

Government Advocates Cutting of Chestnut to Save Them From Blight.

For the last few years the chestnut blight has been making rapid progress and heavy inroads into the chestnut timber. Some six or seven years ago if one knew chestnut blight, it could be found in isolated places here and there; but in very few places to the extent that it would attract attention. Today it has so spread that there is hardly a group of chestnut trees anywhere that does not show some signs of chestnut blight infection. In some places where the chestnut is common, the disease spreads rapidly; fully 50 per cent. of the trees are infected and in many places 50 per cent. of the trees are already dead with the greater part of the remainder in various stages of infection. Where the infection is present, it is only a question of two or three years until it takes its toll of affected trees and spreads to others until eventually practically all of our commercial chestnut is doomed to destruction.

This is simply a repetition of what has happened until today in the eastern and central part of the State and some of the regions of the Appalachian States 80 to 100 per cent. of the commercial chestnut is entirely wiped out. There is absolutely no way of stopping the spread of the disease and at the present time attention is directed largely to salvaging the chestnut timber as it is killed or immediately ahead of the advancing disease, in order that the damage done may be lessened to considerable extent. Already, in some places the timber has been dead so long that its use is being restricted for such purposes which will mean that such salvaging operations will be greatly lessened.

The U. S. government has closely followed the spread of the disease south through the Appalachian mountains in the hopes that by studying its progress they could forecast its spread to other regions and in the meantime through proper education bring about a closer and faster utilization of the chestnut timber, so that much of it could be operated and salvaged before it was entirely lost. They estimate that north of the Mason and Dixon line as high as 40 per cent. of the infected timber was lost through deterioration after being blighted because of the rapid spread of the disease and lack of proper education and organization to bring about its complete utilization. Taking advantage of this experience, they hope that they can prevent a large part of a similar loss in the southern chestnut regions, advocating that wherever possible the chestnut be cut and utilized as its eventual destruction is only a question of time and the rapidity of the disease southward.

It would seem good business for woodlot owners of chestnut timber to profit by the experience of other regions and lose no opportunity to cut and utilize such chestnut timber as they have available and can find use and market for. Whatever chestnut timber is used now either during the disease or shortly after is so much saved from total loss, if such cutting is not too long delayed. It seems from all experience that it is only a question of a few years until practically all the chestnut is killed and whatever timber in the meantime can be cut and put to some profitable use goes a little way toward making the best of every bad situation.

The Worst is Yet to Come.

Old fogies of forty years and more find it increasingly difficult to keep up with the ideas of the rising generation. To jazz, bobbed hair, short skirts and cosmetics the back numbers who have the two-score mark have managed to accommodate themselves. They realize that times change; that youth will have its fling; that sound sense does not necessarily abide with graybeards; that wisdom is often warped by the flight of time. They recall, by a great effort of memory, that their own ways in their youth, were not the ways of their parents, and that they entertained, in the days of their young manhood and girlhood, the notion that father and mother "did not understand." So they try to make allowances, and to attribute innovations which at first grate upon them to the inexorable march of progress.

It is a little hard to us doddering old folks who once upon a time brought into the world children now in their late teens to assimilate the idea of the hip pocket flash circulating at parties which in the days of yore were enlivened by such devilry as charades, post office and stage coach; to account for the amazing self-sufficiency of the young folks, and to accept without misgivings their appalling frankness and sophistication. But perhaps other eye-openers are in store for us.

In Texas not long ago a young girl of respectable connections walked in to a country bank, held up the officials at the point of a gun and sauntered out with the day's deposits. In South Dakota on Saturday last another young woman, a college student, broke into a bank at night and was found preparing to drill the safe. She wanted \$24 with which to pay her tuition fees.

City youths in astonishingly large numbers are trying to make a living by holding up pedestrians, taxi drivers, store cashiers and collectors. If the country girls are to turn to bank robbery, what are we to expect of the next generation? Our children shock us. Let us cheer up—perhaps the worst is yet to come. Let us wait until we see our grandchildren.—Philadelphia Record.

The "Watchman" is the most readable paper published. Try it.

FARM NOTES.

—Give breeding poultry liberal amounts of green feed.

—Proper feeding and management is better than dope for poultry flocks.

—In pruning fruit trees, limbs that droop too much may be remedied by cutting them back to an upturning branch and removing the low-hanging secondary branches.

—Concentrate on the money-makers. Prune the best apple trees first. Then if there is time, go over the poorer varieties. Regular annual pruning is best in avoiding the accumulation of weak wood.

—In tiling, dig the ditches after the tile have been spread. Start at the outlet and work uphill. Have a depth of not less than two feet. Do not use tile as a culvert from a pond, but lay them below the bottom of the pond.

