

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 2, 1925.

THE MOONMAN'S LITTLE BOY.

I went to the moon in a toy balloon
One cloudless night in the middle of June;
But I was lonely as lonely could be
Till the Moonman's little boy played with me.

He looked at me sort o' puzzled and queer,
Then picked up a star and scratched his
ear.
And said in a voice sounding faint and far,
"My, what a funny little boy you are!"

I wanted to play with his bat and ball;
But since he hadn't any toys at all,
We took a stone that was light as could be,
And he played the jolliest game with me.

When we were weary from romping and
play
We wandered far down the Milky Way,
And drank our fill from a dipper of stars,
Which the moonboy got from the hand of
Mars.

After the Moonman had tucked us in bed,
A fleecy cloud pillow in under my head,
I dreamed my balloon went floating away
And that I had come to the moon to stay.
—By Alice Hoffman.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Minister and Analyst of Human Nature.

By Levi A. Miller.

It is the consensus of opinion of all intelligent men, that Henry Ward Beecher was one of the ablest if not the ablest minister all over the land in his day. He was honored and beloved by all who came in contact with him. He was a wise, sincere patriot, and his quiet philanthropy won the affection of all who knew him. He was, strictly speaking, a first-class orator and an analyst of human nature. In my brief sketch I shall refer to some of the prominent traits of this remarkable man, as they are developed in his writings and addresses.

It is a difficult task to compare him with any other preacher living, because of mankind dissimilarities. There are plenty of men of more learning in the languages, and yet he never lacked. It is easy to name philosophers more profound than he—men so deep they are opaque, and some so smooth and polished they sometimes "slip up" on their own sermons and addresses. There are also hosts of humorous and pathetic preachers, who "dare be as funny as they can." They can make their auditors cry until tears stand in their eyes, and then they make them laugh until the tears roll down their cheeks. These achievements are accomplished mainly by the description of death-bed scenes, spiced with puns and anecdotes.

Henry Ward Beecher was not that type of manhood. He had an abundance of capital to draw upon, without borrowing small checks with other men's endorsement upon them. Men of great intellectual gift and stature are not the mere "accidents of birth." Great men grow from a great ancestry, found in a near or remote generation, and they are the natural result of causes easily traced by the analytic student of human character.

No sensible farmer expects to reap a rich harvest from seed corn sown in a barren soil. The tall trees of California do not lift their trunks skyward from a thin layer of earth. Their roots are anchored in good ground; and their stems rise in symmetry and beauty, waving their green banners in the light of the sun, offering an orchestra for the birds and a shelter for the beasts of the forest; and when they fall the woods tremble with "sensation." The offspring of the fallen mercedes rise in their places grand and lofty representatives of a race of giants.

Lyman Beecher was one of the uncommon people; a blacksmith in his youth, bronzed at the forge and made strong by swinging the sledge. We may say of the times in which Lyman Beecher lived, labored, studied and preached, "there were giants in those days." He won a good name and a grand renown, and bequeathed to his children the rich inheritance of that reputation which is of more value than silver or gold. His distinguished son, Henry Ward, inherited his father's sound physical health and his wonderful force of brain, and was a specimen of manly vigor. Few could endure continuous work so well as he could, and accomplish so much in a given time. Ever at his tasks as newspaper writer, lecturer, author, preacher, what a variety of topics he treated upon!

On the anvil of hard work, this industrious son of a distinguished sire has forged a fame kings might be willing to give their crowns to possess. His father had no peer in the orthodox pulpit, at a time when Channing and other Unitarian lights were in the full blaze of their meridian glory. I may say Henry Ward Beecher wears his father's shield. When Henry Ward was recognized as the "young lion of the west," his eloquence charmed some of the prominent men of the Congregational church, and they gave him a call to the pastorate of Plymouth church, in Brooklyn. Dear old Dr. Cox, who died in 1880, at the age of 87 years, a very learned, original and brilliant man, and a most eloquent orator, said at the time, "I give young Beecher six months in which to wind his clock and stop!"

