

SYNTHETIC "HOT DOG" CASING IS INVENTED

Makes Sausage More Edible, Chemists Say.

New York.—More edible sausages are now possible through the researches of Mellon Institute chemists, who announce through the American Chemical Society the invention of a synthetic sausage covering made from cellulose to replace the old-fashioned animal casing.

"The casings can be made in any desired size, and the strands can be made of any length," says the report. "The sausages packed in cellulose casings are perfectly comestible and may be cooked in any manner."

Four investigators were concerned in the researches, which began in February, 1916, and were not completed until 1926. C. L. Weirich began the studies in 1916, and Frank W. Stockton took them up in 1917. William Henderson continued them from 1920 for two years alone, and he was then joined by Harold E. Dietrich.

Casings From Far Off Lands.
Casings now in general use are sheep casings from China, Russia, the Levant, New Zealand, Australia, western Europe, and South America, and hog casings from native hogs or imported from China.

"Until the advent of the cellulose casing, no suitable synthetic casing had ever been devised which could satisfactorily replace the animal casing, in spite of the fact that, even with the greatest care, cleaners and graders of natural casings were unable to turn out a really clean and uniformly calibrated article or one which would be of long lengths, free from holes, weak spots, deterioration, or other defects," declares the report.

After experiments with gelatin, casein plastics, carbohydrates, and starches, the material found most satisfactory was a high grade type of purified cotton linters. It is converted into a plastic condition by the viscose process.

A machine was devised to make the casings in the laboratory, where a great deal of research was done, using many kinds of viscose and also trying various kinds of modifiers with the viscose. About 100 feet of casing from one filling could be made with the laboratory machine.

To make a considerable supply of one type of casing a unit plant was erected in a small building at the Institute. Later, the casings were tried out under normal factory conditions.

It was found that the synthetic casings could be stuffed with the meat while dry, eliminating the preliminary soaking process required by ordinary casings, and that the stuffing operation could be done much more quickly with the dry casings. Immediately after stuffing the case acquires moisture from the meat filler and becomes soft and pliable.

Diameter May Be Any Size.
Drying the casings before stuffing, by surrounding the moist cases with a thin cloth tube and inflating by air pressure, made it possible to control the diameter of the casing at will, and make it uniform throughout the entire length.

"This is a very important feature in the sausage industry and is something which has never been realized in the manufacture of animal casings," says the report.

"The thickness is controlled mechanically and for a casing one inch in diameter, which is the same as the best sheep casing, the film employed is about 0.0006 inch in thickness.

"For the average wener the cellulose casing weighs less than 0.20 gram and comprises about 0.4 per cent of the total weight, which is less than the crude fiber content of many of our common foods."

Reindeer Thrive in U. S., Herders Have Discovered

Anchorage, Alaska.—Experiments made in Alaska during last summer prove that reindeer do not necessarily require moss and lichen for food. This discovery eventually will lead to radical changes in the industry and make it possible to raise deer in Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and possibly Maine.

For years it was believed reindeer could not thrive except on the tundra or swamp herbage, but in the long drive of 5,000 reindeer from Nome to Cantwell, near Mount McKinley, it was noticed the animals fed exclusively on fireweed, coarse grass and other vegetable matter.

Where this rough vegetation grows profusely, as in the northern tier of states, reindeer should flourish, experienced herders declare.

In the new location on the Alaska railroad the big herd will have both its native moss and the herbage. It is expected attempts will be made to teach the deer to like the taste of hay and ensilage.

Criticizes Eating

Washington.—Eating has fallen into a very low state in America, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure-food expert, declares. "It is too standardized and isn't engaged in with leisure and sociability," he said.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

SEES POVERTY ENDED BY ATOM

Scientist Makes Glowing Prediction for Future.

Philadelphia.—If the atom nuclei, which speeds through the air at the rate of 1,200 miles per second, could be separated from the electrons, which it gathers during the flight, and tightly packed together in one solid mass, the weight alone of one cubic inch of such matter would exceed 100,000,000 tons, Dr. Karl Frederick Schuessel, one of Germany's most eminent scientists, touring the United States, and incidentally attending the sessions of the American scientists here, said in an exclusive interview.

