Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 12, 1927.

AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD.

Where the rough road turns, and the valley sweet Smiles bright with its balm and bloom.

We'll forget the thorns that have pierced And the nights with their grief and gloom :

And the sky will smile, and the stars will beam, And we'll lay us down in the light to

We shall lay us down in the bloom and

light With a prayer and a tear for rest, As tired children who creep at night To the love of a mother's breast; And for all the grief of the stormy past, Rest shall be sweeter at last-at last!

Sweeter because of the weary way And the lonesome night and long, While the darkness drifts to the perfect day

With its splendor, light and song-The light that shall bless us and kiss and love us,

And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us! -F. L. STANTON in Atlanta Constitution

Evidence of Earlier People that Indians Found in Berks County.

Proof that a people antedating the American Indian lived within the present borders of Berks county, was recently established by Dr. Walker Lewis Stephen, of Reading, while roaming about the neighborhood of Sally App Furnage in Realland town Sally Ann Furnace, in Rockland town-

ship, Berks county. Dr. Stephen, who has delved considerably into early Berks Indian history, plant life and folklore, was accompanied by Congressman Esterly, owner and occupant of the manor. In a nearby wheat field broken stone daggers, blub stones, stone drills, ceremonial stones and immense stone knives to the extent of a pailful were picked up in half an hour.

This particular class of relics is the work of a later day stone age people and unknown to our American Indian. The latter used more advanced type

of war and agricultural implements. The field in question hears all evidence of being a remote workshop centuries ago and of Indian occupation at a later period. Thousands of Indian flaked stones litter the area. The location was no doubt selected on account of its strategic position—being hidden between three hills and bounded by Saucony Creek to the South.

Tradition in upper Berks has always held that a large Indian town topped an adjacent hill where many relics were found years ago. Also that shortly after New York city was founded Hollandish miners trekked into the neighborhood in quest of iron, but that they were driven away by Indians who thought Flint Hill was at stake. This extinct volcanic crater is a mile southwest just across Saucony Creek. It was once a busy quarry and jealously guarded.

Dr. Stephen has notified Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, of the State Historical Society, concerning the discovery. A full investigation of the entire locality will be made at the solicitation of Congressman Esterly, who was totally unaware of the archaeological surroundings of his sequestered historic estate.—Lititz Record.

Heavy Losses Shown by Churches in United States.

Philadelphia, July— An "alarming" falling off in church membership in Protestant communions at the rate of 500,000 a year is noted in the report of the continuation committee to the Inter-Church Conference made public here by the officers of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America. The conference was held April 19, last.

The report of Dr. H. K. Carroll, Plainfield, N. J., the committee secretary, has been issued in anticipation of a movement in which all the churches affected by the losses are expected to join in an effort to relieve the situation.

"In 13 communions with a grand total of 15,160,170 members," the report summarizes. "the losses aggregate 268,065. As the total of evangelical membership is upward of 29,-000,000, the total yearly loss, if other communions besides the 13 were included, would approximate about half

The lowered moral tone "and its beunmbing influence upon the spirit-ual life of Christianity" that resulted from the World war, the practice of churches in "pruning" their memberships, the "negligence" of clergymen in failing to restore members who stray from the flock and the frequent migrations of families from one community to another are found the basic causes of the membership losses.

The remedy urged is "give each

and all something to do personally in and for the church. Make every church a busy church, not a cold, lazy, lifeless body."

Gas and Electricity Detectors of Hooch.

The citizen who carries the telltale aroma of liquor in his breath is laying himself open to new hazards if recent reports are true, comments the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee. It is reported that the United States Bureau of Standards is perfecting a method of analyzing the human breath similar to that enployed at present to analyze gases in industrial plants.

The method of analyzing human breath now generally used requires from thirty to forty minutes and is frequently attended by considerable danger to the operator. By the new apparatus an analysis can be made with perfect safety in from six to ten minutes through an electrical device measuring the change in heat lost from a fine platinum wire which is surrounded by the gas from the patient's breath. 1211

How Insect Foes of Men are Being Exterminated.

