

Bellefonte, Pa., December 2, 1927.

THIRD DEATH ADDS TO KANAGA RIDDLE

Kodiak, Alaska.—Do the deep sea-worn caves of lonely Kanaga island conceal strange animal-like men who venture out at low tide to prey on natives and white fox-farm attendants? For the third time in a year a Seattle man's death adds to the north Thus far the toll of Kanaga includes T. Shruger, Tom Marrah and

fallen victims to some mysterious power at various times in recent years, yet there has been no witness. years, yet there has been no witness of the terrible deeds committed nor has a clew to the malefactors been found. Fox-pelt poachers do prey among the fur islands, but they rarely molest the islanders, fearing disclosure of their crimes. The Aleut natives are peaceful men, seldom per-

turbed to the fighting point. Kanaga is the home just now of the largest blue fox farm in the world. The island lies near the tip of the Aleutian group, the relic of terrific submarine upheaval centuries ago. Besides Aleuts, there are a few persons descended from the Baranoff explorers and the Muscovian influence is shown in their mode of living-lowroofed stone houses with large fireplaces where the fires seldom die down as a rule. Pelting of furs is the occupation, besides fishing and

Day after day in autumn and win-ter Kanaga is veiled with dense fog; the furious sea beats the rocky shores, wearing deep caves far into the bowels of the sandstone formation. Some of the caves are a mile back with high vaulted ceilings. In these natural tombs Aleuts bore their dead, each body rolled in layer after layer of long seaweed or kelp. The dead were mummified and today are in a

good state of preservation. In spring Kanaga casts off the drab clothing of winter. Lupines, lilies and wild celery transfer it into a great flower garden. Sea fowl by the million come to eat the wild rice

foxes overrun the land. Lured by the natural torpid surroundings, the Aleuts have become half-dazed, the white settlers morbid, until all move about as dead living people. In the mummy caves are found grotesque masks, ikons and action taken in the direction of oriental carvings. The beach receives furnishing feed before the cold weath-In the mummy caves are

the Japan current. This adds to the terror and superstitions of the

Little wonder the stranger landing

at Kanaga is held at a distance, and peering eyes watch from secret places until suspicion is overcome.

On Kanaga island it is said Irish turn into Russians, Russians become Chinese and all finally become queer, intition havings leaking amount of the property of the pr primitive human beings, lacking am-bition and imbued with a curious desire to worship the mummies in the echoing caves of Neptune.

Grow Food Supplies for Zoo Denizens.

Transportation of food to the animals is quite a problem in any 200, and at the National Zoological park

from the pens and it supplies kale, spinach, lettuce, Swiss chard, beet tops and the like in huge quantities. Even the lawn clippings are fed to the ruminants and water fowl, and trimmings from trees—the leaves, bark and small twigs—are accepted greedily by the browsing animals.

Recently an orchard was set out and it is expected that soon all the apples that can be used will be grown right in the park.

Bird Societies.

In nearly every country town peo-ple have bird clubs established and they have come to be useful inasmuch as children are allowed membership post pile to be used in the spring. and through the efforts of the older people to train and teach them why bird protection is necessary when considering that birds protect the food that feeds the nation, they learn a useful lesson that will ever be brought into practice in their future lives. It would be a nice undertaking and a splendid development for our game protectors to get started. There is no doubt in the least that that venture would be a successful one. The reasons that many do not protect wild game is because they are not educated to do so.—Osceola Leader.

Feed for Wild Game Needed.

On Tuesday the season for pheasants and turkeys came to a close. and schools of fish. The towering cliffs are covered with spruce and there is a strange wild beauty all around. Wild and semidomesticated work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The next thing the hunters should turn their attention to is the The next thing the hunters providing of feed for the remaining birds and animals. The proper feed for wild game is very scarce in the woods and the sooner this is realized a backwash from many shores. Drift-wood from Asia reaches Kanaga in ply of birds for the next season.

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Buy one of our tender, juicy leg of lamb, have it cooked, not too much, cut it in thin slices at right angles with the bone, and you will have the most delicious meat course for dir ner you could wish to eat. And do not forget that cold roast lamb the next day or for supper makes an ideal dish. Stew, of course, for the

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FARM CALENDAR.

It is necessary to put off until spring the overhauling of the spray-er. On inclement days it should be taken apart, oiled and worn parts re-

Now that the frost has killed the tops of cannas, gladioli, and other summer flowering stock, dig the bulbs and corms so that they can be stored for the winter.