"The time is not far distant, only a few hundred years, in the manner in which science measures time," said Doctor Schuessel, "when, with liberation of the atom, man will forget there ever was such a thing as poverty and suffering. As a matter of fact, he will have no worries, won't even have to work."

"It is common knowledge," said Doctor Schuessel, "that alchemy years ago ceased to be a mere superstition, because of the achievements thus far recorded by science in the ascertainment of radio-active substances.

"For example let us take a lump of coal. Science has ascertained that the lump is simply an incomprehensibly large number of electrical particles clustering together.

"Now if these particles in that lump of coal could be liberated and controlled. They would provide vastly more power than would be needed to operate all the machinery ever constructed throughout the whole world.

"Again, for example, if the hydrogen contained in two teaspoonfuls of water were converted into helium, it is reasonable to believe that 200,000 kilowatt hours of energy would be liberated.

"It is my honest conviction along scientific lines that the time is coming, say in about 200 years, when the energy of the atom will be so concentrated as to do the work of the entire human race."

Plant Life Is Traced to North Pole Origin

Philadelphia.—The evolution of modern plants and of modern climates began together at the North pole some six or seven million years ago, when the last of the dinosaurs were still lumbering about the earth. It continued with increasing speed through the tertiary age, which followed, until the comparatively recent time of the glaciers. It was during this time, according to the record of the rocks, that the plants of the earth began to show evidences of being divided into growth zones influenced by climate; until then all the earlier plants were of types such as now grow in the tropics, and they were distributed evenly over the whole earth, indicating the prevalence of a uniformly warm climate.

At the meeting of the American Botanical society here Dr. Arthur Hollick of the New York Botanical Garden outlined the evidence for his theory that the first temperate zone plant life evolved in the polar regions. The higher forms of flowering plants, he said, are primarily adaptations to a climate of alternating warm and cold seasons, and their final invasion of the still uniformly warm tropics has been recent and is a matter of competition with the plants they found there rather than a response to a climatic urge.

It is in the tropics today that the only relics of the vegetation of an earlier world, the cycads and similar plants, remain to contest with the late-coming modern plants for a foothold. Plant fossils of tertiary age from the tropics are very little different from the living plants of the same regions, whereas tertiary fossils from the regions of the earth where winter comes show evidences of radical and rapid evolution.

Stopped the Show

New York.—Teddy, a black cat which has spent nine years in the Metropolitan opera house boiler room, went on the stage during a performance of "Turandot" and stopped the show.

Chinese Use Razors, but Not to Shave

Shanghai.—If one in ten of China's 400,000,000 population passed ten minutes a day shaving, the aggregate time consumed would represent in round numbers 760 years per shave.

But the Chinese wastes no time in shaving his face. He is a beardless individual and the only use he has for a razor is in the process of hair cutting.

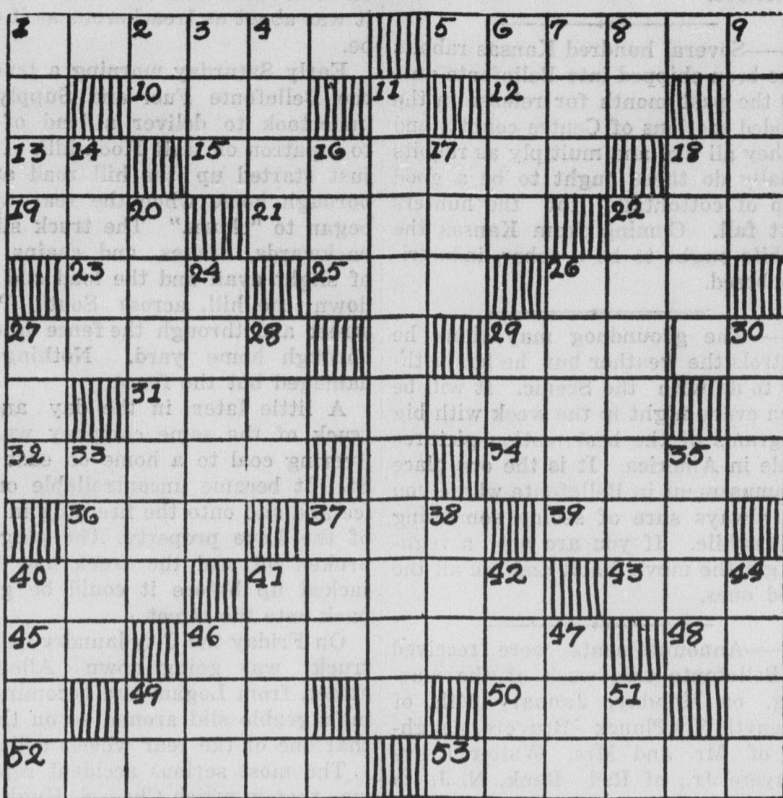
Shears or clippers will not do, and one of the common sights in any Chinese city street is an itinerant barber with a razor, resembling a diminutive butcher's cleaver, engaged in reducing a coolie's head to the semblance of a billiard ball. The rest of the paraphernalia consists of a pan or bucket of water, a wooden stool and a towel.