Belief that insects may gain the upper hand over mankind was termed far out of the realm of probability by Dr. R. R. Weppert, entomologist from

Texas A. and M. College. "Every insect that has threatened mankind has been exterminated or brought under control," Reppert said. "It is times when insects are causing huge financial damage that some persons think they are getting the upper

"For example, yellow fever, caused by the bite of a mosquito, is now only a memory, whereas a few decades ago it caused thousands of deaths. Bubonic plague, spread largely by the bite of fleas that had been on infect-

ed rats also is almost unheard of." "The method by which the yellow fever mosquito was brought under control was the destroying of his breeding places and larvae. As the flea obviously could not be controlled, bubonic plague was eliminated by destroying mice, ground squirrels and other small animals infected by

Some bugs are friends to the human race in that they prey on other bugs and insects that are enemies of man in destroying his crops, Reppert said. This is one of the most important methods used by the United States bureau of entomology in fight-

ing insect pests.
"Perhaps man's greatest friend among bugs and insects is the one commonly known as the ladybug," Reppert said. "By the way, in speaking of a ladybug, don't use the pronoun 'she', because the bug is not a feminine product as the name sounds. The ladybug lives on many kinds of insects that eat and destroy various farm crops."

"These bugs are imported into pest infected areas and it is not long until the pest is gone. A few years ago some ladybugs were imported in South Texas and they made such quick work of the pests that they soon starved to death.

"In both California and Florida the state governments recognize the ladybug's value and take steps to propagate it."

Spraying against pests, especially the boll weevil and insects that attack trees, has served to check them, Reppert said, but the most satisfactory method is to find the insect that is their natural enemy and make a counter-attack.

Early Uses of Walnuts and Walnut Trees.

"Wolnis" the Pennslyvania German word for the walnut, is a corruption from welsche-nun (walled nut), the high German designation for this product of the Walnuss-baum (walnut

Time was when walnut trees of huge growth dotted the entire State. Berks county had its share of giant representatives, particularly west of the Schuylkill and throughout Oley Valley.

From both sections trees were cut down to supply the requirements of Philadelphia cabinetmakers The former employed shipbuilders. the wood to fabricate many existing antique pieces of furniture. The latter used more massive pieces in making ship cabins.

Walnut hulls and rock alum boiled in rain water yielded a popular hair dye decades ago. The decoction was also resorted to as a color for carpet rags.

A favorite remedy for mutter-way (hysterics) among early Berks peoole was made by digesting a gill of diced hulls in a quart of rum for two weeks, after which a swig twice a day kept the trouble away-according to the creed.

An early English relief for gout was to cover walnut leaves with cider and then after a few days drink a cupful every hour.

Local farmers firmly believed that valnut trees planted near barns would deflect lightning. This custom was esponsible for an almost forgotten Pennsylvania-German idiom, blitzaleiter (lightning conductor), as the tree was occasionally described. The botanist refers to the walnut

tree as juglans nigra. Juglans is a contraction of jovis glans (nut of Jupiter). Mythology states he cracked walnuts with his teeth when angry Nigra, from the Latin niger (black) refers to the hulls assuming a blackish-brown color after drying, Wal-nut lumber darkens and hardens with age on account of the presence of a high percentage of organic iron.

To Raise Beavers on a Large Scale.

Walla, Wash.-One hundred and fifty years ago beavers teemd on every lake and waterway throughout the United States. The animals were counted in the millions, the Indians depended on them for food in the winter, and to the early settlers the pelt had constant market value that made it standard for prices on merchandise and supplies.

But the time is not far distant when the fur trade must look to the fur farmers for certain kinds of skins; the beaver is one of these.

The question of the beaver, which includes its propagation, conservation and the breeding of the animal in captivity or under control, has been receiving attention from government sources. Attempts to rear beaver in captivity have met with success, but dearth of accurate information concerning their habits and peculiarities has prevented really serious efforts

to increase the supply. Now it is planned to have States set aside regions on a big scale where Beaver may multiply. Thousands of acres of lake, river and woodland is necessary for a beaver preserve and the constant protection of the fur bearers from poachers. But once the land is available nature can be count-

ed upon to do the rest. Beaver skins have and doubtless always will command big prices in the fur trade. Uncle Sam maay yet be able to dispose of beaver skins as he now deals in fur seal pelts.

-The Watchman publishes news when it is news. Read it.

