

Bellefonte, Pa., July 4, 1924.

THE TONE OF VOICE.

It is not so much what you say,
As the manner in which you say it;
It is not so much the language you use,
As the tones in which you convey it.

"Come here," I sharply said,
And the baby cowered and wept;
"Come here," I cooed, and he looked and
smiled.

And straight to my lap he crept.

The words may be mild and fair,
And the tones may pierce like a dart;
The words may be soft as the summer air,
And the tones may break the heart.

Whether you know or not,
Whether you mean or care;
Gentleness, kindness, love, and hate,
Envy and anger are there.

Then would you quarrels avoid,
And in peace and love rejoice;
Keep anger not only out of your word,
But keep it out of your voice.

—Youth's Companion.

THE FLY AS A MENACE TO HEALTH.

In spite of all the educational campaigns that have been conducted in the past against house flies, there is still a lamentable amount of ignorance—or perhaps indifference—current about the harmful effects of flies.

Flies are exceedingly dangerous to mankind, and strenuous efforts should be made to exterminate them by clearing up their breeding places. Due to lessening of horse-drawn vehicles in cities there is much less manure, and consequently a marked decrease in their number.

Flies are equipped with sucking mouth parts to imbibe liquids and, with the exception of the stable fly and a few others, do not bite. The biting flies, however, settle on the skin of human beings as well as that of animals, piercing the skin and causing the blood to flow.

There are several flies that frequent the house, and they look somewhat similar in appearance. These are the common house fly, the stable fly, the cluster fly, the blow fly, the fruit fly, and a fly which is smaller than the common house fly, and is generally known as the lesser house fly.

"FILTH FLY" GOOD NAME FOR HOUSE PEST.

A few years ago it was suggested by Dr. L. O. Howard that the common house fly should be called the "typhoid fly," and later it was proposed by another entomologist that it should be called the "filth fly." Neither of these names has clung to the insect, which is still thought of by thousands as the house fly. Both of the proposed names are correct, though perhaps the latter is so in a broader sense than the former. The fly is not only a carrier of typhoid, but will carry that as well as other deadly germs. "Filth fly" is in a way more appropriate as flies breed in manure, human excrement and rotting vegetation.

The female fly lays from 100 to 150 eggs at a time, and probably as much as four batches of these during its lifetime, which means from 400 to 500 young per individual!

BREED WITH AMAZING RAPIDITY.

Eggs are usually laid in the cracks and crevices of places where manure is stored, near the top, in order to receive the heat caused by the fermentation of the manure below. Several flies may deposit their eggs in the same place and, under favorable conditions, these hatch in from eight to twenty-four hours into small, transparent maggots.

Maggots mature in from four to six days, and become cream colored. They are extremely restless when full grown and seek suitable places under manure, boards or even the ground in which to pupate. The pupae are chocolate colored and resemble a sausage or small barrel in shape. They remain in this stage from three days to many months, depending on the temperature. During the summer months from three to four days is the usual period which elapses before the emergence of the adult fly. The newly emerged fly will work its way up to the surface of the soil or manure, and remain on the surface while its wings and body are hardening. Flies quickly mate and in a few days the females are ready to deposit their eggs.

Those flies seen about houses during the winter are usually the cluster flies, but occasionally, where food and suitable breeding places are plentiful in heated houses, other flies may spend the winter breeding and living on food. The common house fly as a rule passes the winter in either the larval or pupal stage and is rarely seen in the adult stage during winter.

FLY COLLECTS GERMS IN ITS BRISTLES.

Their nauseous habit of breeding in manure and rotting vegetable matter is extremely objectionable, especially when it is realized that these same flies settle on our unprotected food and drink. Worse than this, however, is the fact that as its body and legs are covered with bristles, the fly when crawling over infected substances, such as human excrement from people suffering from intestinal complaints, typhoid or tuberculosis, collects the germs of these diseases, and later crawling on our bread, meat, and round the edge of milk bottles transfers these germs to our food. It will readily be seen how easy it is for these germs to enter the human system.

It is never worth while to take chances with unknown diseases, and there is always the danger of getting some disease germ by eating anything with which a fly has come in contact.

Still more perilous to our safety than the certainty of flies as carriers of disease germs is the fact that bacteria live in the alimentary canals of the flies, which means that their excrement in the form of spots of matter is abounding in injurious bacteria.

