

**INSTRUCTION IN  
RED CROSS FIRST  
AID SAFETY FACTOR**

**Its Industrial and Educational  
Service Spreads Throughout  
the United States.**

Signs that the United States is awake to the menace of its increasing accident toll are apparent in the growing interest in first aid instruction as offered by experts of the American Red Cross.

Approximately 20,000 Juniors and seniors completed the First Aid course during the fiscal year, passed rigid examinations and received Red Cross First Aid certificates. This represents an increase of 2,500 over the preceding year, and this gain is attributed to the emphasis on health education by various public bodies including not alone the American Red Cross and Government agencies, but life and accident insurance companies, and athletic and recreational groups.

In Dallas, Texas, playground supervisors are required to hold First Aid certificates. In many high schools the subject is included in the regular curriculum. In order to assist in training instructors for this phase of the work, special courses have been conducted in the summer schools of such leading institutions as the University of Maryland and the University of Virginia. Instruction was continued during the year at Loyola University, New Orleans; University of California, San Francisco; University of Kentucky; Temple University, Philadelphia; Peabody Teachers' College and similar educational centers.

Work with the public utilities group has shown an exceptional increase during the year. Classes conducted by fourteen of the associated Bell Telephone companies were continued with increased interest and a number of the companies sponsored intensive courses in First Aid for instructors.

The First Aid Instruction Car of the Red Cross was busy throughout the year. In the 125 cities visited by the car 900 meetings were held with an aggregate attendance of 94,000 persons.

Membership of the people in the American Red Cross makes such services possible, the annual opportunity of pledging support through membership being offered in the Roll Call from November 11 to 25 this year.

**Educators Give Junior  
Red Cross High Praise**

Growing recognition by leading educators all over the world has been an achievement of the Junior Red Cross in the last fiscal year.

Included in those which have taken especially favorable cognizance of Junior Red Cross efforts are the World Federation of Education Associations at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1925, the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, at Washington, 1925, and the National Education Association in Philadelphia, June, 1926. Various State educational bodies have confirmed this approval, the report adds.

As a phase of their work, the Juniors have developed contacts through exchange of correspondence, with similar Junior organizations in virtually every part of the world, and through the development of this medium many leaders see a better chance for world peace in future.

An especially notable development of Junior organization has occurred in Porto Rico, with an enrollment of 137,000, and the Philippines, with 912,000.

More than 5,000,000 American Juniors are at work in this organization of the American Red Cross. Their example is held out by the American Red Cross during the Tenth Annual Roll Call for membership, as one for all Americans to endorse by joining the parent organization during the period November 11 to 25 this year.

**Red Cross Volunteer  
Workers Ever on Duty**

Claim for the oldest volunteer knitter in the country is advanced by the Lincoln County Chapter of the American Red Cross at Wiscasset, Maine. She is Mrs. L. A. W. Jackson, who keeps busy knitting stockings for the Red Cross to send to destitute children abroad. The San Pedro, Calif. Chapter has a close second in a volunteer knitter 85 years old.

The annual report of the American Red Cross stresses the service of volunteers. In more than 3,000 Red Cross Chapters the officers and workers are volunteers.

They will act as solicitors in the Tenth Annual Roll Call for members, which the Red Cross will conduct from November 11 to 25.

The Red Cross reports a high death rate among service men. It is probably the natural result of bad management of the curative service.

**FARM NOTES.**

—Failure to dock and castrate ram lambs cost sheep raisers millions of dollars every year.

—Many cattle feeders value silage for fattening older cattle, but have doubled its value for calves.

—A plentiful water supply is as necessary as any other item of food in the ration of either cow or pig.

—If one wishes to grow hogs of the best size and quality, some special preparation must be made for doing the work.

—Red clover and alfalfa are the very best of pasture for hogs and they are ready for very early use. Rye is still earlier, but has less grazing value.

—High dressing percentages of hogs holding membership in ton litters are being reported this fall by butchers. Evidently ton litters pay both ways.

—Potato growers who sprayed efficiently and systematically this year report that there is no indication of late blight rot in their potatoes. This is another proof that work well done brings a good reward.

—The ewes that are to lamb soon should be separated from the rest of the flock and, if it can be conveniently done, each ewe should be kept in a small pen by herself. After the lambs are a few days old the ewes with small lambs may be allowed to run together. The ewes should be given a small allowance of grain, which may be increased up to about a pound a piece a day after the lambs become large enough to consume the milk.

—Tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease of domestic and wild birds. It is generally brought into the poultry yards with fowls that are purchased from infected flocks or with the eggs of diseased birds that are obtained for hatching. If the disease exists in neighboring flocks the contagion may be carried by small birds or animals passing from one yard to another. A peculiarity of tuberculosis of birds is that the liver and intestines are always severely affected.

—It almost always is possible to grow enough corn for silage, and this is important in days of hay failure.

A number of agricultural colleges have carried out tests to find out the advisability of substituting silage for hay and the results have been satisfactory. Silage not only is an excellent substitute for hay, but it is more economical to feed it, and there is an increase in the production. It is not possible to tell exactly the amount saved by feeding silage, but it is around 25 per cent. on the feed bill.

Silage also could be substituted for pasture, and it is profitable to feed it in summer. Where land is high priced farmers are feeding silage instead of keeping the cows on pasture.

—With well-bred sows to farrow next spring, if large and well developed pigs are expected, the sows must be fed on such foods as will make a well balanced ration.

