

A NATIONAL FOREST FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A new national forest to be known as the Allegheny has been created in Pennsylvania pursuant to a Presidential proclamation dated September 24. This is the first national forest to be created during President Coolidge's administration and brings the total number of forests under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, up to 146, embracing a total net area of about 157,337,000 acres.

The Allegheny National Forest is also the first forest under Federal control to be established in Pennsylvania, although the State has several state forests and has always been one of the foremost States in matters relating to forest conservation, watershed and game protection.

Unlike the national forests, which were created out of the public domain, this newly created forest is to be built up entirely of land to be purchased from private owners and about 100,000 acres are now under purchase agreement. The outside boundaries of the new forest embraces a gross area of about 740,000 acres in Warren, McKean, Forest and Elk counties.

The government's purchase program contemplates the eventual acquisition of all forest lands within the proclaimed area for the primary purpose of affording protection to this section of the Allegheny river drainage. A secondary purpose is to assure the highly industrialized region a continuous supply of locally grown essential forest products.

Department of Agriculture officials state there is probably no other section in the United States, where forest resources are as closely utilized as in this region. Practically all forest growth down to two inches diameter can be used, making it possible to dispose not only of mature trees for lumber, structural timbers, and railroad ties, but also of the limbs and small branches for manufacture of charcoal, wood-alcohol, and other by-products.

The region as a whole has been closely cut and much of the watershed has been repeatedly devastated by fires. Possibilities for future timber growth are excellently illustrated, however, by a magnificent stand of virgin white pine timber, which is still to be found in one section of the new forest. It is said that this stand of white pine represents the maximum development ever attained by this species in quantity per acre and quality of wood.

WHERE SILK ORIGINATED.

According to Chinese authority the use of silk dates back to 2650 B. C., and it is generally conceded that the great textiles with which the world's clothes itself were discovered in the following order, viz: Wool, cotton, silk, flax (linen) and hemp.

The first patron of the silk worm was Hoang-Ti, Emperor of China, and his Empress, Si-Lung-Chi, was the first practical silk worm breeder, and the first to reel silk. She discovered the silk worm while walking in her garden and watched its development into the cocoon. Then she interested the Emperor, and at his suggestion took the fine silk web which she found in the cocoon, and succeeded in reeling it. She also successfully wove it into cloth.

Silk culture then became an industry and one of the cherished secrets in China. For a thousand years Chinese merchants sold silk in Persia, from where it reached the nations of the western world, without disclosing the secret of how or from what it was made. Aristotle is said to be the first in Europe to learn the secret.

When the silk worm is ready to weave his cocoon he becomes one of the busiest and most persistent workers in the world. The silk in a form is generated in a fluid condition in two long glands. Near the head the two glands unite at an opening under the mouth, and from this the silk issues in a glutinous state. The gummy liquid, which combines the two strands hardens immediately on exposure to the air.

In weaving his cocoon the worm makes sixty-five elliptical motions of his head per minute and keeps it up day and night for the entire seven or two hours required to complete it, without stopping. At the end of this time he has produced about one thousand yards of silk.—Ex.

Shows Great Growth.

The live stock industry of Pennsylvania has discovered the road that leads to improvement and success. It is the highway paved with community breed association and co-operative owned purebred sires.

A recent report of the agricultural extension department at the Pennsylvania State College credits the Keystone State with at least 150 community breed associations. These organizations make possible the use of carefully selected purebred sires on more than 2,000 farms. Swine associations have made a rapid growth in the past year and now number over 100 with at least 1,500 members.

Bred-for-production dairy bulls have been introduced on at least 500 farms through the 32 bull associations now operating in the State. Crawford county has one association that brings the services of purebred sires to more than 100 farmers.

A great improvement in the mutton and wool industry is noted in several communities where co-operatively owned rams are being used. The reports show eight ram associations in operation last year with a total membership of 30 farmers. It has been estimated that the community breed association idea has reduced the cost of using purebred sires on these farms by at least 75 per cent.

WASTE RULES INDIA SCHOOLS

'Untouchable' Children Are Not Permitted to Mingle With Their 'Bettors' There.

The public school as we know it is hardly a possibility in India, because the children of India are not permitted to enjoy anything that remotely resembles free association.

There are a great many such schools, to be sure; but the children who attend them are either caste equals or they are held to the strict observance of caste regulations.

