Bellefonte, Pa., August 10, 1917.

IT IS BETTER.

It is better to lose with a conscience clean Than win by a trick unfair; It's better to fall and to know you've been, Whatever the prize was, square, Than to claim the joy of a far-off goal And the cheer of the standers-by, And to know deep down in your inmost

A cheat you must live and die.

Who win by trick may take the prize, And at first he may think it sweet, But many a day in the future lies When he'll wish he had met defeat. For the one who lost will be glad at heart And walk with his head up high, While his conqueror knows he must play the part Of a cheat and a living lie.

The prize seems fair when the fight is on, But save it is truly won

You will hate the thing when the crowd is For it stands for a false deed done.

And it's better you never should reach your goal

Than ever success to buy At the price of knowing down in your soul That your glory is all a lie.

-Edgar A. Guest.

NOBLESSE.

Margaret Lee encountered in her late middle age the rather singular strait of being entirely alone in the world. She was unmarried, and as far as relatives were concerned, she had none, except those connected with trunks, and Margaret folded daintily her by ties not of blood but by mar-

Margaret had not married when her flesh had been comparative; later, when it had become superlative, she had no opportunities to marry. Life no better than she understood their would have been hard enough for owner. Margaret under any circumstances, but it was especially hard, living as she did with her father's stepdaughter and that daughter's husband.

Margaret's stepmother had been a child in spite of her two marriages, and a very silly, although pretty, child. The daughter, Camille, was like her, although not so pretty, and the man whom Camille had married was what Margaret had been taught to regard as "common." His business pursuits were irregular and partook of mystery. He always smoked cigarettes and chewed gum. He wore loud shirts, and a diamond scarf-pin which had upon him the appearance of stolen goods. The gem had belonged to Margaret's own mother, but when Camille expressed a desire to present it to Jack Desmond, Margaret had yieldafterward she wept miserably over its loss when alone in her room. The spirit had gone out of Margaret, the little which she had possessed. She had always been a gentle, sensitive creature, and was almost helpless before the wishes of others.

After all, it had been a long time since Margaret had been able to force the ring even upon her little finger, door of a Sunday night when all these but she had derived a small pleasure from the reflection that she owned it in its faded velvet box, hidden under the man had said, and Margaret had liberty in its faded velvet box, hidden under the man had said, and Margaret had the margaret had the man had said the margaret had the mar laces in her top bureau drawer. She did not like to see it blazing forth from the tie of this very ordinary young man who had married Camille. Margaret had a gentle, high-bred contempt for Jack Desmond, but at the had a measure of unscrupulous business shrewdness, which spared nothing and nobody, and that in spite of

the fact that he had not succeeded. Margaret owned the old Lee place, which had been magnificent, but of late years the expenditures had been reduced, and it had deteriorated. The conservatories had been closed. There was only one horse in the stable. Jack had bought it. He was a worn-out trotter with legs carefully bandaged. Jack drove him at reckless speed, not considering those slender, braceleted legs. Jack had a racing-gig, and when in it, with striped coat, cap on one side, cigarette in mouth, lines held taut, skimming along the roads in had paid for that waning trotter.

he was not suited. Before the trotter was bought, she told Margaret that the kind of dinners which she was able to give in Fairhill were awfully slow. "If we could afford to have nice fellers that Jack knows, it would be worth while," said she, "but we have grown so hard up we can't do a thing to make it worth while. Those men haven't got any use for a backnumber old place like this. We can't take them round in autos, nor give them a chance at cards, for Jack couldn't pay if he lost, and Jack is awful honorable. We can't have the right kind of folks here for any fun. I don't propose to ask the rector and his wife, and old Mr. Harvey, or people like the Leaches.'

