

PLEASANT GAP.

Mrs. Harry Hockenberry is ill at this writing.
Mrs. Fred A. Clemens is visiting at Berwick and Nescopeck.
Joe Favuzza, our popular barber, is seriously ill at this writing.
John Strunk was taken to the Centre County hospital on Monday.
The Methodist congregation have decided to make a number of much needed repairs on their church.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Corl, of Boalsburg, spent Sunday at T. D. Millwards.

Keep in mind the date of the W. C. T. U. medal contest, May 24th, at 7.45 in the evening. An interesting program has been prepared, with lots of good music.
Mrs. H. D. Gehret, of Sunbury, is visiting friends here. Mrs. Gehret made the trip to attend the funeral of Harry Jodon, who was a cousin of Mr. Gehret.

Quite a large number of Pleasant Gap people are patients in the Centre County hospital, and knowing that, the people ought to give their money willingly in the drive for funds.
H. C. Faust, of Sunbury, who has been a guest of J. T. Noll, has taken a job as an officer at Rockview penitentiary. Mr. Faust will move his family from Sunbury as soon as he can find a suitable location.
Sunday evening, May 15th, being the usual time of worship for the St. Mark's Lutheran congregation, they decided to render a "Mothers day" program. The songs and exercises by the children were particularly well delivered, and several solos and duets were rendered very creditably. Rev. Wagner then gave a most appropriate talk.

Television Duplicates Exactly Functions of Certain Human Organs.

Scientific experiments resulting in the recent successful demonstration of television over a two-hundred-mile telephone circuit have revealed the fact that electricity is duplicating functions hitherto performed only by the human body, says the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee.
The functions of the human eye are duplicated exactly in television. The scene to be transmitted is scanned by photoelectric cells which translate light and shadows by variations of electric currents. These currents are amplified and sent over telephone wires or radio waves to the receiving end where 2,500 pairs of wires trail back from a large circular disc into what seems to be a gigantic optic nerve. The electric current carried by each pair of wires correspond to the impulses carried from the retina of the human eye to the brain through the optic nerve.
The telephone equipment used in television also bears a striking resemblance to parts of the body, both in appearance and in functions. The telephone transmitter is a metal ear drum. Cross sections of telephone cable are amazingly like cross sections of the spinal cord and serve the same purpose—that of carrying impulses to the brain which is represented by the switchboard.

Air Travel De Luxe.

Luxury crowds on the heels of safety in new ways of transportation. The latest illustration of a tendency which has been evident in the railway and the automobile appears in aircraft. The super-Zeppelin which is being built at Friedrichshafen for the Spanish-South American service may challenge comparison with many an ocean liner for contrivances designed to make passengers forget they are not on terra firma.
There is to be an electrical operated kitchen which will be able to provide a wide array of tempting dishes for forty persons. The dining room, occupying a gondola of its own, is to be capable of being transformed into a ballroom. Rich carpets will help to create the illusion of a modern hotel in some social capital instead of a giant vessel swinging through the air, while strains from the radio will supply the dance music. Only the best limited trains can vie with this type of airship in sleeping arrangements.
Ventilation on the other hand, demands original treatment, for the Zeppelin will be flying over snow-capped mountains and sultry plains in quick succession and the maintenance of an even temperature under these changing conditions is not easy. Travel, which once was a synonym for discomfort, has become another name for ease.—Exchange.

Wet April and Cool May.

The time honored prophecy among agriculturists that "a wet April and cool May bring a lot of wheat and hay" is watched this year by many of those who till soil. From present indications the prophecy will come true, as the wheat and grass fields never looked more promising. With practically little frost in the ground during the winter, the tiny wheat sprouts grew during the entire period, with the result that now they are far ahead of last year's growth.
When the winter is severe the sprouts lie dormant until the springtime, when the warm rains rouse them from the winter's nap. The wheat at this time has a good stand and the grass fields appear as if they will produce one of the heaviest hay crops in years. With the continued rains the remainder of the month those engaged in agriculture expect these two crops to be far above the average.

Too Low a Bid.

"I'll give you a nickel for a kiss," said a visitor to the little daughter. "No thank you," said she sweetly, "I can make more money taking castor oil."—Capper's Weekly.

Standards Vary as to Man's Hours of Sleep

An older school of moralists, and possibly an older school of doctors, would have been gravely shocked by the suggestion, just made by an expert in mental diseases, that even eight hours' sleep a day is not necessarily enough for a man.

"Eight for a man, nine for a woman and ten for a fool," was given by Sir Robert Armstrong Jones in his lecture to the Medical society of London as the old standard, but he added that he would reverse the order and give ten to the men.