Soap or lather has no place in the operation, but the customer comes forth looking as though he had been sandpapered and polished.

—Punch Bowl.

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE
When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill all the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 2.



(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

- Horizontal.**
1—What a whip lash does
5—To desire something higher
10—Preposition
12—To devour
13—Verb
15—Recovering from intoxication
18—To exist
19—Cooking utensil
21—Respect
22—2,000 pounds
23—To equip with weapons
25—Consumed
26—A loud utterance
27—To move slowly
29—An article that should be used after each meal
31—A metal used extensively in cooking utensils
32—Used by an orchestra leader
34—Moderately warm
36—An indolent tumor
37—One of our supports
39—Guided
40—Low-bred person
41—Seizes with the teeth
43—A small point
45—Meaning yes
46—Superior
48—Look!
49—Baked pastry
50—To help
52—Is in one place
53—Nearly
- Vertical.**
1—Often happens on the ice
2—Whether (conj.)
3—Abbreviation for numbers
4—A famous third baseman of the Giants
6—A prophet
8—Neuter pronoun
11—Tending to seek the center
14—To rise high
16—Large serpent
17—Female deer
20—Cared for
22—The way he won the game of cards
24—The fruit of certain cucurbitaceous plants
26—Causing grief or misery
27—Covered part of a locomotive
28—To use a word in a double sense
29—A part of anything
30—Utensil for holding coal
33—Absent
35—Worshiped by heathens
37—Untrue
38—To procure
40—Enemies of mice
41—Raised
42—An aquatic mammal
44—Whistle
46—A liquor
47—Border
49—He pays the bills
51—To bring about
- Solution will appear in next issue**

Political Calendar for 1927.

Election day this year will be the latest that is possible under the law, November 8, and the primary will be September 20, according to the election calendar prepared by George D. Thorn, head of the State Election Bureau. There will be judges, county, township and municipal officials chosen this year.

In announcing these dates Mr. Thorn said that they were subject to any changes which may be made during the present session of the Legislature. The calendar follows:

First day for securing signature on petitions for nomination to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Wednesday, June 22.

Last day for filing petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the primary, Monday, August 1.

First day to secure signature on petitions to be filed with the county commissioners, Thursday, July 14.

Last day for filing petitions with the county commissioners for party officers, Tuesday, August 23.

Last day for filing nomination papers by independent bodies of citizens for any office, Friday, September 9.

Last day when candidates may withdraw before the primary, Monday, August 8.

Last day when candidates nominated at the primary election may withdraw from nomination, Friday, October 14.

Last day to file nominations, to fill vacancies caused by the withdrawal of candidates nominated at the primary election, Tuesday, October 4.

Last day to be assessed for the November election, are Tuesday and Wednesday, September 6 and 7. The assessors sit at the polling places on those days.

Last day to pay tax to qualify for the November election, Saturday, October 8.

Last days for registration, assessment and enrollment in boroughs and townships for the fall primary, are July 19 and 20.

Every voter in cities of the first, second and third classes must be registered to vote at the primary election or the November election.

(All previous registrations have expired.)

The personal registration days in Philadelphia are: Tuesday, August 30; Tuesday, September 6; Saturday, September 10.

The registration days in Pittsburgh and Scranton are: Thursday, September 8; Tuesday, September 13; Saturday, September 17.

