

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., April 8, 1921.

## FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

If you can let your foot-free friends surprise you  
When all your household wheels are out of gear.  
If you can get a meal when all about you  
Are piled the things there wasn't time to clear.  
If you can serve them simple things serenely,  
Without a word about the plight you're in.  
The while you say unto your soul, "Be seemly."  
And, in the bosom fight that follows, win.  
If you can love your child with all that's in you,  
Yet firmly say the word that must be said.  
Face tearful eyes and never let them daunt you,  
And in the din that follows keep your head;  
If you know life, yet trust your children in it  
Because you see that God, who made the gale,  
To vanquish sin gave unto man the Spirit,  
Just as to fight head winds He gave the sail.  
If you can win respect from those who serve you,  
And run your home, and not let it run you;  
If you can face details nor let them dwarf you,  
And keep your outlook broad, your vision true;  
If you can let your sands of time run daily  
Into a headlong stream of endless tasks,  
And do the things you hate and do them gladly,  
Because to serve is all the joy Love asks.  
If you can do, without the dust of doing,  
And, toiling, keep your soul and body fine,  
If you can right the words and deeds you're rating,  
And lean on Love yet not become a vine;  
If you can be a worthy wife and mother,  
And wisely meet all this shall bring to you.  
Fear not to share the burdens of your brother:  
What time shall ask, that, Woman, you can do!

## AT SCHOOL AND AT PLAY WITH HELEN KELLER.

Miss Helen Keller needs no introduction to the public. The manner in which this extraordinary young woman has overcome physical disadvantages which would appear to the average person absolutely insurmountable have won for her the admiration of the entire civilized world. But while Miss Keller has been the subject of much comment in the public press, her outdoor sports and indoor amusements and her proficiency in them despite her deprivation of sight and hearing, form one side of her remarkable life of which little is known. It was the privilege of the writer to be associated with Miss Keller in a New York school for several years and later to spend an entire summer at her home in Massachusetts.

During this period I became fast friends, and I had every opportunity to study her carefully. But, though I saw and conversed with her daily, I was continually astonished by some new phase of her wonderful mind and personality.

How she came to be so fully informed concerning many of the things of which we would talk was always a puzzle to me.

Sometimes I fancied that she absorbed knowledge from people about her through some intangible process and without the need of visible means of communication.

She has always tried to be "like other people," and so her habit of speaking of things as they appear to those who see and hear has become second nature with her.

Indeed, her whole life since her education was begun has been a series of attempts to do whatever other people could do. This unconquerable desire has manifested itself not only in her mental achievements, but in her physical accomplishments as well.

There is hardly any form of outdoor sport except where sight is an absolute requisite, such as tennis or golf, in which Miss Keller has not an interest and made some progress.

Several years ago a friend presented her with a fine tandem bicycle. At first this appeared to her family to be about as useless a gift under the circumstances as one could well imagine. But with Miss Keller herself it was different. There was no reason why she should not learn to ride the machine, she argued, and immediately made an appeal for volunteers to help her "man" it.

Being rather at home on the wheel myself, I thought she would fare no worse under my tutelage than under that of any one else, and after a little persuasion Mrs. Macy, her teacher, agreed to let us try it together.

I had my misgivings when we took our seats, the machine being supported for a start in the shape of a generous shove from a half a dozen hands, I found no special effort necessary to keep the machine erect and moving. After a few lessons my companion acquired the knack of balancing herself correctly, and thereafter it was easy.

All the steering was done from the rear, where I sat, and we arranged a little system of signals in the form of sundry taps which I was to make on her shoulder: One to stop, two to slow up, and three to go ahead. I cannot recall that we ever had an accident of any kind, although trips of ten and fifteen miles were almost a daily occurrence throughout the summer.

Now and then we came to a particularly rough bit of road, where it became necessary to slow up to such an extent that the wheel would fall over simply from lack of momentum. Miss Keller would pick herself up out of the dust, laughing, and declare that it was great fun to be spilled once in a while.

When on a long, level stretch of road, we would make frequent "sprints," and the more rapid the pace, the better she was pleased. The swift rush through the air, with the wind blowing in her face, seemed to afford her more intense enjoyment than any other form of exercise, though her other outdoor diversions were numerous.

Miss Keller's sense of humor is remarkably keen. In fact, it was this characteristic, a trait which one would hardly expect to find in a person situated as she is, which struck me forcibly in the beginning of our acquaintance.

