"WHAT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR GRANDAD-

Farmers of today spend so much more money than did the farmers of years ago, that despite their improved agricultural practices, their bank balances are less at the end of the provent the year then in the days of their grandfathers. This is the theory of Professor B. H. Crocheron, Director readily through them. Soils with a "slick" impervious surface, as found "slick" impervious surface, as found the year than in the days of their

of the University of California. "Every once in a while," says Professor Crocheron, "someone asks why it was the farmers were able to make practiced—and yet they made money. So somebody speaks up and says that the good old ways of the good old days are good enough for him. "There ain't nothin' in these new ways of ferming nelson. Contact ing, purebred sires, certified seed, watch the bank balance grow. Well, a greater depth is preferable. it's possible, all right—but do you

really want to do it? "A bank balance is the difference between what you produce and what flock of pullets is a house that is free you consume. There are two ways of from drafts Colds, chickengox, and increasing that balance. You can either make more money or you can spend less money. Financial affluence consists in spending less than you make. That's how granddad got that bank balance; he spent so much

less than we do.

\$100. He used it on Sunday, making the old buggy, bought before he was married, do duty for ordinary running about. His grandson has a new car every three years. It's a middleclass car, but it would have kept effort to keep warm. By putting grandfather in buggies for 200 years. It costs more to run than the whole try men easily eliminate this problem. farm did in Grandfather's time. Grandfather's household furniture was cheap. He got it when he was married and it cost about as much as a suit of clothes costs his grand-son. You can still buy that kind of pital. He has electric lights over the have been very satisfactory than all the machinery grandfather keep the birds in good ever bought for his farm.

the movies as a large expenditure-that's just regular. Once a year they go up to the city, put up at a good hotel, see the town and most of the shows and tell a lot about them when they get home. Grandfather on his trip to town slept in the loft of a livery stable. Grandson isn't extravagant. He just lives up to the times. "So, if the old-time methods are good enough for you, then it's probgood enough for you, then it's probable that you'll have to use the old-time ways of living to go with them. Things will balance that way. There are plently of people in California doing it. Usually they are newcomers from foreign lands. They work

hard, trying to make up in energy for what they lack in knowledge; they spend little on living and finish up with a good bank balance. Seeing this financial security, some folks are led to think that bad farming makes good bank accounts. They say that inefficient farming pays better than good. As a matter of fact, it's the Tow standard of living prevalent among foreigners, but almost extinct among Americans, that creates the

"But most of us don't want to go back to the standard of living prevalent in rural America half a century ago. We have a new American standard we now term it backward and unAmerican We want to spend more and live more. We can't survive unless we use modern methods to keep an excess of money earned, over money spent."—Ex.

New Lens To Take Colored Pictures.

Using only a special lens attachment for ordinary cameras, a new motion picture optical color process was demonstrated at Pittsburgh recently for the first time.

The process was invented by Harold N. Cox, of that city, formerly connected with the Edison Research Laboratories

Cox said the new process calls in to use "a simple lens attachment which can be placed on any camera." The pictures taken, he asserted, can be developed in any laboratory fitted to turn out ordinary motion pic-ture, printed on black and white stock, neither tinted nor toned, or in any way artificially colored, with regular printing equipment, and projected on any projector or by again using similar lens attachment or shown on any screen.

The process according to its inventor can reproduce any color or shade that the eye can perceive. Cox claims that with his invention, color films can be produced with no increase in cost over the present black and white method.

FARM NOTES.

It doesn't pay to keep a hen more than one year unless she has been an exceptionally good layer the first

year. penny apparently saved by A penny apparently saved by skimping the milk cow on her grain may mean the expenditure of several

dollars later on. One of the best ways to cure seed

All fruit soils must be of such a character that water will percolate in some of our lower valleys, or that contain a layer of deflocculated, "run together" soil particles at a lower depth are unsuited to fruit culture. Another feature favoring ready watmoney in the days gone by. They used methods of farming, which now are said to be both inefficient and extrolling alkali. In general, fruits are pensive, yet they made money. Poor rather intolerant to alkali, but where seed scrub cows, mongrel chickens, sloppy irrigation—all these were amounts they can be controlled, and

ways of farming, nohow. Cow-test-best development, mainly in according, purebred sires, certified seed, ance with the habits of the roots but, modern pruning and soil moisture in general all the common tree fruits tests are merely foolish frills. Get succeed best in a deep soil. A soil back to the ways of grandad and less than six feet is unsatisfactory;

> An important requirement for successful winter egg production in a roup, says the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, often can be traced to the birds' becoming chilled

because of a drafty house.

