

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

This day is mine to mar or make, God keep me strong and true, Let me no erring by-path take, No doubtful action do.

Grant me, when with the setting sun This fleeting day shall end, I may rejoice o'er something done, Be richer by a friend.

Let all I meet along the way Speak well of me tonight; I would not have the humblest say I'd hurt him by a slight.

Let me be patient and serene, Gentle and kind and fair, Help me to keep my record clean Through all that I must bear.

Grant that because I live today, And to my thoughts give voice, O'er something he shall hear me say Another shall rejoice.

Let there be something true and fine When night slips down to tell That I have lived this day of mine Not selfishly, but well.

FRANCIS MURPHY, TEMPERANCE APOSTLE'S PLATFORM.

By Levi A. Miller.

"Let's find the sunny side of men, Or be believers in it; A light there is in every soul That takes the pains to win it.

O! there's a slumbering good in all And we perchance may wake it; Our hands contain the magic wand, This life is what we make it."

"It is human to err, but divine to forgive," said Francis Murphy, the great apostle of temperance, when I asked what he considers the secret of his success. When a man errs, you cannot impress him more keenly with a sense of that error than to forgive him. But hasn't that a demoralizing tendency? Are persons not liable to repeat the offense and expect to be forgiven again and again?

Forgiving and condoning offenses are different. Forgiveness implies penitence for what has been done, and a desire not to do it again. Condoning an offense is simply letting it pass. You then make it a point to explain the terms of forgiveness to those who desire to reform. Yes, I go down to the level on which the man lives. I can do that, for I have been clear to the bottom, and know every step of the way. When I get down to him, I take him by the hand, and bid him come along; he does not need to be told that he is doing wrong; he knows it only too well. What he wants to know is whether there is forgiveness for one in his forlorn condition. Being assured there is, hope brightens in his heart and he begins to look around for friendly hands to help him out of the slough of despond. Here is where the true christian work begins.

What particular christian doctrine do you teach? My creed, confession of faith, and rules of practice are all embodied in Christ's Sermon on the Mount, and my motto is that utterance of the immortal Lincoln, "With malice toward none, and charity for all." Any one can understand that sermon, and there is no disagreement as to its import. Therefore, it is a platform on which all sects and families of professed christians can stand.

You don't teach church doctrines, then, only morality—as Christ taught it. There is no use preaching to those who cannot hear. I try with all the force that is in me to bring men up from the depth of degradation, so they may hear for themselves. They are willing to hear, too; for when a man has been in a dark cavern for a long time, he is so overjoyed with the first straggling rays of light that reach his eyes that he wants to follow them to the perfect light above. Men must be made to feel that their manhood is not all gone. When they do they will go to work cheerfully to restore it; but they must have assistance to remove the morbid growth that has been developed by bad habits.

How do you manage to remove such growth as the morbid taste for drink, or gambling? Good surgeons tell us that the most rational, as well as certain cure for cancer is to starve it; that is, shut off the particular kind of food upon which it subsists, and at the same time feed and nourish the healthy tissues. We remove the debauchee from the atmosphere that vitiates his moral nature, and surround him with that which is purer. Soon these morbid growths disappear and the elements of manhood develop rapidly until he has become strong enough to stand alone. Aiding men in this way is what I call charity—christian charity, if you please.

Then you do not preach Methodism, Presbyterianism, Catholicism, Universalism, or any other kind of ism, to your converts? I don't call them converts. They are prodigal sons, who have been called back to the home from whence they thoughtlessly wandered. They are sorry they went, and it would be unjust and cruel to punish them when they come penitently and ask to be taken as servants. If they are willful, and persist in going their evil ways, then punishment is just, and God will certainly mete it out to all such. Oh yes; about those isms. I find none of them in my rule of faith and practice; therefore I do not teach them. If those who are called back choose to unite with any particular church—and most of them do—they make their own choice, and bid them a hearty God-speed. Every person should have a church home.

The wonderful success of Mr. Murphy is usually attributed to his magnetism. This conclusion is strictly correct when the word is used to signify that which has power to draw or attract. When used in the sense of possessing that subtle power or influence peculiar to iron magnets, it is not correct.

