

PATIENTS TREATED AT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Charles Kreamer, of Bellefonte, who had been a medical patient in the Centre County hospital for a few days, was discharged on Monday of last week.

Mrs. Mary Runkle and infant, wife and child of attorney William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, were discharged on Tuesday of last week.

Chester Bickel, of Spring township, a medical patient, was discharged on Tuesday of last week.

Charles Dean, of Ferguson township, was admitted on Tuesday of last week, suffering with shoulder injuries received when a wagon on which he was riding upset as the team ran away. The bed of the wagon struck him across the shoulders and was dragged over him.

Mrs. Ray Kaufman, of Lewistown, who was injured in an automobile accident at Centre Hall two weeks ago, was discharged on Wednesday of last week.

Charles Isenburg, who became ill while drinking an intoxicating concoction of his own manufacture, was discharged on Thursday of last week.

Miss Mary Hepburn, of Bellefonte, became a medical patient on Wednesday night of last week.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Barger, of Moshannon, on Wednesday of last week.

Morris Garner, of College township, was admitted on Thursday of last week for surgical treatment.

Philip Grenoble, of Ferguson township, became a surgical patient on Thursday of last week.

Miss Freda Hendershot, of State College, is a medical patient at the hospital, having been admitted on Thursday of last week.

Daniel Peifer, of Williamsport, a medical patient for the past week, was discharged on Friday.

Levina Jean Unger, nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Unger, of Spring street, Bellefonte, was admitted on Saturday evening for an emergency operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Charlotte Kniesly and infant, wife and son of Albert Kniesly, of Bellefonte, were discharged on Saturday.

J. Wayne Morrow, sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne G. Morrow, of Bellefonte, was admitted on Saturday for surgical treatment.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Milford Heaton, of Jacksonville, at the hospital on Sunday.

Mrs. Margaret Swabb, an aged resident of Centre Hall, who was undergoing medical treatment at the hospital, died on Sunday.

Miss Alice Botsyn, eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Botsyn, of Clarence, was admitted on Sunday for medical treatment.

Mrs. John Wion, of Milesburg, became a medical patient on Monday.

Andrew Zelesnick, of Pleasant Gap, a surgical patient for the past two weeks, was discharged on Monday.

Cecil Collingswood, of Bellefonte, a medical patient for the past ten days was discharged on Monday.

The hospital contained a total of thirty-six patients at the beginning of this week.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR GUN TOTER.

Life imprisonment for every person who carries a concealed weapon is proposed by Rep. Sol. Bloom (D) of New York as a method of reducing violent crime throughout the nation.

Not only would Bloom assess the heavy penalty against crooks and gangsters, but he would prohibit policemen and citizens as well from carrying revolvers.

Investigation in a half dozen European countries has disclosed that the percentage of violent crime varies in exact accord with restrictions upon the sale and use of small firearms, Bloom said.

"Why should a policeman carry a revolver?" asked Bloom. "He invites a shooting duel with a robber every time he displays a bulging coat-pocket."

"Policemen are forbidden to carry guns in Great Britain, excepting Belfast. I visited Scotland Yard and asked the authorities if they had considered arming policemen. They looked at me in surprise, and replied that they would not think of using this method of enforcing law. They have rifles which may be used in case of riot or in the siege of a criminal, but even then guns are used rarely."

"Some people like to talk about the 'fighting Irish,' but I have seen policemen hunting criminals, in Ireland armed only with a little club."

"Investigation of conditions in continental Europe convinced me that violent crime varies in accordance with the ease of obtaining guns and lax laws against the practice."

If policemen are forbidden to carry guns and if the crook knows that he faces life imprisonment for merely having one in his possession there will be few policemen killed, is Bloom's opinion. The policemen may have to take his chances in a rough and tumble fight now and then, but he will have far better chance of bringing the criminal to justice, he declared.

"We armed millions of boys during the war and taught them to shoot," said Bloom. "Now we've got to teach them to forget what they learned."

He plans to introduce a bill in Congress giving the federal government complete control of small firearms.

Life-Saving Work Begins In Early Days of Childhood



If 96,000 persons were rushing over the falls of Niagara to their death each year, something would be done about it.

Laws would be passed. Signs would be posted along the bank reading, "No swimming—no boating," so that no bather, however hardy, would take a chance.

Even in the calm pool 'way above the rapids, swimming would be forbidden to children who might go beyond their depth, get caught in an undercurrent and be swept to their doom.

Of course, 96,000 persons do not go over the falls of Niagara each year.

But that number do go to their death from tuberculosis—a disease just as certainly preventable as is drowning in dangerous waters. And something is being done about it—but not enough.

Laws have been passed providing life-saving stations such as health departments, clinics and sanatoria. The enforcement of legal regulations has

improved sanitary conditions and decreased the hazard to life. Thousands of public health nurses co-operate with physicians to guard venturesome and indifferent people from coming too close to the whirling waters of disease. But this is not enough.

Signs have been posted all along the bank proclaiming the early danger signals of tuberculosis: "Too easily tired," "Cough that hangs on," "Loss of weight," "Indigestion." People approaching the dangerous district are warned by tuberculosis associations and other agencies throughout the country to beware—before it is too late. But this, too, is not enough.

There is little hope for those in the last stages—they are going over the falls.

Those in the rapids of early tuberculosis have a chance, if they can be discovered and helped to the shore, then to rest in the fresh air and sunshine while being strengthened by nourishing food. Yet it is hard work to pick them out of the stream. Some

refuse to recognize their danger. They enjoy the pace that kills.