Well, one of the clocks that had been going did stop in half a year—a short time—and Dr. Cox left Brooklyn; the other has been going for over thirty years, and it strikes with the ring of undiminished force. At this time the slavery question was at a white heat; William Lloyd Garrison was writing his caustic essay in Boston; Lyman Beecher was flaming like a comet in the skies of theology; Whittier was writing his immortal verses; Phillips was thundering and lightning on the platform, his speech falling like Greek fire upon oppression and tyranny; and Greeley was printing his masterful editorials. The political world was moved from cen-

tre to circumference; the firmament of reform was ablaze with a galaxy of genius and greatness.

Mr. Beecher is one of the few men whose fame will not fade. It cannot be obscured by envious and jealous minds, that would make it dim with shadows of criticism. He was a man of colossal intellect, with a heart to match his mind. He was American gold, minted in the church and stamped with the stars and eagle of liberty on one side, and the cross on the other. Truly Henry Ward was the embodiment of the highest civilization. Beecher did not shrink from the contest when the cloud of war broke like an exploding shell over the land. He was conspicuous when came the roar of artillery; the river of blood surging between heaps of slain, and he joined with those who were jubilant when "a nation of blacks stood disenthralled upon their broken chains. In the dark days of our Civil war, Negro troops followed the light of the flag, and to them its stars were telescopes through which they saw God and liberty. In the dreadful dual bewtixt the North and South, when brother held brother by the throat, and the sympathy of the motherland was on the side of the rebellion, the eloquence of Mr. Beecher, who addressed the masses of London and elsewhere did more to turn the tide of opinion in England in favor of justice and liberty, than the diplomacy of Seward, the valor of the bravest General in the field, or the decisions of judges. Beecher was a disciple of nature and was at home within any horizon that circled him with God above and terra firma below.

By his power of instinct and intuition, he discovered new things, created new forms out of old substances. He came close to what is innermost in mankind, and not only told us what we thought and could not speak, but what we felt and did not know. His efforts were not the result of mere mechanism. They were not images carved out of wood and mere to wear a look of humanity; but, like Topsy, they grew. And that was the reason why his sermons were as eloquent and interesting as those that were delivered long ago by Robert South and Jeremy Taylor. He had a genius for preaching the gospel, the gift of making religion attractive and lovely. Theodore Parker said "a genius for religion is valued far above all the rest, because the man who has it incarnates in himself the instinct of mankind, brings it to their own consciousness, puts it in form, and is a leader of men in departments deemed by humanity most important of all." It is the emotion implanted in a gifted man that inspires him with a wish to communicate his thoughts and feelings to others, to teach them piety, the ideal love of God, morality, the clean keeping of all laws that are just philanthropy, the affectionate regard for the welfare of man.

Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, graduated at Amherst in 1834, studied theology at Lane Seminary in 1837, became pastor of a church in Lawrenceburg. In 1839 he was installed over a small church in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1847 he was called to Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y., then the largest congregational church in America. He had been editor of the New York Independent, and also of the Christian Union. He is the author of a number of popular works, the names of all of which I cannot remember. I will name, however, "Star Papers," "Plymouth Pulpit," "Lectures to Young Men," "Industry and Idleness," etc.

Everybody knows that Beecher was a man of unbending purpose and unconquerable will. He was often combative—his words were blows, and he was a hard hitter. His intense, earnestness arose in part from his hatred of wrong and oppression, hence his pugnacious combat with slavery. He was highly dramatic, and not confined to his notes in the pulpit. No man was more felicitous in the use of illustrations than he. His attribute of humor was employed to good advantage when he assailed a fashionable vice, and especially in his lectures his "laughter did good like a medicine." He was an enthusiast in musical matters, and fond of poetry, but he seldom quoted, for the very sufficient reason that he failed to commit to memory what he read.