Protective measures are essential. Food contaminated by flies may give one typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, smallpox or infantile diarrhea. It therefore behooves each one as an individual, and as a part of the commu-

nity, to see that houses are properly screened, fly poison used in rooms—there are several excellent fly sprays on the market—and that all food is kept covered until eaten.

SHOPS SHOULD KEEP FOOD COVERED.

Restaurants ought not to be allowed to place shortcakes, pies and other edibles on uncovered racks, making them tempt alike the man ignorant of the danger of eating such food and the loathsome fly. Proprietors of bakeries, vegetable and meat markets and other establishments selling edibles should be compelled by law to keep food covered, and the use of various traps against flies should be required.

Covering food stuffs with one thickness of cheesecloth is insufficient, as the legs of the flies can penetrate through to the food. If such a covering is used, it should be made into a rack which will allow of stuff being placed under it without coming in contact with the cloth. If the public persisted determinedly in refusing to purchase food so exposed, the danger would soon disappear.

HOW TO CLEAN UP BREEDING PLACES.

Stables are the principal breeding places of flies, and no matter how frequently the manure may be removed there is likelihood of maggots escaping to the soil and there pupating. In order to remedy this, all stables should have concrete floors, and the manure should be removed daily to tight bins from which it would be impossible for flies to escape.

A conical flytrap could be placed on top in order to permit any flies that would emerge in the stored manure to come out and then be killed. If these bins are emptied when full, and the manure thinly spread on the soil it will quickly dry out, and this condition is very unfavorable to the development of the fly.

When manure is kept in heaps, it should be sprayed with a mixture recommended by the bureau of entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: One-half pound hellebore to every ten gallons of water. This quantity suffices for eight bushels or ten cubic feet of manure. The mixture should be stirred and then allowed to stand for twenty-four hours before using.

From reports made by the division of chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is proved that treating the manure in this manner does not deduct from its fertilizing qualities.

Box privies should be liberally treated with unslaked lime daily in order to avoid the breeding of flies in fecal matter.

Swatting flies is dangerous, for in crushing the bodies germs are spread; the most effective way is to eradicate their breeding places.

Persons, particularly babies, sleeping in the open should be covered with mosquito netting, not only because they can sleep better by avoiding the irritation of flies, but because of the deadly germs the flies carry.

STABLE FLY CAN CARRY SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The stable fly closely resembles the common house fly, and it is difficult to distinguish them except in their feeding habits. The stable fly is able to pierce the skin of animals and human beings, causing blood to flow. Owing to the fact that these flies go from one person or animal to another before becoming full-fed, they are apt to act as transmitters of such diseases as anthrax and glanders, and because they are attracted by human excreta, they carry intestinal diseases.

The eggs hatch in from two to three days at a moderate temperature. A period of from two to three weeks is spent in the larval or maggot stage, according to the amount of moisture or the temperature in breeding places. About two weeks are spent in the quiescent or pupal stage before the emergence of the adult fly. It has been proved that this fly, as well as the tsetse fly in tropical countries, by attacking an animal infected with trypanosomes (sleeping sickness) can convey the trypanosomes to healthy animals.

The cluster fly is larger than the common house fly and has a dark colored abdomen. It is very slow in its movements, and can easily be captured. It is found in houses throughout the fall and spring, usually in clusters on the walls or ceiling; hence the popular name.

Blow flies are the familiar green or blue-bottle flies found on dead animals and different excreta. These sometimes enter houses and, if opportunity permits, lay their eggs in meat which, twenty-four hours later, will be covered with a squirming, writhing mass of maggots. Blowflies are exclusively carrion feeders.

LESSER HOUSE FLY ALSO DANGEROUS.

Fruit flies are minute flies more commonly known as pomace flies. They confine their attention to fruit for the double purpose of eating and laying their eggs, for the larvae live in decaying vegetable matter, in canned fruits, preserves and vegetables. They may be seen hovering over fruit bowls, although they are sometimes attracted to excreta, and some species breed in human excrement.

The lesser house fly is similar in appearance to the common house fly, but smaller in size. It breeds in different kinds of excreta and is just as dangerous a disease carrier as the common house fly.

From the above it will be seen that flies are a serious menace to mankind, and it is hoped that this article will at least lead the way toward greater public effort in opposing this pest.—By C. F. Greeves, in Hygeia for June, 1924.

—Get your job work done here.

Real Estate Transfers.

