TEN YEARS OF CARING FOR OUR MAIMED HEROES.

Ten years ago the great war ended. What have we done since-what war gases, severed legs and arms, and the precious years of youth and op-portunty sacrificed for their coun-Any former soldier

of the "human cost" of the war were not those that could be solved by mere dollars-and-cents settlements. They were and are problems involving the re-making of bodies and minds, the rehabilitation of human lives, the relief and alleviation of human pain and distress.

It is because of a general realization by the American people that the physical suffering, lost lives and hopes, defeated aspirations and ambitions of many hundreds of thousands of young men can never be fully paid for, that our lawmakers have been much more generous in the treatment of veterans than have those

of any other nation. No amount of money that the Government might pay could possibly "compensate" many of the veterans for their injuries. There was, for instance, an eighteen-year-old Michigan boy who enlisted in the navy during the war and whose eyes, hands, and hearing all were destroyed by an explosion. Later, an attack of so-called "sleeping sickness" partially paralyzed him.

Whether the Government paid that boy \$1 a month or \$1,000 it could not, with more money, restore the incentive to live. And so the Government through its Veterans' Bureau, gave to him something of much higher value by way of compensation. It fulfilled an ambition that he had possessed before he entered his country's service. But first it sent him to a special school for the blind, where he learned to shave himself, dress himself, and even to operate a specially constructed typewriter with his wrists. Then it added a high school education, and, finally, it sent him to university and

law school. Seven years after the explosion, this young, sightless, crippled veteran realized the ambition of his boyhood; he graduated from law school, prepared for the practice of the profession to which he had aspired.

N phase of the Veterans' Bureau work has been more necessary, more worth while, than this rebuilding of men's lives.

Six hundred million dollars the Government has spent in rehabilitating men whose earning power was impaired by injury or disease. That nearly 130,000 legless, armless, sightless, and otherwise crippled or physically handicapped men, to the point where they are capable of self-support. Such men will not become charges upon the community. The Government has restored something as precious as life itself; their self-

confidence and self-respect. Hundreds of blind men have been trained for the occupations they designated. One crippled veteran, given vocational training in poultry raising and bee culture, not only earned a living on a seven-acre tract of land in Colorado, but in a single year made his labor produce a gross income estimated at \$5000.

Altogether, 40,000 schools or other facilities were used for the training ly disabled veterans. of disabled veterans for 400 occupahas been more inspiring, more profitable than this, both from the standpoint of the public welfare and the interests of the men whose lives have been remodeled.

The problem of paying the human one in the beginning. It is still a major national problem.

and 1918, we transported an army of 2,000,000 Americans, practically without loss of life from enemy guns, torpedoes or mines.

Across the same expanse of awter, a little later, 117,000 wounded and sick were brought back to the United States-some to live, some to die, many not to know for years the price they must pay for their participation in the war. Beyond the sea, on foreign soil,

80,000 soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force were killed in action, or died of wounds, injuries or disease.

In the single great offensive operation of the American First Army, in now 34 years. That age is beyond the half-month between Sept. 26 and the period of greatest susceptibility Nov. 11, 1918—the attack which to tuberculosis. We shall have in Nov. 11, 1918—the attack which brought about the enemy's appeal for the armistice-our losses were 117,-000 in killed and wounded.

These items, large as they are, do not constitute the total human cost our brief participation in the World War. There were, in addition, scores of thousands of young men the war have been decreasing. We who either died in the training and had 10,000 in 1922. Now there are concentration camps here in America, only 6,700. or in those camps contracted diseases with lasting effects.

The total toll of war was such that death or disability claims have been filed for one-fifth of all the men who after the war-on July 1, 1928-000 veterans were receiving disability compensation. The army of disabled receiving from \$40 to \$100 a month. their condition. It included thousands of men with impaired hearts or arteries. We had and have scores of provide hospital facilities for 16,000 thousands of other cases involving of these unfortunate veterans. every disease or abnormal physical pensation paid the veterans may be combined cost during the past year as little as \$8 a month. It may be of all forms of veterans' relief, in-

as much as \$250 a month. The larger cluding the Veterans' Bureau, ment of an attendant when necessary.