She was quick to see the point of the most subtle joke, and would even display rare patience in trying to discover the meaning of a dull one, while her skill in the use of words made her ready with repartee.

On one occasion I asked her whether she had finished her work for the day. "Yes," she said, "I have discharged all my duties."

"Were they so bad," I asked "that you had to discharge them?" "Well," she replied, "it would have been very naughty if I had not discharged them. Besides," she added, "I'm taking on a roguish look, and I think the place where time young idea is taught how to shoot?"

Rowing was another of Miss Keller's favorite recreations, and she became exceedingly skillful with the oars. While it was usual for some one to sit in the stern and manage the rudder, she would just as often row without it. On such occasions it was merely necessary for the boat to be pointed in a certain direction, and then her delicate sense of touch enabled her to keep the oars so evenly poised that she could maintain a straight course for almost any distance.

When it was her pleasure simply to row about at random, she guided the boat, or rather kept it from running aground by the scent of the water grasses and lilies, and the bushes on the shore; for her sense of smell, like her other senses, is extraordinarily acute.

As she was so accomplished on the water, it was natural that Miss Keller should want to prove her ability in it; so she began to take swimming-lessons, and in a fortnight she was not only able to swim quite a distance, but to dive, float, and even to swim a little under water.

Horseback-riding was another of her favorite sports, and with another person as a guide she would go galloping over the country with absolute fearlessness. Physical fear seems to be unknown to her, although cautious when the need of it exists. In winter she is fond of skating, and there is no toboggan-slide too long or too steep for her to attempt.

Chief of Miss Keller's indoor amusements is the game of checkers. A friend has made for her a specially devised board, the squares being cut so that the men stand firmly in them. The black checkers are flat on top and the white ones round, and there is a hole in which is fitted a brass knob to distinguish the kings from common checkers.

In playing she runs her hands quickly and lightly over the board to get a mental picture of the groupings, then makes her move, and so plays on, following her opponent's manoeuvres as easily as one who sees. I flattered myself upon being an exceptionally good player at checkers, and at first, when teaching her the game, allowed her to win occasionally. But after a few days' practice, the need of this concession began to grow less and less, until at the end of a week I found myself forced to play my best to win a fair percentage of the games we played.

At school Miss Keller invariably took a leading part in all the amusements in which her schoolmates, all of whom, while deaf, were not blind, participated. Once a little play to be given by the pupils was prepared; and, when she heard of this, she immediately expressed a desire to have a part in it. The only difficulty in the way was her ability to read by sight, as the others did, the lips of those taking part in the piece, and thus know when her own lines should be spoken. This difficulty was overcome by having the various other characters in the piece hold a sign which she could read by sight, and which she should speak. She had previously memorized the entire play, and in the performance not only spoke every line at the proper time, but with a dramatic force and feeling which astonished even those who were most familiar with her former achievements.

Miss Keller's sense of touch, of course, is wonderfully developed. She remembers any one with whom she has once shaken hands simply through the individual grasp of the fingers, which each person possesses. In this way she gets a mental picture of the person, so to speak, just as the other people do with their eyes.

When writing she uses the typewriter almost exclusively, and her work, while only fairly rapid, is absolutely sure, seldom showing the smallest typographical error. When something more personal than a typewritten page is desired, she uses a board in which there are narrow parallel grooves. By pressing the paper down into these grooves she is able to print quite rapidly, her letters being almost as clear and even as engraving.

Both when writing and when speaking she describes things as if she saw them, a fact which puzzles me much until I grew to understand that she saw not with her eyes but through that inner faculty which our eyes serve.

She appears to comprehend what is going on about her, and to understand the feelings of those in whose company she happens to be, even when she may be quite left out of the conversation.

When actually in touch with any one, she always responds to a every mood perfectly and instantly, and frequently speaks with amazing intelligence upon subjects which no one can remember more than briefly mentioned to her.

It is now a good many years since Miss Keller took her bachelor's degree from Radcliffe College, being undoubtedly the most remarkable girl graduate of that or any similar institute of learning in this country.

That she took the whole four years' course with honors, in spite of being deaf and blind, possessing but imperfect powers of speech, acquired after she was sixteen years of age, and that she did her work under precisely the same conditions as her normal classmates, is a remarkable instance of the so-called higher education of women during the past quarter-century.—Robert H. Moulton, in Christian Endeavor World.

