

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS IN MID YEAR CONFERENCE.

When a choice lot of Sunday school leaders, from all parts of the State, as were gathered in a two day's session at Sunbury recently, come together as did these to study the problems from all phases of church work, and when it is known that this is only one of many similar State gatherings held each year in Pennsylvania, it is easily understood why Pennsylvania Sunday schools lead the world.

The first part of the gathering at Sunbury was with the new denominational committee. This committee came into being at the State's annual convention at Williamsport last October, and seventeen of the leading denominations of the State have already sent their officially appointed leaders. This is the second meeting of this committee during the year.

This committee checks up the policies of education of the State's work at this meeting, with a few slight changes, gave their approval to the State association's plans and methods. This is by all odds the most important steps taken by the State Sunday school association, for now all denominations know that they have a real part in forming the policies of the State association's plans.

Thirty-four county Sabbath school associations sent their leaders to the Sunbury gathering. They entered most freely into the discussion of constructive plans for building efficiency, county programs, of organization, county efficiency conferences, county conventions, county efficiency tours and publicity and went on record by unanimously adopting a resolution expressing appreciation and thanks to the press of the State for the increased interest they are taking in giving larger space to the work of the church, the Sunday school and all news that stands out for the upbuilding and betterment of the community.

Pennsylvania is Accident Leader.

More persons were killed and injured as a result of train accidents in Pennsylvania last year than in any other State of the Union, it was revealed recently when the Inter-State Commerce Commission published an incomplete casualty report.

In 1,477 accidents occurring during the months of April, May and June, the commission reports, 190 persons lost their lives and 1,730 were more or less seriously injured.

Seven of these deaths and seventy-four injuries resulted from train accidents; 183 were killed and 1,656 were injured in train service accidents.

Forty-six persons were killed and 103 were injured in grade crossing accidents, thirty-six of the deaths and eighty-four of the injuries occurring in accidents in which automobiles were involved.

For the entire country during these three months 1,615 persons were killed and 13,357 were injured. These casualties involved 365 railroad workers killed and 9,590 hurt.

In addition, 113 persons were killed and 30,329 were injured in non-train accidents.

The number of killed increased 327 and the number of injured increased 12,800 over the comparable months for 1922, the inter-state commerce commission asserts.

Says North Pole Has Nice Summer Climate.

The airship Shenandoah, on the United States navy's expedition to the North Pole next summer, will not find temperatures as low as those of this winter on the Atlantic seaboard. This is the belief of M. B. Summers, weather observer at Seattle, Wash., who established the government meteorological station at Point Barrow, where Alaska juts north into the Arctic ocean.

Mr. Summers said that the coldest June day recorded at Point Barrow, which is 1,117 feet from the pole, was 12 degrees above zero and the coldest July day 26 above. The range last June was 23 degrees above to 56 above.

The Shenandoah is more likely to encounter rain than snow, in the opinion of Mr. Summers.

"Toward the pole, it will naturally be colder than at Barrow," he said; "considerably so, if there is no large body of land between Alaska and the pole. If there is an Arctic continent or a large island, radiation from the sun's rays will make it warmer and more nearly the temperature of Barrow. But, in any event, I do not believe there will be zero temperatures at the Pole in July or late June."

Penn State Student Writes "Thespians" Play.

A complete musical comedy written by an undergraduate student at The Pennsylvania State College, R. B. Voscamp, of Pittsburgh, is to be staged this spring by the "Thespians," a student theatrical organization at the college. This will be the first time since 1917 that a student has come forward with a play for presentation in which men take the feminine roles.

"The Magazine Cover Girl" is the title of the production. The leading feminine parts will be taken by J. H. Vance, of Greensburg, and W. C. Hester, of Philadelphia. Music for the production was composed by D. L. Uchenbach, of Lebanon, and Hummel Shuburn, assistant to the dean of men at the college. The play will have its initial performance at State College on April 6th and will be seen in several western Pennsylvania cities before the commencement production.

FARM NOTES.