It is not true that a great man is born not only with his nationality in him, but with strength of will and force of brain to execute his mission. Bismark was a plant grown in the soil and air of Germany and its institutions. Greevy sprung from the tropical temperament of France. Garibaldi, the famed Italian patriot, who has gone covered with honor and fame, represented in his experience the stormy period of his day. The fairest and best specimens of humanity; the individuals who do something worthy of commendation and lasting fame, are not always found in palaces with crowns on their heads; they are kindly men and queenly women. In 1870, the Logan hose company, of Bellefonte, being a little short of cash, requested the writer to ask by letter, what Mr. Beecher would charge to give us one of his famous lectures. We had a very nice reply, winding up with "my charges are \$200.00. Yours in Christ." We took a chance; I'll never forget. I had the honor of introducing the distinguished divine. Result, we paid the \$200.00 and had a comfortable balance to our credit, much to our satisfaction.

Why Sun Kills Germs.

Rays of sunlight have been imitated and tested for their effects on various germs by the bureau of standard, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The beams, produced in small quantities and projected on to colonies of microbes, killed some of the germs in less than a second after the light struck them. The different wave lengths of the rays were measured and the numbers of germs killed by them in a given time figured up for comparisons in determining the most effective beams. The germ-killing power of sunlight has been known for a long time, and is often employed by housewives in "airing out" things on bright days. The invisible rays are believed to transmit the energies that destroy some types of germ life.

A JAPANESE MARRIAGE.

The strictly Japanese form of marriage is more of a family arrangement than is the American marriage; personal desire does not count largely in it. Though you will find now that European and American training is modifying, amongst a few of the more progressive, even the marriage customs. So that it would not be an unthinkable thing to depict a modern Japanese youth as falling in love with a maiden and marrying upon that basis. Amongst the lower classes, attraction often rules a union. However, one in the upper classes departing from the custom might scandalize his family and friends.

Japanese good form decrees that the arrangement for a marriage be conducted through a middleman, or nakodo, when a boy or girl reaches marriageable age—from fifteen to thirty years old. This middleman is usually some close married friend of the family. He arranges the marriage, then acts through life as a godfather to the young couple—is often an arbiter in matters of dispute.

The nakodo, after fixing upon some eligible mate, then arranges for the "mutual seeing," or mi-ai. The lovers (?) may or may not be known to each other up to this time. In strict etiquette this meeting takes place at the home of the middleman, or at some other private house designated by both sets of parents. The middle and lower classes are not sticklers for form, however, and the "mutual seeing" may take place at a moonlight picnic, a theatre party, a visit to a temple, or any similar gathering. If the man objects to the girl, that supposedly ends it. But, in strict practice, the parents may be and usually are obdurate in their wishes, because of some advantage to be gained by the union.

If the youth and maiden are satisfied with each other, an exchange of gifts is made—clothes, money and certain kinds of fish and edible seaweed. This is the seal of betrothal. It is binding in custom and it would be a great disgrace to withdraw from the contract after this exchange of gifts. From the day appointed for the wedding, the bride leaves her home. She is dressed all in white, mourning, symbolic of death to her own family. At sunset the middleman and his wife escort her to the groom's home. There she dons a dress given to her by the groom, and the wedding takes place at once.

This is a ceremonious dinner party, during which the bride and groom drink the san-san ku-do, or three, three, nine times. Each, beginning with the bride, pledges the other by sipping three times, in turn, from each one of a set of three tiny lacquered sake, or wine, cups. The mild wine is usually dipped into the cups with a small ladle adorned with a paper butterfly. Immediately after this ceremonious sipping, the bride leaves the guests to put on a dress brought with her from home; at this time the groom also changes dress unless he is wearing European togs. At the conclusion of the dinner, the middleman and his wife conduct the couple to the marriage chamber. There they again pledge each other in nine more sippings from the set of marriage cups, but this time the groom drinks first as head of the newly created household. The wedding is over.