## Centre County Holds Record for 1920.

According to the statistics sent out by the Savings Division of the Third Federal Reserve district, for the year 1920, we find that Centre county ranks first in all the counties of the district, which comprises forty-eight counties in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and the State of Delaware. This is indeed a most gratifying report to our people.

The following is a statement showing the number of the various denominations of Savings Securities purchased during 1920:

25 cent Thrift stamps.....	14,771
\$5.00 Savings stamps.....	5,966
\$100.00 Treasury savings certificates.....	259
\$1000.00 Treas. savings certificates.....	35
(Maturity value for 1920.....)	\$90,430.00

For January, 1921, Centre county takes second place with a per capita of 28 cents, while Tioga county ranks first with 48 cents. The good people of old Centre satisfied to accept any other than first place in the district.

The United States Treasury has made it possible for every man, woman and child, in this country to safeguard his money and put it to work for him at a good rate of interest. Our money is backed by our government, so why not get back of our government with our money and help along in this reconstruction period.

Interest bearing government Savings Securities for April, 1921, are:

\$5.00 Gov. savings stamps.....	8,415
\$25.00 Treas. savings certificates.....	20,75
\$100.00 Treas. savings certificates.....	83.00
\$1000.00 Treas. savings certificates.....	830.00

These securities increase in value and cost 1c, 5c, 20c, and \$2.00 each month respectively. Their good features are: Short term, maturing January 1, 1926; free from State and normal income taxes; easily redeemable; interest rate 4 per cent compounded quarterly if held to maturity; always worth more than was paid for them.

Purchase your thrift and savings stamps from your postmaster. Treasury savings certificates in denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1000 should be purchased through the offices of the undersigned. Make your requisition for the limit or maturity value of \$1000 of these securities. Start now. Become an investor in the securities offered by your government. It makes for better, sounder citizenship and strengthens the nation.

W. HARRISON WALKER.

## Expected Outbreak of Grubs.

In 1912 and 1915, following an abundance of May beetles in 1911 and 1914, a very serious outbreak of white grubs occurred. Many millions of dollars worth of crops were destroyed during these outbreaks. A similar outbreak is predicted this season.

There is little that can be done in the way of control of these grubs. Preventive measures are the best. There are some natural enemies to the grubs, such as birds—especially crows and blackbirds. Farm fowls are very fond of the grubs and should be given free range at plowing time. Turkeys are especially valuable for this work. Wild animals, such as the skunk, are very fond of the grubs and use large numbers for food. The hog as a domestic animal consumes a large number of grubs in its diet.

The question of fall plowing is one that is worthy of mention. Where this was done in the fore part of October before the grubs go below plough depth to pass the winter, many grubs will be destroyed.

The fields which will be badly infested this spring are those which were in timothy, weeds or small grains last year. The new clover meadows will not be bothered much as clover is not easily damaged by their ravages. Danger will be found in planting such crops as corn and potatoes in old timothy meadows which were plowed late in fall or this spring. Planting on such fields should be avoided if possible.

## CENTRE HALL.

Mrs. Corman, of Cressona, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Fisher.

Mrs. R. P. Campbell spent several days in Williamsport the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Arney and son Ralph visited Mrs. Arney's father on Sunday.

The sales and movings are about over and we now find a good many people in other houses,—if we can find them at all.

The Misses Hazel and Margaret Emery accompanied their sister, Mrs. Tom Foss, to her home in Altoona on Monday afternoon.

Our young people who are attending higher institutions of learning returned to their various colleges the beginning of the week.

Ten auto loads of Northumberland High school pupils passed through our town on Tuesday, on a trip of observation to State College. Some lively bunch!

The Odd Fellows had installation on Wednesday evening. The installing officers have been visiting the other Lodges near during the week—Millheim, State College, Bebersburg, Bellefonte, Lemont, Boalsburg and Pine Grove Mills.

## Ford to Keep 34,100 Men Busy.

Henry Ford doesn't need any money from Wall street "loan sharks," he declared in an interview recently. He received orders for 67,000 automobiles in January, he said. He expects business conditions to improve.

Ford is not going to cut wages, he said. The \$6 a day minimum in his plant will remain in force. Twenty thousand men are now employed in the Ford plant. The entire payroll of 34,100 men will be employed on alternate two-week periods until full capacity production is resumed.

## TRAVELING BY COACH

In 1860 a Journey Between San Antonio, Texas, and San Diego, Calif., Was an Event.

