

of the year. Rickets occur in children most often in the seasons when the sunlight contains less of the ultra-violet rays.

As a criterion of progress the pigs were weighed every two weeks.

A great irregularity in growth was shown varying with the reserves of vitamin stored up by the animal from birth. It is impossible to produce rickets in any animal that has been long fed a ration rich in vitamin before the experiment. Dr. Steenbock concludes that ultra-violet light can substitute for the vitamin preventing rickets but not for the vitamin (A) which promotes growth, and that in spite of radiation, growth will cease on exhaustion of stored reserves of Vitamin A.

The yellow corn group grow better than the one on white corn. In the yellow corn group light was found to be extremely beneficial to the animals. Little by little, the pigs kept in the dark stiffened until they could hardly walk, even with extreme provocation.

On microscopic examination the bones of all pigs that lived in the light were seen to have a more regular structure and better arrangement of tissue than those that lived in the dark.

The experimenters conclude that "light in the absence of a sufficiency of the antirachitic vitamin is an important factor to consider in swine industry. In fact, there remains no question, in view of the conditions under which pigs are generally kept and fed in northern climes, that more attention should be paid to illumination.

EASY TRANSPORTATION CAUSE OF DISAPPEARING FORESTS

America's far-flung transportation system has been one of the main causes of forest depletion, and may be turned into its principal cure, according to William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, and chairman of the National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products.

"It is worth pointing out that the United States is the first country where the exhaustion of timber in one section could be readily met by the cutting of forests 2000 miles distant," he said. "Our transportation system has largely concealed the ultimate outcome of the exhaustion of old growth timber.

"This marvelous tool of transportation ought to be employed with equal effectiveness in carrying out the economies now forced upon us. It ought to make a local surplus of waste timber or inferior woods nationally available.

"An official of an important New England railroad recently proposed that low grades of lumber be given lower freight rates in order that the railways may get the benefit of the traffic. If this proposal is sound from the standpoint of the railroad, it is doubly sound from the standpoint of timber conservation."

Mr. Greeley also re-emphasized the importance of preventable decay. "Preventable decay probably destroys enough wood annually in the United States to build a city for a million people," he said.
