

**Thirty-five Cents a Week from Employer and Employee for Pensions.**

Harrisburg, March 11—The full report of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission appointed in 1925 to further investigate the subject of old age pensions was presented today by Senator Flora M. Vare.

In this new report, which gives a tentative outline of a contributory old age pension plan applicable to this State, the Old Age Pension Commission has now given an altogether new aspect to the widespread discussion of this problem. The commission has had experts draw up a preliminary estimate of the cost to employers and employees in Pennsylvania of a contributory pension scheme. By having all the male industrial wage-earners over 18 years of age in the Commonwealth, and all the employers, obliged by law to pay 35 cents a week each (that is the employer and employee will each contribute a like amount) it is estimated that within 30 years of this law going to force that pensions amounting to \$365 per person could be paid to each worker at the age of 65 without having to take a penny from tax revenues. It is pointed out that private agencies could not provide this coverage at so low a cost.

Miles Dawson, of New York, one of the most eminent actuaries in the country, is responsible for this estimate. Provision is made under this scheme to enable the worker who leaves the State, or quits gainful work, to collect the greatest part of his contributions to the pension fund.

The commission suggests that a contributory pension scheme seems a possible method of dealing with the problem of old age dependency but sees many practical difficulties in the way of collecting the contributions. It is suggested that some species of poll tax might solve the problem.

The commission believes, however, that for the present direct assistance from taxes will be necessary to relieve the needs of those aged persons in the dire straits at the present time and until the contributory pension fund could accumulate sufficient funds to carry itself.

The commission urges that a study be made of administrative problems involved in applying a contributory pension plan in this State. The commission strongly urges the second passage of the resolution to amend the constitution which would be submitted to a vote of the people in the fall of 1928 and which, if passed, would permit the legislature to make appointments in behalf of the indigent aged.

The report includes more than a hundred written opinions on the subject of old age pensions from some of the best known industrial leaders in this State and the country at large. The large majority of these business executives expressed themselves as recognizing the need for State or Federal action to provide against old age dependency.

The commission gives a summary of the workings of all the old age pension systems now in force throughout the world and estimates that some 650,000,000 persons are now legally protected in some manner against old age dependency. It finds that only the United States, China and India are without adequate provision for their aged.

In support of its constantly reiterated contention that the cost of an old age pension law in Pennsylvania would be less per pensioner than is now spent on aged paupers through the poor relief system, the commission cites the experience of Montana which for more than three years has had an old age pension law in force, and where the cost of a pension amounts to only about \$3 a week, while the cost of keeping the same person in the county poorhouse amounts to about \$15 a week. The per capita cost of the Montana pension is but a little more than two cents per month. It is found that in spite of the small average pensions paid in Montana, the large majority of the poor prefer a pension to poor relief and that they are far happier and better off physically when allowed to remain with relatives or in their old homes on a pension.

**Disease Among Deer Colonies of the State.**

Game Protector Watson McClarin has been asked by J. B. Truman, executive secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners, to forward the next fawn found dead in the woods to Dr. R. B. Stubbs, Bureau of Animal Industry at the University of Pennsylvania.

A disease is breaking out among the deer population of the State and efforts are being made to check it.

The fawn sent from this locality will be dissected to determine, if possible, the nature of the disease and its cause and cure.

Several fawns have recently been found dead or in a weakened condition. The majority were found in sections where spotlight hunting was practiced last summer and fall. The fawns, deprived of their mothers, are unable to exist during the winter.

While hiking on the Buckhorn Mountain Sunday, Max Hughes, Woodrow Knight, George Best and John Knight, of Newberry, came across two fawns, one of which was in no condition to care for itself.

The men carried the animal to their car, and the Stony Gap road being virtually impassable, they detoured by way of Williamsport and returned to Saladasburg to the home of Game Protector McClarin, where the fawn was surrendered. Mr. McClarin is feeding and caring for the animal, trusting it will regain its strength sufficiently to be able to take to the woods again after the snow is off the ground.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

**FARM NOTES.**

—Calves should have fresh water even though they are receiving milk.