"The Leaches are a very good old family," said Margaret feebly "I don't care for good old families when they are so slow," retorted Camille. "The fellers we could have here if we were rich enough, come from fine families, but they are up-todate. It's no use hanging onto old silver dishes we never use, and that I don't intend to spoil my hands shining. Poor Jack don't have much fun, anyway. If he wants that trotterhe says it's going dirt cheap—I think it's mean he can't have it, instead of

style old silver; so there." Iwo generations ago there had been French blood in Camille's family. She put on her clothes beautifully; she had a dark, rather fine-featured, alert little face, which gave a wrong impression, for she was essentially vulgar. Sometimes poor Margaret Lee wished that Camille had been definitely vicious, if only she might be possessed of more of the characteristics of breeding. Camille so irritated Margaret in those somewhat abstruse traits called sensibilities that she felt as if she were living with a sort of spiritual nutmeggrater. Seldom did Camille

your hanging onto a lot of out-of-

speak that she did not jar Margaret, although unconsciously. Camille meant to be kind to the stout woman, whom she pitied as far as she was capable of pitying without understanding. She realized that it must be hor-

rible to be no longer young, and so stout that one was fairly monstrous, her mentality conceive. Jack also meant to be kind. He was not of the brutal—that is, intentionally brutal type, but he had a shrewd eye to the betterment of himself, and no realization of the torture he inflicted upon those who opposed that betterment.

For a long time matters had been worse than usual financially in the Lee house. The sisters had been left in charge of the sadly dwindled estate, and had depended upon the judgment, or lack of judgment, of Jack. He approved of taking your chances and striking for larger income. The few good old grandfather securities had been sold, and wild ones from the very jungle of commerce had been substituted. Jack, like most of his type, while shrewd, was as credulous as a child. He lied himself, and expected all men to tell him the truth. Camille at his bidding mortgaged the old place, and Margaret dared not oppose. Taxes were not paid; interest was not paid; credit was exhausted. Then the house was put up at public auction and brought little more than sufficient to pay the creditors. Jack took the balance and staked it in a few games of chance, and of course lost. The weary trotter stumbled one day and had to be shot. Jack became desperate. He frightened Camille. He was suddenly morose. He bade Camille pack, and Margaret also, and they obeyed. Camille stowed away her crumpled finery in the bulging old her few remnants of past treasures. She had an old silk gown or two, which resisted with their rich honesty

Then Margaret and the Desmonds went to the city, and lived in a horrible, tawdry little flat in a tawdry locality. Jack roared with bitter mirth when he saw poor Margaret forced to enter her tiny room sidewise; Camille laughed also, although she chided Jack gently. "Mean of you to make fun of poor Margaret, Jackey dear,"

the inroads of time, and a few pieces

For a few weeks Margaret's life in that flat was horrible; then it became still worse. Margaret nearly filled with her weary, ridiculous bulk her little room, and she remained there most of her time, although it was sunny and noisy, its one window giving on a courtyard strung with clotheslines and teeming with boisterous life. Camille and Jack went trolley-riding, and made shift to entertain a little, ed with no outward hesitation, but merry but questionable people, who gave them passes to vaudeville, and entertained in their turn until the small hours. Unquestionably these people suggested to Jack Desmond the scheme which spelled tragedy to Margaret.

dark man with keen eyes who had the man had said, and margaret had heard him demand of Jack that she be lalarm. Margaret had suddenly gain-recalled. She obeyed, and the man ed value in his shrewd eyes. He was was introduced, also the other members of the party. Margaret Lee stood in the midst of this throng and same time a vague fear of him. Jack at her appearance. Everybody there was in good humor with the exception of Jack, who was still nursing his bad luck, and the little dark man, whom Jack owed. The eyes of Jack and the iittle dark man made Margaret cold with a terror of something, she knew not what. Before that terror the shame and mortification of her exhibition to that merry company was of

no import. She stood among them, silent, immense, clad in her dark purple silk gown spread over a great hoop-skirt. A real lace collar lay softly over her which she was to be a member went enormous, billowing shoulders; real lace ruffles lay over her great, shapeless hands. Her face, the delicacy of whose features was veiled with flesh, clouds of dust, he thought himself the flushed and paled. Not even flesh man and true sportsman, which he could subdue the sad brilliancy of her was not. Some of the old Lee silver dark-blue eyes, fixed inward upon her own sad state, unregardful of the Camille adored Jack, and cared for no associations, no society, for which murn ur of response to the salutations given her and then retreated. She heard the roar of laughter after she had squeezed through the door of her room. Then she heard eager conversation, of which she did not catch the some men out from the city, some real import, but which terrified her with chance expressions. She was quite sure that she was the subject of that eager discussion. She was quite