The payment of money, however, whether in the form of insurance, loans, is not the "heart" of the Government's debt payment to the veterans. In fifty Veterans' Bureau hospitals from Veterans' pitals from coast to coast, and in othremains to be done-for those who er hospitals supervised by the Govpaid for the war in the first instance with blinded eyes, lungs burned by present expression of the desire of our people to pay the nation's debt

Any former soldier, any marine, and sailor, any nurse, who was not 000 a year. It must be understood in the first place that the problems growing out of sickness find refuge in a Governto have the hearty support of the na-

> More than 26,000 men and women of the United States are now receiv-low "wages" in the period of peak the nature of the land ahead of us, Nothing looks quite as charming as a ing treatment in Government operat-wages in civil life, we have issued roads, grass, anything. On the third woman about to lunch in a restaurant, ed or supervised hospitals.

cal council composed of world-re- to borrow \$75,000,000 from the Gov- it. nowned physicians; men who have attained high distinction in the development of new methods of diagnosis him to one of the diagnostic centres of the Veterans' Bureau, may receive \$500 to \$5000.

Where the medical skill available at the regional office or hispital is unable to afford relief to the patient, and there is serious question as to the nature of the disease or disorder, those who paid the first and greatthe veteran may be sent to the diagnostic centres at Washington, Palo

Alto or Cincinnati. There the examination may, and usually does, require a period of thirty days. The expense—if charges were made against the patient as in will be best served until there is some ordinary private medical practice—might and usually would aggregate \$1,500 or more. But the veteran pays

nothing.
The Veterans' Bureau is not content merely to adjust claims for those who present themselves at its entire responsibility should be dele- our outfit and swore never again to office or hospitals. It actively co- gated to the Veterans' Bureau. office or hospitals. It actively co- gated to the Veterans' Bureau. operates with the veterans' own fine has been asked. A veteran visited compensation, for arthritis with heart abled veterans. complications, and procured for him

have ever had any experience in atneed for organized effort by the Government in behalf of its physically and mentally handicapped veterans. To aid them the Government maintains definite organizations to assist in obtaining employment for partial-

In cases of tuberculosis, even where tions. No work of our Government after prolonged rest and treatment in a bureau hospital, the veterans' illness is "arrested" or what might ordinarily be termed "cured," the Government does not consider its obligation fulfilled. In such cases veterans, under recently enacted law, will be cost of the World War was a huge paid \$50 a month during the remainder of their lives. That payment will relieve them from the necessity of en-Across 3000 miles of ocean, in 1917 gaging in occupations which by reason of excessive demands upon their strength might result in a return of the disease. Between 50,000 and 60,000 veterans will be benefited eventually by this provision for their welfare. The total cost probably will amount to \$600,000,000. It is part of the price we pay for war; part of the cost of crowding scores of thousands of young men into trenches and military camps. But it is a bill that the American people are glad to pay, because it will save and preserve thousands of fine, useful young lives.

As time goes on the obligation of age age of the former service men is to \$29,968.24. Veterans' Bureau hospitals, therefore, fewer and fewer cases of tuberculosis. In 1922 we had 12,000; now we have

6500. So, too, the surgical and general medical cases, including, of course, shot and shell injuries sustained in the war have been decreasing. We

But in another direction the Government's obligation is increasing. There has been a steady, upward trend in the number of veteran patients with mental and nervous afserved in the armed forces of the flictions. In 1919 there were less United States during the World War.

More than half a million claims have been allowed. And nearly ten years ible scars of war:" the shell-shocked veterans. Now there are 13,000. Our medical experts estimate that the peak of such cases will not be reachincluded men afflicted with anemia ed until 1947, when, with the veterans at an average age of 53, there depending upon the seriousness of probably will be between 40,000 and 50,000 suffering from nervous and

We have paid and will continue to or mental condition from bronchiec-tasis to dementia precox. The com-tion in the wars of the past. The

sum is granted in some cases of dis- Pension Bureau, the Board of Solability rated as "double, permanent diers' Homes and other activities, and total," and includes \$50 for paywill question the entire willingness of the American people to continue to meet the obligation and bear the cost

> We have paid to disabled veterans Sweet Grass Hills. and their dependents a total of \$1,- My partner, a man named Berry, 280,000,000. We are still paying dishad listened to the tales of a wander-

Such a policy and abled. It has afforded all veterans few miles north of Fort Benton and ment hospital. Such a policy and abled. It has afforded all veterans program entails large expenditures. an opportunity to secure insurance program entails large expenditures. an opportunity to secure insurance neaded across the plains.

Yet I believe the policy of hospitalization for all ex-service men, of all them have taken advantage of the wars, and for all disabilities, when the men are unable to take care of the men are unable to take care of the men would have been unable to obtain any insurance at all if required to secure insurance neaded across the plains.

