

Bellefonte, Pa., July 18, 1924.

**GOLDENROD IS NOT HAY FEVER CAUSE, SCIENTIST HOLDS.**

"Don't blame the goldenrod for your troubles, hay fever victims." This is what Prof. Albert A. Hansen, of Purdue University, says in a statement for the American Nature Association.

"There is so little truth in the frequently heard statement that the goldenrod is a hay fever plant that the accusation can almost be termed false."

According to the Nature Association, only three of the sixty American species are being found in Europe. There is white and gray goldenrod, as well as the more familiar varieties. That is not strange when we remember that we now have white blackberries. There is another species known as the sweet goldenrod, the crushed leaves of which give off a fragrance that suggests anise.

Making clear that goldenrod has nothing to do with hay fever, the Nature Association's statement says:

"Hay fever pollens must necessarily be the ones that are scattered by the wind. Goldenrod is insect pollinated, and the pollen grains are rarely if ever wind distributed. The real enemies of hay fever victims are the ugly ragweeds."

There are some sixty species of the goldenrod, and Prof. Hansen calls it "the crowing glory of Nature's seasonal procession, and when the great paint brush of Nature sweeps the autumn landscape we can feel thankful for the brilliant pigments of our native goldenrod."

The white-flowered species may be found in the open woods from Maine to Minnesota and southward to Tennessee and Georgia.

**Nurses in the Navy.**

The bluejacket nurse is not a blue-jacket, really, for he wears a spotless white costume instead. He carries a tiny knapsack, in which is packed a complete kit of bandages, surgical instruments, and so on. He has drills in bandaging, when everything in his knapsack is inspected, to see that it is absolutely clean and in order.

One of these drills is an interesting sight. The row of young sailors, dressed in shining white; the quick answers to the drill master; the bandage drill, in which each man in turn adjusts and explains, with his comrade as patient, the way to bind up a broken limb, a sprained ankle, a dislocated shoulder, and so forth, and to adjust and use a tourniquet; all this makes the looker-on admire afresh the thoroughness and the skill with which the Navy prepares for its serious work.

Half the bandaging is done, by the way, with hankerchiefs, so that in case bandages should give out in a landing party, for instance, the sailor's own hankerchief can be used. All naval nursing is aimed at meeting emergency conditions.

For this reason, the ladder drill is another bit of hospital training. A series of ladders and platforms, to represent the stairways and decks of a ship, are rigged up on the hospital lawn. Some of the nurses are told off to represent the wounded. These men are picked up by their comrades, laid on stretchers, strapped down, carried up and down the ladders at the double-quick, passed through the openings in the platforms, and so on, while the drill-master stands, watch in hand, to count the seconds.

By graduation time the ladder drill is so incredibly quick that the outsider can hardly believe his eyes.

The landing party drill is really exciting. The nurses scatter over the hospital grounds hunting for pre-arranged groups of injured men. On finding them, they apply splints, bandages, and whatever else might be necessary, and bring them in on stretchers. The doctor in charge questions them on what they have done for the wounded man, and why; and then they are marked according to their correctness both in treatment and recitation.

There are two nurses to each large war vessel. After graduation, six months' work in the hospital completes the training, and then the full-fledged nurse can go on board ship.

**COLLEGE SECURES NEW POULTRY SPECIALIST.**

J. C. Taylor, formerly extension poultry specialist in Connecticut, has recently been added to the staff of the poultry extension department of The Pennsylvania State College. He will work largely with poultrymen and farmers in the western counties of Pennsylvania.

Taylor was born on a farm in New Jersey, graduated from the Connecticut Agricultural College and spent three years in poultry extension work. Much of his time in Connecticut was spent working with white diarrhoea in chicks and the extension department at State College plans to have him continue this work. The new poultryman also did considerable work with the famous Storrs International Egg Lay Contest and has had a great deal of practical experience on some of the best poultry farms in New Jersey.

**College to Dedicate Cabin to "Andy" Lytle.**

"Andy" Lytle, known to every student that has attended The Pennsylvania State College for the past half century, and called "the oldest freshman at Penn State," has given the college Y. M. C. A. a ten-acre tract of land in the mountains near the college and a large log cabin will be built there for the use of student hikers. Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, former president of the college, is greatly interested in the project and logs for the cabin will be donated by Colonel Theodore Davis Boal, of Boalsburg. It is planned to dedicate the cabin and park to "Andy," who also bears the reputation of being the oldest football "rooster" at Penn State, having followed the game since its establishment there.

**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**DAILY THOUGHT.**

We do not understand the next page of God's lesson book. We see only the one before us. Nor shall we be allowed—it is indeed impossible we should do it—to turn the leaf until we have learned the lesson of that before us.—George Macdonald.