—Cool the milk regularly now as warm weather approaches. Changeable weather is uncertain and milk may sour if it is not properly cooled. Use a cooler if you have it but if not, put the milk in a clean can, set it in running water, and stir it every five minutes for a half hour.

—Skimmilk powder is proving almost a perfect substitute for skim-milk in raising dairy calves. It can now be purchased generally through feed dealers and is prepared by mixing one part of powder with nine parts of warm water. Calf-raising thus becomes easier in communities where whole milk is sold.

—Using cotton disc strainers is advisable in the production of clean milk. They do not need sealding every day as the strainer cloth does, since the disc is used once and then discarded. If strainer cloths are now being used, the change to cotton discs will make the work of the housewife, who in most cases takes care of the dairy dishes,—much easier.

—Spraying grapes is a paying proposition, demonstrations in Erie county prove.

Records on five years of spraying in demonstration vineyards indicate an average yield of 3.83 tons per acre, an increase of two tons, or over 100 per cent. more than the average yield of the Erie county grape belt. The sugar content of grapes from the demonstration plots averages 16.88 per cent., an increase of 2.95 per cent. over the average for the belt as a whole.

—The importance of using a liberal quantity of seed potatoes is not generally recognized by commercial potato growers. The recent accomplishment of a firm of California potato growers in producing 1,038.3 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre and an average yield of 1,001 on nine acres would not have been possible if only the usual quantity of seed had been planted. These growers consider the liberal use of seed a good investment. In the production of their phenomenal yield seed potatoes were planted at the rate of 40 bushels per acre or more than twice the quantity used by our most progressive potato growers.

Experimental results indicate there is a close correlation between the quantity of seed used and the yield per acre. Planting large-size sets insures a better germination and a larger set of tubers, therefore it is a desirable practice provided the resultant plants have an abundant supply of plant food and moisture. Large-size sets mean more stems and tubers per set, consequently more nourishment is needed to develop these tubers to market size.

United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1248-D discusses size of potato sets and also compares the relative value of whole and cut seed. It should prove valuable to potato growers interested in the production of maximum yields. Copies may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing the department at Washington, D. C.

—When using a cream separator on the farm the following precepts should be observed:

- 1. Put the separator in a bright dairy room that can be easily cleaned and that is always free from odors of all kinds.
2. Set the machine perfectly level and bolt it to a solid foundation, preferably concrete.
3. Oil thoroughly each time it is used.
4. Be sure that the parts are properly assembled, then start the machine gently and slowly.
5. Maintain the proper speed and keep an even pressure on the handle at all times.
6. When separation is completed flush the bowl with a quart of skim milk or warm water, but do not let skim milk or water into the cream.
7. Having set the cream into cold water and disposed of the skim milk, take the bowl apart and rinse with lukewarm water.
8. Using hot water, washing powder and brushes, scrub all parts that come in contact with the milk.
9. Rinse with hot water, then place in boiling water or steam sterilizer for a few minutes and hang up to dry.
10. Wipe frame of separator.

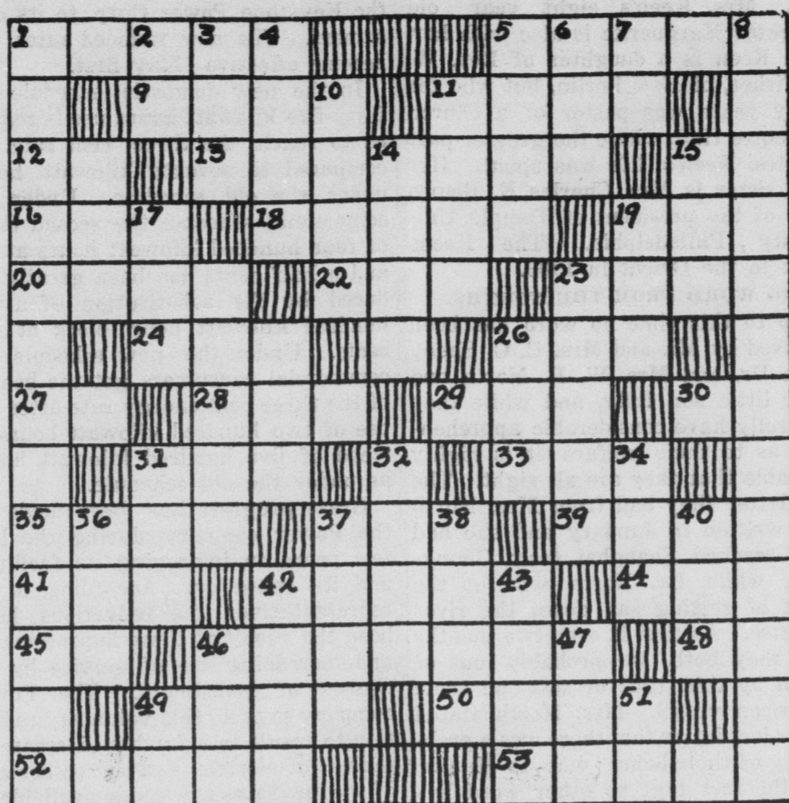
The necessity for thoroughly cleaning and sealding the separator every time it is used cannot be too greatly emphasized. Cream from an unclean separator has very poor keeping qualities, soon develops a decided "off flavor" and becomes second grade. Cream of this kind brings financial loss to the purchaser whether he is selling it on a quality basis or not. Poor cream makes poor butter and poor butter returns a low price to the producer, whether creamery is co-operative or otherwise.