Even the lecturer's version of the old standard seems more generous than the facts; not eight hours' sleep but seven was definitely laid down in the famous health rules of Salerno, and enough for either a young man or an old one, and some ancient authorities were ready to brand as sluggish the man who slept for longer than six hours out of twenty-four. Indeed, to judge by its proverbs and precepts the world of three or four hundred years ago was constantly at war with the sluggards, and forever maintaining a stiff fight against the undue claims of sleep.

Here and there an isolated hero like Sancho Panza stands up to praise sleep and its inventor, or the Venetians produce a proverb which recommends slumber as a sort of medicine, but in general both doctors of medicine and divinity seem to have agreed that sleep was the enemy of their age. Like the Dormouse at the Mad Hatter's tea party, the public at large was always being well shaken and told to cast off dull sloth and joyous rise.

The picture is the more curious because so little is heard of such rebukes today; though we are fiercely warned by our medical advisers not to do many things, from overeating to underexercising, we are hardly ever expected to refrain from over-sleeping. It is the one possible excess which no one bothers to rebuke; and here one eminent authority boldly declares that five-twelfths of the whole day may be spent in sleeping, without reproach. Are we, then, so active that we need urging to slumber? And were our forefathers so sleepy that only the constant thunder of the sages could keep them awake? Strange as these conclusions seem, the facts appear to justify them.

Early "Sunday Closing"

The Sunday closing of saloons got its first impetus from Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam, about the middle of the Seventeenth century, when he forbade the sale of intoxicants on the Sabbath day until after preaching.

In those days the town was dotted with taverns. It has been estimated that a fourth of the buildings were devoted to the sale of brandy, tobacco and beer. Some of the places had become nothing more than fight clubs, with a brawl every night. Stuyvesant went on cleaning up the town, ordered that no new taverns should be licensed except by the unanimous consent of the town's officials. He also ordered the proprietors to occupy decent houses, report all brawls, and stop selling liquor to the savages, who were given to getting full of "firewater" and testing their lung power and their tomahawks in the public streets.

Victorian Orators

The marquis of Huntly knew most of the leading political figures of the Victorian era, and in his recent book of reminiscences he contrasts the methods of some of the great parliamentarians. The most successful speaker, he says, are not those who wave their arms with perfrivole declamation. Parnell, who never moved from an erect attitude, and spoke in measured sentences, with a cynical manner, was very effective. Dilke, on the other hand, in speeches crammed full of knowledge, was too verbose, and seemed to tire the house. Joseph Chamberlain, in his clear-cut tones with a penetrating and incisive voice, his right arm moving slowly to point or emphasize a remark, was one of the most delightful speakers to listen to. The marquis of Huntly adds that Sir William Harcourt was fluent and bombastic.

Strawberries Beauty Aid

Dr. Walter J. Swingle, a field agent of the Department of Agriculture, has arrived at San Francisco with specimens of strange and exotic fruits from the Orient. Among them is what is described as a giant strawberry, a strawberry wonder said to grow on a tree.
The idea of plucking strawberries from trees is sufficiently novel in itself, but it is further set forth that this fruit of the tree has remarkable beauty-giving powers. Those who eat of it may, as a result, reduce their weight, and, at the same time, beautify the complexion. Its native habitat is on the Chinese coast, south of the Yangtse river, but it is believed that it may be grown in many parts of the United States.—Boston Transcript.

Largest Loom

At Rodewisch, in Saxony, the center of the German textile industry, there is in operation what is thought to be the largest weaving loom in the world. This huge crank loom is 77 feet long and 60 feet wide. It stands 10 feet high and weighs 35 tons. The shuttle is of corresponding proportions, and travels to and fro at the rate of 15 times a minute.
This machine is capable of turning out seamless disks of felt, such as are used in paper mills, up to 233 feet in circumference.

FARM NOTES.

Regulating farm practices by the "light" or "dark" of the moon is discouraged by the Department of Agriculture. The efficacy of following beliefs, surrounding "moon farming" that have come down from the Middle Ages, says the Department, bears no scientific investigation, as the factors that do affect the growth of crops are well known to scientists.

The statement follows:
Moon farming, according to the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, has absolutely no support from any scientific point of view. By "moon farming" or "butchering," singing or shearing, or any other farm activities supposed to be affected by the "dark" or the "light" or some other phase of the moon. For example, up to the time of the French Revolution it was forbidden to fell trees in France between new moon and full moon.
Many old sayings bear witness to the common belief in guiding farm practice by the state of the moon, such as:
"Sow peas and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who sows them sooner, he sows them too soon."
The scientist points out that the chief things affecting the growth of crops at any stage are: temperature of soil and air; composition of adjacent atmosphere; kind and intensity of light; presence or absence, and severity of plant disease; mechanical condition of the soil, loose or compact; fertility of soil; and quantity of other vegetation, or weeds, present. Meteorologists can show that the moon has nothing to do with any of these conditions affecting crops. It has no influence on weather or soil. Even the light of the full moon is not nearly intense enough to have any effect on plant growth or plant disease.