John G. Curtin, et al, et ux, to Gregg Curtin, tract in Boggs township; \$3,200.

Bellefonte Trust Co., Adm., to Mary H. Snyder, tract in Bellefonte; \$4550.

Mrs. Mary E. Shank, to Charles W. Sink, tract in Boggs Twp., \$1.

Sham Rodes, et ux, to Margaret M. Latz, tract in Philipsburg, \$1.

James C. Coburn, Exr., to Jas. D.

Musser, tract in Haines Twp., \$204.60.

Margaret M. Latz, to Rebecca Rodes, tract in Philipsburg, \$1.

Fred J. Dunham, et ux, to H. H. Ashman, tract in Philipsburg, \$1.

Charles C. Range, et ux, to Rodger I. Addy, et ux, tract in Philipsburg, \$5,600.

E. R. Taylor, Sheriff, to Ida Swartz, tract in South Philipsburg, \$400.

W. L. Foster, et al, to Eugene H. Lederer, et ux, tract in State College, \$1.

J. D. Keller, et ux, to Blanch E. Maben, tract in State College, \$1.

Edward Beezer, guardian, et al, to Carrie Neff, tract in Spring Twp., \$1,600.

L. Frank Mayes, treas., to S. D. Gettig, tract in Worth Twp., \$18.04.

Edward Garbrick, et al, et ux, to

Mary C. McMurtree, tract in Spring Twp., \$300.

S. D. Gettig, et ux, to Wilson O. Franks, tract in Worth Twp., \$28.

Anna T. W. Henszey, et bar, to Harold B. Shattuck, tract in State College, \$1.

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..Scenic Theatre..

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SATURDAY, JULY 5:

CHARLES JONES in "WESTERN LUCK," is a good western melodrama with fast action and several thrills. Also, 2 reel Educational Comedy.

MONDAY, JULY 7:

All Star Cast in "TO THE LADIES," is a very good seven reel comedy drama with laughs all the time. Theo Roberts, Helen Jerome Eddy, Louise Dresser and others will, please, everybody. Also, Pathe News and Topics.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JULY 8 AND 9:

LILLIAN GISH in "THE WHITE SISTER," is a one hundred per cent. picture that will please everybody. Scenic beauty unexcelled. Made in Italy, with the bay of Naples, Vesuvius and other beautiful views. A human interest, appealing picture. Wonderful dramatic power in the scenes. A volcano eruption, a breaking dam, etc., provide some of the thrills. A girl believing her lover dead becomes a nun and is greatly perturbed when she meets him face to face.

THURSDAY, JULY 10:

COLLEEN MOORE in "NTH COMMANDMENT," is an eight reel human interest picture founded upon a story by Fannie Hurst, James Morrison and Geo. Cooper also appearing in the cast. A good picture. Also, Pathe News and Review.

FRIDAY, JULY 11:

HOOT GIBSON in "FORTY HORSE HAWKINS," is a real comedy picture in its melodrama starting in the west and coming east with stage stuff. Also, the first episode of the new serial, "THE FAST EXPRESS."

SATURDAY, JULY 12:

JAQUELINE LOGAN in "FLAMING BARRIERS," a good six reel melodrama with fast action and plenty of human interest and many thrills. Antonio Moreno and Walter Hiers furnish plenty of comedy. Also, 2 reel Educational Comedy.

MONDAY, JULY 14:

HARRY CAREY in "TIGER THOMPSON," is a typical picture by this versatile actor and will please those who like his work. Also, Pathe News and Topics.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JULY 15 AND 16:

BEBE DANIELS in "HIS CHILDREN'S CHILDREN," is eight reels dealing with a New York Fifth avenue family in which the wealth of the grandfather spoils the children but they finally find happiness. Also, 2 reel Sunshine Comedy.

THURSDAY, JULY 17:

A good feature to be announced later, with the Pathe News and Pathe Review.

FRIDAY, JULY 18:

JACK HOOKE in "THE BLACK TRAIL," a western picture full of action. Some beautiful outdoor scenes. A soldier hero during the war gets identification tags mixed and becomes a bad man. Also, 2nd episode of "THE FAST EXPRESS."

OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, JULY 5:

BILL HART in "WILD BILL HICKOCK," is a story written by Hart himself and is well acted. Taken from western history. Interesting. Also, 2 reel Comedy.

No picture on Saturday, July 12. The opera house will be closed for a general overhauling and painting in preparation for the fall season.



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