

We are Taking our Medicine Faibles

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 19, 1920.

CANCER GERM MAY BE ISOLATED SOON.

The isolation of the cancer germ may be looked for in the very near future, according to Dr. Ralph Bernstein, professor of dermatology at the Hahnemann Medical College. He made the statement after twelve years of research work and observations of thousands of cases. The subject of cancer was taken up in a paper read by Doctor Bernstein at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The paper in part follows: "It hardly seems probable that we should still cling to the theory cancer is a constitutional disease. We can most certainly deny that cancer is really transmitted by inheritance. We can say, however, that certain families do inherit a type of cell structure which has less resistance to the possible implantation of a cancer germ; because I believe thoroughly that the parasitic theory of cancer will be affirmed in time. While histologically there is shown an excessive reproduction of cells which destroy surrounding tissues and structures and put in their place their own progeny, it can be explained on the hypothesis that a cancer develops and reproduces itself because of the stimulation of such cells by the presence of infecting germs, causing a change in the character of the cells from their normal condition into that of the characteristic cancer cell. It seems necessary to have a lowered vitality of the skin or part before the cancerous action takes place.

"In cancer of the lip, mouth, etc., it is possible the germ may have gained entrance through the normal bodily openings. Any constant irritation may form the niches for the entrance of the parasitic germ. It has been pointed out that certain houses have because of the presence of cancer on those who have resided in those houses for successive years. Another fact pointed to in support of the germ theory is the occurrence of epidemics among small animals confined in cages, of which very interesting accounts are given by Loeb, Michaels, Borrell, Gaylor and Cowells.

"Every drug known to medical science has been tried for the relief of cancer by internal medication. In the hands of dominant practitioners of medicine they have absolutely failed. It can be stated, however, to the credit of homeopaths, that they do have some remedies which will at least ameliorate the distressing symptoms in cases of cancer.

"Up to the present there is really only one course to pursue for satisfactory results. That is the early removal of all the malignant neoplasms. The modern physician does not believe that the knife is the only possible method of complete eradication. He has various methods of procedure, namely, refrigeration, thermo-caute-

ry, electro-dehydration, thermo-albumization, the X-ray and radium.

"The announcement that the germ causing cancer has been discovered and isolated is eagerly awaited by the whole medical world, and I venture to say it will not be long before we receive the joyful news."

Men's Clothing Shows Drop of from 10 to 50 Per Cent.

Concrete evidence of the downward trend of prices of wearing apparel was presented when the United National Clothiers opened their thirteenth annual convention at the Lexington hotel, Chicago.

Men's clothing for immediate delivery was offered at prices 10 to 50 per cent. below present wholesale prices. Goods for spring and summer delivery were shown at prices 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. under those of a year ago. Men's shirts, underwear, socks and other articles show similar declines. Six hundred retail clothing dealers from 17 Middle Western States attended the convention, and every delegate agreed that prices are slipping.

W. L. Mohr, treasurer and general manager of the association, said: "The public is not buying. Manufacturers and dealers are overstocked and the prices must come down. We have passed the peak in high prices of wearing apparel. I do not believe we will get back to the figures of last winter in many years. Usually our November convention offers goods for spring and summer delivery. This year we are not only showing stuff for future delivery, but we have immense stocks of apparel for immediate delivery. This, of course, is due to the money situation and the overstocked position of the merchants and manufacturers.

"Men's clothing will be considerably cheaper from now on. The retailer can afford to sell at a lower price, for his costs are becoming lower. Here are some shirts which sold at wholesale for \$45 a dozen a few months ago. Now they are offered at \$16.50 a dozen. Here are 2000 suits offered at \$16.50 and ordinarily they brought \$45.70 a suit at wholesale. The price of \$16.50 covers the cost of the cutting, making and trimming only. The manufacturers cannot sell them at the old price; the age of extravagance has passed and rather than let the goods rot on the shelves they are accepting what they can get for them."

New York—American and Algonquin percale prices have been cut from last season's 30 cents a yard to a 13 1/2 cent basis by M. C. D. Borden & Sons and the Algonquin Printing company, it was announced. This quotation is 1 1/2 cents a yard lower than the 15-cent basis named by Edward Converse & Co. last October 18th.