—Dairy barns need good floors. Concrete is a fine material for this purpose.

—To insure fall freshening get cows with calf between December 1 and March 1.

—Most cream separators will do a much better job of skimming the milk when it is warm.

—Have you saved seed from the crops which yielded the best and highest quality products the past season? Do not lose a good variety when you have it within grasp. The best is none too good for any tiller of the soil.

—Pullets undergo four complete molts from the time they are hatched until mature enough for laying. If allowed to complete all of these molts before being housed, they often are thrown into an additional molt when placed in the laying quarters. When put in the house while the last natural molt is incomplete, the additional molt is avoided.

—More than 40 per cent. of the total cattle population of Pennsylvania is under Federal-State supervision for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and 12 per cent. are awaiting test according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture.

It is anticipated that as a result of the retest of all the cattle in McKean, Butler, Indiana and Lawrence counties, these counties will qualify for the modified accredited class, making a total of eight counties in the State that will be accredited. This means that tuberculosis has been reduced in these counties to less than one-half of one per cent.

By September 1, 1926, testing on an area basis progressed to a point where all the herds in 10 counties and in 252 townships in 32 other counties had received at least one tuberculin test.

—Where pumpkins are extensively grown they are used for cow feed in the winter months. Possibly they could be kept all winter under proper conditions of cold storage, but they are such a bulky food that a large place is required to store enough of them to last a large herd through the winter months. They are not only hollow inside, but their shape makes them space consumers in storage. The pumpkin is nearly equivalent to silage for feed, but when we have the problem of feeding many cows, it is much easier to build a silo than to build a receptacle for several tons of pumpkins. Moreover, the pumpkins must be cold enough to prevent them from decaying, for the air will get into any receptacle in which they can be placed.

With silage, the temperature makes little difference if it does not reach the point where it freezes. In the feeding of pumpkins about 40 pounds per day per cow may be fed to advantage, and with some cows the milk production will be greatly increased. With some cows, however, the effect of feeding pumpkins is to cause the cow to lay on fat and decrease their milk production.

—An abundance of exercise for the ewes during the winter months is an important factor in making the breeding flock profitable. When given little opportunity to get out in the open, weak lambs, lacking thrift and vigor, are sure to be produced. A goal toward which the sheep man could profitably aim, is to so plan the feeding that his breeding stock would be obliged to walk as much as two miles every day. This often can be accomplished by scattering roughage over a wide area when the weather is clear. Another suggestion is to close the barnyards from the flock during the day, obliging the sheep to rustle for feed in the field.

In a few weeks the lambs will begin to appear, and now is the time to get ready for them, advises E. G. Godbey, associate animal husbandman, who says that since sheep go through most of the year without much attention, there is a tendency to neglect them at lambing time, when they really need a little care and feed, yet every time a ewe fails to bring a lamb or loses a lamb the profit on that ewe is lost, for while her wool may pay the board bill, it will not return much profit.

One of the newest adventures in live stock feeding at Iowa State college is the feeding of iron to pigs. This has been fed in the form of iron oxide to fall fattening pigs and to spring gilts that are to be kept over. It has been found that the iron causes the pigs to make more rapid gains at lower cost. The experimenters called attention to the fact that iron is one of the important constituents of the red color in blood which is associated with vigor and vitality.