Early Tobacco Users

Had Weed Sweetened In the early Sixteenth century, a few adventurous Spaniards discovered to their amazement that the habit of chewing tobacce was generally prevalent among the Indian tribes in the New world. The chewing tobacco was apparently in cake form, but whether originally flavored or not is not known. In the middle of the Sixteenth century in England, a form of chewing and smoking tobacco, knewn as the "carotte," was in use. The cake was about 10 inches long. 3 inches thick, and was sweetened with treacle. The chewing and smoking tobacco when not in cake form was made into a long roll or large ball, and often answered for the tobacconist's sign. Smokers carried with one of these rolls a knife and a tinder to ignite their roll. The manufacture of tobacco in England commenced with "cake tobacco"-pudding, rell and twist. This was a hard tobacco and could be sliced off for chewing or smoking as desired. This was in 1500; later the loose tobacco for smoking and chewing came in o fashion.-Hendrik Van Doon in the Smokers' Companion Magazine.

Evil Spirits Invoked

to Aid Devil-Doctor

A cadaverous - looking individual. clothed in a variety of colors, seated in the shade of a tree surrounded by low jungle and numberless heaps of house refuse-such is the devil-doctor of Ceylon. His paraphernalia consists of a handful of flowers, invariably red, a tuft of human hair, a few drops of blood, some betel leaves, a small hand-mirror, and, lastly, his all powerful book of charms.

This dissimilar and uncanny collection placed in front of him on a trellised framework, he begins his incantations to all the devils and spirits in pandemonium.

From time to time he peeps into the book, probably to revive his memory. His communion with the powers of darkness ended, he gets up with a self-satisfied smile, consigns the precious heap before him, except the mirror, into the nearest bush, and enters the patient's house to communicate to the anxious relatives the oracle, which in almost all cases is a favorable one, but the obstinate patient falsifies the prophecy by joining the majority.

Then Look at Your Watch

To tell time by the stars, explains an Iowa professor, "First look at the North star and the two points in the Great Dipper which are on a line with it. Imagine that in the sky there is a huge clock face with the hour hand pointing to these pointers. Read the time to the nearest quarter hour. To this figure add the number of months since January 1. Double this and subtract the result from 161/4. If the result is more than 1614, subtract it from 401/4. The result is the time in hours, after noon. If the time is greater than 12, it means that it is after midnight, so subtract 12 and you have the time in hours, the forenoon." As regards the day, of course, by one time you have done all this it will

Long List of Disasters

change.

The greatest disasters from 1906 to the present time arising from natural causes include: St. Pierre and Martinique, volcanic eruption, May 8, 1902: San Francisco, Calif., earthquake, April 18, 1906; Sicily and Calabria earthquake, December 28, 1908: China earthquake, December 16, 1920: Japanese earthquake, September 1. 1923; Santa Barbara earthquake, June 29, 1925; Shenandoah wreck, September 3, 1925; Lake Denmark, N. J., explosion, July 10, 1926; mine disaster at Ishpeming, Mich., November 3, 1926; snowslide near Bingham, Utah. February 17, 1926.

"Cheap" Only in Name

American visitors to London learn on their sorrow that Cheapside is "cheap" only in name.

Cheapside was the principal London street market, when retail trade was carried on around old St. Paul's cathedral. The names of many of the thoroughfares leading into the western end of Cheapside as, for instance, Milk street, Broad street, Wood street and Honey lane, are reminiscent of this period.

"Cheape" was the old English name for market. In the Sixteenth century the form Chepessyd appears, from which the present spelling originated.

Timing the Doctor

The doctor had received a hurry call from the home of the Robeys, who had their first baby. Arriving the doctor found the young father on the doorstep, watch in hand. "What's the trouble?" asked the

doctor. "Nothing this time, Doc. My wife just wanted to see how quickly you

could get here in case the baby was taken sick suddenly. You made it in our minutes this time."

