

WALKING MAY BE LOST ART

American People Seem to Care for Nothing but Wheels as Method of Locomotion.

Recently the Department of Commerce announced that automobile production for May totaled 34,690 pleasure cars and 42,517 trucks. Now there is issued a corrected statement showing that there were manufactured in that month a total of 350,180 passenger motors and 42,983 trucks, says the Cleveland Times-Commercial.

Conservative estimates have placed the number of automobiles in use in America at the beginning of 1923 at between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000. That means machines equal to approximately 10 per cent of the population. Using the old basis of five persons to a family, we discover that about half the families in the country can ride in their own automobiles.

Since January 1 there has been produced in the United States a total of approximately 1,500,000 new passenger cars and about 125,000 trucks. The increase has been substantial each month. For instance, in January passenger cars manufactured totaled 223,706, so it will be seen by making comparisons that the industry has shown remarkable activity.

Unless there should be a change in the situation, obviously new passenger cars manufactured this year will reach the record number of about 3,500,000, with 250,000 trucks. Considering these figures with the total cars in use at the beginning of 1923, one need not be an expert mathematician to discover that within another ten years this will literally be a nation on wheels if the present rate of production continues.

These statements may indicate a sorry day for "Dobbin" and the "Old Gray Mare." But they certainly reflect the general prosperity of the American people.

HADN'T HEARD OF EGLESTON

Small Wonder That Ignorance of Tourists Excited Indignation of Indiana Official.

The town of Vevay snugly nestling in picturesque hills along the Ohio river in Switzerland county, has two show places of which it is particularly proud, according to Jim Wright, Vevay's postmaster.

The two special features of interest to which Vevay folk point with pride is an unusual view of a stretch of the Ohio river and the old home of Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Now and then the pride of the citizen who points out these two places gets a jolt, Mr. Wright said. One was delivered the other day at the Vevay library where tourists asked the librarian whether the town had anything of historic interest.

"We have, indeed," replied the librarian. "We have the old home of Edward Eggleston."

"Eggleston, Eggleston," remarked one of the tourists, "and who was he?"

"The stinging part of it," Wright said, "was that these tourists were from Cincinnati, where our women do some of their shopping when they go out of town. Think of it—such ignorance."

Mr. Wright tells of a woman from the arid Southwest visiting Vevay not long ago with her little daughter. The child came from a land where irrigation ditches contain most of the water.

Filled with amazement on her first view of the Ohio river the youngster cried excitedly to her mother: "Mamma, wherever in the world did they get such a big ditch?"—Indianapolis News.

She Was Particular.

The English teacher used her blue pencil generously on her pupil's themes, and sometimes they were out of humor over the results. One of the star pupils said so to her chum, when her last theme was returned:

"I thought it was almost perfect," she said, "and it has nine corrections in it."

"Oh, don't worry," her friend said. "I'll bet when she reads the Bible she does it with a blue pencil in her hand."

No U.S.

Filson—During the hot weather I manage to keep cool simply by the exercise of my will.

Fusselgh—Oh, I've tried that, but it makes me all-fired hot trying to exert my will.—Boston Transcript.

Driven to It.

"Why did you introduce these day and night letters?"

"Oh, a woman couldn't say anything in a ten-word telegram."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Exactino Occupation.

"It's a hard job," exclaimed the man of restless energy.

"What job is that?"

"Mine. I've undertaken the public work for a new secret society."

A Little Learning.

The self-made millionaire was at a bookshop, and could not make up his mind what to buy.

"Perhaps," said the assistant, "you would like Boswell's 'Life of Johnson?'"

"Certainly not!" replied the millionaire. "I'm not interested in the career of negro pugilists."—Royal Magazine.

T. B. is Menace to County's Cattle Industry.

Probably the greatest menace to the live stock industry and especially to the dairy industry of Centre county is tuberculosis. Not only does this dreaded disease imperil the animal population of the county, but it menaces the health of every citizen.

Every effort is being put forth to eventually wipe out tuberculosis from the herds of the State and this county has succeeded in signing up fifteen herds for the test. Tuberculosis is a transmissible disease and hence a complete eradication in a certain area is necessary for permanent safety. A transmissible disease is one which is produced by a living organism which enters the body of the animal where it grows and develops and may or may not cause death. To use the scientific way of putting it, T. B. is "catching."

The organism or "bugs" as they are sometimes called in every day parlance, leave the body of the infected animal in various ways and may enter into the body of some other animal. The disease is common to all warm blooded animals and a few of the cold blooded species are susceptible. The name tuberculosis is derived from the characteristic bunches or swelling which are invariably found in the diseased animals.

"Is tuberculosis handed down or inherited by the offspring of tubercular cattle?" is the question asked many times each day. "This rarely occurs unless the reproductive animal organs of the parent are diseased," is the answer of the scientists. They insist that ordinarily the disease is contracted after birth.

"How is the disease introduced into your herd?" There are three ways in which it may enter a herd. First, by the purchase of a diseased animal. Another common way is by feeding factory by-products, such as raw creamery skim milk and whey. The last way is by coming in direct contact with an affected animal.

It is often thought that a tubercular animal should show physical signs of illness and that the disease should be detected by a careful physical examination. Such is not the case, however, for even the most experienced and careful veterinarian cannot be sure by a physical examination whether the animal is infected or not. A badly diseased animal loses flesh, its coat becomes roughened, the eyes are dull and there is a general appearance of lack of vitality.

As before stated there are fifteen herds signed up for the test and are awaiting the arrival of the veterinarian to do the work. Federal and State funds are at present available for indemnity purposes in Centre county for a limited time only. If not used by that time they go back and are used in counties more active in this work. For application blanks and information concerning this work call the Farm Bureau office.

—When you see it in the "Watchman" you know it's true.

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ADDITIONS TO LAND AND BUILDINGS OF THE BELL SYSTEM IN PENNSYLVANIA 1919-1923

Year	Millions of Dollars
1919	~\$2,000,000
1920	~\$2,500,000
1921	~\$3,000,000
1922	~\$3,500,000
1923	~\$6,300,000

A Train Sixty Miles Long

We're adding to the Bell System in Pennsylvania this year \$6,300,000 in new land and buildings.

And in 1924 we expect that the requirements will call for nearly eight millions more.

Into these and our other buildings and along the wire-ways of the state, we're installing in 1923 new telephone equipment which would require a train sixty miles long to haul.

In starting this train, the locomotive would travel a half a mile before the caboose was in motion.

This staggering amount of new switchboards, new cable, poles, wire and thousands of other necessary materials will be added to the Bell System in this state this year. More than thirty millions of dollars will be spent to meet the telephone demand in Pennsylvania.

Never before have such enormous quantities been added in so short a time.

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A. Fauble