To insure oneself against this undesirable condition it is necessary to have the house airtight on three sides. "In grandfather's time his greatest | This is often difficult to do, but any luxury was a new side-bar buggy, purchased once in twenty years at \$100. He used it on Sunday, making the old buggy, bought before he was entrance door are a very common occurrence and one may often find the birds cuddled up in a far corner in an

After the three sides are tightened up, the front may be kept reasonably open. As a rule, however, it is best to have about equal proportions of glass and muslin in front, and the two combined may take up about onefurniture, but his grandson doesn't half of the front surface of the house. want it. He has a new overstuffed The spaces between the rafters above living room set that cost as much as the plate may also be kept open. The grandad's furniture and farm tools muslin curtains should be closed at put together. Grandfather's house night and never opened on stormy kept out the rain and the sun and days or even in the early morning the wind. That's all it was meant to do. His grandson has a white enameled bathroom and a kitchen that ters. Many poultrymen have found looks like an operating room in a hos- that the glass substitute products whole works and runs a console admit much more light than the musphonograph and a high power radio lin, and also keep the house warmer. on the current. The phonograph and Ventilation through the rafter spaces the radio, taken together, cost more at the eaves is usually sufficient to

With the sides and front well taken "Grandfather traveled a hundred care of, the only possible cause for miles away from home on his honey- drafts would be a long house without moon and talked about it the rest of partitions. To overcome the tendhis life. His grandson rambles over ency for the wind to sweep in one the whole country in his car and com- end of such a house and out the othplains because he hasn't yet made a er, it is well to build partitions every trip around the world. Grandfather 40 feet These should extend to the went to a farm picnic once in a year, roof and come up to within three feet which he didn't tell much about when of the front of the house, or if dehe got home. His grandson takes in sired, a door may be fitted into this all the movies as a matter of course. three-foot space, making the partition The whole family drops into town solid. Partitions in the roosting quar-most any night but they don't count ters only should be built every 20 feet.

> In the American vegetable garden ight principal food products had their origin in the Indian crops existing here before the advent of the white man. These include beans, corn, peppers, pumpkins, squash, tomato, potato and sweet potato. Vegetables of Old World origin are far more numerous. The United States Department of Agriculture lists 24 of importance, cucumbers, eggplant, muskmelon, watermelon, okra, asparagus, beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, kale and collard, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion, parsley, parsnips, peas, radish, salsify, spinach and turnip. But the vaule of the crop of the eight native vegetables is considered greater than the 24 of foreign origin. Since the discovery of America the white man has not "tamed" any native plants which the Indians had not already brought from warmer parts of America, but notable improvements have been made in the quality and yield of most of these vegetables.

The practice of hogging down corn has been growing very rapidly in the corn belt States in recent years. It is a good practice because it saves labor and increases the rapidity of hog gains, provided the corn is properly supplemented. A few farmers still make the mistake of turning their spring pigs into corn without supplying a supplementary high pro-tein and the proper amount of mineral matter. But the great majority of farmers who follow the practice of hogging down a portion of their corn are placing self-feeders containing a commercial high protein feed and a mineral mixture in the field to allow the pigs to balance their own ration. It is in this way that the most economical as well as the most rapid gain are obtained.

Sweet clover hay, properly cured, s practically equal to alfalfa. After haying and harvest is a good time to get at that concrete dairy-

stable floor. Most of the cereal crop insects confine their activities to crops belonging to the grass family. The practice of crop rotation in which a leguminous

od of reducing insect damage. A good, thrifty field of alfalfa is one of the most practical methods of eradicating lands foul with bad weeds such as Canada thistle and morning

crop is used is therefore a good meth-

-Subscribe for the Watchman.

Adams County Apple Kings Are Highest Authority for Bankrupt.

How one of the nation's largest apple farms in Adams county been bankrupt by weather has just

been told. For five consecutive seasons frosts and other perversities of an unkind nature blighted the output of the thousands of trees on the farm. The story was told when the owners, Tyson Brothers, Inc., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with Federal Judge Johnson.

The property includes what was at one time more than a dozen farms in Adams county, totaling 3,000 acres. It is owned by three brothers, who inherited much of the land from their father, and were pioneers in the apple growing industry in that part of the

Four petitions were filed, one by the corporation and one by each of the brothers, Edwin C., Chester J. and William Tyson. Liabilities are put at \$400,000 and assets at \$250,-000. Judge Johnson issued an order on the sheriff halting a sale scheduled on the farm, of certain assets, to settle a \$1,000 claim of the Biglers-

ville National Bank. The brothers started in the apple business after inheriting the property about 25 years ago. They were not rich, but they were active and ambitious. Bad crops put them in financial difficulties several years after they started. Their father put the remainder of his fortune into the business ti tide them over. This was followed by a banner crop with prices that surpassed all expectations.