He revealed the secret of his power fully when he said: "I go down to the level on which the man lives, take him by the hand, and bid him come along." Murphy might thunder from a pulpit from one year's end to another on purely doctrinal differences, without doing a tittle of the good he does. Many of our big preachers spend the whole week forging gospel bolts, which they hurl with giant force over the people's heads on Sundays without hitting a man. This is bad gunnery. In fighting the devil and his legions it is just as necessary to shoot low as when fighting in an ordinary battle.

It is a fact worthy of note that there are no differences of opinion among christians as to the purport of Christ's Sermon on the Mount. All seem to understand it alike, and all profess to adopt it as a rule of faith and practice. It is also worthy of note that the schisms with axes in the church are based on somebody's interpretation of what somebody else said, and not on the words of Christ Himself.

Some men delight in taking contrary and far-fetched views of even the simplest questions, and they strive manfully, and to the death if necessary, in defense of their positions. Probably there has never been a leader of a successful church schism who would not have gone to the stake or scaffold rather than abandon it.

Such things may have been necessary in the moral world of the past, but it is questionable whether they are of the greatest utility in this age. Is it not time men were being able to see eye to eye, and feel heart to heart.

What is, and what has been the manner of those known to the world as great preachers? Did the Rev. John Hall, who preached to one of the largest congregations in New York, indulge in fine doctrinal discourses; or did he preach the broad, simple doctrines of Christ? Did Talmage believe his thousands of hearers with learned lectures on points in dispute between Presbyterians and United Presbyterians? Was Spurgeon ever known to stand off and hurl anathemas against those who differed honestly with him on purely doctrinal points? Did Beecher discuss Calvinism and the thousand and one other isms by turns the year around? Where is the preacher who does so who has more than a half-filled church for a congregation? Such an one probably lays great stress on the declaration that "many are called, but few are chosen," and then remarks, inwardly, we are few, therefore chosen.

The idea of all famous preachers seems to be that christianity is broad enough to suit the great variety in mankind, and that he is the most successful preacher who succeeds in attracting men to the light, rather than scaring them out of the dark labyrinth into which they have wandered. Simplicity in style, earnestness in manner, and honesty in purpose, are the winning points. Murphy was the embodiment of these, to which fact, probably, his great success was mainly, if not altogether due.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds, And rarer of the bad ones, And sing about our happy days, And not about the sad ones. We were not made to fret and sigh, And when grief sleeps to wake it; Bright happiness is standing by— This life is what we make it.

Farmers are Heavy Losers.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania farmers lose \$1,125,000 annually through having tuberculosis cattle in their herds, according to Dr. T. E. Muncie, State Veterinarian, who spoke recently before the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society. Dr. Muncie said one farmer in every three has cattle with tuberculosis.

Reviewing what Pennsylvania has done in 33 years to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle Dr. Muncie said: "Each succeeding year the tuberculosis testing has increased, until today we have in Pennsylvania 26,000 herds containing 231,000 cattle under official supervision for tuberculosis. 27,258 herds of 225,000 cattle are signed up and awaiting test.

"Successful livestock improvement work must be based upon livestock free from tuberculosis. Therefore the lack of adequate funds for paying indemnities and Bureau of Animal Industry maintenance is a distinct check upon the development of livestock industry in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania ranks third among all the states in the value of the dairy products and sixth in the total number of dairy cows. Although Pennsylvania was the first state to develop a plan for tuberculosis prevention and eradication work, she ranks fourteen in the number of cattle under supervision for tuberculosis.

"Aside from its economic aspect, bovine tuberculosis is transmissible from animal to man, and the consumption of infected milk and meat. Medical authorities estimate that 25 per cent of tuberculosis in children comes from the tuberculous cow. Any plan for the prevention and repression of tuberculosis in humans must necessarily include an active campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the herds furnishing the public milk and meat supply.

"The eradication of bovine tuberculosis is justifiable from a purely economic standpoint. Viewed in its bearing on human health it becomes a public duty."

Nature's Great Gas Tank.

A natural gas tank with a greater capacity than any tank that man has ever made is in Springfield, N. Y. In fact, it is said to have a capacity 20 times greater than any tank at present in use. It is a big hole in the ground, with some peculiar formations which makes it a very secure holder. It was formerly the center of a natural gas field, but the field was exhausted, but this great holder is now used as a storage tank for the gas from other wells. It is pumped in during the summer months and drawn upon during the winter when the demands for gas are greater. This hole has a storage capacity of 400,000,000 cubic feet.