When we left Dakota Santa assurbled in affections, are particularly adaptions water hole in the country. But when able as "fur coat fashions." we left the trail at Havre he was not the men are unable to take care of the winter is one which will continue to the men are unable to take care of the winter is one the men are unable to take themselves, is one which will continue tain any insurance at all if required of standard insurance companies.

treatment. It is treatment constantpayable in twenty years. They have an oily scum that had the odor of silhouette—like a lovely portrait in a
ly supervised and studied by a medily supervised and studied by a medienabled the veterans, in time of need, coal tar. The mules would not drink worthy frame.

or treatment. The former doughboy, missions to Government operated or cloud had swept down out of the cuffs that roll so becomingly about a without money and perhaps without supervised hospitals for veterans in west, with an incessant flashing of slim throat or wrists—the frock besure timely because a great supervised hospitals for veterans in west, with an incessant flashing of slim throat or wrists—the frock besure timely because a great supervised hospitals for veterans in west, with an incessant flashing of slim throat or wrists—the frock besure timely because a great supervised hospitals for veterans in west, with an incessant flashing of thunder. neath must be contrastingly simple in many people prepare during the winter the last year; more than 800,000 "out—lightning and crashes of thunder. patient" treatments. The Government provides funds, in case of need, deluge of rain and small hail stones. the same attention and treatment for for the burial of the veterans of any which one of the medical consultant's war. It provides clothing for indi-millionaire patients would pay from gent, disabled veterans hospitalized we had pitched our camp well up the poldic appliances needed by the men. for there was water everywhere.

In these and countless other ways, we are meeting our obligation to est cost of war. We have improved our methods of meeting veterans' needs. But further improvement is possible, and neither the public which the veterans who pay the first cost ing with my Winchester. Exit Santa. additional legislation.

ment of Veterans' Relief" to deal equitably with all matters affecting it. The bands were traveling and a more vivid colors. all veterans of all wars.

compensation that come to it; to of responsibility for the assistance of range. give medical treatment merely to veterans in need of employment. The

There is difficulty in obtaining the dering Willie." organizations in seeking former ser-vice men who may be unaware of the medical staff of the Veterans' Bu-months. Because when the edge of laws intended for their benefit, or reau, and in retaining in the service that disappointment had worn off and too ill mentally or physically to ask those who have demonstrated their we had earned a new grub-stake the the help to which they are entitled. ability. A permanent medical corps, wander-lust and the gold fever was The "follow-up" nursing service of with proper preliminary training, on us again. impaired by injury or disease. That the bureau is often a factor in exadequate opportunities for advance-sum has paid for the education of tending aid where none, or too little, ment, and assurance of remuneration commensurate with a high type of by a bureau nurse was found to be professional skill, would result in still receiving only 40 per cent. disability greater benefits to our sick and dis-

We shall not pay the full price of our participation in the World War a total-disability rating.

Nor does the obligation of the Gov- in less than fifty years. But until ernment cease with discharge or it is paid, and paid in full, the Amer-'cure" of the patient. Those who ican people will not consider their obligation fulfilled to those who paid tempting to find work for a crippled with life and limb, blinded eyes and boy or girl will realize the urgent twisted minds, the first and greatest cost of war.

More Cars Licensed This Year Than in 1928.

tive figures for 1927 and 1928 released by the State motor vehicle bureau. showing that 70,555 more vehicles, 118,803 more drivers and added miscellaneous receipts of \$65,412 in the year just ended gave the bureau a total gain in revenue of \$1,197,556.65

or 4.6 pr cent. The number of passenger car registrations in 1928 was 1,428,514, or 4.6 per cent. more than in 1927, and the total of all vehicles was 1,714,306. Operators number 1,993,455.

The 1928 revenue of the bureau was \$27,113,177.10, as compared with \$25,-916,220.45 in 1927.

began keeping separate records on a power plant, dropping eleven feet passenger and commercial vehicles the pleasure car registration has jumped from 104,950 to 1,428,514. Commercial registrations went up from 6329 to 225,299.

Motor law fines show a net gain of 21.7 per cent, for 1928 over 1927, totaling \$532,812.68. Interest on bureau their cars after a trip over oiled roads funds on deposit in banks amounted

Decreases were noted in the number of licenses issued to commercial vehicles of the Class R and Class Y type to motor omnibus Class M, to motorcycles and in title transfers.