The only legal ceremony observed is notice of registration of the bride, upon notice to the public registrar, from her father's district to her new husband's district.

Three days later she ceremoniously visits her parents, wearing a dress given her by her husband. This is her sato-gaeri—"return home."—By Mrs. Knudson, in Adventure Magazine.

WHEN TO LOOK AT

YOUR WATCH.

A watch is a good thing to own and a better thing to consult. The lives that accomplish much are those whose activities are largely regulated by time.

But while it is necessary to look at your watch periodically, there are times when it is extremely improper to consult it. Occasionally you will see a man take his watch out of his pocket during a church service, and look at it to see the time. No matter how well dressed he is, nor how well appearing, he is not a gentleman. It does not matter how long the sermon seems to you, never be guilty of the rudeness of timing it. The same rule applies to a lesser degree to any lecture or entertainment you may attend. The fact that you have paid for your ticket does not give you the privilege of rudeness, though some people seem to think it does. And incidentally one of the surest ways to take the heart out of any speaker, is to look at your watch while he is speaking. If he realizes that all you are interested in is having him finish, he is not likely to say anything that will help you especially.

In social intercourse, looking at one's watch may be made to appear a rudeness. A man noted for his collection of entertaining stories, was one day telling one of them to an interested company, when he stopped short and after a protracted pause, closed the story in a sentence or two, thereby spoiling its effectiveness. It was clear to all that something had happened to put him out of the story telling mood, but no one knew what it was. But later to his sister he remarked, "I cut my story short tonight because young Nicholson looked at his watch just as I was getting to the climax. I was afraid I was boring him. If you are making a call do not consult your watch. While you should be careful not to stay too long, it is almost as bad to be too ready to think you have stayed long enough.

Some boys fall into the habit of looking at their watches every few minutes, not because they wish to know the time, but merely to work off their feeling of restlessness, just as others drum their fingers or fuss with a ring. All such mannerisms are objectionable, but few make as disagreeable an impression as the habit of looking at your watch, as if to imply that time is dragging.

Get the Watchman if you want the local news.

1925 Potato Crop 12 Per Cent. Less Than 1924.

The 1925 potato crop in Pennsylvania is expected to be 25,328,000 bushels, a 12 per cent. decrease from the bumper production of 28,792,000 bushels in 1924, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at Harrisburg. The crop in the United States is estimated at 353,266,000 bushels, as compared with 455,000,000 bushels in 1924, or a decrease of more than 22 per cent.

In Pennsylvania, all except the very late plantings appear to have suffered somewhat from the effects of the drought during June and early July. The crop is low in condition in the southeastern and south-central parts of the State. Prospects in the eastern potato counties, on the other hand, are reported excellent, compared to the balance of the State. In Maine, New York and Michigan are the chief sources of late potatoes for Pennsylvania markets in addition to local production. In all these States, the crop is expected to be much smaller than last year's big crop. There will be an estimated reduction of about 10,700,000 bushels, or 23 per cent. in New York, where the estimated yield is 35,932,000 bushels. In Maine, a drop of 21 per cent. from the 1924 production is anticipated with a crop amounting to 32,467,000 bushels. An even greater decrease is likely in Michigan amounting to about 30 per cent. of the 1924 production. States west of the Great Lakes, there have likewise been decided decreases, as large as 22 per cent. in Wisconsin and 37 per cent. in Minnesota. In all these Central States the crop is also considerably below the 5 year average.

Start Fight Against Stream Pollution.

The Conservation Council of Pennsylvania has launched a campaign to stop the pollution of streams in this State. Backed by more than 200,000 sportsmen and conservationists the council is drafting a bill to improve the conditions in scores of creeks and rivers. The bill will be drastic and far-reaching, according to officials of the council.