The financial loss caused by unclean separators is frequently not fully appreciated because it is indirect; it is, however, none the less real. Good business management of the dairy, therefore, demands that the separator be thoroughly cleaned each time it is used.—W. H. Woodley, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

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. 1.



(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

- Horizontal. 1—Lengthwise. 2—Idiot. 3—Possessive pronoun. 4—Against (abbr.). 5—Newspapers issued every day. 6—A degree. 7—Always (poetic form). 8—Sorrow. 9—A contraction. 10—A bar of timber or metal. 11—A boy's name. 12—A kind of powder. 13—To stroke lightly. 14—Held a session. 15—Part of the verb "to be". 16—Private hint. 17—Style of wearing the hair. 18—A note of the scale. 19—A receipt. 20—Turf. 21—A serpent. 22—A fingerless glove. 23—A lofty headdress. 24—A biblical character. 25—The head of a paper (abbr.). 26—A formal document bestowing rights. 27—Accomplish. 28—A girl's name. 29—In the near future. 30—Sounds. 31—Pieces. 32—It pays to put it in this paper. 33—From. 34—To incline the head. 35—A domesticated animal. 36—Reply (abbr.). 37—In reference to (abbr.). 38—What a newspaper is always glad to receive. 39—Represented falsely. 40—A middle western state (abbr.). 41—A metal. 42—Not well. 43—Tear. 44—To make lace. 45—A dead language. 46—A small drum. 47—A metal. 48—A call for help. 49—Part of a harness. 50—To fly aloft. 51—Decence. 52—To set free. 53—Incline to one side. 54—Skills. 55—Aged. 56—A pronoun. 57—An age. 58—Fish eggs. 59—Behold. 60—A point of the compass.

1,931 Bakeries in Pennsylvania.

That home bread-making is becoming a lost art in Pennsylvania is indicated by a report recently made by the department of commerce that there are in this State 1,931 commercial baking establishments doing a gross business of more than \$150,000,000 annually.

This is at the rate of one bakery for something less than 4,500 citizens of the State. It represents an increase of about 123 per cent. over last year, in the number of establishments as well as in the value of their products.

The enormous growth of baking is further disclosed by the department's showing that there are in the United States 17,681 establishments, with a combined business of \$1,267,857,169. These figures do not include the value of bread, rolls, pastries, etc., baked by hotels, restaurants and boarding houses.

The total output of bread, rolls and coffee cakes, according to the department, is equally distributed, would mean an annual consumption by every man, woman and child of about 75 pounds. There is also a per capita production of biscuits of about 12 pounds.

The advent of prohibition apparently has had an adverse effect upon the consumption of pretzels, the per capita output having decreased to less than a quarter of a pound.

A staggering volume of materials enter into the production of the nation's supply of bread and pastries. Commercial establishments last year accounted for 32,432,694 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of rye and 1,416,000 bushels of other grains; 40,847,000 pounds of malt extract, 674,763,976 pounds of sugar, 50,000,000 dozen eggs, 30,000,000 pounds of butter and butter substitutes, 358,000,000 pounds of lard and other shortening, 77,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, 131,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 36,693,000 pounds of powdered milk and 81,218,279 pounds of yeast. The total value of these products was \$492,368,587.

The Alamo.

The Alamo, a Franciscan mission—the most noted in all Texas, was originally established in the Rio Grande valley and moved to a point now within the limits of the city of San Antonio about 1720 because of annoying disturbances.

The church and its yard, covering some two and one-half acres, surrounded by a protecting wall eight feet high and almost three feet thick, was repeatedly the subject of disturbing outrages by the Mexicans who finally captured it.

In 1836, during the war for the independence of Texas, a small garrison of some 180 determined Texans and Americans held on overwhelming number of Mexicans at bay during a bombardment which lasted almost continuously for twelve bloody days. Although driven back repeatedly and with appalling losses, the Mexicans finally succeeded in making a breach in the wall, clambered over the parapet and by desperate hand-to-hand fighting gained possession only after all but five of the Texans were killed. These were taken prisoners and later executed.