Fruit and vegetable growers who are forehanded will take stock of their supplies of fertilizers and spray materials and will make up their orders for the amount they need.

Baby chicks should not be fed until at least 48 hours after hatching. The little chick has nothing in its gizzard with which to grind food so a little grit should be added to the first feed of scratch grain.

Greenhouse men are starting the early cabbage plants. They can regulate their sowings better if they receive your order now. In this way, there will be fewer disappointments next spring when some people usually have to be turned away.

Butter making begins with the production of good, clean-flavored cream. To obtain practically all the cream from the milk and have it in the best condition requires the use of the cream separator. The thorough cleaning and sterilizing of all dairy utensils is essential to the production of butter of good flavor.

Now is a good time to overhaul the spray rig. Clean it thoroughly, take the pump apart and see if the valves are working properly. Replace any broken parts and oil the whole machine. The engine and pump should be started and run dry to see if they are working properly and the hose and spray gun inspected for repairs.

During the past three years, the State College bacteriological department has been supplying bacteria cultures for legumes. The cultures are supplied at cost but several days' notice must be given. Supplying the necessary bacteria is required for growing legumes but inoculation does not take the place of lime. The bacteria will not grow in an acid soil.

In order to obtain the best possible results during the coming hatching season, it is necessary that the breeders be in the best physical condition. Exercise is essential to good health. Scatter the scratch grain in six or eight inches of good clean straw and force the birds to work for it. A good mash mixture should be fed in open hoppers and plenty of green food given at noon.

Ropy or stringy milk is a common occurrence during early spring and late autumn. This type of fermentation in milk is due to a harmless variety of bacteria. Although ropy milk has an unappetizing appearance, it is not dangerous to the health. Milk that is stringy as it comes from the udder is different and should not be confused with ropiness that develops on standing. Milk from diseased udders should be discarded.

It is not too early in most sections of Pennsylvania to start the hot bed. Make sure that the frame and sash are tight. Secure good quality horse manure and place in a square pile, allowing it to ferment about eight to ten days. Rearrange the pile every three days to prevent burning. Then place the manure in the hot bed pit, tramping it well. Cover this with a layer of straw and then place four to six inches of rich, loose soil on top. Then sow the seed in this soil. Watch the ventilation and watering carefully.

Poultry manure contains fertilizing constituents which would cost 20 to 25 cents as commercial fertilizers. The average night droppings of a hen are 30 to 40 pounds annually. A flock of 100 hens at this rate would produce \$20 to \$25 worth per year. To prevent loss of the fertilizing constituents, sifted coal ashes may be used on the dropping boards as an absorbent. Wood ashes or lime should not be mixed with the manure. As poultry manure is particularly adapted to gardening, poultry raisers can often dispose of it at a good price. Such management will add a little to the profits from the flock.

The white, dusty coating of mildew on the clover leaves of red clover has been very plentiful in Pennsylvania during the last three years, and it has given rise to numerous questions from all parts of the State.

What is this disease? How can it be controlled? Will it lessen the hay crop? Will clover hay with this mildew injure stock to which it is fed? Since 1921 this mildew has been prevalent all over the country each year. Previous to that time mildew on clover, while it was to be found each year, rarely became epidemic, and it has been suggested that we have now a new strain of this mildew more virulent and vigorous than before. Others explain the widespread and persistent attacks on the basis of peculiar weather conditions during the last three years.

In any case the clover mildew seems to be with us early now and we must treat it as a settler rather than a tourist.

It is fortunate that this mildew is rather restricted in its choice of hosts. White clover, alsike clover, crimson clover, sweet clover, or alfalfa are quite resistant, and even among the red clover varieties there is great variation in susceptibility. American varieties being much more susceptible than European. There are many resistant plants to be found in an ordinary susceptible field, however, so there is every hope of controlling this disease finally by resistant varieties or strains.

As to the damage done to the hay crop by mildew there seems to be considerable difference of opinion, the general view being that the injury is not very large, unless the disease starts early in the season. It is noted that a mildewed clover field is unlikely to produce good seed.