The brothers then struck an upgrade of good fortune that continued for years. They planted orchard after orchard and their success caused many other farmers to follow their example until Adams county became known as one of the greatest producers of quality apples in the

country. They then ventured into the orchard implement field. The turn in the family fortunes dated from the war which upset the implement phase of the business. It was followed by a succession of small crops and low

In Adams county it is regarded almost as a tragedy. The Tysons have been regarded as the masters in their field. The nation's greatest horticulturists came to study their methods and be their guests.

Many Are Going Back to Dobbin.

Times have changed. Large distributors of ice cream, ice, coal and milk who forsook the horse for the automobile, have gone back to the horse. Regis Lefebure, of New York, representative of the Horse Association of America, said as much in Chicago recently at the association's annual meeting.

Horses used by 15 of Chicago's principal milk distributors, he said, have increased 534 in number in the past two and a half years.
"In Greater New York, he added,

"6,346 horses are being used at presvery of coal. Ice cream delivery with a team and wagon costs an average of \$130 .-20 a week, including salesman's compensation. With electric truck it costs \$171.54 a week; and with gasoline truck. \$186.71 a week.

SAVE \$30,000 EACH MILLION. "New York ice cream manufacturers save \$30,000 for every million dollars worth of ice cream delivered by horses instead of electric truck and \$41,000 for every million dollars' worth of ice cream delivered by horses instead of gasoline truck. Consequently, horses deliver one-third of all New York's ice cream, serving 231 routes with 667 horses, while electric trucks serve only 45 routes

and gasoline trucks serve 416 routes. 'These facts have been obtained in thorough surveys made over a period of three years. In ice delivery 2,352 horses are used and in coal delivery 3,327 horses."

Chicago milk distributors, Mr. Lefebure's figures further showed, are operating 4,968 horse routes, 118 electric truck routes, and 493 gasoline truck routes. Sixty-five principal Chicago cartage companies are using 2,074 horses, 13 electric trucks and 952 gasoline trucks. In the former case horse and wagon units constitute per cent of the total delivery units used and in the latter 68.22 per

He also mentioned that 362 horses are being used in short haul work by Chicago laundries.

Approximately 100,000 Dependents Cared for Yearly by State.

Pennsylvania's state and semi-state institutions and resources for care of the afflicted in mind and body are charted on an unique map which is being issued by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

According to this map, Pennsylva-nia has one semi-state and eight state mental hospitals; fifty mental clinics held regularly; and seven held from time to time; three tuberculosis sanatoria; ten state general hospitals; one semi-state and three state schools for the feebleminded; one state colony in course of erection for epileptics; two state and two semi-state schools for the blind; one state home for soldiers, sailors and their orphans; six state penal and correctional institutions. The State owns land for an institution for defective male delinquents which was authorized by the 1927 Legislature, but for which no appropriation has yet been made. On the map "Semi-state" as applied to institutions is defined as being an institution controlled by a private corporation in which the State usually has representation and for which the State provides practically the entire cost of maintenance. The map shows further that dependent wards of the State cared for in the foregoing institution and pro-vided for wholly or in part by the State in various local and private institutions, number, in the course of a year, approximately 100,000 persons.

Borrowing by Writers

One reads for thought and for quotation not less; if he find his thought more finely conceived and aptly expressed by another, let him quote without hesitation or apology. He has the highest authority for the practice. How rich is Plutarch's page, Montaigne's, Bacon's! And what they borrow is of a piece with their own text, giving it added strength and grace. I know the fashion of our time affects disdain of borrowing. But who is rich enough to refuse, or plead honorably for his exclusiveness? Somehow the printer happens to forget his quotation marks, and the credit of originality goes to the writer none the

The plea is that quoting often implies sterility and bad taste. Then Shakespeare and his contemporaries were wanting in wit and fine rhetoric. Hear how Montaigne justifies his practice:

"Let nobody insist upon the matter I write, but my method in writing. Let them observe in what I borrow, if I have known how to choose what is proper to raise or relieve invention, which is always my own: for I make others say for me what, either for want of language or want of sense, I cannot myself well express. I do not number my borrowings, I weigh them. And had I designed to raise their estimate by their number, I had made twice as many."-Bronson Alcott.