Earnest Thompson Seton to Lecure in Summer Camps.

Earnest Thompson Seton, naturalist, lecturer, and author who has spent many years studying and teaching woodcraft in this country has been engaged as a special lecturer for the 1929 summer session nature camps of the Pennsylvania State College, according to an announcement made by George R. Green, professor of nature education and director of the nature camps at the Pennsylvania lege campus this year, according to State College.

Mr. Seton who has made a thorough study of life among the American Indians and early pioneers of the west, will lecture to the summer session students on interesting phases of his work in woodcraft.

The nature camps located in Stone Valley are designed for teachers in public schools and colleges desiring practical experience in field work and nature education. Two camps will be conducted; the first from June 27 to July 18, and the second from July 17 to August 17.

-Subscribe for the Watchman.

HUNTING FOR GOLD.

Being the story of one of Will Truckenmiller's many experiences in the hunt for

The summer following the death of that old Sioux trouble maker, Sitting

ability compensation at the rate of er known as Santa, who claimed to \$150,000,000 a year, and 90,000 moth- have been in the Hills the fall before ers, fathers, widows and children of and found rich placers, and I, in turn dead veterans are being paid \$31,000,- had listened to Berry. My adventure loving spirit had found it pleasant But the Government has not made listening, too. So there we were, provision merely for the sick and dis- mule team, covered wagon and all, a

headed across the plains. tain any insurance at all if required quite so confident and by the time of those severely tailored models to submit to the medical examinations we had traveled two days I knew him handled like a fabric that are so very to be a modern Ananias and that he As part of the national obligation had never been near the Hills. He who served with the military forces to those who served their country at could not tell us where to find water, 3,300,000 adjusted compensation or day, about 4 o'clock, we came to a whose somberly simple wrap when re-

> There were more than 65,000 ad- camp; in a harry, too, for a low, black Then came the wind and, with it, a

In half an hour that coulee was a by the Veterans' Bureau. It even bank and not in the bottom, as Santa purchases artificial limbs or ortho- had wished. The mules got a drink

In the morning what had been a parched and dreary desert the day before was transformed into a lovely plain, with a faint green tint. After breakfast Berry handed Santa some grub and a blanket and, pointing back the way we had come, said: "Beat pays the ultimate bill for war nor it!" while I sat on the ground fool-

We camped there all day and shot There should be a single "Depart- I quit after I had brought down the handkerchief on the top of a tall There is, too, at present a division weed would decoy them into close

We went back to the rail-road, sold

NEED 1,397 TRAINS FOR ROAD MATERIAL.

Highway material used in Pennsylvania during 1928 filled 69,870 railroad freight cars, 1397 trains of fifty cars each, the Pennsylvania Department of Highways announces. Imagine a train of freight cars with the caboose just leaving Philadelphia, extending over the Lincoln Highway to Pittsburgh, and doing an about face over the William Penn as far as Harrisburg, where 1,000 locomotives would be puffing and snorting to pull the load. Allowing for the length of the locomotives and the space between cars due to couplings, the train cool. Growth in the use of automobiles in would resemble a huge dog trying to the State is represented in compara- catch his tail, for the lead engine would nearly touch the caboose in Philadelphia.

The first 11,000 cars of the train would be filled with cement, followed by 350 cars of brick, 13,000 cars of sand, 43,920 cars of stone and 1,600 tank cars filled with oil.

In 1928 the Department used 16,-430,693 gallons of bituminous oil for surface treatment of roads, nearly enough to fill the smaller of two water reservoirs in Harrisburg. That thirsty city uses about 12,000,000 daily. Enough oil was sprayed on highways to cover the entire State like

the dew. Since 1914, when the bureau first If this oil could be passed through upon the turbines, it would generate 2,190,759 horsepower of electricity. For each additional fall of eleven feet add the same number of horse-power.

The Department has made no calculation of the man-power exerted by motorists polishing oil spots off of although it must be a considerable item. Officials say, however, that the new type of oil is far less difficult to get off the car than the original in use some years ago, and it does not injure the finish.

Heaping the 2,803,175 barrels of cement used in one great pile would dwarf the Capitol building by com-parison, and Harrisburg's reservoirs would be drained in mixing this much cement for contrete work. The 4,-000,000 vitrified bricks would go quite a distance toward a row of dwelling houses, but somewhat further in eighteen foot highways.

