

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 29, 1929.

To Find Easter.

Even the youngest knows by this time that Easter does not come on the same day of the month year after year like Christmas. Here is the rule for finding when it will come.

"Thirty days hath September," Every person can remember; But to know when Easter comes, Fuzzles even scholars some.

When March the twenty-first is past, Just watch the silvery moon; And when you see it full and round, Easter will be here soon.

After the moon has reached its full, Then Easter will be here, The very Sabbath after, In each and every year.

And if it hap on Sabbath, The moon should reach its height, The Sabbath following this event Will be the Easter bright.

—Onward.

CEREMONIALS OF

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

Thursday, April 14, is observed by services in the churches in commemoration of the partaking of the Last Supper by Christ and His disciples. Its rightful name, Maundy Thursday, is chiefly derived from the words of the ancient antiphon sung in the churches and starting with "Mandatum novum do vobis." Indeed, the word Mandatum later came to stand for the main ceremony of that day—the washing of the feet of the catechumens.

Of the many queer customs featuring this day in ancient times, perhaps the most important was this washing of the feet. This practice was prevalent in many parts of Europe in the Middle Ages, and there is even mention of its performance in Spain as early as the Fourth century. Gradually, in the monarchical countries, the custom developed into the ceremony of the king's washing the feet of as many poor men as there were years of his age. In England the practice continued in that fashion until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who directed that the feet of the poor men should first be bathed by her servants in warm water and sweet herbs. James II was the last English monarch to perform the ceremony, for his successor, William of Orange, instructed his almoners to execute the duty; and the custom was discontinued in that country in the year 1754. However, it was carried on until quite recently in several other European countries, and perhaps even in, a few, to this day.

In those times there were some other ceremonies connected with the day, one of which was the reconciliation of the penitents—mainly achieved by long periods of prayer. Another was the consecration of the chrism, or baptismal oil. This oil was used abundantly in Easter week, and all that was needed for the Sunday was consecrated on Maundy Thursday, and by the Fifth century it came about that all the chrism likely to be needed during the year was consecrated on this day.

One more ceremony of this eventful Thursday was the celebration of the Eucharist. This was originally taken fasting, but later many began to take it in the evening after meat. By the renaissance of some old laws evening communion was forbidden, but gradually it has crept back into favor.

Apart from these major celebrations there were some minor observances, such as the stripping of the altars after vespers and the silencing of the church bells from Wednesday midnight till matins on Easter day.

Most of these customs associated with Maundy Thursday have fallen into the limbo of oblivion, but the recalling of them serves as a pleasant link with those less sophisticated days.

TEACHER COLLEGES

SECURE "A" RATING.

Seven State teacher colleges have been rated as "A" class teacher preparation institutions by the American Association of Teachers Colleges. Those given the rating are at Slippery Rock, Shippensburg, Bloomsburg and West Chester.

"A" class rating is the highest appraisal which can be given under the rulings of the American Association of Teachers Colleges. It includes state, municipal, or incorporated private institutions which have at least one four-year unified curriculum, devoted exclusively to the preparation of teachers. The regulations of the Association further demand that institutions given this rating bachelors degrees. All institutions granted the above rating must require for admission the completion of a standard four-year secondary school curriculum. The ratings of the above institutions were granted after personal visits by agents of the American Association. Final action was taken at the recent meeting of the American Association held at Cleveland.

—The newly-weds on their honeymoon had the drawing room. The groom gave the negro porter a dollar not to tell anybody on the train they were bride and groom. When the happy couple went to the diner for breakfast next morning all the passengers snickered and have legal eyes on the couple knowingly. The groom called the porter and demanded: "Did you tell anybody on the train we were just married?" "No, sir," said the dusky porter. "I told 'em you all was just good friends."

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

BEFORE THE FIRST

EASTER DAY.

On Palm Sunday each year the minds of millions of Christians the world over are occupied with thoughts of a scene in Jerusalem.

On the eastern spur of the Mount of Olives lies the little town of Bethany a few furlongs away from Jerusalem. On the memorable morning of his entrance into the city Jesus secured near Bethany the donkey upon which he made his memorable journey to Jerusalem. The occasion was the feast of the Passover, and pilgrims from Galilee and eastern Judea, the localities in which his ministry had been performed, accompanied him upon the journey. As they beheld him riding on an ass (the royal beast in the days of David) the hopes of the multitude were suddenly revived. Quickly the news of his coming spread through the long lines of pilgrims. Those ahead tore palm branches from the trees by the wayside, while others spread their garments and cloaks along the way on which he was to pass, while they all joined in a triumphant song: Hosanna to the son of David! Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord!

