Lafayette's Residence at Historic Valley Forge to Become Part of University of Pennsylvania Group

Lafayette's Headquarters at historic Valley Forge where the University of Pennsylvania plans to found a new supplementary college dedicated to American ideals and background. The Lafayette Headquarters is to be a unit of the new campus.

COLONIAL buildings intimately associated with the Valley Forge phase of the historic struggle for American freedom are to be used as student and faculty quarters at the new college which the University of Pennsylvania plans to establish at Valley Forge in connection with its 200th anniversary in 1940.

These include the venerable, white-walled farmhouses occupied by General Lafayette and General DuPortail, chief of Washington's engineering staff, during the encampment of the Continental Army on the site through the bitter winter of 1776-77. The ancient structures, still in good condition, are located on property either already acquired by the University or scheduled to be acquired once a start is made on the Valley Forge project.

Creation of the college at this national historical shrine—now the location of a Pennsylvania State Park—is a goal of the University in anticipation of the Bicentennial year, a University Bicentennial Committee has pointed out.

Designed as an institution of nation-wide patriotic appeal, the new college would commemorate in a sense, it is said, the sacrifices of 250 early Pennsylvania graduates who served as officers in Washington's army at Valley Forge and would have as its primary studies courses in American history and Government and English.

The campus—to be supplementary to the University's main campus—would be almost under the shadow of the huge Valley Forge equestrian statue of General Wayne, Revolutionary War hero and a member of the class of 1765.

As a step in bringing the project to realization, the committee has pointed out, the Valley Forge plan has been included in a $12,500,000 fund-raising endeavor to be launched October 18 as part of the Bicentennial program. The sum of $600,000 has been devoted in the financial program to Valley Forge alone.

Individuals, business men, philanthropists, foundations and the University's more than 50,000 alumni are among those who will be solicited for gifts to the fund both as an expression of national appreciation of the work of Pennsylvania through nearly two centuries and as a means of strengthening the resources of the institution as it enters its third century.

Gen. Wayne's Statue

A maximum of 50 freshman students would be accommodated at the new campus in its first year of operation, according to present plans, with a minimum enrollment of 30 required to undertake the experiment. Students would have access to the main University campus in Philadelphia for courses not offered at Valley Forge and for undergraduate extra-curricular activity and library and laboratory purposes. Admission to the college will be granted those students who either stand in the highest quarter of their class in secondary school or have special recommendation and who either make a high score in a scholastic aptitude test or show the possibilities of developing special scholastic abilities.

A second aim of Valley Forge, alumni point out, is the development of the supplementary campus for the benefit of all men students of the University. Squash and tennis courts, a football field and baseball diamond and track are to be constructed and provision is to be made for informal group discussions, weekend retreats, student-faculty and alumni meetings and similar social, athletic and academic events.

The rubber ringers on washing machines can be kept clean by washing with kerosene.

To avoid fires keep all cleaning cloths that have been treated with oil in a covered metal container.

FARM TOPICS

VENTILATED MOWS KEEP HAY BETTER

False Floors, Open Sides, Found Good Practice.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Better ventilation of hay stored in mows offers two practical advantages to farmers, tests by the bureau of chemistry and soils indicate. Well ventilated hay keeps its quality better. It does not get so hot and there is less danger of fire from spontaneous heating. Mows with false floors to allow air to circulate under the piled hay, and mows with one or two open sides formed by studding are two devices for improving ventilation of stored alfalfa hay. Both worked well in practical tests. Good ventilation is particularly desirable if hay is not well cured and has to be put in the mow with more moisture than is desirable.

The bureau of chemistry and soils found that hay within about six feet of an open face retained its quality better than hay farther in. Dividing large mows into small compartments by means of alleyways formed by studding, is suggested. Each compartment should not be over approximately 12 feet wide, with at least two exposed sides parallel to each other, thus bringing all the hay within a distance of six feet of an open face where moisture and heat may escape.

For "under ventilation" a "false floor" of two-by-eight timbers on edge with two-by-four scantlings laid across them was tested. In piles up to 15 feet high, the hay kept better and did not get so hot as similar hay piled flat on the mow floor.