State College has 28 Religious Faiths. There are 28 religious denominations represented on the State Cola religious census compiled by the registrar of the college. The Presbyterian, with 879 students, is shown to have the largest number of any one denomination. Methodists have

students. Other religious faiths with more than 200 students include Lutherans, Episcopalians, Reformed and Roman Catholics. Those numbering less than 200 include Jewish, Baptists, Breth-

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. DAILY THOUGHT

The brightest stars are burning suns; The deepest water stillest runs; The laden bee the lowest flies: The richest mine the deepest lies; The stalk that's most replenished. Doth bow the most its modest head; Thus deep humility we find The mark of every master-mind

Fashion loves contrasts. She decrees that we swathe ourselves in the somber richness of luxurious fursthen lest we take our dignity too much to heart she gives us the gayest things to wear beneath them.

Not only is the contrast apparent in color, but also in line. The run about frock, beloved of couturieres, and the dressmakery models which hold a high place in everyone's fash-

smart just now, allow yourself a little flurry of circular tiers, a soft neckline, a few plaits, or a bit of drape. Nothing looks quite as charming as a

On the other hand, if one is tall enough, slim enough, and distinguish- day outlined a number of suggestions ed enough to wear one of the fur for the spring planting of trees and coats with huge fluffy collars and line to achieve a really chic effect. months, careful plans to be followed Every frill and furbelow should be when planting becomes possible. carefully suppressed. Flat diagonal mode by storm and simplest of necklines and jewelry are all the more attractive in a soft frame of long-hairone of them would make the invest-

ed pelts. Printed velvets and artificial velvets are ideal mates for the formal cles, small checks and triangles are desirable shrub or tree specie. There outstanding in both French and are a number of distinct types of antelopes until we were tired of it. American patterned velvets. The planting, and these should be kept in grounds are usually dark and rich second one as there was no sport in in hue with the design in lighter and

Ferns are always associated in my mind with lovely vases, somehow. A room is never really drab when it has either a graceful vase or a dainty

fern. Ferns need care, as you who have them know very well. For instance, they must have light, but not direct sunlight. The direct rays injure the sensitive fronds. If you have a north room that has plenty of light, put the plant there.

In Winter the temperature of the room at night should be about fiftyfive degrees and during the day ten or fifteen degrees higher.

There is an idea prevalent, I might almost call it a superstition, that ferns can't be over-watered. They can. Any number of women who once had ferns and haven't now will testify that they can be over-watered. That doesn't mean that the soil should be too dry, either. I should be packed firmly about the roots and the roots should be kept cool.

If you don't want the plant for a table decoration, place it in a jardiniere or vase and pack damn spagnum moss around it. In that way you're sure of keeping the roots

Don't forget to keep the leaves clean. Wait for a bright day, then syringe the leaves with clear water. My favorite florist told me that when plants begin to fade they should be set in a tub of water and left there over night. Let the water come just a little over the top of the plant. The next morning drain the plant and it will feel and look as refreshed as the athlete who has taken his plunge after the race is over.

When measuring drops of extract or medicine from a bottle, dip your finger in water and moisten the rim of the bottle in one place, using this are the fernleaf beech, Japanese place from which to drop the essence. It will drop easily and evenly.

For parties where the hostess has to do the serving herself, the very easiest kind of dessert she can have is individual pies. Somehow, the individual service is so much daintier the economic effects reach out far bethan the usual wedge-shaped piece of yond the lumber business. Industries pie. And all the individual pies can move away, wages are reduced, bank be prepared ahead of time, so that deposits decrease, farmers lose their it becomes merely necessary to put them in front of your guests.

Use just ordinary pastry for the shells, or, if you want something a little different, try this flaky pastry. 1 cup shortening, 1 teaspoon salt, cups flour and cold water.

Cut the shortening into the flour which has been previously sifted with salt. Don't blend it too finely, but have the fat in small lumps distributed through the flour. Divide the mixture into two parts. To half, add enough water to make a stiff paste. Roll out on a floured board to about a quarter of an inch thickness. In the centre spread the other half of the flour mixture.

Fold over the floured edges meet the centre, and roll out gently to about one-half-inch thickness. Fold over again and roll again, repeating several times. Then chill the dough into shells, and bake in a hot oven.

For shells that are to be baked without filling, prick the surface with the a fork to prevent blistering in the

second largest enrollment with 804 oven. Agnes sends us a litle brown felt spring hat, with narrow brim, that has its crown swathed in a gorgeous brown and orange scarf which knots in the back and has long ends to wrap

around the neck. Christian Scientists, Christians, Unitarians and Church of Christ. There are 11 other faiths with a following of less than 10.

