

NEW AUTOMOBILE LAW.

Valuable advice to motorists regarding their rights under the new Vehicle Code of Pennsylvania, effective January 1, is contained in a statement by J. Burton Weeks, president of the Keystone Automobile Club.

One of the important changes in the Pennsylvania law, said Mr. Weeks, "is the conferring upon motorists of the right to sign a written promise to appear for hearing when arrested for alleged violation of minor provisions of the law. This right to give written promise applies to non-residents as well as residents of Pennsylvania.

"If a motorist has committed a violation of the code in the view or presence of an officer, the latter may do one of two things—arrest the motorist on sight or take his number and lodge a complaint against him before a magistrate within the county, in which case the motorist will (or should be notified by mail to appear for hearing.

"If a person arrests on sight a person violating the code, the rights of the accused depend upon the nature of the offense. For example: If the accused is charged with (a) felony or misdemeanor, or (b) if the accused has committed such an offense, (b) or driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs, or (c) if an accident has happened resulting in injury or death of any person, and the accused is charged with an offense causing or contributing to the happening of the accident, the officer must take the defendant immediately before the nearest magistrate.

"In all other cases (that is, all summary offenses under the code, except those causing personal injuries and death) one of four things may happen:

"First. The accused may demand an immediate hearing before a magistrate within the county, in which case it is the duty of the officer to take him immediately before a mayor, burgess, magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace.

"Second. Accused may give to the arresting officer a written promise to appear within 24 hours before a magistrate. It is then the duty of the officer to release him.

"Third. The officer may give the accused notice in writing to appear at a time and place specified five days after the arrest (unless the accused demands an earlier hearing) and demand that accused sign a written promise to appear at such time. If accused signs he should be immediately released. If he refuses to sign the officer must take immediately before the nearest available mayor,

burgess, magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace.

"Fourth. If neither the accused nor the officer make any suggestion about signing a written promise to appear, and the accused does not demand an immediate hearing, it is nevertheless the duty of the officer to take the accused before a magistrate for an immediate hearing.

"If the accused violates his written promise to appear, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, which is punishable by a fine of \$75 or imprisonment for ten days, or both.

"If the officer fails to accept the written promise to appear and release the defendant, or where no promise is given or requested, fails to take the accused immediately before the nearest available magistrate, the officer is guilty of a misdemeanor, or and subject to a fine of \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment, or both, and subject also to removal from office.

Six Arterial Highways.

Designation of six important highway routes as through traffic roads last week by the State Highway Department. The roads cover approximately 1,250 miles.

Important routes to be set aside as arterial highways by the department under the new motor code are Lincoln highway; Lackawanna Trail; Susquehanna Trail; Lakes-to-Sea highway between Harrisburg and Eire; William Penn highway from the West Virginia state line to Franklin and the Yellowstone Trail. A number of other main highway routes will be designated as through traffic roads later in the year. Markings through boroughs probably will be done by the department with the approval of local authorities. In the cities the establishment of through traffic streets is a matter for the municipalities.

Markers informing motorists that the routes are through traffic highways will be placed at all intersections. The signs will bear the words "through traffic, stop," in letters six inches high. They will be painted black on yellow background. Many of the signs will carry reflector letters for illumination at night.

Rats.

Scientists say that world-wide war between the black and brown rats is raging. These two camps have been fighting for centuries, always a struggle between individuals and about every ten years a war to death between the masses. A generation ago, scientists say, the brown rat had almost exterminated the black, but in recent years humans' fight on the whole tribe had disturbed the balance and now the foes are almost equal. Man "thumbs down" on this fight. More power to jaws and claws of both and no truce until the end!—New York Sun.

FRIESLAND HOME OF WONDERFUL CATTLE

Netherland Province Celebrated Dairy Center.

Washington.—"The province of Friesland, in the Netherlands, which recently held an agricultural fair at the provincial capital, Leeuwarden, is one of the most important dairying regions of Europe," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "Black and white Friesian cattle, a breed known in America as Holstein-Friesian, have found their way into most of the milk and butter countries of the world.