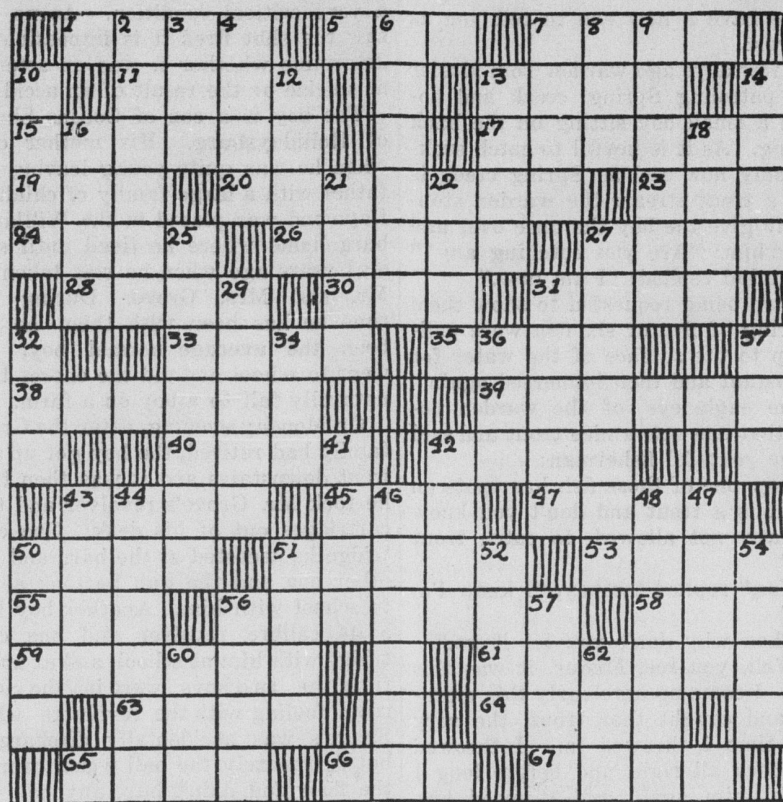
—That the long-horned, or Spanish breed of cattle, once so numerous in the Southwest, may be preserved from complete extinction, the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, will maintain a herd on the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma, according to an announcement made today by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester. The agricultural appropriation bill signed by President Coolidge on January 17, carries an item for their purchase and maintenance.

The department has for several years urged the necessity for a small herd of these picturesque examples of early pioneer life of the Southwest for the benefit and education of future generations interested in pioneer history, said Colonel Greeley.

The Wichita national forest lies right in the heart of the range of the old southern herds of plains buffalo, and is a part of the region formerly known as the Indian Territory, where now live more than fifty thousand Indians. Here also grazed some of the pioneer herds of these long-horned cattle when the livestock industry in the Southwest was in its infancy. There are still a few living mem-

**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 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.**



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| <b>Horizontal.</b>   | <b>Vertical.</b>   |
| 1—Contagious disease of sheep                              | 2—Yard for cattle  |
| 5—Box in which the host is reserved                        | 3—To ventilate   |
| 7—To whis  | 4—A thick splotch  |
| 11—An unctuous liquid (pl.)                                | 6—Native New Englander                                     |
| 12—To avoid  | 7—Interrogative pronoun                                    |
| 15—A garden vegetable                                      | 8—To sing softly   |
| 17—An Australian mammal                                    | 9—Innate   |
| 18—Atmosphere  | 10—Word used to shoo a cat                                 |
| 20—A stiff, coarse cloth                                   | 12—Ornamental button for a shirt                           |
| 23—To unclose  | 13—To propel by movement of fins (past tense)              |
| 24—Contrivance for catching animals                        | 14—To check a stream                                       |
| 27—Rim   | 16—Tunes   |
| 28—A tie (mus.)  | 18—Sacred Egyptian bull                                    |
| 30—Initials denoting our overseas soldiers in the late war | 21—Measure for fresh herring                               |
| 31—Town in the Netherlands                                 | 22—A sort of boat  |
| 32—Water falling in drops                                  | 25—A timber extending from end to end of structure (arch.) |
| 35—Pondered (revised spelling)                             | 27—Receptacles for liquids                                 |
| 38—A four-wheeled, chariot-like carriage                   | 29—State of weather  |
| 39—Dress   | 31—A source of mechanical power                            |
| 40—An article of worship                                   | 32—To recede   |
| 43—Diminutive of a popular Italian name                    | 34—A place of refreshment                                  |
| 45—Part of the head  | 36—Possessed   |
| 47—A tear  | 37—The letter Z  |
| 50—Unadulterated   | 41—A place to sit  |
| 51—Wooden shoe   | 42—A common metal  |
| 53—Found on inside of the chimney                          | 43—A brass horn  |
| 55—Article of Japanese dress                               | 44—A yellow and black song bird                            |
| 56—Very large  | 46—A calculating frame                                     |
| 58—More than enough  | 48—Public officer who attests deeds                        |
| 59—Clay used in making porcelain                           | 49—Seized  |
| 61—Native of Sandwich islands                              | 50—A kind of bonnet  |
| 62—Torch of tow and pitch                                  | 51—Article of kitchen furniture                            |
| 64—Arabian prince  | 52—A cur   |
| 66—A tree  | 54—An amphibian  |
| 67—River across which Charon ferries the dead (myth.)      | 56—Prong of a fork   |
|  | 57—Projections on wheels (mech.)                           |
|  | 60—Lighted   |
|  | 62—Egg of a louse  |