Emblems of Authority

Lictors were the attendants of the agistrates of ancient Rome. They arried axes, around the handles of which were bound a bundle of rods. Those represented law and order and the power to punish offenders. The lictors preceded a magistrate, such as a consul or a praetor, in the streets of Rome, a sort of bodyguard to protect the magistrate and to emphasize au-

Brian Boru Recognized

as Ruler of Ireland The O'Briens and many other distinguished Irish families claim as their ancestor Brian Boru, king of Ireland from 1002 to 1014. This warlike monarch, says a writer in the Kansas City Star, is regarded as the popular hero of early Irish history and the stories told about his reign have led to its being regarded as a sort of golden age. Brian passed his youth fighting the Danes, who were constantly ravaging Munster, northern part of the holding of Brian's tribe, and he won much fame for the dashing brilliancy of these encounters. He was still quite young when he avenged the slaying of his brother, a tribal king, and became a ruler himself. Setting out on a career of conquest, he forced virtually every Irish tribe to acknowledge him as its chief, and during the last 12 years of his life he was regarded as the king of Ireland. Then the Danes made an effort to re-establish their supremacy and some of Brian's enemies joined the invaders. In 25 battles, however, he displayed such indomitable fighting spirit that the Danes were all but vanquished, and finally, at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, the victory was made decisive. Brian, then eighty-three years old, was able only to advise on the maneuvers from his tent, where, after the victory had been won, he was killed. To this day many pilgrimages are made to Armagh, which tradition makes his

Evidence That Tigers Select Human Victim

burial place.

Man-eating tigers of the Indian jungles sometimes appear to single out a certain person and go after him, ignoring all others until they get him, points out Gen. William Mitchell, the noted flying officer, in an article in

Liberty. The general tells a story to Illustrate his point. "A native became separated fron. his companions in the jungle and was chased by a tiger," he writes. "He succeeded in climbing into a tree, while the tiger remained on watch

"After a while," General Mitcheli continues, "his companions, noting his absence and suspecting that a tiger might have killed him, returned, making a great racket by beating drums so as to keep the tiger away.

"The man descended and joined his companions. They were walking quietly, single file, through the jungle, when suddenly there was a flash of orange and black and the doomed man was carried off by the tiger. It is related, also, that this man was the fattest of the group."

Thunderstorm's Beginning

rapid vertical convection of air containing a large amount of water vapor. The lower air must, therefore, be rather warm, say 70 degrees Fahrenheit or over, else it would not carry the requisite amount of water vapor, and the temperature must decrease rather rapidly with increase of height, else there would be but litle or no convection. In the summer time be the middle of next week .- Exthe humidity in Oregon and Washington is rather low. Hence thunderstorms generally are improbable. In the winter time, when most of the rains come, the surface commonly is too cool to set up vigorous vertical convection. Hence thunderstorms are not likely. Thunderstorms are not frequent in Oregon and Washington any time of the year.

Ravages of Hurricane

A West Indian hurricane means days of anxiety to the inhabitants of the southern coast cities. The government gets reports of the approaching storms long before they reach the American coast. When the storm strikes it may demolish sea walls, tear down telegraph and telephone wires, and destroy buildings and ships at anchor in the harbors. Galveston, Charleston and other cities have paid dearly in the past for their unpreparedness.

In a single season a hundred vessels, large and small, have been wrecked, a thousand buildings seriously damaged, scores of lives lost and hundreds of miles of sea walls, docks and telegraph wires destroyed.

Building Note

A colored cook came home after midnight from a revival meeting shouting at the top of her voice. Her employer, letting her in, said:

"Aunt Mandy, this is all foolishness. Religion shouldn't be so noisy. Tell that preacher of yours to give a sermon on the building of King Solomon's temple, which arose without even the sound of a hammer. And remember that real religion is quiet and peaceful."

"Lawd, honey," answered Auni Mandy, "us folks ain't aimin' to build no temple yit. We is jes' blastin' now!"-Capper's Weekly.

Good Manners

As a man thinks in his heart, so is he. Manners go deeper than eitquette. Though they begin there they end in morality. They are established on the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

If there had never been a book of etiquette published, or a code written down, humanity would have needed nothing more than that rule by which to train the children of the race in gentleness.

And so the text of good manners is That another expand in the sunshin of your presence.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

-Our belief in others betrayeth what we fain would believe in ourselves. Our longing for a friend is our betrayer .-Zarathustra.

FALL COLORS AND FABRICS. Gray is coming more and more to the fore, and I predict that we shall see a great deal of this lovely neutral shade this fall. Many warm shades of cloud gray are seen wherever the world of fashion gathers today—gray with a cloud with touch gray gray with a cloud—pink touch, gray more somber with a tinge of blue, divine shades of lavender gray, smoke gray—all ar represented. Often two shades are used in the same costume. Gray will be seen in any fall collection for street and afternoon clothes as well as evening frocks. Black and the magpie combination shall also be seen; in fact, I believe that gray and black will be leading colors for fall.