sure that it boded her no good. In a few days she knew the worst; and the worst was beyond her utmost more than any speaker's frenzied imaginings. This was before the days roar. In luxury we long have dwelt; of moving-picture shows; it was the formities, when inventions of amusements for the people had not pro-gressed. It was the day of exhibitions of sad freaks of nature, calculated to provoke tears rather than laughter in the healthy-minded, and poor Margaret Lee was a chosen victim. Camille informed her in a few words of her fate. Camille was very sorry for her, although not in the least understanding why she was sorry. She realized dimly that Margaret would be distressed, but she was unable from her narrow point of view to comprehend

fully the whole tragedy.
"Jack has gone broke," stated Camille. "He owes Bill Stark a pile, and he can't pay a cent of it; and Jack's sense of honor about a poker debt is about the biggest thing in his character. Jack has got to pay. And Bill has a little circus, going to travel all summer, and he's offered big money for you. Jack can pay Bill what he owes him, and we'll have enough to live on, and have lots of fun going around. You hadn't ought to make a

fuss about it." Margaret, pale as death, stared at the girl, pertly slim, and common and pretty, who stared back laughingly, although still with the glimmer of uncomprehending pity in her black eyes.

"What does-he-want me-for?" gasped Margaret.
"For a show, because you are

Win the War by Giving Your Own Daily Service.

Save the Wheat .- One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the but how horrible she could not with table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

Our wheat harvest is far below normal. If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat flour, that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the Allies to mix in their bread. This will help them to save DEMOCRACY.

Save the Meat .- Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions, and stews instead of steaks. Make made-dishes of all left-overs. Do this and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

We are today killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high price. Therefore, eat less and eat no young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day per person, we will have additional supply equal to 2,200,000 cattle.

Save the Milk .- The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

Save the Fats.—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the tamatoes and other vegetables producbetter for the consumer to put out a ble as usual but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Save daily one-third ounce animal fats. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Use one-third less per day of animal fat and 375,000 tons

Save the Sugar.—Sugar is scarcer. We use to-day three times as much per person as our Allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonbale price, use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

If everyone in America saves one ounce of sugar daily, it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

Save the Fuel.-Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

wood when you can get it.

Use the Perishable Foods.—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. moment falls into countless snares and rarely looks as well as she might. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

Use Local Supplies .- Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus and a big black hat swathed in tulle; save the transportation.

GENERAL RULES

Buy less, serve smaller portions.

Preach the "Gospel of the Clean plate."

Don't eat a fourth meal.

Don't limit the plain food of growing children. Watch out for the wastes in the Community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty pails in America and Europe. If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

HERBERT HOOVER.

United States Food Administrator.

big," replied Camille. "You will Speculation as to After War Parti-She always remembered one little make us all rich Margaret. Ain't it

nice?" Then Camille screamed, the shrill, racuous scream of the women of her

Finally Margaret raiesd her head, opened her miserable eyes, and reheard their repressed titters of mirth gained her consciousness of herself and what lay before her. There was no course open but submission. She knew that from the first. All three faced destitution; she was the one fi nancial asset, she and her poor flesh. She had to face it, and with what dig-

nity she could muster. Magaret had great piety. She kept constantly before her mental vision the fact in which she believed, that the world which she found so hard, and which put her to unspeakable torture, was not all. A week elapsed before the wretched little show of on the road, and night after night she prayed. She besieged her God for strength. She never prayed for respite. Her realization of the situation and her lofty resolution prevented that. The awful, ridiculous combat was before her; there was no evasion; she prayed only for the strength

which leads to victory. (To be concluded next week.)

Dig Up and Grin.