The conclusion therefore is necessarily that "moon farming" is "moon shine," and that the only good it ever did was through the systemizing of farm work, fixing a time for all activities, and the force it imparted to that very necessary injunction, "Do it now."
—Grazing of grasslands should not begin until most of the grasses are about six inches tall, or in the case of shorter grasses, until the stage when the flower heads are in the boot. If this practice is followed there will be less loss from poisonous plants, there will be greater production of forage, a better stand of the most palatable plants and greater carrying capacity.
When grazing is started too early the desired plants are stunted and the root system remains small. When large amounts of water are needed by the leaves later in the season the roots are not deep enough to supply the demand. Sufficient food is not stored in the roots. Fewer stems and leaves are produced with a result that flowers and seeds cannot form. So the plants become weakened and reproduction is prevented.
Early in the season the soil is usually wet. Tramping at this time easily kills many plants, especially seedlings. Furthermore, many plants are readily pulled out by the roots.
Poisonous plants such as larkspur, locweed and death camas begin growth early in the spring. When the grasses are still short the poisonous plants are much taller and succulent forming a tempting bunch of green forage. The grasses at this time are low in feed value and often fail to satisfy the hunger of the stock, so a large bunch of green larkspur or other poisonous plant is greedily eaten. Late in the season the poisonous plants are not so tempting.
When the grasses are given a chance to start vigorous growth in the spring they will help prevent the spread of unpalatable and poisonous plants.

—Hog quarters arranged to give the brood sows plenty of exercise show results at farrowing time, say specialists at the Pennsylvania State College. Sufficient protein and mineral matter for the maintenance of body weight also have a telling effect on the strength of litters produced.
—Septic tanks contribute to better sanitation about the farm home. Community farms are quite generally used in many Pennsylvania counties. Ask your county agent about the procedure necessary to obtain the advantages of a modern sewage disposal plant.

—Stopping the ravages of the European corn borer will be an important part of the farm operations throughout the infested area this year. Individual farmers will have opportunities to deal death-blow to this hungry insect pest.
A number of practical points are suggested by Pennsylvania State College extension entomologists for the repelling of the invader. Corn stalks should be kept out of the barnyard and pasture, and they should not be permitted in manure. All shredded stalks should be plowed under deeply. Unused stover is either shredded or burned.
These are all spring practices and should be done by May 15. The disk harrow is recommended instead of the spring-tooth harrow because the latter pulls stalks to the surface, allowing the borers to emerge and lay eggs in new corn.
Harvesting operations to be used in the fall include low cutting of corn and shredding the stover or ensiling most of the corn. Cutting the stalks low removes the chief harboring places of the borers.

—Twenty per cent. of the potato acreage in Pennsylvania produced two-thirds of the State crop last year, according to E. L. Nixon, extension plant pathologist of the Pennsylvania State College. Those growers are the ones who sprayed their potatoes consistently.
Ninety-seven Keystone potato growers became members of the 400-Bushel Club in 1926. Their average production was 450 bushels per acre and their average acreage 12½. Producing within 15 bushels of the 400-mark were 123 men, having an average of 11½ acres. Then there were 235 oth-

ers who grew over three hundred bushels an acre on an average of 10 acres each. Through the use of better practices all of these growers have been able to produce bigger crops on fewer acres, thus cutting down the unit cost of production and increasing their profits.

Best Garden Club Member Gets Prize.

A unique organization is found at Lititz in Lancaster county. It is a garden club which meets monthly. At the last monthly get-together, two members joined the 12 already in the club.
The club follows the plans outlined in the Pennsylvania State College extension service vegetable gardening projects and each member keeps a complete record of all his operations. At the end of the year a prize is awarded to the best gardener in the club.

Are You "Toxic?"

Is It Well, Then, to Learn the Importance of Good Elimination.

FUNCTIONAL inactivity of the kidneys permits a retention of waste poisons in the blood. Symptoms of this toxic condition are a dull, languid feeling, drowsy headaches and, sometimes, toxic backache and dizziness. That the kidneys are not functioning as they should is often shown by scanty or burning passage of secretions. Many readers have learned the value of Doan's Pills, stimulant diuretic to the kidneys, in this condition. Users everywhere endorse Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS 60c
Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold Metallic Boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Used Car Bargains

AT
Decker Chevrolet Co.
Small Down Payments and Easy Terms..