Every sportsman's organization affiliated with the council will submit the proposed anti-pollution measure to the candidates for the general assembly in their communities. Candidates who agree to support the bill will have the united support of the sportsmen, and those who do not definitely pledge themselves to line up with the outdoor men in their effort to give Pennsylvania pure streams will be opposed at the polls.

Realizing that the stream-pollution evil in this State has been growing steadily, with no concerted effort yet made to stop it, the State council has started an aggressive State-wide movement to procure adequate legislation. Officials of the council declare the contest will be carried through the next session of the Legislature, and longer if necessary.

Representing all the outdoor interests of the State, the council supplies the necessary meeting ground for all individuals and organizations to be represented in the anti-pollution movement. The council expects to accomplish by co-operation what is not being accomplished by individuals and unorganized effort. The sportsmen expect to go into their fight with a united front.

Fog at Sea Inspired "Lead Kindly Light."

In 1883, a young Englishman, ill, and weary for home, took passage on an orange boat from Sicily to France. In the bay of Bonifacio the wind died, and for a full week there was unending fog, the danger of an unfelt tide and current, the mystery of a leaden sea. From the haze, where all things seemed at a halt, came the inspiration of the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," to the young passenger. He was out of loneliness and heartiness that the lines of the immortal hymn took form. The young Englishman was John Henry Newman, then a university man, 32 years old; later he became a cardinal.

The music for Newman's words came years later. In 1865 Dr. John B. Dykes, a man of note as an organist and composer, was walking one day in the Strand, the busiest of London thoroughfares. And there, amid the hubbub of the city, the melody grew in his mind so that when he returned to his study he set down the notes of "Lead Kindly Light."

Save Time and Labor by Hogging Off Corn.

"Hogging off" is becoming more popular and better known each year as a feeding practice wherever hogs are raised. It is used instead of harvesting the corn. When this method of handling the corn crop and fattening hogs is first suggested to a farmer who has never tried it he at once asks if there is not a waste of good feed, and if not what are the benefits and where does it save? The answer to these questions is the experimental and feeding demonstrations carried on by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, where accurate records have been kept with the results that it has been definitely determined that this is the most economical method of fattening hogs where corn is the principal feed. These results are backed up by the experience of thousands of wine growers in all parts of the country who have tried it out to their own satisfaction and each year finish a part of their hog crop in this way.

It was not often that anything happened in the village of Mudhill, and when it did, the one and only policeman in the place meant to make the most of it.

The big motor car had turned upside down, burying the motorist under it, but the village constable was not to be thus lightly turned from his duty.

"It's no use hiding there," he said, severely, "I must have your name and address."

—Get your job work done here.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Patience and gentleness are power.—Leigh Lunt.

The tailored suit is much in evidence in the groups of new apparel for autumn on display all about. Every day it is noted that tailored suits are being worn extensively, yet the tailored dress and the topcoat or ulster are seemingly still in high favor and are, without doubt, to be included in the autumn wardrobe of every girl and woman.

There seems to be no question about our renewed appreciation of the tailored suit, and there should be no lack of interest or acceptance of the tailored suit. It certainly has a definite and important place in the wardrobe of every woman. Likewise, so has the tailored dress a place that is so distinctive and definite that it is not likely that its province will ever be invaded to the extent that it will become extinct.

This season especially the tailored dress bids for favor and position, and rightly, since it is in all its phases of development, design, fabric and trimming most interesting, practical and decidedly good to look upon. In the matter of fabrics, they are often of fine wool reps, serge-like weaves of fine, soft worsted that are newly revived and that will unquestionably be more generally used as autumn gives way to winter, and winter to spring. Yes, it is here predicted that the cloth tailored dress is destined for a vogue, even as has been already predicted for the tailored suit.