These ventilation experiments are part of the investigation of the spontaneous heating of hay which the bureau of chemistry and soils has had under way for several years. The tests were all with alfalfa hay, most of them with hay moister than farmers prefer to put in the mow. When hay was stored with less than 30 per cent of moisture it kept well. Hay of a distinct brown color resulted when the moisture content of the hay as stored exceeded approximately 30 per cent. Ventilated storage had a good effect on hay quality since it reduced the quantity of brown and moldy hay produced.

Plumage of Hen Reveals Egg-Producing Capacity

There was a time when farmers sold their ragged and faded birds because of their unsightly appearance and kept the slick-coated, yellow-legged individuals because of their attractiveness. That time is past and the practice is now reversed, asserts a poultryman in the Boston Globe.

The persistence of production is measured very largely by the condition of the plumage during the summer and fall. If the hen lays regularly she usually retains her old feathers, but if for any reason other than sickness or broodiness she stops laying, the feathers begin to drop. This brings on the condition we know as molting.

The order in which the feathers fall is first from the neck, then the back, body, wings and tail. The neck molt is rather common at any season of the year, even in good layers, but if the molt progresses to the back, the primary feathers of the wing generally molt also. The stage is seldom reached unless the hens have entirely ceased laying. Cessation of laying is likely to bring on a general molt.

Removing Groundhogs

Where groundhogs have become troublesome around ditch banks and embankments they may be gassed in their dens by using either carbon disulphide or calcium cyanide, says George D. Jones of the Missouri College of Agriculture. A small amount of either chemical may be placed in the entrance of each tunnel and the openings closed with dirt.

"Producers' Grade" of Eggs

Eggs sold at auction ungraded for size, but of a quality referred to as "extra" or better, are sold without grading at the auction as "producers' grade." The "extra" quality referred to is the second grade, specials. All eggs in "producers' grade" must have clean, sound shells, air cells ¼ inch or less, yolk may be visible, while firm and clear, with no visible germ development, no blood spots, and eggs must be uniform in shape.

No Tails—No Wails

Sheepmen in the Uvalde section of Texas are using rubber bands instead of surgery to bob lambs' tails, according to information received by the B. F. Goodrich company. The newest method of tail bobbing involves only the tight application of a rubber band in the right location which stops circulation. After a time the tail drops off, saving expense, time, and trouble for ranchmen and some pain and possible infection for the lambs.

Coloring of Early Maps Was Recognized as Art

The word map is derived from mappa—a napkin. So called because the first maps are said to have been made by the monks on a cloth or napkin. The history of maps leads far back into the vanished centuries. They represent man's idea of the world in the age of discovery. As late as the time of Christopher Columbus many believed the world was a flat, circular disk and that ships would drop off into the regions below when they reached the edge. But as early as the middle of the Sixth century, notes a writer in the Los Angeles Times, a monk by the name of Cosmos attempted to prove the world was a sphere. Gradually, as the early mariners extended their explorations to other lands and nations, new conceptions of the earth came to be believed. This is reflected in the maps produced at that time by the early cartographers and forms a most interesting phase of the study of maps.

In the early engraved maps coloring by hand was a regular professional art. It is said of the famous Ortelius of the Sixteenth century that he began his life work by collecting and coloring maps for sale in Antwerp where he was born. Associated with coloring and design, old maps are distinguished by very charming title-panels or cartouches, these being drawn with details to illustrate the natural features of special products, or industries which characterize the area represented on the map. It may be noted that the decoration of the sea surface with ships and sea monsters and the land surface with more or less problematical animals disappeared during the Seventeenth century.

Hawking, Horseback Sport, Popular With Hungarians

Hawking is done mostly on horseback, and much the same sort of terrain is required as for following hounds. The plains of Hungary, where the country is just rough enough to be exciting and where birds are numerous, is favorable for hunting, and that doubtless is one of the reasons that falconry has never died out there, observes a writer in the New York Times.