Hosanna is the highest! Slowly the procession came around the southern end of the Mount of Olives, with the gorge of the Kendron to the south, until the wonderful city of Jerusalem burst into view. Jesus entered the city through this gate in the midst of a cheering multitude of people, who waved their palm branches before him. Just as the sun was setting behind the hills he found his way to the temple. He sought not a waiting throne, but a quiet place for worship. Then in the hush of the evening, refusing to give any encouragement to the selfish material hopes of the populace, he quietly returned to his humble home in Bethany.

The gate, as we see it today, is entirely sealed. Many hundred years after Christ had passed through it the city fell into the hands of the Turks, and it was their belief and fear that our Lord Jesus was about to return and re-enter the city through this gate. It was not their will that he do this, and they believed that by sealing it up in this manner his coming would be prevented, and so it remains to this day, the Sealed Golden Gate, the most remarkable and interesting Biblical landmark in the world.

PARIS FUNERALS

MUST SPEED UP.

The dead must move faster, according to city authorities in the capital, who are now ordering modern automobiles to take the place of the old-fashioned carriage drawn by horses. French funerals passing through the city from one end to the other have always held up traffic and stolen time from important matters, they say. It would not be so annoying if the living as well as the dead could be taken to the cemetery in some kind of conveyance. But the French custom has long been for friends to follow along after the hearse on foot. The horses, naturally must make it a slow trot. On corner turns they are given free leeway and even a Paris taxi-chauffeur would never dream of crossing the procession.

The cult of the dead in France hints very strongly of paganism. The French respect their dead ones, no matter what they were during their lifetime—this means everybody, perhaps except the different black-capped coachman and pallbearers who are never happy unless their funeral is a first class one, which of course means higher tips for them. As it passes through the city the corpse receives a tip of the hat or cap of every man, including that of the fastest chauffeur, as well as the sign of the cross from every woman passer-by.

ERECT SIGNALS AT

DANGER POINTS.

Agreements have been made by the Pennsylvania department of highways and several railroads to mark 41 grade crossings, underpasses and overpasses which have dangerous approaches with a new type of continuous flashing warning signal. A yellow cautionary signal light will flash a warning well in advance of the danger point to enable drivers to get their vehicles under absolute control.

Cost of the signals and erection will be shared by the department and the railroad. The department will maintain them. Recently the department adopted two types of signals for marking such points. A "slow" type contains a yellow diamond which is illuminated by a flasher built in. The word "slow" is illuminated by headlights of automobiles and reflectors. The second type of sign bears an amber flashing cross with the caption "RR" in reflecting glass. The cross will flash continuously as a warning that a crossing lies just ahead.

CHICAGO HOTEL HAS

CENTRALIZED RADIO.

The first major hotel installation of its new centralized radio system has been announced by the Radio Corporation of America. To the Allerton House of Chicago, largest hotel of the Allerton chain, goes the distinction of providing individual radio reception through a wall-type loud-speaker, to guests in 887 of its 990 rooms, and pioneering in a new field of hotel service.

Other hotels have experimented with radio service in guest rooms. Headphones, plugged into a base plug switch and movable loud speakers connected in the same manner, have been installed in several hotels. The Allerton House however, is the first important hotel to adopt the standard centralized equipment developed only a few months ago by the Radio Corporation's engineers.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Daily Thought.

The bluebird chants from the elm's long branches, A hymn to welcome the budding year. The south wind wanders from field to forest, And slowly whispers, "The Spring is here!"

—William Cullen Bryant

—The children so look forward to Easter and the "Rabbit" that this is just the time to satisfy their longing for a party.

The party might be started by an "Egg Hunt." Hide jelly eggs in various parts of the house and the one finding the most eggs receives a prize. A basket filled with colored eggs, etc., which has been serving as a decoration, may be used as a prize. Instead of the usual "Donkey" Strut, draw a rabbit on a pillow slip and have the children blindfolded attempt to pin on a cotton tail. A prize, of course, goes to the most successful. An attractive and useful decoration is achieved by placing a large rabbit in the center of the table and surrounding it with large cardboard eggs. Have an egg for each guest and a yellow or white ribbon running to each place. A luncheon is placed in each egg. Each guest pulls the ribbon at his place and receives an egg.