"Friesian cattle were mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus as being of importance as early as the year 28 A. D. Perhaps because of this early start, or by reason of the favorable location of the province in regard to industrial cities of northern Europe, Friesland farmers have grown prosperous through many years of furnishing their neighbors with butter and cheese.

Grazing Land Below Sea Level.

"This northern province of the Netherlands lies between that arm of the ocean known as the Zuyder Zee and the North sea. It is bordered by a rim of dikes and high sand dunes behind which the country is so low that were these dikes to break the entire province would be submerged. During the summer months the climate of this low, flat plain is mild and pleasant. Canal-bordered fields are filled with black and white grazing cattle.

"In winter, however, weather conditions are often severe. Storms of wind and rain may lash over the land for days. The necessity for feeding and warming milk cows during such periods has developed a style of domestic farm architecture peculiar to Friesland. Barn and dwelling are under one roof, which rises high into the sky in order to provide loft space for the immense amount of hay needed as cattle feed during the long winter. The whole gives the appearance of a one-story cottage pushed low into the earth by weight of an immense pointed roof, which reaches above the tops of the tall trees lining the roadway.

"A hall separates the living quarters of the farmer's family from space set aside for cows, which, as a rule, is the larger portion of the house. Visitors testify that these barns are spotless and odorless. Each stall is sanded and has a window of its own, inevitably decorated with a fresh white window curtain. Every cow has a bath daily and many of their tails are tied up with ribbon.

"There is always a milk room of dairy, equally spotless, with scrubbed tables and benches and shining brass utensils. Such immaculate cleanliness is obtained by much wielding of the scrub brush on the part of female members of the household.

"Friesian women are noted for robustness of stature and freshness of complexion. The provincial costume is still almost universally worn in the country. This dress of many petticoats and tight bodice is surmounted by a head covering of unique splendor. A gold casque with spiral ornaments over either temple is covered with a cap of finest lace, bordered with a fringe across the back of the neck. The gold portion of this head-dress is one of the most valued treasures of every provincial maiden, being often a present of father or fiancé, or else a result of the savings of years. Less fortunate maidens have to content themselves with casques of gold plate or of silver. Even the threat of baldness from so tight a head covering has not sufficed to deter Friesland belles from wearing their native millinery. It is said that some go so far as to cut off their tresses in order to produce the fashionable round shape to the head.

Bright Colors Prevail.

"Like the rest of Holland, wood-work in Friesland is painted in the brightest of reds, yellows, blues and greens, perhaps to compensate for the general grayness of the atmosphere. Walls and floors are tiled in bright colors whenever possible. Heat is obtained by open fires of coal or peat, or, of late, by the more modern gigantic Dutch stove. Before this center of household life the Friesland farmer smokes on long winter evenings and plans for the butter and cheese of another year.

"Friesland cattle raisers are noted for their hospitality, which is especially enjoyed by English or American visitors because of the fact that many words of the two languages are the same. 'Good butter and good cheese, is good English and good Friesian,' is an ancient proverb that can be understood by both peoples.

"Friesian dialect is said to have many expressions similar to the highland Scotch. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that there are always Scotch buyers at the Friesland cattle fairs which for many years have furnished blooded dairy stock to the markets of the world."

Magpies Attack Children

Canberra, Australia.—Police of the recently established capital of Australia have been required to add hunting to their ordinary duties because of the invasion by wild magpies.

The savage birds, as if resenting the invasion of their domain, have attacked the children of government officials.

Possibly Uncle Eph

Had the Right Idea

When the late speaker Cannon was a small boy, living on the Wabash, he was taken to his first circus by an old negro named Ephraim. And this is what happened—as told by the speaker to his secretary, L. White Busby, and retold by the latter in "Uncle Joe Cannon: The Reminiscences of a Pioneer American." Ephraim worked for Uncle Joe's father, and it was likewise his first visit to a circus.