Training the birds, either those born in captivity or captured hawks (these are the "haggards"), is an important and difficult part of preparation for hunting. The hawks are taught at first to follow a lure a very short distance, and the lure comes to mean food to them. Later on the live prey takes the place of the lure. Hawks are taken out hooded and leashed on the wrist of the mounted huntsman, and cast off when the game is sighted. Then the trained bird mounts until it is a speck in the sky. Then she stoops—that is, launches herself like a plummet from high above to strike the prey. The hunter follows the pursuit to be in at the death and recapture the hawk.

The Gulf Stream

The Gulf stream is a strong current which runs up the coast of North America from the Straits of Florida as far north as Newfoundland. Naturally, it has above the average heat, and raises the temperature of the water it passes through. Its influence crosses the North Atlantic and reaches our land. It has thus a great effect on the seas round our shores, and so on our climate, says London Answers Magazine. Without it, our winters would be much more severe, as Great Britain is really situated as far north as some of the really icy parts of Asia and North America. The Gulf stream has, at the start of its journey, a temperature of about 75 degrees, and travels at an average rate of 72 miles a day.

Africans Use Lion Traps

The natives hunt in Africa with lion traps. They build a stout inclosure of bamboo and palm, and it is baited with a sheep to draw the hungry animal. The sheep cry attracts the lion, and he enters, a catch-slip gate falling behind him so that he is secured. The hunters then erect a stout net above the gate. They gather about and shout all together to frighten the lion, lifting the gate at the same time. As he rushes out, the net is dropped on him and quickly drawn tight. The king of beasts is a prisoner.

British North Borneo

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo and it is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (royal Charter in 1881). It is administered by a governor (appointed with the approval of the secretary of state) in Borneo and a court of directors in London, appointed under the charter. Two-thirds of the island of Borneo is included within the "Netherlands Indies."

Natural Steam

Pilgrims to the Kangra valley, adjoining the Himalaya foothills, may cook their food without fire. Many springs there emit boiling water and visitors pack meats and vegetables in a piece of linen, suspend them in the water and they are cooked in a few minutes.

DUST STORM SIFTS OUT RICH SOIL, LEAVING SAND BEHIND

A dust storm is like a giant sieve, according to the soil Conservation Service. It sifts out the lighter, richer soil particles and often carries them for hundreds of miles, leaving the coarser, less fertile grains to skip and roll along the ground surface or pile up as dumes.

Last spring soil-conservation men collected soil material laid down in Iowa by a dust storm that originated in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles. They also gathered samples from a sand dune formed by the same storm near its origin. Comparison of the two soils reveals in striking fashion the sifting action of wind erosion.

The dust sample from Iowa—500 miles from the source of the storm—contained 10 times as much organic matter as the dune sand left behind and was far richer in plant food. Furthermore, this windborne material was finer in texture and more fertile than a third soil sample taken from virgin panhandle grassland.

"Wind erosion", says H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, "is skimming the very cream of our Great Plains soil. In its wake it is leaving choking sterile sand that so often kills crops and gathers in dunes."

DAIRY COWS ON ROUGHAGE ALONE PRODUCE A PROFIT

Dairy cows in good condition may produce profitably on roughage alone when grains are scarce and expensive without ill effects upon the herd, reports the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sixteen registered Jerseys at the Lewisburg, Tenn., station, allowed only legume hay and pasture, in a year produced more than 60 per cent as much milk and butterfat as when on roughage with a full-grain ration.

In similar tests over a longer period, Holsteins also produced above 60 percent as much milk and butterfat when on a roughage ration as when on a full grain ration. Although averaging from 200 to 300 pounds less in weight, the Jerseys comsumed an average of 12 pounds more roughage each month for each 100 pounds of weight.

Both breeds received only best quality hay. All cows were accustomed to a roughage-alone ration before the feeding tests were started.

IDLE LAND MAY YIELD A PROFIT IN TIMBER

One of many examples of idle land which has been made to yield good returns by planting it to trees—and letting the trees grow into money—is in the files of the United States Forest Service.

A New England farmer owned a 3 acre sidehill pasture that was practically worthless. He set out 1,400 seedling white pines on the hillside. Twenty years later the farmer died, and among his assets was this small tract of yonug pine. Much to the her surprise, his widow was offered $300 for the tract and sold it. About 15 years later a lumber company paid $1,000 for it.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of the Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, October 10.

