we eat, is laid away in some convenient place for a rainy day. It may readily be seen how it is that one fond of starches, sugars, oils and fats, will probably be troubled with obesity. There are rational and successful methods of weight reduction based upon the use instead of sugars, fats, and starches.

Some recent very valuable investigalight that there are certain substances

With potatoes at their present high been definitely identified but their disprices, one glance at this table will | coverer calls them "Fat soluble unsubstituting rice, hominy, and oat known B," respectively. Butter contains this necessary ingredient "Fat In contrast to the "repair" foods, soluble unknown A" in comparativethe earth is the most healthful.

Concerning the balancing of the ration, it is, in the light of our present knowledge, impossible to draw any hard and fast line. With reference to human feeding, individuals differ too of repair foods or proteins for fuel likes of certain foods are so strong, are so dissimilar, and likes and disthat the mental attitude toward the Fats, sugars and starches all are diet offered will often play havoc with heat and power producing foods, but, any attempt at a rational system of for the best results, one should not rationing. If, however, we limit ourconfine his diet to any one of them. selves to our normal protein requirement, and then satisfy our appetites tions by McCollum, have brought to with a diversity of the less expensive non-protein foods, we shall have betpresent in our ordinary foods, which ter health, a clearer mind, and a big-

butchers' and pastry cooks' shops. my."

Mrs. Anybody's plans do not work.

While she has to run over to the cool. In Japan they hang curtains of blue glass beads mixed with tubes of painted bamboo at the entrances to the beads, but do not re-enter. These let the air in while the flies go

-Although the United States raises more cattle than any country out through the interstices between theless the world's greatest importer of hides and skins.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

Solitude is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.-Lowell.

It is depressing to talk, think and write incessantly about the high cost of living, but how can you help it? One must live, though sometimes one may feel inclined to say "Je ne vois pas la interest. At first the world at large seemed mainly excited about the cost of food and we were inclined to forget that since mankind departed out of Eden clothes also have been desirable, but of late we have been driven to the realization that they are going to be proportionately "out of sight," and that, "Wherewith shall we be

ton, so listen to the future prospects

for these fabrics. Wool, we are told, virtually is going with an admixture of cotton still will be on sale, though at much advanced prices. You see, Australia has ceastor of Government Contracts, while our own domestic supply is terribly curtailed on account of the mortality ranches last winter. It is estimated that 20 per cent died then, and when thereto is added the usual death rate

Then linens, as you doubtless know, are not made here, and so we are dependent on Ireland, Scotland and France for our main supply. Some are still coming from Belfast but the quantity is diminishing, while the prices are advancing steadily because the flax for the mills is running out. Very little flax is grown in Ireland and vir tually none in Scotland, so the mills of both countries must depend on Russia for their supply. Even at the best of times this is a long journey, for most of the flax is grown more than 1,000 miles from Archangel and then must be brought by ship from that arrive in England it cannot now be sold in the public markets. Instead, it is commandeered by the government and held until examined by an expert all that comes up to a certain standspinners, and when the yarn is ready, it is againg examined and the government again takes all that it requires, the small remainder being all that can be used for commercial purposes. Under these conditions it is not hard to see why linens should be increasingly

expensive.
When it comes to cotton, we find that, now we are in the war ourselves, of course wanted as well as ticking, sheets, pillowcases and bedspreads, The common foods that we eat have and naturally a great quantity is needly, too, marquisette is being used for screening hospital cots, and so we must not only expect to pay more, but also to have less than in former years.

Naturally, with nothing but war in the air, clothes are showing a decidedly military trend, especially in coats and capes; in fact, one store is showing a three-quarter length coat in navy blue with stand-up military collar embroidered with crossed rifles, the acter of this wrap, it is supplied with a scarlet-lined cape which falls from Ordinary granulated sugar is one the shoulders, but cannot be detached if desired. However, this is an extreme example shown more for advertising than in the belief that it will be worn by well-bred women. Really attractive navy blue capes with a sort of loose jacket effect in front are likely to be very popular for sport wear, and they also have a distinctly military character, as they have gilt buttons, belt, buttoned patch pockets and high turn-over collars.

Life in the great centres of the United States has gained such an impetus that it makes few pauses in its rush toward its own destruction. It hurries us along in its current of excitement, battering us against jagged rocks that jut across it from all angles, poisoning us, polluting our blood with emotions that eat up red corpuscles, draining our sensibilities of their natural responsiveness.

Waste of physical energy is scarcely worse than waste of mental forces. Life ceases to be enjoyable that moment in which we leave off wondering at it, when it no longer surprises us; when it no longer has unexplored vistas, unexpected romances and adventures, when our jaded palates are calloused beyond the possibility of antic-

A happy compromise is the collar that lies up snugly against the back of the neck, but is rounded in the back much one from the other, food habits ing to the shoulder line, instead of disguising it. This type is supplanting the wider sailor shapes upon many of the tailored blouses, and one finds it conspicuous among the separate col-

Narrowed and shortened, it fits in well with the square neck cut that is prominently featured among the new frocks and blouses, framing back and sides of such a neck, but leaving the straight or curved front lines uncol-

and are hardly usable on any other sort of frock neck .- New York Sun.