Skunk Breeding Urged.

Breeding of skunks as a means of stabilizing the "depressed fur market" is the latest suggestion of the Department of Agriculture.

Despite all the harsh things that have been said about this lowly animal, the Department describes him as "the best wild animal friend the farmer has." The skunk, the announce-

ment says, can be used for destroying mice, grasshoppers, crickets and white grubs, at the same time furnishing the farmer from \$50 to \$100 worth of fur a year.

All that is required of the farmer, the circular says, is that he "respect the animal's dens, keep his poultry in skunk-proof yards, kill an old horse for them every fall and be tactful when he meets them in the evening."

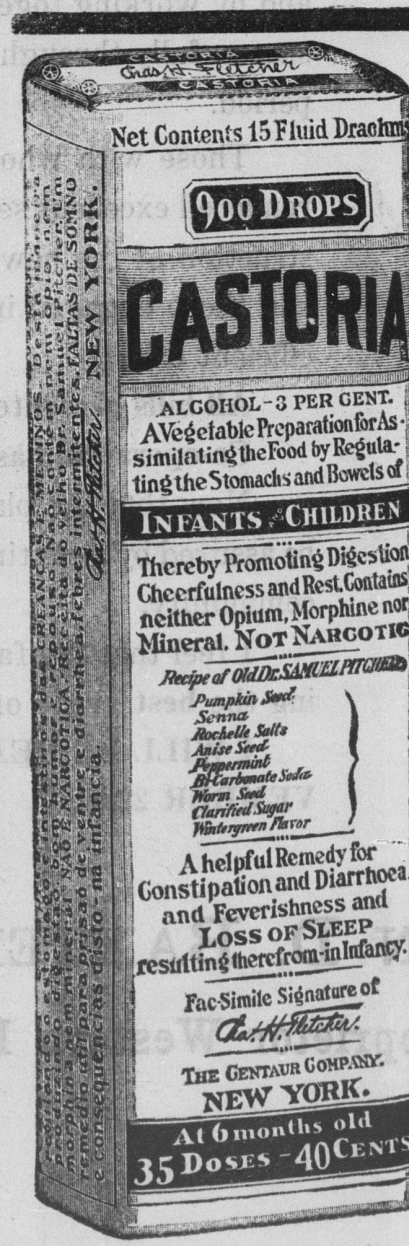
War Prisoners in Siberia Dying.

Lieutenant Fischer, of the Austrian army, and eight comrades who escaped from a Siberian prisoners' camp declare that the prisoners in Siberia are dying by the wholesale from starvation, tuberculosis, typhoid and other diseases.

As an example of the death rate the

Austrians cited one camp of 5,000 prisoners of whom they said 2,000 died in six months. Forty thousand died up to the end of 1918, the Austrians declare, and the number who had perished since then were unknown. Conditions were getting worse daily, they said, and certain camps were called "dead man's camp," because there were so many deaths.

Owing to the frozen ground it was impossible to bury the dead during the winter, according to the Austrians, and the naked bodies of the dead prisoners were stacked like logs outside the huts they had occupied, remaining there until spring. During the past summer large graves were dug in advance for those doomed to death by starvation or illness during the winter.—Ex.

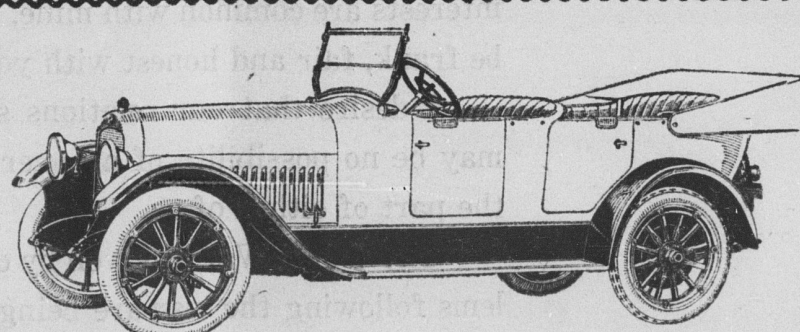


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