The Golden Text will be from Romans 8:2 "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible—Matt. 7:28 "And it came to pass, when Jesus has ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 380 "Nothing is a power opposite to God, or good, and that God endows this opposing power with strength to be used against Himself, against Life, health, harmony."

WHY CAIN KILLED ABEL

Surprising explanations by a distinguished Bible Scholar about the world's first murder story. One of many fascinating features in the Oct. 10th issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine distributed regularly with the Baltimore Sunday American. Your newsdealer has your copy.

CURRENT SIMILES

As leaderless as France.

As dry as the Dakotas.

As hot as Hell, Mich., during July.

As ignominious as the League of Nations.

As slow as real recovery.

GOOD ROADS IN COUNTRY MAKE BAD WATER IN CITIES

Increased use of tar roads throughout the country is causing the water supplies of hundreds of cities to take on objectionable tastes and odors, reports the American Institute of Sanitation. Road tar contains small amounts of phenolic chemicals which are leached out by the rain and carried along to the lakes, rivers, and reservoirs from which cities obtain their water supplies.

The chemicals washed out from tarred roads by the rain are usually present in very small amounts and ordinarily are unnoticeable to the tastes. But when the water is chlorinated the phenolic substances are turned into pungent compounds having a pronounced medicinal taste. Just a few drops of the phenolic leachings from tarred roads will render a million gallons of water undrinkable after chlorination. Since a majority of cities chorinate their water to remove harmful bacteria, and since thousands of miles of road in this country are being tarred each year, continues the institute, the problem of medicine tastes developing in water supplies is very common. Chlorination also emphasizes the various other disflavors in water caused by algae, industrial wastes, etc.

Fortunately it is now possible to remove the objectionable tastes and odors in public water supplies that arise from tarred roads and other causes, says the institute. Scientists have perfected a remarkable purifier, activated carbon. which takes out such disflavors in water. Its action is not chemical, but mechanical like a magnet, attracting and holding the undesirable tastes and odors. It does not dissolve in the water and adds nothing to it. More than 1,000 cities in the United States are now using activated carbon to keep their water sparkling, sweet and palatable and the use of the substance is extending to Europe. The cost of safeguarding the palability of a city's water supply is very small, amounting to only about 3c per capita per year.

CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR LAW

Changes in the law affecting operation of motor vehicles in Pennsylvania are called to the attention of motorists by the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland.

One clarifies the meaning of the yellow traffic light, another tightens restrictions on parking or stopping on the highway, and a third prohibits U turns on two-way streets, in both business and residence districts. unless official signs are erected permitting the turns.

Under the amendments now in effect, the yellow traffic signal, when shown alone, means that traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection, but if such stop cannot be made in safety vehicles may be driven cautiously through the intersection.

"The law now takes cognizance of a condition which heretofore has been accorded only slight recongnition," said Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club. "Under the former regulations, motorists were required to stop on the amber light, unless they were 'within the intersection' at the time the light changed. In consequence of the effect to bring cars to a sudden halt on the appearance of the yellow light, many drivers became involved in accidents due to skidding on wet or icy streets or being struck from the rear by vehicles unable to stop in time.

"Leeway now is given for exercise of good driving judgment. If a stop cannot be made without endangering life and property, the motorist may proceed on the yellow. If, however, the yellow appears when the car is within safe stopping distance, the vehicle must not cross the intersection. The regulation is intended to insure safety—not to provide a new excuse for 'beating' the traffic lights."

Heretofore, the Club statement points out, motorists were forbidden to park or stop on the highway unless a clear view of the vehicle could be obtaintd from a distance of 200 feet, in both directions. The law now forbids such stopping unless the view can be obtained from a distance of 300 feet.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT MONTE CARLO

Startling secret revelations about the world's most famous gambling den. First article will appear October 10th in the American Weekly, the magazine distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

The man who talks the loudest on the street coner is apt to be dumb as an oyster when at home.