KNOW YOUR FRUIT TREES. BUY FROM RELIABLE FIRMS.

There are a few points about fruit trees that every fruit grower in Centre county ought to know. Among these are the subjects of nursery stock and propagation. Primarily these are the fruit growers or the man contemplating fruit growing particular problems but there are many phases of the business which should be better understood, according to county agent R. C. Blaney.

"Nursery stock, like nearly every commercial commodity, has different grades," explains R. S. Snyder, extension fruit specialist of The Pennsylvania State College. "Fruit trees are usually graded according to the thickness of the trunk measured about one inch above the union of the bud or graft. One year old apple trees are graded mostly as to height, and a good grade apple tree may be from four and one-half to seven feet in height, depending upon the locality where grown."

Two-year apple trees are generally run in three grades, he explains. The first grade is three-fourths of an inch in diameter; the second grade, five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch in size, and the third grade one-half to five-eighths of an inch in thickness. Some nurseries include height along with girth. Peaches, plums, pears, cherries and quinces all have similar grades.

"Most of the apple stocks used by the nursery people are from crab seed imported from France. These may be purchased very reasonably and also come in four grades. The fruit grower wishing to do his own propagating should purchase only the No. 1 branched root or No. 1 straight root stock."

Peach stocks are from two sources; pits from wild peaches growing in the mountains of the southern States or pits of cultivated varieties from canneries. The wild pits are harder and usually germinate better.

In planting seedling trees, the tops and roots should be cut back to about six inches each and set deeply enough to have the crowns slightly below the surface.

Because nurseries are many and varied, it is well before purchasing trees to satisfy all questions about the stability of the nursery firm and the quality of the product sold. A few cents difference in the price is not the important thing if the buyer is guaranteed good, healthy individual trees with good root systems, free from insect and disease injury, and true to name. Trees should never be bought from unknown agents; and if the nursery is within driving distance, it is a good practice to go and pick out the trees personally.

Farmers and Everybody Take Notice.

Now is the time to feed the wild game. In the old days when the woods were covered with trees and the fields were not cultivated right up to the edges of the fences the game could be fed. Now the chestnut is gone, and the big trees are gone, and the best refuge the game had, the worm fence, is gone, and there are few places indeed where birds can find protection from the cold sweep of the wind and snow, and the result is that if it is to survive at all, the game must be fed.

For wild turkeys corn in the ear should be placed on pointed sticks two feet from the ground. Native Grouse and Ring Necked pheasants can find it and will feed on it if put out in this way.

Quail should be fed wheat, buckwheat or screenings by placing the grain in sheltered places along low fences where the growth of weeds and briars or bushes, afford protection, scattering it under corners of the fence in spots protected from the snow the best places. The quail will find the food and if they can find food they will maintain their normal temperature no matter how cold it gets and will keep in sufficient flesh so that they will be ready to start breeding with the advent of Spring.

Understand fully, the policy of the department of game is to pay for the grain actually put out for the preservation of the wild game and birds. Many people who are most active in this kind of work refuse to accept any money, knowing that the preservation of the game will bring its own reward.

ARE YOUR SEASON'S PLANS MADE?

This is a fine month to get everything in shape for the opening of the gardening season. One of our best farm gardeners in a southern Pennsylvania county tries to accomplish the following before the end of the month:

The garden planned on paper. Seed orders figured out and sent in. Hotbed made ready for planting. Broken sash repaired and painted. Fertilizers and lime secured. Order placed for dusting and spray material.

Overhauling and repairing of wheel hoe, cultivator and other garden tools. Early cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce seed tested for germination.

This is a pretty good schedule for any one to follow, and means plenty of work to occupy the spare time of the general farmer for a month.

Have You Heard That?

A considerable acreage of Seventop turnip, also called Italian Broccoli, is grown in southern New Jersey and is sent to the New York market for the Italian trade there. Many of our people would not recognize the product if they saw it on the market though it finds its way to some of our Pennsylvania cities such as Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Circle Lingo.

"What is it, Interlocutor, that has fo' legs and flies all around?" "It'll bite, Rastus. What is it that has four legs and flies all around?" "A dead hoss, Mr. Interlocutor."