Solution will appear in next issue

bers of this once numerous breed of cattle to be found in Texas. The herd for the Government will be selected by expert cattlemen familiar with the characteristics of the cattle and of the southwestern ranges. They will be grazed in a pasture immediately adjoining the one occupied by the herd of buffalo now established on the forest.

**Flour Milling in Pennsylvania Slowly Coming Back into its Own.**

Harrisburg.—Flour milling in Pennsylvania is experiencing a return of prosperity.

Pennsylvania early became the leading State in flour milling and more than 200 years ago mills were grinding wheat and shipping flour to other colonies, says George A. Stuart, grain marketing specialist, State Department of Agriculture. In fact, there is a mill, a short distance from Paoli called "The Great Valley Mill," which was built in 1710 and is still grinding wheat. It is interesting to know that this mill helped to alleviate the hunger pang of the Continental Army while suffering through the winter at Valley Forge.

Pennsylvania mills enjoyed prosperity until the great wheat fields of the middle west were discovered. Then the purifier followed by the substitution of steel rolls for grinding stones, brought large mills of great capacity into the West and Pennsylvania mills, slow to make changes, gradually gave way to the western competition. As far back as 1900 Pennsylvania had 1742 mills grinding flour and grist but in 1919 only 1100 of these mills were still operating and by 1922 only 606 mills opened their doors of business. Many of these beautiful stone mills were turned into apartments, residences and tea rooms.

Milling in Pennsylvania has passed through a period of depression since 1914 and many small mills were unable to weather the hardships of competition. However, constant effort to produce quality flour is bringing wide-awake mills back to prosperity, Mr. Stuart states.

**St. Patrick on American Money.**

Very few people know that for a long time copper pennies bearing the effigy of St. Patrick circulated and were legal tender in the land that is now the United States of America. At the time the Confederation of Kilkenny levied troops and sent out ambassadors it also coined money, and some of the subsidiary coins found their way into the colony of New Jersey.

Mark Newby took to that colony a large quantity of Patrick's halfpence, as they were called, and they were made legal tender in 1682.

Some specimens of these coins are preserved by the Kilkenny Archaeological society. On one side of them St. Patrick, wearing a miter and carrying the crozier, is represented as holding up the "seamrog" as the emblem of the Trinity. On the other side is a representation of a king playing a harp.

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.**

PLASTER LETTUCE  
ETNA USE RENO  
PET LEGATEE COY  
I APEX T LEAL O  
NERO ARTIS BEAU  
CN RECONCILE NN  
HASTATE SEATING  
ME S DOT B NU  
NOWHERE ACAUDAL  
EU ASSESSING LO  
WRIT TRAYS LASS  
ETHRU L COYS E  
LEA OVATION HER  
ALAS USS CREW  
DRYNESS OVERSEE

**Pays to Advertise.**

He who whispers down the well  
About the goods he has to sell  
Won't reap as many golden dollars  
As he who climbs a tree and hollers.