See that you have good viable and disease-free seed for use in the spring. Be sure that all seed is thor-oughly dried and stored in a place where it will not get wet or be de-stroyed by rats and mice.

Many eggs are broken and cracked before the shipper delivers them at the station. A recent survey showed an average of 7.5 eggs per case dam-aged when the eggs were delivered at the station by the shipper.

A cow in thin condition cannot do her best at the milk pail. The time to put the flesh on a good producer is when she is standing dry. A cow needs a rest of 6 to 8 weeks before freshening and at that time she should be put in condition for her next milking period, says Pennsylvania State College dairy specialists.

Garden refuse infested with diseases and insects should be cleaned up and burned before winter comes. This practice will eliminate considerable trouble with garden pests next Refuse not diseased or infested with insects may be plowed under at this time or placed in a com-

The San Jose scale is very often brought in on nursery stock. This is a small flake-like scale. In taking a knife and lifting up this scale you will find a small yellow insect underneath. Examination under a microscope will show that this insect has a sucking mouth part that it inserts into the tissues of the plant, and in this way obtains its food. One pair of these scales is capable in a year's time, under favorable conditions, of multiplying into 10,000,000.

If horses are lousy in the spring at shedding time it is more than likely they will go into the winter infested the entire summer, but not in sufficient numbers to cause annoyance or to be easily detected. The animals, therefore, usually go into the winter infested, and during cold weather lice increase very rapidly.

Since the best remedies are liquid dips, which cannot safely be used on horses during cold weather, fall dipping should be practiced whenever and ticks. All three may be present on an animal at the same time. The has made more men cowards, more dipping the infested animals twice more crimes and suicides than anywith an interval of from 14 to 16 thing else. days between treatments.

Mange is one of the most injurious skin diseases that affect horses. Four or more djppings at intervals of from five to seven days usually eradicate the most common form of the disease. Lime sulphur and nicotine dips are

horses. The spinose ear tick is prevalent on horses in the southwest and causes serious damage. The ticks enmay be destroyed by a mixture of two parts pine tar and one part cotton-seed oil injected into the ear canal.

Complete instructions as to the various dips and remedies suitable for eradicating these three parasites of horses may be had by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United plish! States Department of Agriculture,

To learn exactly to what extent certain birds are aids to agriculture and to determine whether their good qualities overbalance the evil they do, the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has for many years been making scientific studies of their food habits. All that can be learned out-of-doors by watching the birds is valuable, but the sure way of finding out what a bird eats

is to examine the contents of its stomach and to identify what is found. W. L. McAtee, a biologist in the bureau, describes the method of examining the stomach content of a bird. "It consists of washing all material into a white-lines tray, separating the larger particles on white blotters, catching the more finely ground food on a bolting cloth, trans-ferring this to blotters, and finally identifying the component parts of the whole under a microscope. Identification is facilitated by comparison with collections of seeds, fruit, insects, snails, and bones of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians; in fact, of all classes of objects eaten by birds. A card prepared for each stomach contains a full inventory of food items and their relative percentages by bulk, and when a sufficient number of these index cards have been accumulated for any species of bird the percentages of the principal items of food for each month are calculated, and the average for the season or year is taken. are the figures quoted in official re-ports on food of birds. From the percentages and the economic value of the food items the utility of the

It is on the basis of such informa-tion that the biological survey has been able to combat prejudices against certain birds, such as hawks and owls. The sharp-shinned, Cooper, and duck hawks feed largely on birds and are injurious. The great horned owl gets only poultry that is improperly exposed at night, but is otherwise beneficial. The remaining species of hawks and owls, more than fifty in all, have chiefly useful habits. They feed on a great variety of rodents and have a tremendous effect in controlling the number of these pests. The

barn owl is one of the most useful of birds. Large percentages of mice, rats, and pocket gophers are noted on the feeding cards, showing that the barn owl is constantly doing work of great value to agriculture. Owls as a group have long been persecuted by man, but never has persecution been more unjust. When their numbers are greatly reduced in any com-munity farmers will be forcibly reminded of the fact by a great increase in the number of destructive rdoents.

WHAT IS YOUR FEAR BOGY?

Not so very long ago there were monarchs who lived in constant fear of being poisoned. They never par-took of food until their cooks or other trusted servants had first eaten some of it. This was true of some rulers, even in recent times, notably

of the late Czar Nicholas of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey.