"DRESSING UP" FARM HOME GROUNDS NEEDED.

With tourists flashing past the farm home nearly every month of the year, it is important from the standpoint of personal pride that the buildings and grounds be "dressed up" at all times. On the other hand, there is the feeling of comfort and satisfaction which a well-ordered farmstead always gives the owner.

According to John R. Bracken, extension landscape architect of Pennsylvania State College, it is not necessary to spend large sums of money or a great deal of labor to make the home grounds attractive. He feels that it is very important that the front yard should be improved so that it will best introduce the owner to the public. Bracken says:

"It is almost impossible to tell the character of the farmer by the appearance of his home. Try it out some time. Drop by a farm house, no matter how small or old, that stands in the midst of cleanliness and neatness and see what kind of folks live there. Drive on to a similar house set down in the midst of dirt, trash and weeds and see what kind of folks answer the door there. Then go home and see that your front yard represents you as you want people to think of you."

Discussing this matter of the farm home from another angle, Bracken states that there is no other type of business more in closer relationship between the home and the business itself than there is in farming. "How much more reason, therefore, we have for making the home grounds attractive" he says. "The home is that part of the farm that is closest to us during those hours when we have time to rest, to talk with the family and friends, and to play. During even the busiest day the farmer returns several times to the vicinity of the house. The housewife, so indispensable a partner in successful farming, generally does her sewing, preparing of vegetables, and planning of other work, on either the lawn or sheltered porch, or near some sunny window which overlooks the lawn."

This makes it all the more necessary, as Bracken sees it, that proper care should be given the home grounds. Slovenliness and carelessness in personal habits are too often reflected in the appearance of home and farm despite time and money spent for equipment and improvements.

Suggestions on how the farm grounds can be "dressed up" in an economical and practical manner may be obtained from the county agent at Bellefonte.

Printing is Fundamental.

Radio is about fifteen years old; the telephone is about forty years old; the typewriter is about sixty. All are methods of instantaneous communication, but none of them has shown any signs of displacing printing. Multigraph is much younger. Both are methods of communication on paper, but instead of displaying real printing, they have simply increased the demand for it.

The railroad displaced the ox-cart; the automobile has already made a big dent in the railroad; perhaps the flying machine will do something to the automobile. But printing which is older than any of the things just mentioned, goes on better than ever because it is fundamental to every business and to almost human pursuit. Art, science and industry depend upon it, literature could not exist without it, and advertising, which is the literature of business, was created by it.

In four and a half centuries the methods, the technique and the auxiliary printing have been improved and elaborated; but the base of the craft—type and presses still hold to the original ideas. You may look and wait but as yet there is no sign of a substitute for real printing.—Ward's Words.

Millions of Cattle Wait Tuberculin Test.

With 9,000,000,000 cattle already under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis, veterinary officials of the United States Department of Agriculture and the various States are making efforts to meet the continued demands for additional testing. A summary of the status of the work up to December 1 shows a waiting list of 226,534 herds containing more than 2,500,000 cattle. This list represents applications for testing in 34 States, the others having been able to handle the testing as fast as requested.

The State which had "clear slates" in this respect at the time of the summary was prepared were: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

During November official veterinarians tested more than 50,000 herds or lots containing more than 600,000 cattle. Of this number, about 15,000 cattle reacted as tubercular and were removed from the herds, thereby leading the establishment of accredited herds and areas.

Japanese "Hello" Girl.

Telephone operators in Japan are called "moshi moshi" girls, the term being the Japanese equivalent for hello. These operators are required to wear a uniform costume consisting of a sort of a skirt called a "hakama," which is worn over a working kimono of coarse white cloth. The sleeves of the kimono are not as full as those of an ordinary kimono and are tied with a cord just below the elbow to prevent them from interfering with the movements of the operator's hands. The hakama has a sash tied in front. This attire is completed by a pair of white cloth and foot covers and straw sandals. They wear no stockings, which is a custom peculiar to all Japanese women, except those who adopt foreign styles.

When you can't find it in any other paper look in the "Watchman," it's sure to be there.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

One reason so many do not grasp opportunity is because it is frequently disguised as hard work.