Damage to stock from mildewed hay is not proven as yet, though the dusty condition of such feed is a decided disadvantage. Cattle in pastures are known to eat mildewed clover less readily than healthy clover plants.

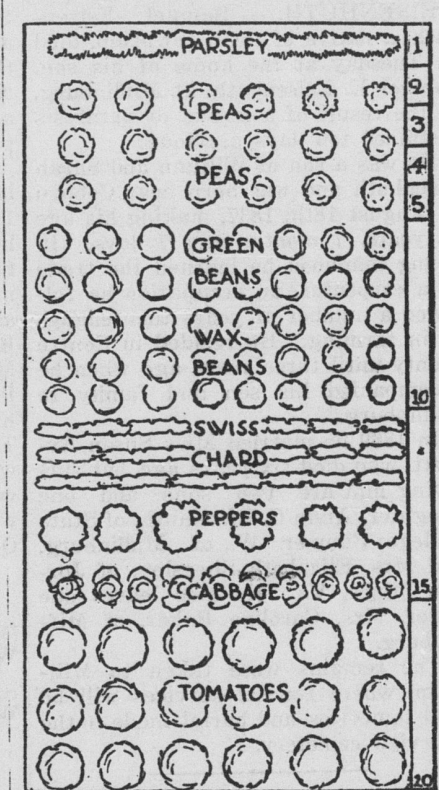
There is no practical method of field control according to plant specialists of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. At present not enough is known as to varietal resistance to allow of recommendations of varieties or strains though these will undoubtedly be used extensively if this mildew retains permanently its present annual epidemic nature.

Planning Garden for 10 by 20 Space

Very Small Patch of Ground Will Yield Vegetables in Abundance.

A surprising amount and variety of vegetables can be grown in a city backyard garden provided it be well planned. The plan illustrated for a space of 10 by 20 feet is just a suggestion, to be built upon in making your own layout, if this is the space you have. If more space is available a much greater variety can be grown. Let us consider the possibilities of a space 30 by 50 feet quite a common size.

For instance, planted the 50-foot way of the garden, put in the first row to early peas. A pint will plant the 50-foot row in a double row 6 inches apart; or, as some deem a better system, the peas spaced 2 or 3 inches apart in a wide row 6 inches across the bottom. The second row, 2 feet from the first, could be put in to second early peas, and a third row, 2 feet farther on, into a third pea planting.



Plan for 10 by 20 Vegetable Garden.

One pint for each row is sufficient. For this third row it might be well to allow 2 1/2 or 3 feet of space and plant some of the finer quality, heavy-vining peas.

The fourth row might be devoted to three plantings of radishes from a week to ten days apart, a third to each planting, the spaces to be filled in with a dozen peppers, six eggplants and, say, half a dozen late cabbage plants, after the radishes have been used. The fifth row, 3 feet from the pepper-eggplant row, would accommodate 30 tomato plants. Before the tomatoes are put in it could be planted to the earliest crop of spinach.

The next two rows, 2 feet apart, could be planted one row to string beans and the other to bush lima beans. The next row would accommodate 25 cabbage plants, or half cabbage and half cauliflower, of the early types. Then, allowing 2 1/2 feet between the rows, a later broadcasting of spinach would be available, to be followed later with tomatoes or string beans. Two feet farther along a row of onions from seed, for 25 feet, half the length of the garden, would go in. An ounce of seed would be necessary. The same extent of carrots and beets could be placed in the next two rows, 1 foot apart, with a row of onion sets. For the outside beds, two to accommodate a first and second planting of lettuce, each 8 feet by 3 1/2 feet, and a bed of equal size for parsley, would be available.

This arrangement leaves a rectangle of about 25 by 9, which may be divided into three beds, the first for early sweet corn, accommodating nine hills 2 1/2 feet each way, a second to eight poles of Kentucky Wonder beans in a space 6 by 9, and the final corner, 10 by 9, for nine poles of lima beans.—National Garden Bureau.