We'll all dig up with cheerful grin, to help our noble legions win, and we should have the coin on hand, if we would aid our native land. There is more virtue in our pence than in five miles of eloquence. True patriots will strongly try to save the country's food supply, and that will count for vastly no stern privation have we felt; but day of humiliating spectacles of de- no man knows what loads we'll bear, so for the worst let us prepare.-Walt

The Difference.

"Grandma" asked six-year-old Paul, What makes Helen such a pretty little girl?"

"She is pretty," grandma replied 'because she is such a good litle girl."
"But grandma," Paul protested,
'you are awful good."—Christian Register.

Swallowing Glory.

Marjorie startled the family the other morning by exclaiming at the breakfast table "I'm full of glory." "What on earth do you mean child?" asked her mother. "Why," explained Marjorie, "a sunbeam just got on my spoon and I swallowed it."

Obeying the Law.

"See here, waiter, the ice in this emonade is all melted." "Yessah; we ain't allowed to serve only sof' drinks, sah."

A self-irrigating flower pot has recently been invented, the irrigation being provided by a wick extending from its saucer to the soil which it contains.

tions.

Discussing a possible remaking of the political map of Europe after the war, Tonybee, an Englishman, Arnold whose views are quoted in the New Republic, takes up each territorial problem in turn and suggests a division which he believes is not Utopian and must necessarily disappoint minorities in each case, but is the most circumstances.

To award Alsace-Lorraine to France or Germany on the basis of prior possession would necessitate the going back to ancient history. He suggests a plebescite. Lorraine would be divided by a line along watershed for a military and political frontier. Southwest of this line the population is mostly French-speaking and friendly to that country. Northwest of it the population feels a solidarity with Germany. Alsatians are German-speaking except a few communes high up in the Vosges, but their sympathies are with France. A satisfacreach, but the problem might be solved by giving the French part of Lorraine to France, the German section to Germany and Alsace to France.

The Trentino is inhabited mostly by Italians and there is no reason why Italy should not have it. The section immediately north however, is largely inhabited by Slovenes. In the northerr part of this territory the population has been well treated by Austria and the towns have a German charac-

ter. Triest, on the other hand, is 75 per cent. Italian. But this port is of immense importance to the Austrian hinterland, whereas Italy has no ex- kets, that is, if one is particular about treme need for such a port. Italy has getting good value received for his the health of the calves, which live little legitimate claim to Croatia and States. Mr. Toynbee suggests the ered. It is a bad plan to buy cheap uniting of these peoples—Slovenes, ones; good blankets wear so much Croats, Bosnians and Serbs and Dal-longer and better and are far more matians as part of the South Slav unlitically. Triest he would make a free it is wise to remember that they are is another consideration, not immeditrian naval bases, Pola would be dismantled and other military bases kets have surface resembling a rather

The sympathies of the inhabitants are color to match the design woven in. leads to greater care and intelligence divided depending upon contiguity to Pink and blue and yellow are the colbelligerents and other factors. Poland ors most often seen in decorative de- ness. should, he thinks, have its independ- signs on blankets. Sometimes the deence under the suzerainty of the victor. In this case, he believes, the only in the border. The more elabogreater part of the population would rate are frequently bound with satin prefer to ally themselves to Russia. and are chosen carefully to fit the col-Posen would be taken from Germany to form part of the Polish State, but are to be used. the fortifications of Posen City would be dismantled as a concession to Ger- grade of Summing up the losses of the Central Powers under the proposed lose the French part of Lorraine and tepid water and a good wool soap, on perhaps Alsace in France, and Posen to Poland; Austria-Hungary would doors.

lose the Trentino to Italy, Galicia to ments, and possibly Transylvania to in at the Rumania, with a small square of territory to Siberia; Turkey would lose Constantinople to an international-

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT He needs must fight To make true peace his own; He needs must combat might with might Or might would rule alone

-Alfred Tennyson. Important amounts of perishable foods are made dangerous or inedible in households because they are exposed unnecessarily to heat, germs, dust, dirt or to flies and other insects.

is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine, dle the milk, who may themselves milk, cool, clean, and covered continu-ously," may make a striking differ-with such diseases as typhoid fever, ence in the food bills of many fami-

scarce and high in price.