The wheel of fashion, ever revolving, is the responsible influence for this revival of the cloth tailored dress. It's just time for this change, since each season must have its innovations, and cloth dresses are again in line for favor. And how these fine wool materials, like the heavier silks, ottoman, faille and serge weaves, do respond to the character of design and the method of development is easily noted in the splendid dresses of this order to be seen.

High necklines are a feature of the new tailored dresses. That does not necessarily mean high collars, though here and there the extreme choker or turtle collar is seen, but it does mean a collar finish rather than a flat band or piping at the neck, and this collar finish is an outstanding detail of new autumn dresses.

Then there is a trend in sleeves, a feature that helps further to identify this year's styles from last year's clothes, for sleeves there must be in your new autumn dress, and to best follow fashion's decree sleeves must be long—wrist length and often trimmed.

Fashion is arbitrary only as to the length of sleeves. When it comes to the cut there is leeway to better serve individual ideas, different fabrics and the varying purposes of dresses. But two-piece fitted sleeves naturally prevail in the strictly tailored dress of cloth and the heavier silks. Less detail of design is to be found in the tailored dress of cloth than in those of silk and, naturally, there is considerably less design or cut in these dresses than in the dresses in other characters of fabrics—the lighter silks and georgettes.

Yet the contradiction to this trend is noted in the strictly tailored dress of georgette, an early arrival this autumn in the host of new frocks from which we are privileged to select our autumn clothes.

Braid and silk as pipings, vestees and inlays for collar and cuffs, buttons and embroidery are the outstanding trimming details, and where the tailored or semi-tailored dress of georgette is trimmed, it is this last-mentioned treatment that is the method of enhancement. Such a dress designed abroad is of the slightly belled at the wrist, where the fullness is gathered into a narrow cuff. The short V-neck is finished with a softly folded band that extends into a scarf, and is tied in a soft bow at the front. The back of the frock is absolutely plain, but extending from the side seams and across the front is a deep flounce arranged by sectional groups of shirings to give a panel effect at intervals. This flounce and the sleeves carry simple embroidery design done in varied colors.

Autumn coats, like autumn dresses, are interesting both as to design and fabric and trimmings, too. Even the furs that are as usual a factor in autumn and winter coats, attract more than the customary attention because of placement and their effectiveness rather than any elaborateness.

Large plaids and fancy weaves in colors permit the fabrics employed to lend considerable color interest to new coats; and trimmings of leather, kid, suede, braid and buttons make for the dressy tone that is the demand of fashion.

More and more interesting becomes the vogue of the necklace, and the single-strand choker of pearls in delicate colors is, as the season advances, being surpassed in favor to a considerable degree by those of many strands, or in delightful combination with other beads or with flexible bands or beads of metal.

Fancy clasps are another charming detail of the latest in necklaces, and pendants and strand loops also add to the elaborateness of those lovely accessories.

Canes for men, women and children are to be the vogue, if recent importation of canes is to be taken as an indication of such a style situation.

Bordered materials are introduced in many of the smartest top-coats, and usually the designs are of strongly contrasting plaids or broad stripes on a neutral-colored ground.

Dress fabrics of bordered design are for the most part of silk, the new fifty-four inch width making possible an easy and fairly reasonably priced development of modish dress. In these silks, one-color satin and silk striped and blocked effects are very much in demand, though two or more colored effect in geometrical and floral designs are featured in many of the best grades of silk.

Bordered woollens are of the light weight cashmere or fine serge weaves and of flannel.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FARM NOTES.

—Even distribution and proper packing during filling will insure a good quality of silage provided walls of the silo are in good condition.

—Eat apples for your health's sake. Fruit is too often neglected as a part of the diet. The apple has long played its part in keeping the doctor away.

—Are your cold-frames ready for fall seedlings? The time is here for planting lettuce, radishes, spinach, fast-growing carrots, and many other cool season vegetables that will reach edible size in from one and one-half to two months of time.