The smart décolletage for evening is deeply oval or V-shaped in back. Silver and gold laces overshadow almost everything else for evening. Embroidery of rust-colored wool is effective on a frock of green jersey.

One often sees colored pearls mixed with white in the choker necklace.

For northern wear, one needs a little suede jacket under the outer coat. Let your evening gown and wrap have a common interest, if it be only that the sash of the gown is of the velvet of the wrap.

As you make a tour of the shops do you notice how very few models there are which are not trimmed in one way or another with buttons? Even coats are wearing them now, marching up the side panels like rows of soldiers.

One imported frock of lustrous Russian red charmen has over 200 black buttons diagonally up its back, across its shoulders and down its front on either side. There are so many clever and fascinating ways in which buttons may add the trimming note that it is a great mistake to use them only up the front.

A handsome coat for a leading French house is of a shatter green suede cloth with a Queen Anne collar and cuffs of black caracul. The cuffs are in two parts, the fur running up the arm and down over the wrist. And at the dividing line a row of black bone buttons are closely placed. The upper part flares slightly and the buttons appear to hold it in place. This idea might be smartly copied in a frock.

A youthful afternoon gown of Imperial yellow crepe is trimmed with white china buttons exactly like those mother used to sew on the kiddies' undies. But they are made aristocratic by the use of yellow thread matching the crepe. The buttons are sewed on with this from the eyes out over the side; four stitches for each button. This, as you see, makes four loops of yellow silk over each white button, and the effect is very attractive.

A smart little business frock of blue twill was the new surprise closing fad with plaid silk. A slender piping of the plaid finishes the cuffs and the top of the hem, while four large dark red buttons matching the red of the plaid fasten the frock at the left side. There is no limit to the colors and kinds of buttons you can get. Some of them are surprisingly inexpensive and will trim your frock at a small cost. Others are shocking in price, and should only be chosen if you are certain they will add greatly to the effect. Often the cheaper ones are quite as delightful, as, for instance, the white china ones.

Smoked pearl is often preferable to white, especially on navy. A tunic model of navy twill has an oyster white strip of twill up the front on which smoked pearl buttons about a half inch in diameter are fastened almost touching each other. On a great many of the tunics buttons are used on the upper portion only, usually ending slightly above the normal waistline. Again they go down the entire way to the hem.

A smart model in black satin has an inch band of rust duvetyne at the left side and around the hem. Small black satin buttons appear in a cluster from the shoulder half way to the waist, and again below the waist for about eight inches. And another black satin, also trimmed with rust duvetyne as a wide band at the bottom.

During the first two or three years water given to children should be boiled and then cooled. If there is the slightest doubt about the purity of the water it is best to boil it even for older children. Some children do not ask for water, and in winter they are apt to drink too little. It is well to give them water two or three times a day between meals in quantities of one to four ounces, depending upon the age.

All children need watching lest they wash down their food with copious drinks of water. Very little should be allowed with the meals, especially at breakfast and supper, when the glass of milk is given.

Vegetables are an important but often a neglected part of a child's diet. They supply iron, lime and other mineral matter having blood enriching and bone building qualities.

Young lima beans well mashed, stewed carrots, young beets, celery, squash, spinach, asparagus tips, peas and string beans are the best of green vegetables for children. Celery, chopped, and lettuce when served as sandwiches are readily eaten.

What makes a young girl think that a stub-toed, ill-balanced shoe is pretty? Maybe she doesn't think it pretty. Perhaps it is just stylish. And why does she love to come to school in dress shoes? Can't she see that a satin dancing shoe is in bad taste in school? Can't she understand that velvet slippers are lovely in a ballroom and impossible, ugly in a schoolroom? Wouldn't you think she would like to have comfortable feet?

A complaining foot can do more mischief than a boy with a pop-gun. Really. He might bruise you a bit, might even puncture your skin or break a window. Any of these dire happenings carry no great measure of disaster. But an aching, throbbing foot?

It begins sending out little tendrils of pain. Finding nothing to fasten to and rest upon, it sends out ripples of pain that flow up to the ankle and make walking a heaviness and an evil thing. Then it begins sending up sharp flashes of fire that numb the leg from heel to knee. There is anger in the pain, fierce, hot, vengeful. A dull ache steals into the head and thinking becomes an irritation and then an affront. There is no margin of reserve now. The steady ache and the angry pain have long ago used it up and patience and politeness and ever dignity vanish and hysterics set in enthusiastically. The world is on

fire, let it burn. All because a shoe pinches.