and mice can get at it. Much cereal for holding vinegar, kerosene or liqfood is ruined because it is not prouids other than milk. tected against weevils or other in-

It is interesting to notice how personal a thing fashion really is and how the woman who can see herself as others see her always succeeds in looking her best, whereas the woman

It is a point for each of us to note, as it affects the outlay of a limited purse considerably. A tall, graceful creature came into the car the other day in a black dress, soft and clinging, with some white about the bodice, beside her sat a small slim woman in a long light gray coat and a hat of gray, uncurled ostrich feathers, over which a veil of invisible mesh acted as a controller to any desire of the plumes to riot in a wind,

Both looked their best, but if the little lady had put on a plain black dress and a hat, with no coat, she would certainly have looked wrong; she had neither height nor circumference, nor youth enough to dispense with the dignity which a coat seems to

brim fresh and unfaded, brush it oc- used. The cleaner the milk, the longcasionally with ammonia water (about a teaspoonful to a cup of water) and, while still damp, lay over it a dry cloth and press with a moder-will consider this subject from an unately hot iron.

the moisture and pressing will give it its original stiffening. Faded wings or flowers may be touched up with which, when considered alone, may water color paints with good results.

Do You Know-That if your iron becomes overheated it will never value, but have a cumulative value again retain heat so well? That a piece of waxed paper placed

desirable and practicable under the over the meat or fowl in the oven will prevent its burning? That fresh mint can be kept growing in a glass of water?

That you can clean white painted woodwork with hot water and bran? That the United States is now the champion cocoa drinking country, imbetween the Seille and Saar suitable porting more than 213,000,000 pounds

> To whiten the skin take a teaspoonful of the tincture of benzoin to an Although such milk may be used for ounce of rosewater which forms a well-known lotion and is excellent for whitening the skin.

Smocks for garden wear are being taken up with enthusiasm by the tory settlement in this case is hard to younger matrons-and the older ones whose proportions are not hopelessly incompatible with flowing lines. They are especially effective in rose, dul blue and gray, and are being seen on the tennis courts quite as frequently as the time honored middy blouse. For those who do fancy work there

are many patterns offered for smocking, some intricate and some simple. This trimming is especially suitable for baby dresses and dainty blouses, and is not a very difficult matter to learn.

Concerning Blankets.—It takes some care and thought to buy blanmoney. A pretty design is not the largely on milk, Healthy cows to Dalmatia, and other South Slav main nor the first point to be consid- breed from and pure milk to feed uplonger and better and are far more satisfactory in all ways. First of all, and profitable herd. Aside from these ion, each State to be independent po- when one goes shopping for blankets, immediate and definite benefits, there port. To allay Italy's fear of Aus- most comfortable when they are not ately measurable but of vast influence, only warm but light. The best blan- namely, the moral influence, for no would fall within the Southern Slav thick bed of wool, and they are soft and silky to the touch. The prettiest ones are usually bound in silk, in a or scheme of the room in which they

It is a good plan to have the better blankets dry cleaned. If they are to be washed, however, great care should be taken that they do not scheme shows that Germany would shrink. They should be washed with

Blankets should be bought to fit the Poland, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia beds on which they are to be usedand Dalmatia to independent govern- of course, large enough to be turned foot and sides, but not so large that they will touch the floor. Most blankets come double, that is, all in one piece, but it is usually much ized government and Armenia to Rus- more convenient to handle them if one cuts them into two separate blankets.

FARM NOTES.