**Rabies Epidemic Raging in State at Present Time.**

Harrisburg, Pa., March—An epidemic of rabies is prevalent in Pennsylvania. Mad dogs are running at large. Luzerne County, parts of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties are under quarantine. In the past year in the State 252 persons have been bitten by mad dogs and five have died from hydrophobia. These facts should convince every one that the dog laws of the State must be enforced.

In brief the dog laws are: Every dog more than six months of age must be licensed, must wear a collar and tag, must be chained or securely housed after sundown unless accompanied by owner. Licenses and tags can be procured direct from county treasurers or through a justice of the peace, alderman, magistrate or notary public. The license fee is \$1 for male dog; \$2 for female dog. Any person violating the dog law is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$100, or 30 days in jail, or both.

The money derived from the licensing of dogs is used to pay all damages done by dogs to domestic animals and poultry; in addition it also at present finances the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in its work for the prevention, control and eradication of tuberculosis, hog cholera, abortion, rabies and other transmissible diseases, as well as poultry diseases.

—There are more than 70,000 bachelor girls in California. These are nearly all single from choice and all are between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years. After they are thirty-five they begin to be listed as old maids. There is said to be a difference between an old maid and a bachelor girl, although the bachelor girls are the only ones who can fully explain it. The fact remains that there are 70,000 potential home-makers who are making no effort to qualify. But every girl who snubs a ring gives some other girl a chance.

**Lost Money.**

Every day we see how fortunes, acquired by long and patient labor and self denial, are scattered.

The creation of a Trust, not only insures a safe and proper income, but safeguards the principal.

We are prepared for such business.

**The First National Bank**  
BELLEFONTE, PA



**Will Neglected**

He has been thrifty all his days, but he neglected to make a Will. Hence at his death the results of his labor were scattered far and near. It is well to be thrifty while alive and it is just as important to make provision for the proper disposition of your estate at your death. Make a legal will and appoint the First National Bank your Executor.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
STATE COLLEGE, PA.  
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**A Few Specials**  
for Golden Opportunity Sales Week

MARH 16, 17, 18, 19

<p><b>Rugs</b></p> <p>A limited number of \$40 and \$50 values in 9x12 Rugs at</p> <p><b>\$25.00</b></p>	<p><b>Ladies Suits</b></p> <p>values up to \$50.00 will go to the lucky few at</p> <p><b>\$1.50</b></p>
<p><b>Carpets</b></p> <p>36 in. wide - 40 c. per yd. Stair - - - - 35 c. per yd. Wool stripe - 98 c. per yd.</p>	<p><b>White and Grey Blankets</b></p> <p>Values \$3.00 to \$3.50 at \$1.50 Values of \$5.00 at \$2.75.</p>
<p><b>Laces</b></p> <p>12 yards for</p> <p><b>25 Cts.</b></p>	<p><b>Ladies High Shoes</b></p> <p><b>.59 Cts.</b></p>
<p><b>Ladies Coats</b></p> <p>35 ladies Coats, some fur trimmed, up to \$40 values. To be sold at the ridiculously low price of</p> <p><b>\$8.89</b></p>	<p><b>English Print and Rayon Dresses</b></p> <p>\$5.00 values at \$3.25. \$3.50 values at \$1.75.</p>
<p><b>Traveling Bags, Suit Cases</b></p> <p>values up to \$5.00 at</p> <p><b>\$1.49</b></p>	<p><b>Men's Dress and Work Shoes</b></p> <p>\$6.00 values at</p> <p><b>\$1.48</b></p>

Watch our windows for Bargain Specials and don't fail to see our Rummage Table

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