Saving by No Means Sum Total of Thrift

To be thrifty means to thrive in a broad sense rather than just to save in a narrow sense.

The training of the child should not be along the lines of saving alone. because such narrow training might lead to selfishness and avarice. The proper administration of one's personal affairs must include sound principles of spending and investing as well as the mere mechanical process

of saving. Some bankers and some thrift ceachers are fond of calling the squirrel a thrifty animal. He is thrifty to the extent that he saves his food supply in the days of abundance against the long cold days of approaching winter. The ant is more thrifty than the grasshopper. But these merely instinctive practices are hardly analogous to the needs of enlightened hu-

man progress. It is the primary function of savings banks to teach the value of saving. In this they are doing a great and wonderful work in this country. But as much as possible bankers also should disseminate the .ound doctrine that saving money alone is by no means the sum total of thrift.-Thrift Magazine.

Fat or Lean?

Good-natured, fat men are likely to be successful in business. They are at the head of big business organizations. Lean, hungry-looking men are the successful political and military leaders of the world. So say those who diagnose character from appearance. They forget that Napoleon was a little, plump man. No young man can safely choose his line of work in accordance with his physical charac-

Young men, figuring on success in life, sometimes take the closest, easiest, most convenient job. To go into a line you do not enjoy, that you are not interested in, just because it is convenient, is dead waste. Determine the thing you are most interested in and go after that, whatever the cost and hardship.-Grove Patterson in the Mobile Register,

Hurt by Wrong Training

A man should be in his prime physically at thirty years old. If he is not, it is because of a lack of batance in his physical training, declares the bulletin of the Dayton department of health.

Overtraining may strain the heart and unbalance the nerves. Undertraining is responsible for weakness of muscles and lack of development of the lungs. Dissipation undermines his resistance. One or more of these factors must be present if a man begins to look and feel old in his early thirties.-Hygeia Magazine.

Cause of Poor Writing

Dr. William Root of the University of Pittsburgh says that as a general rule persons of low mentality are good hand writers. "Intelligent people," according to Doctor Root, "think 20 times faster than they can write and, therefore, the arm is so far behind the activity of the brain that the result is poor writing. A person low in mentality has nothing else to think about but the shaping of his letters. But it does not necessarily follow that if you are a poor penmen you are intelligent or vice versa."--Pathfinder Magazine.

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els a REAL cleansing and see how much better you feel. It will surprise you! Zeller's Drug Store.

Animals Don't Need Sight for Sense of Direction.

We know that a lost cat is never really lost; that our dog will find his home under most any conditions, and that it is wise sometimes, if we are confused, to let the horse guide himself. But the ability to find their way is still greater in undomesticated animals. Necessarily their self-reliance and constant presence of danger keeps their faculties and instincts on the keenest edge, writes L. E. Eubanks in "Our Dumb Animals."

The greatest factor in a man's study of location is his sight, and without it he has but a vague sense of direction. But I knew a blind dog to find his way home over miles of unfamiliar country. Blind horses or cows go where they want to in a pasture, and you can't seriously "side-track" a cat by blindfolding it. Some animals seem helpless when sight is handicapped, but the reason usually is excitement—a panic of fear. Given time to deliberate their sense of direction saves them as a rule.

Naturalists once thought that ants returned to their home thru the forests of grassblades, weeds, sticks, etc., by scent, following their own track back. As a matter of fact an ant seldom goes back over the outbound trail, and there is considerable evidence that it relies more on the mysterious general sense of direction than on sight or any other particular sense.

One ant, as an experiment, was transported on a leaf beyond her destination and when put down kept going in the same direction, though she was now going away from home. The general sense of direction is very remarkable in one species of the Australian ants; they build their nests along a north and south line so accurately that a traveler may direct his course by their aid. Snails have no sense of sight, or at least a very rudimentary one, yet it is not easy to lose a snail.

And there's the turtle. It must be guided by the general sense, because the whole country could change in appearance before this creature completed its trip by arriving home. In Milford, N. J., scientists became interested in a certain turtle, and to test its homing instincts took it some miles beyond the Delaware River. After four years it was again found in its favorite haunts among the tomaplants.

When an animal does become lost its actions are different from those of a man under the same conditions. A lost horse will wander but he has no particular tendency to circle, whereas a lost man's trail will circle in threefourths of the cases. There are some anatomical explanations for difference, but the main reason is that the animal has more accurate general sense of direction.-Lititz Record.

Most of U. S. Income Used for Public Debt.