More than thirty thousand English women have volunteered to form an auxiliary army corps for service in

FARM NOTES.

-It is estimated that seven per cent more of the 1916 wheat crop was shipped out of the counties where it was grown than in 1915. This represents almost two million bushels.

-Currant bushes are very bad neighbors for white-pine trees, as the current bush may act as host for the fungus which causes white-pine blister rust. This disease can be spread necessite"—and so the ever-soaring those who wish to protect their pine by nursery stock of white pine, and trees should not plant currants near

-Silver foxes a few years ago brought as high as \$15,000 a pair in the open market. The enormous prices obtained at that time were due largely to speculative operations, according to a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, and ranch-bred silver foxes have recently been advertised for sale at from \$500 to \$1,000 a pair. With a comparatively large number of silver foxes in domestication, with a clearer understanding of their successful management, and with a return of moderate prices for breeders, a steady, healthy, and general development of silver fox farming is predicted. How and where fox farming may be undertaken with the promise of any degree of success in the publi-cation mentioned, Farmers' Bulletin 795, "The Domesticated Silver Fox," which may be had on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

-Cabbage stands in the front rank as a food crop. It is available not only as summer food, but also, because of its exceptional storage qualities, may be kept for winter use. It is a good yielder also, producing as high as fifteen to twenty tons to the acre. The prices of cabbage during the past winter have put it in the class of delcacies

The first requisite in the profitable production of a crop of cabbage is good seed. To insure good seed a supply should be purchased a year in advance of the time it is wanted for the main crop, so that a small test of it can be made to determine its vitality, purity and relative value with respect to yield. In case seed has not been secured and tested in this way it should be purchased from the most reliable

source available. The variety best suited for winter storage is Danish Ballhead. Other valuable varietis are Enkhuizen Glory and Succession. It takes about six months from the time the seed is sown for Danish Ballhead to mature. Enkhuizen Glory and Succession will

Enkhuizen Glory and Succession will mature about two weeks earlier.

Seed should be sown in a prepared seedbed in the open ground about the middle of May. When the plants are from six to eight inches high, which will be from six to eight weeks after the seed is sown, they should be transthe seed is sown, they should be transplanted to the field in rows set thirtytwo inches apart, the plants being set eighteen inches apart in the row.

While the cabbage can be grown successfully on a wide range of soils, the best results are obtained on a soil which is well drained yet retentive of moisture, and which possesses an abundance of readily available plant sential element. Plant food may be supplied by liberal applications of manure and nitrate of soda.

The cabbage plant is approximately ninety-eight per cent. water and when growing transpires about 400 pounds of water for each pound of dry matter produced. For this reason frequent cultivation is necessary to conserve the moisture supply.

Further information concerning the culture of cabbage may be obtained by addressing The Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture and experiment station. -The evaporation of sweet corn is an industry that has been gaining

ground rapidly in Lancaster county

and during the past year it is esti-mated that between \$60,000 and \$70,-000 worth of corn was harvested and used in the new farming enterprise.

During the past year there were ten persons or plants engaged in the evaporation of sweet corn in the county and much of the product was sold direct to consumers while large orders were received for commission sales. There has been a steady demand for the evaporated corn which

is said to be of an especially fine qual-

While the industry is rather a new one it has been developed rapidly and the experiments have brought about a system of sweet corn culture that is especially interesting. There is considerable difference in the various types of sweet corn, as some contain more saccharine than others and others yield more corn to the acre. By careful fertilizing and selection of seed the Lancaster county growers have developed a prolific type that is said to be far superior to any sweet corn on the market. The development has led to the production of ears of corn that are so large and the grains so fine in shape and size that many persons unacquainted with the new industry say that the corn is not

true to type.

Most of the persons engaged in the evaporation of sweet corn grow a great portion of what is used, but during the past season many farmers grew corn for the evaporation plants on contract price. The business is an exacting one and requires the closest attention to details if it is to be made a success. The corn must be planted in succession, one following the other sufficiently close so as to mature in time to keep the plant busy while evaporating. The best condition for the corn before being pulled, lasts but a few days, or the corn becomes too hard and does not produce as good a quality of the finished product as it otherwise would. Both time and help have been at a premium during the evaporating season which lasts about two and a half months.

The corn is pulled and thrown on a wagon and delivered to the plants with the husks on. It is bought by weight in most cases at a certain price for a ton. In the evaporating plant the corn is husked and prepared for the different processes. The husks are saved and fed to the cattle and prove a beneficial and nutritious feed. A good average yield of corn per acre when evaporated and ready for market is twenty-two bushels.