The registration days in all other cities are: Thursday, September 1; Tuesday, September 6; Saturday, September 17.

Last day for candidates to file statement of expenses for the primary, Wednesday, October 5.

Last day for treasurers of political committees to file statement of expenses for the primary, Thursday, October 20.

Last day for filing statement of expenses for the November election by candidates and treasurers of committees, Thursday, December 8.

Evening Dress (?)

A little tulle, a yard of silk;
A little skin, as white as milk.
A little strap. How dare she breathe!
A little cough, "Good evening, Eve."
—Punch Bowl.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.

HAD ASP OLD SEA
IRON NICHE SHAD
TOMATO O ASHORE
WET ROBIN YES
P S HER OER S H
UR S REINS H SI
NIGHTS O TREATS
MARA ODE ELLA
SERUMS I APPEND
AS B MACAWS DO
T D HAS DAYS SE
SAM SHOOK AND
SMIRCH A ENDEAR
OURS EIKON DEMI
SITY PRS MSS REID

Britain Busy on Wireless Telephone.

The British Post Office is working overtime to get wireless telephone communication opened up between New York and London early in the year.

Daily tests are now going on, and the general view of the officials is that the "hello girl" will make the best operator for the new service.

A special plant at Rugby operates the wireless telephony, and all messages will be automatically relayed from there 3,000 miles across the Atlantic. No special exchange in London will be necessary, the ordinary repeater section of the trunk system, which amplifies the voice over the line, will be used.

In other experiments up to now, difficulty has been experienced in maintaining communication after 1:50 p. m. (New York time) owing to atmospheric conditions. The cost of a three minute call between London and New York will be fixed at 75s.

5 Million Autos to be Made in U. S. in 1927.

Prediction that factories of the United States will produce approximately 5,000,000 automobiles during 1927, is contained in a statement issued by William F. Metzger, a member of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association who just completed a survey of automotive conditions of the West.

Construction of new highways and increase in automobile traffic in remote centers of the country are the factors making for a greater demand for automobiles in the opinion of Mr. Metzger.

During 1925 production of motor cars reached an estimated number of 4,320,000 and the 1925 production is expected to reach 4,500,000, he said.

An increase during 1927 to 5,000,000 would be a logical prospect for satisfaction or demand, the statement declared.

Get Your Dog License.

Dog licenses expire January 15th of each year. Licenses are issued at the office of the County Treasurer, or through notary public, justice of peace, alderman or magistrate. The license tag must be affixed to a substantial collar and kept on the dog at all times. The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both. Local people who have not yet secured licenses for their dogs should take care of it at once.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF First National Bank BELLEFONTE, PA.

ASSETS:

Loans and Investments	\$1,995,682.00
U. S. Bonds	277,000.00
Real Estate, Banking House	80,000.00
Cash and Reserve	240,713.00
Quick Assets, \$1,150,000.00 (Cash, Reserve, Bonds, Etc.)	2,593,395.00

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	\$ 125,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	303,914.00
Circulating Notes	100,000.00
Deposits	2,064,481.00
	2,593,395.00

(December 31, 1926)

Widow's Tears

Are sad enough but they are doubly sad if because of neglect or carelessness she is deprived of the property which her husband intended for her benefit. If the First National Bank is appointed Executor, she is assured of the fulfillment of every kind purpose in her behalf, and so one element of her grief is removed.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
STATE COLLEGE, PA.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

LYON and COMPANY

AFTER INVENTORY

Clearance Sale

Every article in our store priced with utter disregard of cost.

The rare bargains we are offering in this sale are too wonderful to be missed.

Our rummage table and racks speak for themselves.

Drastic reductions in all ladies' and children's Coats and Dresses. Every Coat must go during this clearance sale.

50% discount on all Shoes, men's, ladies' and children's high and low Shoes.

Special low prices on all Blankets and Comfortables.

One lot of Men's Gloves, value 75c. to \$1.00, sale price 39c.

One rack of Ladies' and Children's Coats at \$4.75

RUMMAGE TABLE

This Table is loaded with Rare Bargains you can't afford to miss. After inventory all short lengths in piece goods, all the odds in curtains and underwear, every department adds something to this table and the prices are so low that you must come early to get the choice.

LYON and COMPANY