"We looked at the elephant and the camels and the lions and tigers"—Uncle Joe is telling the story—"and they were all wonderful to me and also to Uncle Eph, but what held our attention longest was the big baboon, who stood up in his cage, manlike, bigger than I was. Uncle Eph was greatly impressed with the animal that bore a resemblance to the human, and we stood a long while in front of the cage.

"Uncle Eph was always respectful and sociable with everybody he met. When we stopped in front of the baboon's cage he took off his old hat and, with a nod of his head, said:

"How is you?" "The baboon stood holding to the bars of his cage and staring at us. Uncle Eph repeated this question, and, getting no response, he looked the animal over for a moment and said:

"That's right; you keep your mouth shut or they'll have you in the field hoeing corn like me." And we went away to continue our round of the cages.

"I have seen," adds Uncle Joe, "men make reputations for wisdom with their fellows just as the baboon did with Uncle Eph. It is not a bad rule."

Rare Fishes Brought

Far From Their Home

Continuously flowing, steam-heated sea water has enabled a cargo of scarlet starfish, jazz fish and huge red hermit crabs to travel in luxury from the Madeira Islands to the London zoo. Between 80 to 90 exotically colored specimens were successfully transported from their native haunts and added to the marine collections by E. G. Boulenger, director of the aquarium. Since these types require a constant temperature and water abundantly aerated, specially constructed containers were required to bring them to their destination alive. A large wooden tank was divided into compartments and fitted with steam pipes. Fresh sea water was pumped continuously into the tank, which the steam pipes held at a constant temperature. Other high lights among the cargo were chocolate and purple castenest fish and puffer fish, which blow themselves up like a balloon by forcing air into their swim bladders. When they desire to collapse the air is exhaled with a noise like a squeak.

Grecian Shrines

It was at Kalavrita that the beginnings of the Greek war for independence were made, and the tattered banner which the Archbishop Germanos took with him from his cell when he sallied forth to begin the contest is still kept as the sacred war banner of Hellenism and was brought out in much state at the beginning of the war with Turkey.

Another well-known shrine in Greece, and one which is most frequently visited by tourists, is that at Meteora, where the giant needles of rock are capped with extensive buildings to which the venturesome may ascend either by rickety ladders set in the interior crevices or by means of a net drawn up by a creaking and primitive windlass.

Reason for Sunday

How did Sunday become the first day of the week instead of the seventh? The Sabbath of the Jews was the seventh day of the week, the day of cessation from work among all Hebrews, following six days of labor and closing the week. Sunday was the first day of the week celebrated in memory of the resurrection of Christ. It is therefore also known as the Lord's day. In the Bible (in Acts 20:7) we are told that the disciples in Troas met weekly on the first day of the week for exhortation and the breaking of bread. Justin Martyr said that Christians gathered then because it was the first day on which God made the world and because Jesus Christ on the same day arose from the dead.

History of Potato

"The potato entered this country," Doctor Lauder said, in an address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, "not as surmised by De Candolle, through an alleged band of Spanish adventurers, but in a perfectly respectable manner from Bermuda, where it had been introduced some years previously from England. It is a prank of fortune that the potato, originally a denizen of Chile and Peru, appears as a naturalized Englishman in the United States. The potato had arrived in England about 1586, or a little later."

Getting It Straight

"You say you didn't write burning letters," thundered the lawyer for the plaintiff in a divorce suit, "but here is the proof in black and white." "Black and blue," interrupted the judge, "if you are referring to the letters in your hand." "Eh?" "The stationery is blue and the ink, assume, is black."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Third Liberty Loan.

For a limited time, bonds of the Third Liberty Loan may be exchanged for 3 1/2% Treasury Notes due 1932, redeemable at the option of the government after December 15, 1930.

Interest on the Third Liberty Loan will cease September 15, 1928.

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FARM NOTES.

Milk is 87 per cent water, but it's one of the best foods.

Next to wheat, potatoes are the most important crop grown for human food.

The Agronomy farm at the Iowa experiment station, Ames, Iowa, has more than 600 concrete fence posts on it. These were placed more than nine years ago.