Maily children are discouraged men report that straw loft houses too large portions. Cereal is twice as appealing to a child if served in a cute porridge dish. Many children are discouraged

FARM NOTES.

-Acreage of winter wheat planted this fall by farmers in Pennsylvania is 6 per cent. less than the seeded area in the fall of 1927 according to the Pennsylvania federal State crop reporting service. A decrease of only 1 per cent. was indicated in the August intentions-to-plant, but dry weather in some sections, which made plowing difficult, together with the disappointing crop harvested last year, caused further reduction.

The acreage sown is estimated to be 1,137,000 acres, compared with 1,-210,000 acres sown in the fall of 1927, of which 1,101,100 acres remained to be harvested last year. Abandonment, due to winter killing, has usu-

ally not exceeded 3 per cent. The condition of the 1928 wheat plantings on December 1 was reported as 90 per cent, three points below the condition of the plantings on December 1 a year ago. The average December 1 condition is 90 per

Taking the entire country, winter wheat sown for next year's harvest is estimated at 43,228,000 acres, a decrease of 8.6 per cent. from the revised estimate in the fall of 1926. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 is reported as 84.4 per cent., compared with 86 per cent. a year ago

-State Forester Joseph S. Illick toshrubbery as a means toward home beautification. The suggestions, he

tiers, an intricate cut which retains beautifying the home with trees the an outward simplicity, the swirling outlay can be regarded as an investcircular skirt which has taken the ment in beauty, health, comfort and finally in cash value," Illick said. "All of these are important but any

ment worth while. In the beautification of any home grounds there are several important type of fur wrap. Those with small, things to consider. The first is to mathematically-arranged patterns are remove all undesirable material. The highest in chic. Tiny flowers, colored second thing to do in the development flecks, assorted sized dots, open cir- of the home grounds is to plantmind when one is developing the surroundings of a humble home or a princely palace. Most important of these are doorway, foundation, background, boundary, group and speci-

men planting. Doorway and foundation planting possible in practically every home. It is a rare house that looks well with its base totally exposed. The most widely used material for this purpose is small evergreen trees. Trees should be planted that do not grow high and are well adapted to shearing and pruning. Among the trees best adapted are prostrate juniper, dwarf mountain pine, blue spruce. arbor vitae, white spruce and Douglas

Trees for background planting should be the larger and more vigorous kinds that grow sufficiently high. Among suitable trees for this purpose are tulip tree, red oak, American elm, and sugar maple. In special places the weeping willow, white birch and Lombardy poplar can also be used advantageously.

Between the house and the boundary line of the property lies that portion of the lawn that is often difficult to handle. It is here that one must consider planting along drives and walks, and setting out individual specimens and tree groups. All of these need to be developed so as to produce a harmonious whole and great care should be taken in the proper arrangement.

Individual trees with striking features are very attractive. The redbud and dogwood are striking examples of trees with attractive blooms. The mountain ash is attractive both for its bloom and fruit. The Christmas holly is famed for its foliage. The weeping willow, weeping birch, and pin oak have impressive form features. Pin oak fulfills every requirement of an excellent lawn tree. Other excellent specimen of lawn trees maple, American cork maple, and selected species of our native maples and birches.

-Where forests are cut down with no provision for immediate regrowth. markets, railroad revenues shrink, schools deteriorate, good roads are fewer, tax burdens pile up, and abandoned farms abound.

-During the winter when pasture grasses are not available, it is essential that vitamins be supplied the fall pigs and brood sows in the form of alfalfa. Recent experiments show that the biological effect of good alfalfa hay when fed properly makes it worth \$900 a ton as hog feed. Other protein should be fed with alfalfa and a good ration is composed of 50 per cent. tankage, 25 per cent. oil meal, and 25 per cent. ground alfalfa. Fed at the rate of 10 per cent. with farm grains excellent results are obtainable.

-Exercise is of great importance in the refrigerator before shaping it to both work horses and growing into shells, and bake in a hot oven. small pasture, with protection from bad weather, is worth many pounds of feed in the growth and care of horses. Lack of exercise may cause stockiness of the legs and sometimes the disease known as azeturia.

> -A straw loft in a poultry house supplies an insulating material and makes for a more uniform temperature throughout the year. Poultry-