Most people would say that life under such conditions would hardly be worth living. Yet there are few among the great mass of mankind to day who do not live in the constant shadow of some kind of fear. People do not know just what they are afraid of, but they are afraid of something. They have a foreboding of impending evil, a sense of something hanging over them, a vague dread of some coming calamity that they can't escape. You will hear them say: "Well I'm sure something is going to happen. I don't know just what it is, but I feel it very strongly. I don't know whether it's death, sickness, or an accident in the family, but some-

thing bad is coming."

I have a friend who has always lived under the shadow of fear, who is always and forever predicting trouble ahead. I rarely meet him that he does not see some impending catastrophe just in front of us; we are on the toboggan slide headed toward destruction; we are going to have hard times, worse failures than we have ever had before. We'll see bread lines and soup kitchens before spring. The Bolshevik philosophy is going to spread over the entire world; labor is going to seize capital, and this will mean chaos and ruin. On the personal side he is afraid that his health the spring the lice seem to disappear, and the farmer is led to believe that his horses are free. Some of the lice usually remain on the animals disappear will go wrong and disappoint him. In short, there is nothing in the category of human ills that he decrease. for many years and few, if any, of the dire things he has predicted have ever come to pass

Are we not all, in some degree, like him? Almost everyone I know is worrying about something, anticipating some evil or misfortune. It is estimated that there are more than 5,000 different kinds of fear. In fact fear, in all its different phases of horses have been lousy at shedding expression, such as worry, anxiety, time in the spring, says the United States Department of Agriculture. erance, greed and avarice, is darken-Three kinds of parasites are common- ing and crippling the lives of most ly found on the skin of the horse in of us. Fear is the greatest enemy the United States-lice, mange mites, of the human race. It has robbed lice can be eradicated by spraying or people failures or mediocrities, caused

Yet this Fear devil, with all its attendant worries and evils, is greatest delusion ever conjured up by the mind of man. Fear is nothing but a bogy of the imagination, as unsub stantial as a soap bubble or a child's toy balloon. No matter how dreadful the face it wears it collapses at the suitable for controlling mange. the face it wears it collapses at the Many different kinds of ticks affect first touch of courage and common sense. But in spite of this the majority of us travel from the cradle to the grave, suffering, harassed, or ter the ears of animals, where they driven to desperation through fear of something or other, ill health, accident, poverty, failure—in nine cases out of ten, something that never hap-

If we would only utilize the energy

Quit worrying and work. Fretting and fuming over what is passed and cannot be helped, or anticipating ills that may never come will do nothing but drain your mental and physical forces, waste your vitality, and destroy your possibilities of growth and happiness.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

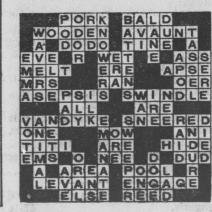
Dogs Live in Luxury.

The dog team that aroused the attention of the world in 1925 when, it made a dash to diphtheria stricken. Nome, Alaska, with anti-toxin, is enjoying the comforts of a hotel in a Cleveland zoo. Balto and his seven teammates of

the heroic dash through ice and snow, have forgotten their early privations in walks through the zoo park with school children, showers, and steam heat when the weather gets chilly.
On Saturday morning, the huskies Balto, the exalted; Fox, Sye, Billie, Tillie, Old Moctoc and Alaska Slim go for a walk in the park with school children. Three times a day they have their ears sprayed to discourage flies from using them as a landing field, and at night they step under a specially-built shower in their ken-nel for an evening bath.

The kennel is steam heated, and is fitted out in a way that would give credit to the most careful handler of These facts were brought to the attention of the public recently when complaints were made that the dogs were being mistreated.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.



Christmas 1928.

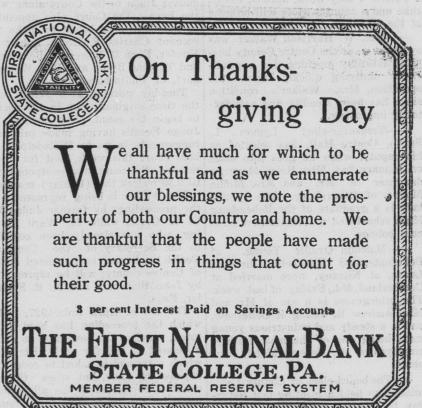
verybody that, during the past year, put H aside each week a little money for Christmas praises our Christmas Club.

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