

OVER HEATED HOUSES ARE NOT HEALTHFUL

Dr. J. Bruce McCreary, deputy secretary of health, has warned householders against the dangers of over-heating homes especially where children are involved.

"All parents should endeavor to maintain an even temperature in their homes during the winter months which is represented by 68 to 72 degrees of heat," Dr. McCreary said. Provisions should be made for the admittance of outside air in such a way that the same air is eaten over and over again as it is lost.

Moreover, children as well as grown-ups, should at all times be dressed according to the outside temperature rather than because the reason suggests heavy clothing.

Here are many days in Pennsylvania when the apparel worn by thousands of people is entirely unsavory, thus causing imperceptible perspiration or noticeable perspiration—an exceedingly dangerous condition when the cooling off process takes place.

"The lack of proper attention to these fundamental details often results in the lowered body resistance which thus makes possible the successful onslaughts of infectious cold germs and communicable disease organisms."

"It can be safely said that a large percentage of the illnesses among children, and not a few among the grown-ups, during the winter months, is due to a failure on the part of parents and others properly to regulate housing and clothing conditions."

"The same principle applies to clothing of children. Young people could be so clad that the heavier garments provided to protect them from exposure while at play or when going to and from school can be removed immediately when entering the home. Moreover, children as well as grown-ups, should at all times be dressed according to the outside temperature rather than because the reason suggests heavy clothing."

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FARM NOTES.

—Bees not having good quality or ample quantity of stored food should be fed sugar syrup before cold weather comes.

—Apples keep best in a cool, moist, well-ventilated storage. While it is difficult to secure optimum temperature without artificial refrigeration, opening the storage doors in the evening and closing them in the daytime will help lower the temperature.

—Before placing orders for chicks consider the size of egg, shell texture and freedom from tint of eggs produced by the stock from which the chicks are hatched. Also take into account size of bird, freedom from disease, standard type and time required to reach maturity.

—Cows are good or poor producers according to their blood inheritance. Do not waste time raising heifer calves unless from good, high producing cows and from a sire that also is from high producing stock.

—Sash greenhouses are being substituted more and more for the old fashioned hotbed in growing early plants. Better control of conditions is possible in the greenhouse and it offers a good place to work in any kind of weather.

—Penn State's poultry short course, December 2 to 6, will give those who attend the latest information on poultry houses, management, diseases, and nutrition. Poultrymen are invited to attend.

—More than \$200 in premiums will be awarded to exhibitors of vegetables at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg next January. Lay aside your best specimens now.

—If there is much pruning to be done, it is advisable to start in the fall and early winter on apples.

—Give your fence posts a treat. Properly treated posts of nondurable species last from 15 to 20 years.

—Soy Beans can be successfully grown on soil deficient in lime, a natural advantage over most legumes.

—Not all plants need a "sweet" soil; some do better at a fairly high degree of acidity. It pays to know your plants.

—Besides conserving moisture and keeping down weeds, cultivation tends to break up the harbors of mice, add plant food to the soil, and make more available the plant food already in the soil.

—It would be difficult to think of a better fertilizer than hen manure for a garden. It is best to apply it after the land is plowed.

—Sudan grass belongs to the sorghum family and for that reason is a hot weather plant. It should not be seeded till the ground is well warmed up.

—Prepare for the control of insects by having on hand spraying and dusting equipment together with such insecticides as arsenate of lead, nicotine dust, and nicotine sulphate.

—Probably there is no more common or more serious parasite of domestic animals than the common roundworm of swine. These worms, says R. F. Bourne of the veterinary division, Colorado Agricultural college, ordinarily occur in the small intestines but are frequently found invading the adjacent organs, particularly the bile ducts of the liver.

It is practically impossible to raise pigs free from worms in quarters which have been used for hog raising for years because the soil is polluted with millions of eggs passed by animals of previous years, each egg containing a live embryo ready to launch its attack when ingested by the young pig. Because of this fact it is important that all farrowing pens be either located on clean ground or that they be thoroughly scrubbed with boiling water and lye. Ordinary antiseptics do no good in so far as destroying worm larvae is concerned.

Figs born into a clean environment and kept free from contact with old infected pens escape the various hazards accompanying worm infestation. It is desirable to move them from these clean pens into open fields or pastures wherever this is possible and to keep them away from infected quarters until they are at least four or five months of age. A good deal can be accomplished by ordinary sanitary measures in removing the filth which accumulates in hog pens and in the use of sanitary wallows.

Removal of worms from adult pigs is best done by a qualified veterinarian since no simple treatment seems to be very effective.

The sure way to make money raising pigs is to save them. Every little pig that is lost increases the cost of those saved. Very commonly one-third to one-half the pigs farrowed die before weaning time. A pig at farrowing time is worth or has cost approximately \$3, and it pays well to keep as many of them alive as possible. Aim to be on hand when the sow farrows to see that everything goes well and that the little pigs get their first meal as soon as possible. Then, be sure they have a place to keep warm. Have a guard rail around the pen or a protected corner with most of the bedding in this protected place.