—Pick seed corn while ears are on the stalk. This gives an opportunity to observe actual growing conditions as to size of stalk and health of plant. Proper curing of such ears means good seed for the 1926 crop. It is not too early to consider the next spring's planting.

—An important matter to look out for in the raising of dairy calves is to feed them so that they will develop a capacity to handle a large quantity of roughage when they come to maturity, as roughage furnishes the most economical part of the ration in the production of milk.

Milk is approximately 87 per cent. water. Water is the most important and yet one of the cheapest of feeds. It is too often, however, the most neglected part of the dairy cow's ration. Now is the time to put in watering systems so that the cows can get plenty of water during the long winter months.

—Certain vegetables are highest in quality only if well blanched. Many gardeners neglect this practice, and consequently they market brownish sun-burned heads of cauliflower, green celery, and bitter endive. Blanching should be given careful attention by the home gardener who desires only quality vegetables.

—Preparing the bees for their long winter vacation is part of the fall program of work. Each colony should have a sufficient supply of food in order to winter through and make a strong brood before the honey flow starts in the spring. Put the colony in a packing case for protection from the cold before the ground freezes.

—Those planning to set out forest trees next spring should not postpone ordering. Do this at an early date. Indications are that the State tree nurseries will again be unable to furnish all the trees requested. Private nurseries also report a large number of orders. Get blanks for State nursery orders from the nearest district forester or from your county agent.

—Sanitation is the most important factor in raising poultry. Eighty per cent. of the hens sent into the Pennsylvania State College for examination or inspected by poultry extension specialists on the farms are found to be infested with internal parasites. The worms most commonly found are the large round worms, about two inches in length; the small round worm found in the ceca, not over one-fourth of an inch long; and the tape worms.

—Be sure the birds are clean and the poultry house free from lice and mites before putting birds in their winter laying quarters, say poultry workers of The Pennsylvania State College. A saline made of equal parts of blue ointment and vaseline, mixed well together, may be applied under the wings and around the vent, using a piece about the size of a pea, or any good lice powder, such as sodium fluoride, may be used. Use a coal tar disinfectant as a spray, forced into cracks and crevices, to free the houses of insect pests.

—"Canned pasture" is meeting with favor among Pennsylvania farmers, according to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute. A count of silos or "green corn preservers" in this State shows that 48,510 farmers are now using this means of assuring their dairy cows and other stock of green pasture for the cold weather period.

On farms where there is a great need for succulent winter feed, there is danger of a pasture shortage in summer, on farms on which a limited production of roughage is possible, and where it is necessary to get the greatest possible amount of feed from each acre, the silo is both practical and advantageous, states the Institute. In a lecture prepared for the Radio Farm school of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute, Professor A. C. Ragsdale, dairy chief of the Missouri Agricultural College, gave what is believed to be the most complete outline of the advantages of silo and silage, which is here produced in abbreviated form.

1. Silage furnishes a succulent, readily available feed of uniformly good quality for any season of the year. It is cheaper than other feeds with the exception of pasture grass. When pastures are poor, it furnishes succulence at a cost less than that of soiling crops. It also adds to the palatability of a ration, thereby increasing consumption.

2. The silo helps to secure the largest amount of digestible nutrients from a given acreage. Silage is eaten up clean while 25 to 30 per cent. of fodder is wasted.

3. Silage requires less room for storage than similar feed in the form of hay or other dry forage and is more accessible in bad weather.

4. The silo preserves crops when the weather does not permit of field curing. It helps save an immature crop from untimely frost and preserves frosted corn that would otherwise be ruined by rainy weather. Hay crops may be partially saved by storing in the silo.

5. Silage lessens the amount of green needed to produce milk or beef or in maintaining flocks.

6. Silage puts the bloom or finish on animals in less time than can be done with any other ration.

7. Putting the crop in the silo gets it off the land earlier than otherwise and permits the land to be fall plowed or fall sown.

8. Silage is one of the most economical carbohydrate feeds.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."