Crepe romain and crepe de chine will be the favored materials for my fall afternoon and evening gowns, replacing satin and similar fabrics, and metal will be employed on these dull-finish cloths to give an effect of glitter.

For evening, black and white will ontinue to be used, and, for the sake of variety, blue, always a favorite with the House of Worth, and a few other colors to be announced later.

I shall feature new velvets, soft, fragile, delicate, in colors which in themselves are symphonies. I shall also use printed velvet in small patterns for ensembles.

Then there is a very lovely new woolen in dark blue with bits of gold threads woven in a chevron pattern. A Barre lame, which comes in a soft tan crepe silk with narrow stripes of gold, will also be seen in my fall collection.

Diagonal lines, as seen in many cities, are extremely flattering. Perhaps that is why so many women have chosen this style. The long, graceful lines of the surplice closing is continued in the pleats at the same side of the skirt. There's a chance for a seasonable light touch in the You see black with white a great deal, and black with flesh and with beige. On a colored frock there is very often a lighter shade of the same color. Leaf green and chartreuse are smart together. So are navy blue and slate blue.

The bag, as shown by these reports, is an oblong envelop, neither too large nor too small. The number of different materials it may be bought When going by a hive of bees in the in is gratifying to the woman who is winter time we often note the incesmatching up accessories. They include all the leathers—suede, kid, bees. The colder it is the faster they watersnake, lizard and glazed alliga- hum. They do this in order to keep tor-velvet, finely woven straw and moire silk.

to stay. A frock of georgette crepe gather honey the following summer. that is put on like a coat is fastened with a bow at the waistline. It also has the flattering diagonal, though on a much more acute angle, and the shirred fullness in the skirt. Here the The thunderstorm is owing to the shirring continues across the back frock with the foundation slip in a tiny print. Sometimes the whole frock is printed, and there are many of them in one solid color.

Every second youthful face, especially in Eastern cities, is shadowed by a felt hat with a three-inch brim. The brim is slightly narrower in the back. The crown is low and moulded to the head. The band may be the color of the hat or a much darker shade of the color.

After three successful years the jumper frock is about to begin the new season—with the confidence of an "Abie's Irish Rose." This particular vision with its smart box-plaited skirt, collarless neckline, its bows and snug hips has been chosen by many thousands of smart Americans. It is a practical as well as a smart frock. The straight skirt is hung on a bodice top and the plaits are only in the front, where they will not be mussed. This is the sort of frock that is often chosen to wear beneath the straight, furless coat.

Every smart woman everywhere, it would seem, owns a rope of pearls. She wears them wound three times around her throat. two close to the neck and the third hanging to the waistline. The pearls are about the size of a pea and the color of rich cream and there is a knot betwen each two pearls. Sometimes they are baroque, but more often they are smooth and round.

An adaptation of the famous Vionnet neckline, these telegraphed reports from great stores indicate, is being by more than 100,000 women all worn over the United States-and shows no signs of waning. This frock also follows the vogue for bows-a vogue that is well established in the mode. The ever-present skirt fullness is here across the front with rows of shirring. This frock is worn now in tiny prints and lovely pastels. These summer colors will soon give way but the frocks will continue in the deeper tones of fall.

So many of the stars of the summer fashion world seem to be concentrated in one constellation—that of the Great Dipper. If your afternoon or evening frock doesn't dip some place, if it doesn't betray some whimsicality of hemline, then it might almost as well be languishing among the moth balls of the cedar chest in the attic.

The printd chiffons and crepes are really notable planets in this Dipper constellation. Either by jabot or by panels fluttering down below the skirt hem they achieve their unquestioned

The hat of navy blue felt will be very important and bright red will take a fairly good place.

TOMATO CANAPES.

This is a pretty luncheon dish as well as substantial one and easy to make into the bargain. Slice large, well-shaped tomatoes without peeling them and cut slices of bread to Fry the bread and lay a tomato slice on each piece. Sprinkle with chopped green pepper, bits of butter and a little grated cheese. Season well and broil till the tomato is heated tereed that the pigs do not get much thoroughly. Serve hot.

FARM NOTES.