Washington .- Uncle Sam spent ony 17.1 cents of the taxpayer's dollar for support of the ordinary civil unctions of government, the 1927 report of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon indicates, while 31.8 cents is spent for military functions and 51.1 cents goes to meet the public debt. "When the average citizen grumbles over the size of his income tax payment." Mr. Mellon explained, "he often visualizes his hard-earned mon-

ey being spent by the Government to compile reports on business or agricultural conditions or to erect public buildings, send diplomats abroad, carry on scientific investigations or make and enforce laws. "As a matter of fact, a small part

of the taxpayer's dollar goes into work of this sort, only about one-sixth being used for all the multitudinous types of ordinary civil funcand premium payments and 30 cents for debt retirement. The remaining one-third of the taxpayer's dollar is spent on military expenditures for national defense or payments to military veterans."

Marriage Licenses.

James G. Uzzle and Evelyn Gertrude Turner, both of Snow Shoe. Michael Koscho, of Oswald, W. Va. and Julia Hydock, of Philipsburg. John J. Donley and Sarah E. Parsons, both of Pennsylvania Furnace. George E. Way, of Coatesville, and Evaline C. Troup, of Bellefonte.

Charles W. Heim and Hazel C. Holmes, both of Williamsport. Joseph Howard Diehl, of Howard, and Nellie E. Bennison, of Nittany.

Rheymatism

While in France with the American Army I obtained a noted French prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription cost me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today. PAUL CASE, Dept. K-218, Brockton, Mass. WHAT IS GOLF? THIS IS IT.

Editor's Note.—The following description of golf is believed to have been written by a frenzied golfer after he had lost his temper and a half dozen new golf balls attempting to negotiate the water hazard. An unconfirmed rumor states that he was out on the course the next day, having hypnotized himself into believing that he had discovered the source of his difficulties in pregions play. to believing that he had discovered the source of his difficulties in previous play. Last reports indicate that he is again paying tribute to King Neptune, but the grim smirk on his face indicates that he is still trying.

MORAL: You don't have to be crazy to play golf—but it helps!"

Golf is a form of work made expensive enough for a rich man to en-joy it. It is a physical and mental exertion made attractive by the fact that you have to dress for it in a \$200,000 clubhouse.

Golf is what letter-carrying, ditchdigging and carpet beating would be if those three tasks had to be performed on the same afternoon in short pants and colored socks by gaudy looking gentlemen, who re-quired a different kind of implement

for every mood.

Golf is the simplest looking game in the world when you decide to take it up and the toughest looking after you have been at it ten or twelve years. It is probably the only game a man can play as long as a quarter of a century and then discover that it was too deep for him in the first

The game is played on carefully selected grass with little white balls and as many clubs as the player can afford. These balls cost from 75 cents to \$25.00, and it is possible to support a family of ten people (all adults) for five months on the money represented by the balls lost by some golfers in a single afternoon.

A golf course has eighteen holes, seventeen of which are unnecessary and put in to make the game harder. A "hole" is a tin cup in the center of a "green." A "green" is a small parcel of grass costing about \$1.98 a blade and usually located between a brook and a couple of apple trees or a lot of "unfinished excava-

tions. The idea is to get the golf ball from a given point into each of the eighteen cups in the fewest number of

words. The ball must not be thrown, pushed or carried. It must be propelled by about \$200 worth of curious ooking implements, especially de-

signed to provoke the owner.

Each implement has a specific purpose and ultimately some golfers get to know what that purpose is. They are the exceptions.

After each hole has been completed After each hole has been completed the golfer counts his strokes. Then he subtracts six and says, "Made that in five; that's one above par. Shall we play for fifty cents on the next hole, too, Ed?"

After the final, or eighteenth hole, the golfer adds up the score and stops when he has reached eighty-seven. He then has a swim a pint of

seven. He then has a swim, a pint of gin, sings "Sweet Adeline" with six or eight other liars and calls it the end of a perfect day.-The Shield.

300 Miles an Hour Seen for Autos in 2007 A. D.

London.—Eighty years hence it will be possible to drive 300 miles an hour in a completely enclosed automobile in a semi-vertical position, in the opinion of Professor Low, English scientist.

The automobile will then be governed, Professor Low says, by the principles of perpetual motion, in which science is making considerable strides at American university laboratories. The professor says the mot-or car of the future will consume half the gasoline cars require today, will be fitted with radio telephone and television, and will be so easy to operate that a driver can see and speak tions added together. One-half of each tax dollar is used for the service of the public debt, the equivalent of 20 cents being required for interest abling motorists to make continental and transatlantic trips.

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