A poster advertising overland stage travel between San Antonio, Tex., and San Diego, Calif., in 1860, has been found, which makes interesting reading these days of fast and palatial rail accommodation. "Overland to the Pacific" is the heading attracting public attention to the line. The poster calls attention to the fact that this line has been in successful operation for three years, and will convey passengers "in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our line, excepting the Colorado desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back."

According to the advertisement coaches left semi-monthly from each end, trips being started on the 9th and 24th of the month at 6 a. m. Attention was called to the fact that an armed escort accompanied the coach "for the protection of the mails and the passengers through the Indian country." It was stipulated that passengers were provided with food during the trip, except where the coach stopped at public houses enroute, when the passenger was expected to pay for his own meals. The fare between San Antonio and San Diego was \$206, with less amounts charged between those stations and other points, such as Fort Clark, Tucson and El Paso, while it was announced that the fare to intermediate stations was 15 cents a mile.

## VOLCANIC FIRES IN ALASKA

Torrent of Molten Sun Devastated Everything in Its Path for Some Fifteen Miles.

At a meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Robert F. Griggs described a fiery flood which occurred in Alaska, in the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes." Here he found traces of the flood of fire which, issuing from a fissure in the earth, swept a roaring torrent of molten sand through the fertile valley, devastating all in its path for a distance of more than 15 miles. From thousands of fissures live steam, heated gas and smoke issued. One could do one's cooking in any of the smaller holes. And that was the only salvation of the expedition, for all fuel had been destroyed by the flood of fire. It is only a few steps from the steaming fissures to a cave in the side of a glacier in order to have the most perfect refrigeration in the world. The explorers' tents were steam-heated, as it were, and the bathing conditions were of the best, for a stream from the glacier fed a crystal pure lake and in the middle of the lake a steam jet bubbled and it was possible to get any desired temperature.—Scientific American.

## Be Square With Yourself.

The habit of making excuses to yourself and accepting them will soon undermine your intellectual stamina and begin to sap your moral fiber.

Be square with yourself at least. Tell yourself the truth, and take no excuses whatever.

List your faults and your failures, and blame yourself for them. List your bad habits, and try to get rid of them. Admit that it was indolence that made you let a job go over till it was too late to do it, and bad temper and not bad health that made you peevish with people who had a right to expect cheerfulness and courtesy from you.

Be your own severe but just judge. Make no excuses and take none. And you will soon find that you will need to make none, for you will have no derelictions to excuse.—John Blake in the Chicago Daily News.

## Who Made the First "Specs?"

All European references to the use of spectacles before the year 1270 are dubious. Pliny's description of Nero looking at the gladiatorial combats through an emerald means at best only a lorgnette, or most probably a reflecting mirror. Roger Bacon in 1276 seems to have known of magnifying lenses, which soon became common enough, but the probable inventor of spectacles, as such as a Florentine worthy on whose tombstone is the church of Santa Croce was the inscription:

"Here lies Salvino d'Armato degli Armati of Florence, the inventor of spectacles. Anno Domini 1317."

## Thoreau Speaks of Whitman.

He said that I misapprehended him. I am not quite sure that I do. He told me that he loved to ride up and down Broadway all day on an omnibus, sitting beside the driver, listening to the roar of the carts, and sometimes gesticulating and declaiming Homer at the top of his voice. He has long been an editor and writer for the newspapers—was editor of the "New Orleans Crescent" once; but now has no employment but to read and write in the forenoon and walk in the afternoon, like all the rest of the scribbling gentry.—"Henry David Thoreau," by F. B. Sanborn.

## Expensive Movie.

Flatbush—So you've quit taking your wife to the movies? Bensonhurst—I've done just that. "And why, may I ask?" "Well, you see, every time she'd see 'em throwin' a pie it would make her mouth water, and after the show I'd have to take her some place and feed her."

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### DAILY THOUGHT.

We are quit sure  
That He will give them back,  
Bright, pure and beautiful.  
We know that He will but keep  
Our own and His until we fall asleep.  
We know He does not mean  
To break the strands reaching between  
The Here and There.

In spite of the lack of novelty, women insist on preserving the slender, graceful lines of gowns built on Moyen-Age models. The youthfulness of this style, the comfort of it, and the fact that so little material is required, are favorable factors. Naturally, the dress designers present other modes a-plenty, but no surprise is shown when orders are given for the beloved one-piece dress; and health, youthful lines and comfort combine in continuing the vogue of short-skirted street costumes. Why, when we are given the best, should we accept a change?