Children and polished furniture do not live together on friendly terms. The children whose eyes are so far below most of the beautiful tables and chairs and things, do not see them in their relation to space or living. They are just so many things that stand in their path, useful now and then, but generally an obstruction.

They will put finger marks all over every article of furniture in the house, skipping none, in the forenoon of one day, and it will take you many days of conscientious rubbing to restore the original shine, only to have it rubbed off again.

They will put unexplained scratches on the tables. They cannot help it. They do not pick things up cleanly as we do because their fingers are not as deft as ours. They spill things, too, because their muscles are not steady enough to prevent it.

The legs of the tables and chairs and the springs in the couches are doomed to racking service, and their scarred varnish and limp springs soon tell their own story. "There isn't any use in trying to keep this place decent when the children are about. They simply ruin the place. I never saw such children. Most destructive little animals I ever met. Sammie, you take that bowl of water right out of this dining room or I'll give you what for. I'm tired of it. March now."

The truth of the story is that furniture and children are not compatible. One ought to remember that when the home is being furnished and not stock it up with polished mahogany and walnut unless there is a suite of rooms called the nursery where the children will spend the greater part of their early lives.

They can no more avoid kicking the legs of the tables and chairs and barking the tops of tables than they can help playing. If they are to be made miserable because of the polished furniture, the furniture is costing too much. Home is a place where one can play and play freely and if the furniture interferes with that it is a home for furniture and not for the people who live in it.

It would seem necessary to have one room that would stay in order and where the furniture might be spared from the wild efforts of children to find their legs and arms. Surely they could be taught that when they were the guests of the grown-ups to whom the room belongs, and they could stay only as long as their welcome held out.

But it won't do, if the children are to have a fair chance to grow up in an atmosphere of love and affection, to have the furniture take first place. If there has to be a choice the children get the right of way. After they are grown up enough to see beauty in chairs and tables it will be time to introduce them to the rooms where they will usually stay. Until they can appreciate them a little it only troubles them to have to be so careful about the house. Some of the present day homes are museums and the children act like visitors who have not paid their admission fees.

**COLD DRINKS FOR HOT MONTHS.**

**MINT GINGER ALE.**

No hostess can afford to be without a reliable recipe for a ginger ale drink, since ginger ale is sure to be a favorite with the majority of her guests.

To make mint ginger ale, two sprigs of young mint are crushed and put into a tall glass pitcher. Crushed ice, the juice of half a lemon, the other half thinly sliced, and one pint of ginger ale are added. The mixture is stirred with a long-handled spoon and served at once.

**CIDER PUNCH.**

Another delicious cider drink, which is excellent for large parties, is made as follows:

An orange is peeled very thin, and the peel is put into a cupful of boiling water and allowed to remain there for half an hour. The liquid is then strained into a bowl, and four tablespoonfuls of grenadine, half a pound of block sugar, three sprigs of balm, one leaf of sage, and one quart of sweet cider are added. This mixture is left standing on the ice for half an hour, then strained again, and the juice of the orange already peeled is added, together with the juice of one lime and a quart of sparkling cider. It is then served immediately.

There are many occasions during the summer months when one must be able to concoct a delicious cold drink quickly. For this purpose, it is wise to have in readiness one or two bottles of fruit syrup. When one has a bottle of strawberry syrup on ice, in a few minutes, a third of a glassful of this delectable liquid can be put into a tall, exquisitely shaped glass, three tablespoonfuls of thick cream added, and the glass filled with carbonated water.

Another cool drink quickly made has lemon syrup as its foundation.

To three-quarters of a cup of water are added one-third of a cupful of cracked ice and sufficient lemon syrup to please the taste. This is put into a shaker, shaken well for two minutes, and then strained into a tall glass. Into the glass is stirred the stiffly beaten white of an egg. The drink is topped with a candied cherry, and possibly, a single slim slice of lemon is placed in the glass.

Mint julep is surely the king of all cold drinks! But one grave question has divided the kingdom into two parties; one party holds tenaciously to the opinion that the mint should be crushed, the other with equal zeal insists that it should not.

**EGG LEMONADE.**

An egg is put into the bottom of a tall glass. To this are added the juice of a lemon, a spoonful of sugar, a little ice shaved very fine, three quarters of a cup of milk, and a half cup of water. This is poured into a shaker, shaken well, and served. This recipe makes just enough for one drink.

—It's all in the "Watchman" and it's all true.

**FARM NOTES.**

—One part of water glass and nine parts of water makes an excellent preservative for eggs. Use a clean earthen crock and select only clean, smooth textured, infertile eggs. Now is the proper time.

—The oriental peach moths are emerging. They must be controlled now or never. Apply the spray when the shucks are about two-thirds dropped. Add arsenate of lead for the curculio. Do not mistake the case-bearers for the oriental peach moth caterpillar. The former will be flying about the time apples are blossoming. They will be taken care of by the usual arsenical sprays.