HOW MILK BECOMES DISEASED. According to the United States De partment of Agriculture, bacteria find their way into the milk from a number of sources. Some may come from the udder itself, where they grow in the milk cisterns and ducts. The greater number, however, come from the dust of the air, the dirt from the udder and flanks, from the milker and from unclean utensils. Disease-producing bacteria may get into the milk Much milk spoils quickly because it from cows having such diseases as tuberculosis from people who han-Keep perishable food, especially have contagious diseases, or who have

diphtheria and septic sore throat. The consumer is sometimes respon-In other cases, one or two vegeta-bles, beets or carrots, for instance, milk. Milk bottles should not be taknot needed immediately are thrown en into a sick room, because infectious out or allowed to spoil instead of be-ing used in soups or combination dish-fected bottles back to the dairy farm. Fruits which could be stewed and If bottles are left where there are conkept are allowed to spoil. Vegetables tagious diseases, they should not be and fruits in quantities often are collected by the milkman until they stored in hot, damp and poorly ven- have been properly disinfected by the tilated bins and under conditions Board of Health. In the case of tywhich hasten wilting, fermentation phoid fever or other serious diseases ed in home gardens are allowed to covered dish for the milk, or have it spoil on the vines or rot on the ground. A morning's work would household. Until official permission can and preserve such surplusage for has been granted no milk bottles use when fruits and vegetables are should be removed from a home in which there is or has recently been, a Much food is ruined by being stor- case of communicable disease. The ed where flies or other insects, or rats | consumer should not use milk bottles

> WHY CLEAN MILK IS IMPORTANT. The consumer is interested in clean

milk primarily because no one cares to use a food which is not produced and handled under sanitary conditions. There is a more direct interest, however, because of the danger of conwho blindly follows the mode of the tracting disease which may be communicated by this means. Serious epidemics of typhoid fever, septic sore throat and other diseases have been disseminated through the milk supply. The weight of scientific evidence at the present time leads to the conclusion that tuberculosis may be transmitted from animals to human beings, particularly children, who consume raw milk containing tubercle

bacilli. Cleanliness is not an absolute safeguard against disease, but it is the greatest factor in preventing contamination. From the health standpoint there is great danger not only from the specific disease-producing ria previously mentioned, but from milk that contains large numbers of miscellaneous bacteria, which may cause serious digestive troubles, especially in infants and invalids, whose diet consists chiefly of milk. There is also the minor consideration of the loss To keep the new sailor or any other to the consumer from milk souring or straw hat having a flat crown and otherwise spoiling before it can be

Clean milk not only benefits the biased standpoint will find many ways The ammonia restores the color and in which he himself is benefitted by seem unimportant, yet collectively they are of great importance. Moreover, they are not only of immediate culin testing, for example, is not only a safeguard to the purity of the milk supply for the consumer, but is a means of assisting the producer to protect his herd against future ravages of tuberculosis. SOUR MILK A LOSS TO PRODUCER.

Most producers of market milk have experienced the chagrin of having a shipment of milk refused or returned because it reached the market sour, tainted or otherwise in poor condition feeding pigs, it usually means a complete loss to the producer, as it costs too much to transport it back to the farm, and because, depending on the market as an outlet for his milk, he has no means for utilizing small amounts at uncertain intervals. Another important consideration is the unpleasant effect upon the purchaser. Delivering sour or tainted milk usually results in losing the confidence of the dealer; or if it is delivered direct to the consumer, it means the loss of good customers. A reputation for clean milk means fewer complaints, a better class of patrons, and a steady market for the product of the

Safeguarding the purity of the milk is a protection to health on the farm in several ways. First, the health of the farmer's family, who use a portion of the milk themselves; second, on are two important factors in rearing thrifty calves, and in the development and maintenance of a healthy one can learn to produce good and clean milk without learning good methods of care and management of the herd, and study of these things in the economic features of the busi-

-Milk Must be Kept Clean and Safe.—For the production of clean and safe milk it is necessary to have clean, healthy cows and keep them in clean, light, well-ventilated stables. It is also equally important to have a clean, well-drained barnyard; clean utensils, thoroughly sterilized; clean, healthy milkers, who milk with dry hands: immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower, and the storage of the milk at low temperature until delivered.

Too much care cannot be taken to keep and deliver the milk in a sanitary condition. Where it is possible to have a separate house for handling the milk it will help greatly in this work.

-The hog is a profitable market through which to send your corn. You made money feeding 50c corn to 5c hogs, and you can make more money feeding \$1.50 corn to 15c hogs.