Girls who wear ill-fitting shoes lose standing in school. Comfortable feet are necessary if the brain is to work without waste or strain. When the teacher called the girl to the blackboard she couldn't put her mind on the problem because it was on the pain in her instep, and try as she might she could not master the situation. Then she cried. She went home and told her mother that the teacher was mean and that geometry was too hard anyway, and that she was going to leave school. Jean Miller had left school and was working in the canning factory, in the office, and she could get a job, too.

If her troubled mother had had her take off that shoe and had seen the red mark at the left across the toes and the instep and had seen the lines under the child's eyes and about her mouth, she would have held the key to the difficulty.

There are such pretty shoes for girls to wear these days. They have beautiful lines and fine workmanship. They are made to fit any foot and there is no excuse for a girl wearing an ill-made shoe or an inappropriate one. There is no reason why she should damage her health and threaten her success by crippling her body in this senseless way.

Can't mother and father look sharply at the feet of the children, especially junior girls, and make sure that they are comfortable?

Sproul State Forest Map Ready for Distribution.

The Department of Forests and Waters has just issued for public use a map of the Sproul state forest, which comprises about 100,000 acres of forest land in Clinton and Centre counties. This state forest embraces one of the largest solid blocks of forest land in the State, extending from Renovo, in Clinton county, a distance of almost 17 miles. It also embraces the southern end of the famous Black forest. In the center of this large forest area is a State game refuge.

This new public use map shows in green the State-owned forest land and locates all the highways, roads, fire lanes and trails in the Sproul State forest, named in honor of Governor Sproul. It also shows the location of all the county lines, forest fire observation towers, State forest parks, public camping grounds, and leased camp sites. With the many sign boards and direction signs that have been erected on this state forest and this handy public use map it is now easy for every one to find their way through this great and interesting stretch of forest land.

The forest land within the Sproul state forest was purchased by the State at an average price of \$1.95 per acre. This vast stretch of forest land has been made accessible by the construction of 165 miles of roads and 140 miles of trails. Within are four 60-foot observation towers and 50 miles of State-owned telephone line. Since the State purchased the land 1,233,000 trees have been planted and 75 permanent camp sites have been leased by hunters, fishermen and campers.

The Sproul public use map is the ninth of a series of handy pocket maps that are being issued by the department. Hunters, fishermen and campers find these maps very useful, and thousands of people are now using the state forests who formerly never visited them. These maps enable the forest users to find their way into and about the forest with assurance and comfort.

Accompanying each map are given the most important facts about the particular state forest. Information about camping permits and camp site leases is also given. All the things that are worth knowing about the particular state forest are listed. The Sproul public use map is distributed free of charge by the Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, and by the district forester, at Renovo.

Telephone Equipment for People with Impaired Hearing.

A new type of telephone equipment for persons with impaired hearing has been developed by the telephone engineers of the Bell system which will make it possible for many persons to hear who are at present cut off from the world of telephone speech.

Tests of this new development have shown that there are certain kinds of deafness that can be helped by such means, and though there may be many who cannot use it profitably, it is believed there are thousands to whom this new device will be of inestimable value.

Only a limited number of these sets have been manufactured as it is so new that there is no way to estimate how large the demand will be.

The installation of this special equipment will therefore be confined by the various Bell Telephone operating companies to subscribers whose hearing is impaired and who, after trying the equipment, have demonstrated to themselves that it will enable them to hear telephone conversations satisfactorily.

Trial equipment has been installed by the Bell company at several points in the State where persons who may be benefited by this apparatus will have an opportunity to test it before an installation is made for them.

The new apparatus is intricate but compact, and includes batteries, vacuum tubes and regulating devices which make it possible for the user to control the loudness of the speech sounds given out by the receiver.

Department of Agriculture Discovers New Method.

A new protection against clothes moths has been found by the Bureau of Entomology of United States Department of Agriculture in form of paradichlorobenzene. The chemical used in large quantities in the peach growing district in the control of the peach borer. It has been established beyond question that paradichlorobenzene are the most dependable substances that can be used in tight containers for protection against all stages of the clothes moths.