Later on, the name Alamo was

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.

ARIAS FETCH
MOORE AGILE
EDUCATIONAL
NE MIN MP
DOES E ASPS
AIL TWO
CANS FESTB
OW GAY HO
HABERDASHER
ARENA MOOSE
NEEDY SNEER

adopted. "Remember the Alamo" became a war cry. The determined Texans captured the Mexican general and won independence.

Today this aged, battle-scarred mission which stands much as it appeared at the close of the final struggle, is used as a museum of house early-day relics and records of Texas and has been referred to as the Thermopole of America and stands out as one of the monuments of American history.

Earth to Pass Through Tail of Comet in June.

The Pons-Winnecke comet, which caused a furor in 1921 because of its proximity to the earth, will make a closer visit next June, when it again will appear at a distance of 4,500,000 miles from the earth. This is the closest approach to the earth by a comet ever recorded. When the Pons-Winnecke traveler was visible in 1921 many people prepared for the end because of reports that gases from the comet's tail would wipe out all life on earth.

Prof. Harvey B. Lemon of the University of Chicago announced yesterday, that after three years of research he finds traces of a deadly gas in the tails of two comets, the Daniels and Morehouse, which made their appearances two decades ago.

The Pons-Winnecke comet will come so close to the earth next June that the earth will pass through its tail, according to the announcement to astronomers. Whether carbon monoxide gas is present in the tail of this comet is not known, but Prof. Lemon says there is no danger. "Don't worry," said Prof. Lemon. "Even if the comet's tail does come in contact with the earth, there would be no harmful results due to the presence of a poisonous gas."

Real Estate Transfers.

P. E. Womelsdorf, et al, to Stephen Rusnak, et ux, tract in Rush Twp.; \$6000.

Philip R. Rupp, et ux, to Charles C. Cochran, tract in State College; \$10,990.

Reuben Jaffee, et ux, to Louis Granopoulous, et al, tract in Philipsburg; \$6,500.

Paul H. McGarvey, et ux, to Guy W. Lyons, et al, tract in Bellefonte; \$1.00.

Martha McKnight, et al, to Alexander Morrison, tract in Benner Twp.; \$1.

To Holders of the Second Liberty Loan

The entire issue of the Second Liberty Loan 4 1/4% converted bonds has been called for payment November 15, 1927.

Owners of these bonds may exchange now for 3 1/2% five year Treasury Notes, receiving interest to May 15, 1927 on the old bonds, and interest from March 15, 1927 on the new issue.

If not exchanged now the old bonds may be held, bearing interest, until November 15, 1927 when they are called for payment. We shall be glad to arrange for holders of this loan.

The First National Bank BELLEFONTE, PA



\$1,200,000,000.00

Is the sum which private individuals in America loaned to foreign countries last year. Some of these investments were wise and some were otherwise. But every one who invests his money in this Bank makes a wise investment — both safe and profitable.

3 per cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

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

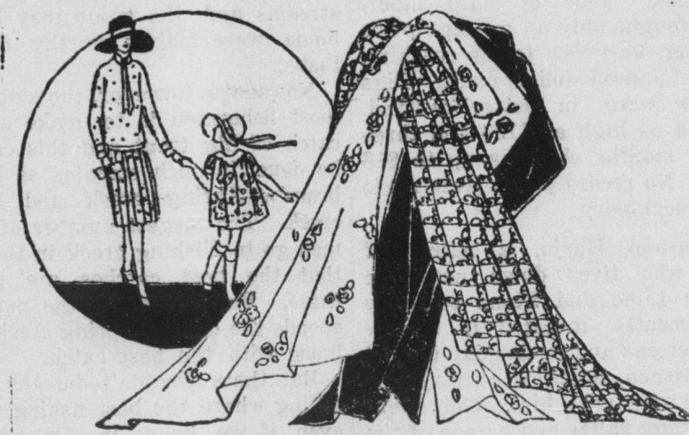
LYON and COMPANY

Spring Goods Sale!

With April already here we have made very drastic reductions on all our Spring Merchandise!

\$2.25 value Crepe de Chene, Georgettes Messalines and Taffetas, per yd. now \$1.69

75c. values in Voilles, Rayons and Flaxons now per yard at 49c



Special Cretonnes, 5 yds. for \$1.00

Watch our windows for week end Specials A few of them are

Men's dress and work Shoes \$5.00 and \$6.00 values now \$1.48 per pair.

Curtain Scrims, 60c. values, now .39c per yd.

A few of our wonderful Axminster 9x12 Rugs left at \$25.00.

LYON and COMPANY