In the eggs he will find—thin brown and white bread sandwiches cut with a rabbit shape cutter; an oblong of Angel Food cake with enough icing on top to hold on a small chocolate or sugar rabbit decoration, and a clear candy rabbit. Ice cream moulded in rabbit or egg form and hot cocoa may round out the refreshments.

—The custom of sending forth messages of good will in the form of flowers, booklets, or even the highly decorated with the recognition of the general rejoicing at the rebirth of religious festival of Easter, or in the trees and flowers. In either case, the gift without a part of the giver is bare. Little drawings are suggestions for handwork in place of bought cards and even in fragrant blossoms convey your greetings of the springtime to a dear friend. A white card upon which you have drawn and colored a little decoration will make the gift doubly acceptable.

A little basket can be drawn with black ink, lined with a suggestion of gilt, and the flowers quickly painted with water colors, in pale blue, pink or lavender, or a mixture of all. In a tree form, the box and leaves will be best if painted dark green, with the few large flowers pale yellow or gold. With your greetings of the season it would be most appropriate when accompanying them with a plant, possibly sent to brighten the room of an invalid.

Simple and effective is a little wreath form of no flower in particular, which fact allows the maker to use his own taste in the coloring. A quick copy by means of carbon paper can be made, the petals delicately colored and the card sent off in about the time it would require to select the manufactured kind.

One evening will give a supply of greetings that will take with them the sweetness of the personal touch. Resolve to send one of these little cards to every person who is struggling up through the dark days of idleness. If you can, remember the little boy or girl who needs the sustaining thought that even the grown-up friend has time for the little things. And if your own little ones be yearning for something to do, let the pleasure of work be afforded by allowing these to be traced and colored by the children.

—The red-head will rule in Parisian society this spring and summer, according to Manuel, chief arbiter of hair fashions and the world's leading wig-maker.

"The blonde and brunette have both had their day," says the French coiffeur, who happens to be a Spaniard, "and this year it will be Titian's favorite tint that rules."

"It will be a lovely auburn-red, with golden high-lights and deep shadows, nothing verging on brick red or carrot tones. It is a shade that is becoming to nearly every complexion and blue, green or brown eyes will look well with it."

More than this, the new red hair will be long, or at least "longish," which means well below the ears. The closely cropped head is now as demode as corsets and petticoats. Curls are covering the inbetween stage and the return of the ringlets is much welcomed by those who dread straggling locks.

There are also charming little pins and clasps with brilliant pearls or rhinestones which nestle in between the curls.

In place of the low bun on the nape of the neck which has been widely-adopted by American girls, French coiffeurs are advocating swathed strands in the back. The hair is worn loose and sometimes curled on the forehead and around the ears, and the longer ends brought around, crossed in the back and held by combs or pins. It is a coiffeur which is becoming to many women for it is neat and shows the form of the head. Fortunately too, it can be worn under the very small hats, which is certainly much in its favor.

—Tuck-in shirts or waists are in again for the first time in years. Pastel colored linen ones are very good with navy blue or black suits.

LEMON SAUCE.

Boil together for five minutes one-half of a cupful of sugar and one cupful of water, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch and cook for five minutes longer. Take from the fire, add the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonfuls of butter and stir until thoroughly blended.

FARM NOTES.

—Small fruits soon die out in poorly cultivated ground.

—Soy bean hay as a roughage is equally as valuable in the ration as in the seed.

—The main thing in inoculating soy beans is to make them real dirty with the right kind of dirt.

—Manure applied as with the berries or grapes, should, for good results, be put on in the spring.

—Muir seedlings have thus far proved to be an exceptionally good root stock for the J. H. Hale peach.

—A new Gravenstein apple which has a solid, dark-red color and is a decidedly attractive fruit as compared with the common Gravenstein is being offered to fruit growers.

—The best time for transplanting raspberries and strawberries is in early spring, usually some time during the month of April, or as soon as the ground becomes in workable condition.

—Roup acts like a bad cold. There is first a watery discharge from the eyes, with an offensive smell, then the eyelids stick together and swell, and there may be sores on the face and comb.