The children of the depressed classes are not allowed to enter anywhere, says Eleanor F. Egan in the Saturday Evening Post, and I myself have seen numbers of them in groups—eager, intelligent and sadly conscious of their disabilities—squatting on schoolhouse verandas, absorbing such instruction as they could get through open windows and schoolhouse doors. None could by any chance cross a school-room threshold.

Yet in one way, and as far as the advantages go, the depressed classes enjoy better educational advantages than any class in India, because it is to them that the Christian missionaries devote their particular attention.

It is to be understood, of course, that the communities and castes are all mixed up in the general population, and are not, except in occasional instances, domiciled en masse in separate areas. A Hindu and a Mohomedan may live in adjoining houses; but it is just that they may not borrow each other's frying pans, so to speak.

The castes and the communities may all enjoy a certain measure of social intercourse; they may meet together and talk and argue and do—the British raj in unison if they are so minded—and this is what they have been doing to an increasing extent during the past few years—but it must be in the open places of public assembly.

It is the habitation that is inviolable; the person that must be guarded against pollution.

MAKING PAPER FROM ASPENS

Industry Suggested for Utah, Which Has About 100,000 Acres of Those Trees.

In Utah the manufacture of paper from aspens is no new idea, as some of the pioneers in that state produced a fair grade of paper from wood pulp and rags suitable for news print. From time to time the shortage of paper supply has brought attention to the possibilities of employing the quaking aspen trees of Utah for reduction to pulp for paper manufacture.

Now there are approximately 100,000 acres of the slopes in northern and central Utah. Their usefulness consists of serving as a cover for young evergreens, and to a certain extent they aid in controlling the flow of streams, and for that reason are conserved by foresters. The timber is soft and not of value commercially, and without denuding the aspen areas, the mature trees, it is averred, would furnish sufficient annual paper supply for the entire West. The trees grow rapidly, maturing at twenty to forty years of age on the gentler slopes and in flat regions, where they could be easily and cheaply gathered for the pulp mills. Only trees three inches or more in diameter would be taken.

Not Interested.

"It says in the paper here," began Mrs. Johnson in the midst of her reading, "that an airplane traveling at the rate of two hundred miles an hour would take fifty-three years to go from the earth to the sun."

"What's that?" returned Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, aroused from a doze.

"You wasn't listening, torment it! It would take an airplane going at two hundred miles an hour fifty-three years to reach the sun."

"What's the difference? You ain't aiming to go there, are you?"—Kansas City Star.

Wouldn't Commit Herself.

Numerous ladies now study law, are admitted to practice and become ornaments of the bar. A Supreme court judge met one of the youngest in the corridor of a public building. He bowed and paused to remark: "You are the prettiest lawyer I ever saw, and, I may add, one of the best."

She thanked him and passed on. "Which compliment did you prefer?" asked a friend who had overheard.

But the lady, being a good lawyer as well as a pretty girl, refused to commit herself.

Mattonchatel Rebuilt.

Mattonchatel, one of the most picturesque villages in France, held by the Germans for four years, and later captured by American troops, has been rebuilt by Miss Belle Skinner, a wealthy resident of Holyoke, Mass. The place has a new town hall, with a school, a new library and—a thing unknown before in the long history of the village—a water supply system, as well as a monument to the war dead.

New Crop Diseases.

Fifteen new diseases of field and vegetable crops were reported in the United States during 1922. Twelve crops were affected. They were carrot, radish, Swiss chard, lettuce, potato, radish, Chinese cabbage, bean, watermelon, sweet potato, tomato and tobacco. Most of the new diseases appeared in very restricted areas, seeming to be the result of abnormal climatic and similar conditions.

HOW OLD AGE CAN BE EVADED

Keep Insisting That You Are Young, and Resist the Suggestions of Others.

Doc Henneberry has just proven the excellence of a long-held theory. For as long as I can remember Doc has insisted that age can be evaded, within limits. Nothing, he says, will grow hair on a bald head. But if the owner of the hairless caput will say to himself:

"I am not old. I will not be old. I shall remain a man of hale middle age—"

He will not know he has over-ripened until the day the reaper gets him with his hook, says a writer in the Kansas City Star. Doc points out that not one man in a million realizes he is old until his younger friends begin to exhibit needless consideration for him.

"It is a shock for any man when he first hears himself referred to as 'the old man.' But if he is not a person of sturdy character he soon begins to act old. He has not been able to resist the power of suggestion."