But the Moyen-Age dress is not supreme; indeed, the little dress of straight waist and full straight skirt runs close race for favor, with women of all ages. It is capable of great variety in the finish of necks, varying swathed effects to the pretty fashion of the bare throat with high collar at the back. Sleeves show greater elaboration, ranging from long close sleeves which curve over the hands after Moyen-Age fashion, to the coquetry of bare rounded elbows below outstanding puffs. A sleeve that dates its origin from the first part of the fifteenth century fits the arm closely from shoulder to wrist, where it is finished with three upturning stiffly-plaited frills, flaring as they ascend.

The increase of thin white gowning for summer leads to new models of long redingote garments in silk, satin, and fine cloths, which are smartly finished with Directoire collars, triple capes, and widely flaring cuffs. Long loosely belted coats with circular skirts are offered to wear over these white summer dresses.

One great house shows an example of a seventeenth century coat which, lightly defined the waist, flares prodigiously toward the hem, which ends at the knees. Just above the hem are slit pockets edged with lines of ornamental buttons. Embroidery edges the open fronts of the coat, and a jabot of lace fastens the straight high collar. The sleeves, moderate at the armholes, widen toward the wrist, and the great turned-back cuffs are richly embroidered and adorned with buttons.

Another silk coat with flaring cuffs has a Directoire collar, also opening over a lace stock, but it closes with one button at a slightly curved waist line and its side seams are split over finely plaited panels.

Still another dressy coat costume has a perfectly plain waist part closely buttoned to the top of a wide sash, while below the sash the flaring skirt edged with buttons and buttonholes is left unfastened.

The wide, long, circular cape, with side wings curving in godets over straight fronts, slit pockets, and high black velvet Agillon collar is the latest fancy of both men and women, and to be quite chic this parti que and elegant garment must be lined with black satin.

The smartest street costume of the spring season is made of broad cloth, its scant, short skirt covered with red and green embroidered motifs set far apart. The coat buttons on the left shoulder and at the waist line, and is cut perfectly plain and straight back and front, with side fullness shirred straight across the hip line. Belled sleeves cut in one with the coat are embroidered nearly to the shoulders, and embroidery covers the side fullness below the shirring. The wide flaring collar may be turned up or down.

Though skirts do not show additional length, they are considerably fuller, except in severely tailored costumes, and while each dressmaker arranges fullness after her personal taste, the effect must always be close.

A curious lack of decided colors is noted at smart evening functions. Midnight blue, tete de negro, and rust color are soberly enhanced with rich embroideries, and many toilettes are composed of low-toned metal weaves without other adorning. If it were not for colored fans and charming head dressing, the effect of gala night audiences would be dull. The absurdly low-cut waist appears no more. This year the favorite straight-across cut of neck leaves the back only slightly exposed; but, except for many bracelets, arms are bare.

No woman nowadays attends evening functions with hair unadorned. Narrow wreaths of bronze, silver or jet leaves, and tiny colored flowers lead in favor. Next are twists of tulle held by jeweled clasps, drooping feathers, or large fancy combs, of which the latest is of carved ivory elaborately traced in vivid colors—Chinese red, green and blue.

Recently several women of advanced taste have appeared at smart evening functions wearing short-wristed, laced gloves with sleeveless dresses.

A costume for hotel dinners and theatres is of pale gray taffeta made with a sleeveless surplice waist, Y-shaped back and front, and a short skirt covered to the waist line with six circular flounces narrowly piped with green, all curving upward on the left side of the front and fastened at the curve under cravat of jade-green velvet ribbon. Gray stockings and shoes, jade bracelets, and a long string of jade beads finish this toilet.

The colored felt cloche hat trimmed with uncurled ostrich is a sports favorite. Sports costumes have gayly plaided or striped skirts in combination with loose short coats or smocks of plain color, and for tailored costumes the new pique weave reigns supreme in all summer textiles—woolen, linen and cotton.

When in doubt as to your partner take the "Watchman."

## FARM NOTES.

—Shade trees and ornamental shrubs in the United States represent a value of \$1,000,000,000, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. Three million dollars' damage is done annually by shade tree insects.

—The raising of wart immune potato seed has practically solved the problem of enabling the owners of infected land to still raise profitable crops of potatoes, while the quarantine regulations have effectually prevented the spread of the disease.