—Watch the bags of the cows about to calve, and make sure they don't become so congested as to be injured. Better to milk out a little than to have a caked bag.

-The cow which freshens during the fall may be expected to produce from 10 to 20 per cent more milk than does the cow which freshens during the spring months.

—Dahlias are Heavy Drinkers.— Dahlias reequire plenty of water and close cultivation. Remove surplus buds to insure beautiful blooms. A dressing of bone meal also will prove beneficial. -Sow Clover Crop.-Sow the clover

crop in the cultivated orchard now. Crimson clover, crimson clover and oats, mammoth clover, rye and vetch are all good. Only remember that if rye is sown it should be turned under early next spring. -Calves should have fresh water even though they are receiving milk.

—A small amount of ground lime-

stone in the ration of a dairy cow, one-half to one per cent of the ration, can be fed to advantage, especially if alfalfa is not used. -Keep Milk Flow up.—July and August are the danger months for the dairy herd. Pastures get short and many dairymen do not realize that their cows need extra feed. The

herd should be watched carefully and

if milk flow shows a marked decrease or the cows begin to lose flesh, give green feed or hay with grain. -Protect the Pullets. -An ideal range will provide natural shade where the young birds may find protection from the hot summer sun. Many poultry flocks do not have this natural protection, say poultry specialists of the Penna. State College, so some means of protection must be provided. Moving the colony houses near a cornfield makes ideal range conditions. Sunflowers planted around the colony house also will provide satisfactory shade. If the colony houses cannot be moved near a corn field and sunflowers are not used, some form of artificial shade should be provided. Old feed bags placed on a frame about two to three feet above

the ground will give the needed pro--On many farms where a few stands of bees are kept to furnish a home supply of honey. considerable losses are experienced during the winter months on account of failure to understand the habits of this insect. up the temperature sufficiently to keep them alive. The harder they have Semi-sheer crepes, a number of important stores are convinced, are here exhaust their vitality and be unable to Windbreaks around the hives, to-

> Once a blackberry planting is made it will last for many years, but Many women choose this the canes last only two years. These canes grow from the crown in the spring and they live until after the fruiting season of the following year. When they die, other canes are ready to take their places, these new ones having grown from the crowns during

the spring. Since berries are borne only on canes which are in their second season's growth, it will be necessary to govern

pruning accordingly.
Usually blackberries are planted just as early in the spring as the land can be prepared, preferably on fall-plowed land. The earlier the plants are set, the more chance they have of living, and the better will be their growth. Usually rows are kept about eight feet apart, and the plants are set in the rows from two and one-half to four feet apart.

-The grape crop is borne on current season shoots arising from oneyear-old wood. This year's shoots automatically becomes next year's canes. Therefore, the pruner is, of necessity, most interested in the past season's

shoots or canes for the coming year. Canes vary in their ability to produce fruit. Partridge, at the Michigan station, and others, have shown that Concord canes with a diameter of one-fourth inch or over and with internodes averaging about five inches are the most productive type. It is not always possible to secure enough of the most desirable canes, since no two vines are exactly alike. It becomes necessary at times to use the overvigorous, much branched, or "Bull" cane. Rather than reemove these branches, and depend on the weak auxiliary buds at the base of the laterals, it is recommended to spur the branches to at least three buds.

-Among the valuable sidelights on profitable pork production that have been brought out in the swine sanitation work pushed throughout Illinois during the past few years by farm advisers and the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, is the fact that pigs raised in large pastures do better than those confined to a small

The average area of pasture allowed for one sow and litter on 160 farms which reported was nine-tenths of an acre. Many sows were kept on a still smaller plot of ground.

Altogether 9,421 pigs were raised in pastures of less than one acre a litter. The number of runts in these small pastures averaged on runt to each 71 pigs. In pastures a little larger, ranging from one to two acres a litter, there were 2,827 pigs raised and the number of runts was one to each 77 pigs. In pastures of two or more acres a litter there were 1.204 pigs raised and the number of runts was only 1 to 100 pigs.

These figures bear out the common observation that infestation of pigs with worms or germ disease is usually worse when they are confined to small areas, according to E. T. Robbins. live stock extension specialist of the college. Where pigs have a considerable range to roam over they are more likely to keep healthy. Probably in such cases any infestation which may be present is so scat-