If hog cholera breaks out in the neighborhood, farmers whose hogs are not affected should maintain a strict quarantine against the infected herds. It is important that they refrain from visiting farms where the diseased hogs are located. They should also insist that their neighbors stay out of their hog lots, since the hog-cholera virus may be carried on the shoes of humans. The infection may be carried from farm to farm by moving animals such as dogs or by movable objects such as farm implements. Therefore, the spreading of the disease should be guarded against as far as possible. The most dependable precautionary measure against the disease, however, is immunization of the herd with anti-hog-cholera serum.

—Why and how salt should be used for grazing animals is told in a new publication, "The Use of Salt in Range Management," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The authors, W. R. Chapline and M. W. Talbot of the forest service have brought together the results of experimental work, careful observations, and studies of existing practices in the salting of live stock on western ranges.

"With an adequate quantity of salt," they say, "grazing animals develop better than they would otherwise, are more contented, and are more easily handled. Also, proper quantity and distribution of salt on the range go a long way toward controlling the grazing of live stock and obtaining satisfactory use and maintenance of the forage."

In addition to describing the results of actual experiments, the booklet gives many details regarding the proper salt allowances, kinds and grades of salt to use, kind and construction of salt containers, and the principles of adequate range salting methods for cattle, horses, sheep and goats. The use of proper salting in the control, distribution and range management of cattle is given special attention.

The circular, numbered 379-D, is now available free, as long as the supply lasts, upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or upon application to any district of the forest service.

Following the exhaustion of the free supply the pamphlet can be purchased from the superintendent of public documents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents a copy.

Tattooing of hogs has been found to be an inexpensive and practical method of tracing live-stock diseases and protecting the public against impure meats, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The hogs are tattooed by tapping them on the back with an instrument containing a marker made of phonograph needles which leaves an indelible impress. When the hogs reach the market it is easy to identify owners of tubercular stock.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

**Raising Muskrats.**

The raiser of muskrats is faced with the danger of cholera through improper feeding as well as with the usual danger of fur troubles, such as mange. If the animals have access to an old pond with plenty of grasses and flags in and about it, they will provide most of their own food, and be better for it. Their efforts can be supplemented with any kind of fresh vegetables, apples, etc. If these are strictly fresh there will be no cholera danger.

The American fur markets can absorb in bulk large quantities of farmed 'rats. In fact for the past ten years the demand for muskrat pelts has far exceeded the supply, and there seems to be no reason why this condition should not continue.

Muskrats for breeding can be bought from advertisers in the furriers' journals, and the animals stand shipping in their specially built crate models.

Fur farmers seem to do better when they do not attempt to raise chickens, skunks, minks or anything else as a subsidiary. It is the best judgment to "put all your eggs in one basket" and then watch the basket.

The carcasses are an unsolved problem. It seems a dreadful waste to destroy the animal completely for the sake of one pelt, but it has to be done, and what is more, no use can be made of the carcasses.—Adventure Magazine for October.

**Japan Now Second-Rate.**

Brussels, Oct. 28—Japan's position as a first rate power has been questioned of late by many of the world's leading nations, according to authoritative sources.

Many British and continental diplomats believe that Japan has reverted to a second-rate status and point, in support of their contention, to the discussion of the British imperial conference, where less attention than usual has been accorded the question of Pacific Ocean defenses.

Only through penetration of China can Japan once more attain the front rank of nations, these authorities believe, and say that years must elapse before such an eventuality.

The underlying tenet of such views is that Japan has been unable to keep

in step with the world's commercial progress. Trade depression and financial crises followed a period of over-expansion in industry, the critics said and the great earthquake of September, 1923, was another blow.

**Trapping Muskrats in Michigan.**

The best place to trap muskrats in Michigan is at Shingleton, on Lake Superior. There are many trappers in the field, however, and the newcomer will find plenty of competition, and can rest assured that he will not make very big catches. It would be well to go at least a month or so in advance of the open season and look the ground over.

It is not hard to find a vacant cabin for use, one twelve by fourteen is big enough. Most of the time snowshoes are necessary, and for general going shoe packs are necessary.

A hundred traps would be a big outfit, fifty should be enough. And one who is a good hand at making dead-falls will get along like a regular trapper with a heap less to pack in.—Adventure Magazine for October.

**103,894 Inspect Battle Ground.**

Guides have conducted 103,894 tourists over the historical battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., in the past six months, according to estimations made public on Tuesday. Only in the past six months have the guides been required to keep a record of the visitors to the field. The figures were for the period ending October 1.

Actual figures showed that the guides conducted one out of every six tourists who visited the field, as it is estimated that 727,258 tourists visited the battlefield during the six months.

**Driving in Future.**

According to highway engineers, roads 25 years hence will be a minimum of 120 feet in width. They will be well lighted at night and policed by stop-and-go signals.

All railroad grade crossings will be eliminated by a separation of grades. The highways will be beautified by the planting of trees and shrubbery in the parkway.

Speed limits will be fixed at a minimum rather than a maximum.

**What is Old Age?**

What is it that brings about old age? Is it the passage of days and years? Not necessarily. For we find old men at 50, and young men at 60. A man begins to grow old when he begins to look backward instead of forward, when he begins to review instead of to plan, when he begins to recount what he has achieved instead of seeking still to achieve, when he sees his greatest task already done, his best thoughts already felt, his aspirations already realized. He is still a young man if he retains the essence of youth—the power of looking forward.—Exchange.

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