—Brown rot is one of the worst enemies in peach growing. This disease develops very fast when it starts, especially if the weather is warm and damp. A little brown spot on a fine peach soon makes a decayed peach, then it will spread to other specimens and likely most of the crop on one tree is unfit for use.

—Barnyard manure should be hauled out and spread some time before the earliest plants of the garden are planted. Some farmers prefer spreading the manure, then turn the land again or disc it and leave till time to make the seedbed. Coarse barnyard manure requires some time to decompose, hence it should be spread in time to incorporate with the soil.

—The seed and plant catalogues usually contain much valuable information. They describe the various varieties, illustrate them and tell the season in various localities for planting. These are suggestive and enable one to make preparations in time for planting. Why not get the catalogues and begin to make plans for the garden, the trees and the field plantings?

—It is estimated that on the farms in the United States there are 20,183,000 horses, 4,999,000 mules, 23,321,000 milk cows, 42,870,000 other cattle, 45,067,000 sheep and 66,649,000 swine. These figures show a decrease of 602,000 in horses, 42,000 in mules, 298,000 in milk cows, 1,880,000 other cattle, 2,047,000 in sheep and 5,078,000 in swine over the reported numbers in 1920.

—When a well-fed and properly developed calf is brought into the show ring it should present a pleasing appearance. It should be clean, well groomed, halter broken, and trained. To train a calf, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, put a halter on it and teach it to lead and to stand squarely on all four feet with head alert so as to exhibit its best features. It should become accustomed to being handled by strangers, seeing strange sights, and hearing unusual sounds. A good calf is frequently placed below an inferior one because the judge can not put his hand on it to judge it correctly.

—Give a thought to your lawn, however tiny it may be. Full of crab grass, isn't it? That rascally weed growing flat and branching out in all directions from a central heart, might well have been termed "octopus weed" instead. It matures and scatters seed almost before you know it, and, like a parasite, destroys the true grass and cover. Root it up, loosen the soil over the bare patches thus left, and sow the best time to improve the lawn by sowing seed. Be sure to sprinkle daily the newly sown seed, and also after sprouting. "Humor it," as the old gardener said. For shaded lawns there is a special mixture of seed no more expensive than the ordinary kinds.

—Feeding is an important factor in developing a good breeding animal, or a favorite in the show ring. There are many points to be remembered. These points may be called rules of feeding, among which specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture give the following:

1. Provide a variety of feeds at all times, if possible. It is easier to supply the proper amounts of the desired nutrients which the calf needs if several different feeds are used. The ration will also be more palatable.

2. Do not make sudden changes in the feeds used or in the amounts given. If it becomes necessary to change feeds from, say, clover to alfalfa hay, feed part clover and part alfalfa for a few days. Gradually reduce the amount of clover and at the same time increase the alfalfa.

3. Do not overfeed the calf. Feed as much grain as it will clean up in 30 minutes and wish it had just a little more. Feed left in the trough to be breathed over is worse than wasted. If any remains it should be removed and less given the next time. Digestive disorders occur from feeding too much rather than too little.

4. Do not underfeed the calf. It should make a continuous gain. If it does not grow each day the feed given is about the same as wasted. It never pays to starve a calf. In fact, the calf does not begin to pay for feed until it is given more than enough to make some gain.

5. Do not annoy or disturb the calf unnecessarily. It requires more feed to keep it growing while standing or moving about than while lying down at rest.

6. Do not feed moldy, musty, or spoiled feeds. To do so may cause serious digestive disorders. All hays should be bright, well cured, and free from mustiness, dirt, and coarse weeds. The grain also should be free from dirt, mold, and mustiness. If ground feeds get wet they are likely to mold. This is especially true of cottonseed meal and ground corn.

7. Do not waste time in feeding the calf, or in preparing feed, since wasted time needlessly increases the cost of gains. Grain should be fed whole except when teaching the calf to eat and possibly so near the end of the fitting or finishing period. Whole grain as a rule is more palatable than ground feeds. Ear corn may be shelled, broken, or chopped up in the feed box rather than ground. Husks on snapped corn need not be removed for this purpose. It rarely pays to shred stover or to cut or chaff hay for the calf. It need not be fed three times a day but twice a day will do as well, although the former may be practiced when fitting the animal for show or sale. Do not go to the expense of buying prepared "stock feeds" or "remedies." Home-mixed feeds are cheaper and equally, if not more, satisfactory. A healthy calf does not need condition powders.