—Some fruit will be produced even if no pruning is done, but a systematic annual pruning will increase the size and amount of fruit, keep the plants more vigorous and prolong their lives.

—In the Far West alfalfa and sweet clover are used extensively in the apple orchards. There where the moisture supply is under control through irrigation fruit of fine size and color is produced.

—One kind of blue grass is called Kentucky blue grass, and another kind is called Canadian blue grass. It is generally considered that the Kentucky is the more desirable. Blue-grass seed is not very viable and it takes a heavy seeding when a sod is wanted quickly, and the seed is also expensive. The best way to get a field of blue grass pasture is to seed it down to timothy and alsike clover and let the blue grass come in.

—When the pullets are penned and set to their work task of egg laying, their need for succulent green feed must be met, say the poultry specialists of the Ohio university. Succulent green feed provided for the pullets for the first few weeks after they are housed will keep them in good physical condition. Rap, green clover, and alfalfa are satisfactory for this purpose.

If no succulent green feed is available, the poultrymen recommend a dose of Epsom salts for the birds soon after housing. One pound of the salts for each 100 birds should be dissolved in their drinking water, and no other water should be given until that containing the salts has been consumed.

—Last Year, H. S. Newton, a fruit grower of Oceano county, Michigan, proved to his entire satisfaction that without bees apple crops are impossible. In a group of McIntosh trees, he caged one tree so no bees could get to it. This tree was sprayed and otherwise treated just like the others in the orchard. At no time did there seem to be any unusual buzzing in the orchard, yet this screened tree produced but six deformed apples while those all around it averaged 15 bushels of fine fruit per tree. So valuable has he found the bees in contributing to the set of fruit that he arranges with his bee-keeper friends to park several colonies of bees here and there throughout the orchard until blossoming time is past.

—Jacob Schwartz, a farmer living on the outskirts of Detroit about 54 years ago, was hauling a load of fertilizer when the wretched road finally got such a tenacious grip on the wagon wheels that he was forced to unload the cargo. In so doing he covered some rhubarb plants nearby. After the roads had dried out the next spring he retrieved the fertilizer, and was surprised to discover that the rhubarb kept warm by the decaying organic matter, had been growing all winter. The stalks were not red, streaked with green, but almost pure red in color, and instead of a large leaf at the top there was a little leaf of creamy yellow. The stalks looked so attractive that he persuaded his wife to try them in some pies. So delicious was the result that he built a box over his rhubarb plants, covered it up warmly and found the stalks grew quite long. Now, as everybody knows, winter growing of rhubarb is an industry.

—Differences as great as 51 cents a day in the returns which different Illinois dairy cows of feed have been and above the cost of feed have been discovered by J. H. Brock of the University of Illinois, in summarizing the records of 4,920 cows tested for milk and butterfat production the last year.

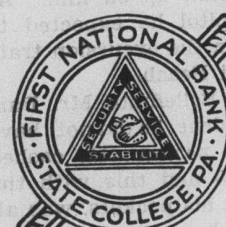
Those cows in the highest producing group each averaged 496.1 pounds of fat for the year, and returned their owners \$213 above the cost of feed, or 58 cents a day a cow. In contrast cows in the lowest producing group had an average of only 121.4 pounds of butterfat to their credit and paid returns, over and above the cost of feed, of only \$26.07 each. In other words, they returned just 7 cents a day to be used in defraying other expenses of production, such as labor, interest on investment, building and equipment cost and other miscellaneous items. A third class of cows about midway between the best and the poorest ones averaged 297.6 pounds of butterfat for the year and returned \$113.13 more than their feed cost for the year, or about 31 cents a day.

Who Will Take Your Place?

WHILE you are here, everything goes well. How will it be after you have gone? Who will see that those for whom you have saved will continue to enjoy the income your care has provided.

Everyday people are losing money through bad investments. Why not profit by experience, and place your estate in the hands of trained men. This bank has full Trust powers, and they are at your service.

The First National Bank
BELLEFONTE, PA.



The Easter Week End

ARE you expecting to take an Easter Week End Vacation this year? Before you go rent a Lock Box in our Safe Deposit Vault and place your valuables therein. Then you can have a pleasant Easter Week End without anxiety in regard to their safety. Private Lock Boxes here rent for \$2.00 and up per year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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E-A-S-T-E-R

the Day of All Days that you would be all Dressed Up

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