Doc has been preaching and acting this for years. But last week his father dug himself out of the living groove he has been occupying for years and came to the city to visit his son. Doc says the old fool is a virulent proof of the truth of his theory of the essential youthfulness of man. He rolled forty years off his shoulders the first time he heard his son's ideas about being young.

"I'm going to send for mother," said Doc. "Young or old, she always had his number."

JAPANESE TAKE REAR SEATS

Attitude of These People in Public One of Modesty and Humble Apology.

On entering a meeting late (church, address or public gathering) a Japanese invariably pauses at the door to bow in the direction of the platform—a combination of innate politeness and humble apology for the discourtesy of his tardy presence.

The Japanese shows a marked preference for a seat at the rear of the room and a position on the nearer end of a seat, his modesty occasioning those who follow him increasing inconvenience—"For when thou art bidden to a feast, sit not down in the chief seat; lest haply a more honorable man than thou be bidden. But go and sit down in the lowest place. For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

A person who is forced to make a way for himself through a crowd or in front of others does so in a cross between a crouch and a bow, expressive of supreme humility, murmuring the while, "Osoree irimasu" ("I go in trepidation"). Two Japanese quite out-hesitate Alphonse in debating precedence at narrow gate or door—"Dozo, o saki ye" ("Please, to the honorable front.")—Stewart B. Nichols in the Outlook.

Wants Dole Receivers to Work.

The British government, finding the system of doles for unemployed persons becoming more and more burdensome and demoralizing, is considering ways and means for getting some work done in return for the help that the unemployed classes need. Gratiuity merely subsidizes unemployment, increases idleness and lowers the self-respect and the morale of the community. The government is now urging railways to electrify, farmers to drain and improve land, towns to extend their public service enterprises, mills and factories to repair and renew equipment. The government will lend its credit to encourage all such work and use public money if necessary to finance it. The idea is to deal with unemployment by making employment rather than by distributing charity.

French Villages Wiped Out.

It is sometimes forgotten that parts of France are really destroyed. One was reminded of this fact by a notice in the Journal Officiel the other day, which sets out that the village of Allies, Beaulne-Etehlvny, Moussy-sur-Aisne, Courtacon and Grandela-et-Malval in the canton of Craonne, are merged in other communes. This means that they no longer exist. They are completely wiped out. It is not another Carthage, which is obliterated, but nevertheless one should remember that many French communes have been as utterly lost as Carthage.

Timber Sources Moving Westward.

The center of the lumber industry, is migrating to the West, which movement has been going on quietly and steadily since about 1900, when the cut in the Lake State pineries began to dwindle. The South has been the chief source of lumber for the greater portion of the country; now this source of supply is falling rapidly and production in the West is increasing. This means among other things that the national forest lands will be more and more drawn upon for supplying timber for various purposes.

Imposition Upon Invalids.

The health board of New York has discovered that in several instances bakers have been turning out bread labeled "Genuine Gluten, for Diabetics," which has been found to contain a high percentage of starch and which had been colored to give the appearance of the genuine article. It has been ordered that gluten bread must be 100 per cent gluten or the offending bakers will be prosecuted.

WAYS OF COMBATING DISEASE

International Health Authority Explains the Two Main Principles of Preventive Medicine.

Doctor Elmendorf of the international health board, writing in Hygeia, says that "preventive medicine is based largely on two principles. The first, and by far the most important principle from a general standpoint is that of breaking the life cycle of a disease at its most easily accessible point and so eliminating the disease."

"The second is the principle of protecting man by vaccination or immunization, and so preventing the onset of the disease. The first tends to blot out the malady. The second helps in the blotting out, but particularly benefits individuals by protection."

Yellow fever will serve as an example of both these types of attack. The life cycle of the yellow fever germ consists of a period of development in the mosquito, aedes calopus, next transmission to a human host, then a period of development in this host, and finally infection of another mosquito.

The first principle of prevention has been applied by exterminating and preventing the breeding of these mosquitoes. Cuba, Panama, Guayaquil, and the Central American republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have all been freed of the infection by the vigorous application of this method.

Another means in the prevention of this disease is that of rendering the individual immune by vaccination, which has been applied successfully in preventing the local spread of an epidemic. This last method, however, must necessarily be local and is only a helpful adjunct.

HOUSES OF GLASS IN SIGHT

They Would Be Less Expensive and More Durable Than Others, It Is Claimed.

Persons who live in glass houses in the future may throw stones with impunity. A recent discovery of certain chemical processes has made possible the erection of houses of glass, said to be as sturdy and durable as existing houses of stone, concrete and wood.