—The dairy farmer should make an effort to cure his clover and alfalfa hay without rain and with the least possible exposure to the sun. Recent experiments have shown that the high nutritional value of these hays are greatly reduced when curing is not done carefully. Alfalfa hay cured with the use of caps has been found to have a much higher value for dairy cattle than cured with exposure to the sun.

—Eighty-five per cent of the mushroom produced in the United States are grown in Pennsylvania. To answer the many requests for information on this crop, a circular has been prepared by the agricultural extension department of the Pennsylvania State College, giving directions for the culture of mushrooms. Copies may be obtained free by writing to W. B. Nissley, Vegetable Gardening Extension, State College, Pa.

—One of the surest methods of increasing the returns from the poultry flock will be to cull closely this summer. The poultry business is now experiencing a period when profit depends upon low production cost. As soon as the flock average falls below 50 per cent, start to weed out the non-producing birds. The sooner these culls are placed on the market, the higher your returns on them will be. If you are not familiar with culling methods, consult your county agent.

—It takes several months to starve the mites in an infested chicken house after the poultry has been removed. In tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture some mites were still alive after 113 days in an abandoned hen house. The nests indicated, too, that the mites live longer in damp locations than in very dry conditions, which accounts, in part at least, for the idea that mites are worse in damp, badly ventilated houses.

The only way to get rid of these pests is to break up their hiding places. Dust baths will not control them. Roosts should be taken down, and all unnecessary boards removed. In badly infested houses the mites are to be found everywhere, including the roof. For small coops a hand atomizer will do for applying insecticides such as sprays, but for larger houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer, or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be applied from all angles, and driven thoroughly into all the cracks. The floor also should be treated, as many mites fall to the floor when roosts are being removed.

Commercial carbolineum, which consists essentially of a high-grade anthracene oil, has proved very effective against mites. The killing power of this substance, which is derived from coal tar, lasts for several months, and mites which may be inclined to come in from other buildings are repelled for a long time. This material costs, ordinarily, \$1 a gallon, but as its results are superior to those recorded with any other material, and the treatments required are fewer, its use is strongly advised.

Crude petroleum, while not so effective as carbolineum, retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most places is very cheap. Since it does not dry into the wood so rapidly it is more likely to soil the fowls and the clothing. Both of these materials can be sprayed better if reduced with kerosene at the rate of about 1 part of kerosene to 3 parts of the other materials. Both often contain foreign particles which should be strained before the spraying is begun.

It has been found that one spraying with either of these materials often will completely eradicate the mites, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application in a month, and in some cases a third treatment is needed. Poultry should be kept out of the houses until the material is well dried into the wood.

A large number of commercial mixtures both of scratch grains and of ground grains are prepared for poultry feeds, but the value of any mixed commercial feed depends upon its composition and the quality of the grains used in its preparation. If a poultry raiser does not produce any grain and keeps a comparatively small number of fowls it is often better for him to buy commercial mixed feeds. The average farmer, however, should feed home-grown grains supplemented with mill feeds and meat scrap, and the large poultryman usually can mix his own feeds to best advantage.

A scratch mixture should be fed morning and night and light feed in the morning. All they will eat at night so they will go on the roosts with full crops. An abundance of fresh, pure water is needed. The importance of this matter is not so generally recognized as its value demands. It is not enough to fill up the water vessels in the morning—it will pay to give a fresh supply along with the evening feed. Grit and oyster shell are needed, for fowls on free range soon exhaust the natural supply of small, sharp stones that have any grinding value in the gizzard.

Green feed must be provided if the pullets are to grow rapidly. They seldom get enough even when on free range in early fall, for most of the plants and herbage have long since passed the succulent stage. A newly mowed field of grass or a patch of rye, wheat, oats, barley, or rape sowed especially for the poultry gives the best supply. Cabbage, chard, or beet tops may be used.

The essential thing to secure early maturity is to remove everything that causes annoyance or retards growth and induces the pullets to eat heavily of a well-balanced ration.

One of the richest and finest of brown paints is manufactured from mummies. The paint is made by grinding the bones of the mummies with the bitumen with which they were embalmed.

—Read the "Watchman."

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**Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.**

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**Coats and Suits**

We have slashed the prices in our Ready-to-Wear Department—Regardless of Cost.

**Shoes**

Big reductions in Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes. White Oxfords and Pumps were \$2.50 and \$3.00, now \$1.75. Mens Fine Shoes from \$2.50 up. Childrens Shoes from \$1.00 a pair to \$2.50. We also have a Rummage Table with Shoes from 25c. to \$1.00 per pair. Don't miss this sale of Shoes, as you will save money by coming early.

A visit to our store will convince you that we have reductions you cannot duplicate.

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