—There are a good many persons working with turkeys in a small way who do not recognize one of the turkey's natural food lines; they fail to remember, if they ever knew, that the turkey's food in its wild state consisted chiefly of insects, beech-nuts, acorns, berries and so forth, with but little corn. Too much cornmeal for small turkeys tends to pack the crop and cause indigestion and liver trouble.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

MARSHAL FORCES OF MEN AND MATERIAL FOR ROADS IN '30

An army of men greater than the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania and a mountain sufficient to tax war time railroad facilities are being mobilized by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways in preparation for the 1930 construction season. James Lyall Stuart, Secretary and Samuel Eckels, Chief Engineer, are acting as commanding general and chief of staff mapping out a year's campaign with over 1300 miles of highway construction, replacement and resurfacing as the objective.

The program is the greatest ever undertaken by a State highway organization and greater than any attempted by any entire foreign nation. At least 15,000 men will be required but the problem of assuring a steady supply of materials for uninterrupted work is a matter of concern to highway officials, who are canvassing various industries of the State and preparing schedules of delivery.

An estimate of stone and sand requirements indicates the need of 4,000,000 tons of stone and 1,700,000 tons of sand, enough to load 114,000 railroad cars with 50 tons each. Adding the supply of cement and reinforcement steel, the total will call for about 1500 trains of 100 cars each.

Arrangements are being made with quarries to have much of the material in storage ahead of time. By July 1 there should be at least 150,000 tons of stone and 85,000 tons of sand in advance of requirement. The supply of steel and cement is assured, if ordered by contractors sufficiently in advance of requirements.

Peak construction next year is expected to pass all previous records with completed mileage each week of 50 to 60. Fortunately, the Department points out, few of the main arteries of travel will be affected and detours will be chiefly on the secondary and connecting roads.

Another problem is the storage of materials far enough in advance for laboratory tests. Samples of each lot must undergo rigid tests and the urgent need of the material will not deter the Department's test engineers from condemning it.

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John J. Slatterbach, executive secretary of the Game Commission; W. B. Bell, of the United States Biological Survey; Vener Bailey, of the United States Biological Survey; Dr. C. D. Marsh, and Dr. Thomas E. Winecoff, in charge of research work for the State Game Commission, made the tour of the deer sections of the State.

The committee discussed with Professor Norman H. Stewart, of Bucknell University, his progress in the study of the nose fly in deer. In Clearfield county an entire day was spent in the forest. Observations showed that the deer had already eaten a great deal of their winter browse. A total of 107 deer were counted in 55 miles, two of which were bucks. The adult does, with four exceptions, were accompanied by twin fawns.

The deer in the vicinity of the State Game Refuge in Clinton county were in good condition. A good supply of all kinds of food was available.

Near the Centre County Game Refuge the food conditions were found serious.

APPEALS TO NATION FOR DISABLED VETS

An appeal to "leave nothing undone" for the disabled veterans of the World War was issued by William J. Murphy, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

His statement, entitled "Arms and Disabled, 1929" reads: "America's disabled whose sight has been destroyed, reason dethroned, limbs amputated, lungs burned, heart weakened or otherwise maimed by the ravages of the World War, stand in salute to that gallant host

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that laid down their lives on the sacrificial soil overseas in order that our Republic's ideals should prevail.

"Out of a hundred million Americans how many today realize that we are assured by the best medical minds that 17 more years—1947—must lapse before the peak is reached in the number of World War men who are to be insane.

"This is recalled on this anniversary of triumph and rededication and glorious triumph merely to bring home the real post-war problem that will be with us through the generation."

DEER FACE FOOD SHORTAGE IN PENNA.

State and Federal officials have found that food conditions in several deer sections of the State will become serious soon, after they investigated the condition in Clinton county and Centre county sections and at the State College experimental feeding station.

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LIPSTICK

(Continued from page 2, Col. 6.)

"Let me see, I'm dining with you. What would you like me to be this evening—the bad girl of the family of just a quiet mouse? The point is I'll have to dress the part. One lives up to or down to one's frock."

As he listened to her a great revelation came to Michael Brayde. He knew if she would marry him he could give up without repining his bungalow by a Nigerian river, and settle down to be a baronet on a dorsest estate with an apartment in London to solve the monotony. He went over and took her in his arms. "I am very cross and battered and unpleasent and you are a darling and the most adorable thing in the world," he told her, "but you will marry me—won't you?—because you don't mind taking your color from the man you're with and this I assure you is a fast color, guaranteed fadeless and sunproof and all the rest of it. And I'm going to kiss you to death and if you take away my kisses with cleansing cream I shall only beat you and kiss you all over again."

She let him take her in his arms and turn her face gently to the exact angle for kisses, and said after a while:

"Michael darling, couldn't we go to a grillroom and dine just as we are, because I'm finding this particular frock awfully easy to live up to."—Hearst's International Cosmopolitan.

CHURCH ALTARS

The altars of the early Christian churches faced the east. The principal entrance to the church faced the west. There is a tradition to the effect that the altar was so placed in order that the priest could face the direction from which came Christianity.

The Watchman gives all the news worth reading, all the time.

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