Grass Cuttings May Be Left on the Lawn

For the best lawn, care should begin by raking the litter off early in the spring either with a wooden-toothed rake or with an iron rake with a small potato on each end so the teeth will not remove the dry grass clippings about the roots of the plants, advises the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cuttings should begin early with the lawn mower set as high as possible and should be repeated frequently. The clippings should all remain upon the lawn. The more of these clippings that can be retained about the roots of the grass the better the chances for a good lawn.

Watering should be delayed as long as possible but when it becomes necessary it should be applied in a spray in one place for four to six hours and then in another place. Six hours after watering the ground should be wet four inches deep in heavy soil and six inches in lighter ones. Another watering should not be needed for a week.

As growth begins to slacken in early summer it may be stimulated by the application of one pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to each 1,000 square feet of lawn at intervals of a month. The former in particular should only be applied when the soil is wet after a rain or a heavy watering or else should be applied in solution.

Spend \$2,000,000 a Year to Study at Penn State.

State College, Pa.—The 3300 students at the college each year spend more than \$2,000,000 in obtaining their education, according to estimates made by one in a calculating frame of mind. At least one-third of this amount is earned by students in vacation periods. It is figured that the average cost of a year at Penn State, from railroad fare to incidentals, is between \$700 and \$900, and an economical estimate might be placed as low as \$600. There is no tuition charge, as such, for residents of Pennsylvania, and many students by working in spare hours are able to meet part or all of their expenses.

The largest item in a student's expense account is boarding, which averages about \$250 a year. Room rent, clothes, incidentals and college fees average a little more than \$100 for each item. Railroad fare for three round trips home each year will average \$75 a student. More than 200 students cut down their boarding expenses by acting as waiters or stewards in fraternities and boarding houses. Getting "lifts" on hiking trips to and from home reduces railroad budgets to a great extent.

Real Estate transfers.

- R. H. Kreamer, et ux, to H. C. Robinson, tract in Milesburg; \$100.
- W. C. Kreamer, et ux, to H. C. Robinson, tract in Milesburg; \$1.
- J. P. Leathers, et ux, to Richard Yost, tract in Spring township; \$200.
- John A. Hogan, et ux, to Ira Hagan, tract in Howard township; \$700.
- Elsie E. Heilhecker, et al, to Amanda T. Miller, et al, tract in Bellefonte; \$1.
- Carrie B. Rowan, et bar, to John P. Rowan, tract in Unionville; \$1.
- Joseph W. Reifsnnyder to L. E. Bartges, tract in Millheim; \$325.
- Andrew Lytle, et ux, to Catherine J. Gotchall, tract in College township; \$300.
- Anna T. Henszey, et bar, to Adam Dutche, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,250.
- Curtis E. Bechtel to George W. Gardner, tract in Liberty township; \$20.
- Dora E. Fye, et bar, to Gregg C. Watson, tract in Snow Shoe township; \$1,000.
- John L. Munroe to Alexander E. Duncan, tract in Philipsburg; \$5,500.
- Lawrence F. Woome, et ux, to Charles F. Parsons, tract in State College; \$4,500.
- Minnie B. Clifford, et bar, to Howard A. Vail, tract in Philipsburg; \$43,000.

MEDICAL.

A Talk With a Bellefonte Man

Mr. Nighthart Tells Something of Interest to Bellefonte Folks.

There's nothing more convincing than the statement of some one you know and have confidence in. That's why this talk with Mr. Nighthart, of east Bishop street, should be mighty helpful here in Bellefonte.

Charles Nighthart, 331 E. Bishop St., says: "I became run down with kidney trouble and felt tired and worn out mornings. I could hardly get to work. There was a steady, dull ache across my back and when I stooped or lifted, sharp catches took me. I also had dizzy spells and my kidneys acted irregularly. I used Doan's Pills from the Mot Drug Co. and they strengthened my back and kidneys." Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mr. Nighthart had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 69-13

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