Feeding calves on home-grown feeds and selling them as fat calves at weaning, or as fat yearlings, constitutes a system which increases the income from the farm.

Sweet clover is positively the hardiest of the entire legume family. It will stand wet feet better than alfalfa, but alfalfa stands drought better.

Chickens, as a rule, will not go any great distance in search of feed unless they are half-starved, and it is not profitable to keep them in that condition in order to save a little feed.

Guard rails around the pen will prevent losses by providing a place where the pigs will be out of danger from the sow when she lies down. For a few days after farrowing the sow's ration should be rather light.

The need for using improved methods in producing the public milk supply becomes more and more pronounced as time goes on, says R. J. Posson, associate market milk specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. As cities grow larger or become more numerous, the milk supply must necessarily be transported from greater distances and handled in larger quantities. To withstand such treatment it must be produced under the most sanitary conditions.

Furthermore, says Mr. Posson, there is an increasing demand for clean milk on the part of the consumer, and health officials are requiring that improved sanitary methods be used in its production. Unless care is taken in producing it, therefore, great losses may result from the rejection of milk by dealers or health departments and from the lessened demand for low-grade milk. The responsibility for clean milk at the source is placed squarely on the shoulders of the milk producer.

By observing certain precautions clean milk can be produced with very little more effort than milk which is not clean. These precautions are discussed by Mr. Posson in Leaflet No. 3, Improved Sanitation in Milk Production, just issued by the department. The first requirement for clean milk is a herd of healthy cows. Once it is determined by test that the cows are free from tuberculosis and are otherwise healthy, pains should be taken to clean them thoroughly before they are milked. Wiping the udders with a damp cloth removes the dangers of contaminating the milk by falling hair and dust particles. Since bacteria cause milk to sour they should be kept out of it by every possible means.

Further precautions in the production of clean milk require that only healthy people be employed in a dairy, that they wear clean clothing, and that milking be performed with clean, dry hands. The use of a small-top pail is recommended as a means of reducing the amount of impurities that fall into the milk.

Every dairyman should be certain that he has a pure, safe water supply. Wells should be located on the highest available ground. A separate dairy house or milk room should be provided. Milk to be sold should never be handled in a dwelling as there is too much chance of dangerous contamination in case sickness occurs in the family.

Milk utensils which are not properly washed or sterilized may be the greatest source of contamination. They should be rinsed inside and outside with luke-warm or cold water as soon as possible after use, then placed in a wash vat, scrubbed with a brush in warm water containing a soda ash or alkaline washing powder (not soap, rinsed, placed in a sterilizing cabinet, and thoroughly steamed.

The best way to prevent multiplication of bacteria which unavoidably get into the milk is to cool the milk as soon as possible after it is produced and keep it cold. Bacteria are tiny single celled plants, which like most other plants, require warmth to grow. If the milk is cooled to 50 degrees F. or below and held at that temperature, bacterial development is very much retarded. Milk should not only be kept cold until it leaves the farm but should also be protected from the sun and warm air while being transported from farm to city.

A copy of the leaflet may be secured by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The value of wood ashes as a fertilizer varies considerably, depending upon whether or not they have been leached, kind of wood they came from, method of burning, etc. Good quality wood ashes contain 5 to 7 per cent potash and 1.5 to 2 per cent phosphoric acid. If the ashes have been leached by lying out in the weather they may contain not more than 1 per cent of potash and an equal amount of phosphoric acid. The amount of calcium will vary from 20 to 50 per cent but it usually runs between 30 and 35 per cent. By way of comparison high grade ground limestone may contain as much as 98 per cent calcium compounds.

If celery is not blanched while growing the green stalks can never be fully blanched. The common method of blanching and perhaps the best way is to hill up the growing celery as it grows, with earth. It will blanch slightly when stored in a cellar or if grown in pots and placed in the cellar, but when stored for winter most of the white stalks are new growth made by moving materials from the older stalks and leaves to form the newer stalks and leaves. This new growth will be practically white when the sun does not shine on them.

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