Ford Ton Truck	\$ 20.00
1926 Chev. Sedan	500.00
Any Model Ford Tourings as low as (with Starters)	40.00
1925 Ford Roadster	150.00
1924 Sports Model Chev. Touring	160.00
1925 Ford Coupe, balloon tires	250.00
1923 Overland Touring	95.00
1924 Dodge Truck	150.00
1923 Chev. Coupe	200.00
1922 Ford Sedan	50.00
1923 Chev. Touring	100.00
1923 Chev. Sedan, Duco paint, disc clutch	275.00

THREE to FIVE MINUTES to FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS

HOTEL ST. JAMES

Much favored by women traveling without escort.

Rooms \$2.50 up with Bath \$3.00 up

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK CITY JUST OFF BROADWAY AT 109-115 WEST 45th ST.

Send Postal For Rates and Booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN, President

Meats,

Whether they be fresh, smoked or the cold-ready to serve—products, are always the choicest when they are purchased at our Market.

We buy nothing but prime stock on the hoof, kill and refrigerate it ourselves and we know it is good because we have had years of experience in handling meat products.

Orders by telephone always receive prompt attention.

Telephone 450
P. L. Beezer Estate
Market on the Diamond
BELLEFONTE, PA.
34-34

Insurance

FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT
AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
BURGLARY PLATE GLASS
LIABILITY OF ALL KINDS
SURETY BONDS EXECUTED

Hugh M. Quigley
Successor to H. E. FENLON
Temple Court
Bellefonte, Penna.
71-33-ft

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

- S. KLINE WOODRIG**—Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Practices in all courts. Office, room 13 Crider's Exchange. 51-17
- J. KENNEDY JOHNSTON**—Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Prompt attention given all legal business entrusted to his care. Offices—No. 5, East High street. 57-44
- J. M. REICHLIN**—Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace. All professional business will receive prompt attention. Offices on second floor of Temple Court. 49-5-17
- W. G. RUNKLE**—Attorney-at-Law. Consultation in English and German. Office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 68-5

- PHYSICIANS**
- D. R. L. CAPERS**, OSTEOPATH. Bellefonte Crider's Ex. 68-11. State College Holmes Bldg.
 - W. S. GLENN**, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 33-41
 - C. D. CASEBEER**, Optometrist. Registered and Licensed by the State. Eyes examined, glasses fitted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frames repaired and lenses matched. Casebeer Bldg., High St., Bellefonte, Pa. 71-22-22
 - E. V. B. ROAN**, Optometrist. Licensed by the State Board. State College, Pa. Every day except Saturday. Bellefonte, in the Garberick building opposite the Court House. Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 3 p. m. and Saturdays 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. Bell Phone. 63-40

Feeds

We Keep a full stock of Feeds on hand at all times.

Wagner's 32% Dairy \$47.00
Wagner's 32% Dairy \$50.00

Made of cotton seed meal, oil meal, gluten and bran.

FOR THE POULTRY.
Wagner's Scratch Grain per bu. \$3.30
Wagner's Poultry Mash per bu. \$3.00

WAYNE FEEDS
We sell all of the Well Known Wayne Brands of stock feed

Wayne's 32% Dairy, per ton	\$54.00
Wayne's 32% Dairy, per ton	50.00
Cotton Seed Meal, 45%, per ton	50.00
Oil Meal, 84%, per ton	53.00
Gluten, 23%	43.00
Alfalfa	45.00
Bran	38.00
Middlings	40.00
Mixed Chop	40.00
50% Meal Scrap	4.25
60% Digester Tankage	4.25

We are making a wheat food Breakfast Cereal, 4 lbs for 30c. Try it. Sold at all the groceries.

Use "Our Best" Flour.

G. Y. Wagner & Co., Inc
68-11-17r. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Caldwell & Son
Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Heating
Vapor...Steam
By Hot Water
Pipeless Furnaces

Full Line of Pipe and Fittings and Mill Supplies

All Sizes of Terra Cotta Pipe and Fittings

ESTIMATES
Cheerfully and Promptly Furnished
68-15-ft.

Fine Job Printing
A SPECIALTY
at the
WATCHMAN OFFICE

There is no style of work, from the cheapest "Dodger" to the finest
BOOK WORK
that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at Price consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office.

Employers This Interests You

The Workman's Compensation Law went into effect Jan. 1, 1916. It makes insurance compulsory. We specialize in placing such insurance. We inspect Plants and recommend Accident Prevention Safe Guards which Reduce Insurance rates.

It will be to your interest to consult us before placing your Insurance.

JOHN F. GRAY & SON.
Bellefonte 43-18-17r. State College