The first experiment of this kind will be the construction of five and six-room cottages, in which everything but the framework will be built of opaque glass. The location of this novel improvement, outlined in Popular Mechanics Magazine, is not mentioned, but the claim is made that the proposed glass-constructed buildings will reduce construction costs; will withstand the ravages of time and the elements better than any other form of construction; will lower the cost of upkeep and in general provide greater home comforts. Moreover, we are informed that plastering and painting will be unnecessary in glass houses, since it is possible to color the glass to the satisfaction of the most artistic taste while it is in course of manufacture.

With such a recommendation for glass houses there seems to be nothing left to do but tear down the old and build the new. However, it might be well to defer stone throwing at least until the houses are erected.

Fur Raising Increasing.

Important progress has been made in investigations pertaining to the rearing of wild fur-bearing animals in captivity. Fur farms are reported from 25 states where foxes, skunks, raccoons, minks, opossums, martens, muskrats, squirrels and beavers are raised. It is estimated that 500 ranchers are raising silver foxes in the United States, that they have between 12,000 and 15,000 foxes in captivity, and that the value of the investment is about \$8,000,000. The discovery of the fact that martens breed the last of July and in August has solved the problem which has heretofore prevented the successful rearing of these animals in captivity and has opened up an important field to the fur farmer.—Scientific American.

Anyhow, He Had It.

President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard dined recently at a New York hotel, where the man who takes care of the hats at the dining room door is celebrated for his memory about the ownership of headgear. "How do you know that is my hat?" the collegian asked, as his silk tie was presented to him. "I don't know it, suh," said the dark doorman. "Then why do you give it to me?" insisted President Eliot. "Because you gave it to me, suh."

Too Great a Risk.

Life Insurance Agent—One moment, sir, before I fill in your application. What make of car do you drive? Client—I don't drive any—I hate them!

Life Insurance Agent—Sorry, but our company no longer insures pedestrians!—The Passing Show (London).

Poor Fish!

Wife—How many fish was it you caught on Saturday, George? Husband—Six, darling—all beauties.

Wife—I thought so. That fish market has made a mistake again. They're charging us for eight.—Good Hardware.

Not Guitly.

First Steno—The idea of your working steady eight hours a day! I would not think of such a thing! Second Steno—Neither would I. I was the boss that thought of it.—Towns Topics.

Prices on Shoes Slaughtered Reduced to Less than Cost of Manufacture Owing to the mild weather and the backwardness of the season I find that I have too many Fine and High Grade Shoes on my shelves at this time of the year. Beginning at once every pair of High Grade and High Priced Shoes will be reduced to \$5.85 A Pair This is an absolute reduction. It means every pair of Mens and Womens Shoes and Oxfords that sell from \$7 to \$9 per pair are reduced to \$5.85. These Shoes are all New Fall Styles. Not one pair of old style shoe in the lot. Many just received. Now is the time to purchase the very best quality shoes at the price of cheap ones. Yeager's Shoe Store THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA. Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co. Special Reduction Sale Owing to the continued warm weather we will make special reductions on all Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats. This great reduction sale will make the winter garments within the reach of all buyers, at reasonable prices. Christmas Shopping We have many useful articles for every member of the family. SILKS—for Dresses and Over Blouses. Our silk department is most complete. We have all the new weaves and colors in brocades and plain silk, crepes, cantons, radium, satins and chiffon taffetas and Brocaded Velva Knit. The new colors, cocoa, squirrel, spice, jade and navy. These silks were all bought before the Japanese disaster, which means lower prices than manufacturers' cost today. We again have beautiful paisley silk 36-in., now \$1.65. WOOL MATERIALS—All the wanted shades in Serge, Poirer Twill and Wool Crepes. LINENS—See our handsome table linens by the yard (or in matched sets, napkins to match), scarfs, luncheon sets, towels, pillow cases, sheetings. Buy now before the new tariff is added. NOVELTIES—Fancy combs, hair pins, compacts, vanity boxes, beaded and leather bags. Infant's toys and dolls and comb and brush sets. GLOVES AND MITTENS—All kinds of gloves and mittens for father, mother and children, Kid, Wool and Fabric. SILK HOSE—We sell the celebrated Silver Star in silk, wool, lisle and cotton, men's, ladies' and children's. We extend a cordial invitation to visit our store. You will see many things at big money saving prices. Lyon & Co. 64-10 Lyon & Co.