For the children in the calm pool, however, life-saving measures are effective. Better still is it to keep them out of the pool entirely. Then they will never get into the rapids and cannot go over the falls.

The pool may be called "Childhood Tuberculosis." In a sense this is a misnomer, for it is not quite yet tuberculosis—rather the condition which precedes the disease. The glands of the lung are affected, and only slight, if any, damage has been done to the lung. This condition, discovered with the aid of the X-ray and other tests, tells the expert when a child is marked for later lung disease. But not if he is dragged out of the pool before he floats toward the rapids.

During April emphasis in the fight against tuberculosis is being laid on saving the children in the pool, by means of a campaign for early diagnosis which is in progress throughout the country.

Nationwide Campaign Against Tuberculosis

THE heavy economic loss from tuberculosis can be lessened by fortifying children against this insidious disease.

This statement was made by Dr. H. R. M. Landis, president of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, in explaining the campaign for the Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis, which is being conducted during April throughout Pennsylvania. The slogan is Early Discovery—Early Recovery.

"Tuberculosis took the lives of 6631 persons in Pennsylvania last year," said Dr. Landis, "notwithstanding the fact that the tuberculosis death rate has been considerably reduced in Pennsylvania in recent years. One of the important causes for this heavy toll, especially in the younger age group, is that the disease is not discovered early."

"Childhood is the starting point for tuberculosis in many instances. Many cases discovered in adults are the result of infection in childhood. Unlike many so-called children's diseases tuberculosis is a lasting or chronic disease. In most cases it develops so slowly as to be unnoticed by parents. It usually attacks like a sneak thief."

"An apparently healthy child may have latent tuberculosis and to play safe there should be a physical examination. This is especially important for those who have been exposed to tuberculosis, in which case the examination should include the tuberculin test and X-ray photographs. Special attention is being directed to children because, although lung gland infection at an early age is not necessarily a disease, physicians' records show that such children are the ones who are most likely to develop lung tuberculosis later."

"The high death rate from tuberculosis among girls is one of our most serious problems. This rate for females between 15 and 20 years is almost as high as it was 17 years ago."

"The importance of this widespread effort to control tuberculosis is emphasized by the heavy cost of the disease. Aside from the suffering and the distress borne by victims, their families and friends, the economic cost is appalling."

"On the basis of \$5000 as the economic value of a life to the community the deaths from tuberculosis in Pennsylvania last year meant a loss of approximately \$33,000,000. Another sum of more than \$6,000,000 must be included to cover the loss of earnings for a year before death, assuming only \$1000 as the average annual income. Approximately another \$30,000,000 was paid for the case, directly or indirectly, for the 60,000 active cases of tuberculosis during 1928, estimating \$500 as the minimum cost for a year."

"The expense of rearing and educating an individual is wasted if that person dies soon after reaching maturity. A recent estimate places the cost of bringing up a child at a minimum of \$7250. On this basis tuberculosis cost the people of Pennsylvania more than a \$7,000,000 investment through the deaths of children. Another million-dollar loss was suffered by the community as its share in educating these youthful victims of tuberculosis."

The campaign in Pennsylvania for the Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis, which is part of a nation-wide effort,

is under the direction of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society and its affiliated organizations. This health effort is made possible by the sale of Christmas Seals and Health Bonds. The tuberculosis societies have the co-operation and assistance of many other agencies and organizations. These include:

- State Departments of Health, Public Instruction and Labor and Industry.
- Medical Society of Pennsylvania.
- Pennsylvania Education Association.
- Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers.
- State Federation of Labor.
- General Outdoor Advertising Association.
- Pennsylvania Motor Federation.
- Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.
- State Y. M. C. A.
- Knights of Columbus.
- B'nai B'rith.
- State Grange.
- State Sabbath School Association.
- American Legion.
- State Drugists' Association.
- Pennsylvania Motor Federation.
- Pennsylvania Railroad.
- W. C. T. U.

Every person is urged to have a health examination and play safe.

Tuberculosis Has Danger Signals

"NINE-TENTHS of wisdom is being wise in time," once said Theodore Roosevelt.

Prompt action is needed in many of the affairs of life, but in no case so urgently as with a disease like tuberculosis. Every day's delay de-



creases the hope for cure. Anyone is in danger of tuberculosis who has:

- Cough that hangs on;
- Too easily tired;
- Loss of weight;
- Indigestion.

Consult a physician, if you have any of these symptoms. Get a thorough physical examination with bared chest. This is the only course that will provide assurance of safety.

Cough That Hangs On

An ordinary cold usually disappears in a few days—if one lasts so long as three weeks, it is suspicious. It may be a sign of tuberculosis.

Too Easily Tired

"All in" from just a little effort—ambition dimmed and energy waning—without any apparent cause. This is a challenge to one's common sense.

Loss of Weight

You're going down the scale in more ways than one when your weight falls off fairly rapidly, especially if your zest for life is diminishing at the same time. Tuberculosis is curable—taken early enough—by rest, fresh air, sunshine and good food.

Indigestion

Loss of appetite, usually called "indigestion," is frequently a sign of tuberculosis, especially when combined with loss of weight and energy.

Treatment Too Long Delayed

According to the latest obtainable figures, almost half the admissions to tuberculosis sanatoria are in a far advanced stage of the disease.

In a study of twelve such institutions made by Dr. Linsly R. Williams and Alice M. Hill, of the National Tuberculosis Association, the figures were found to be, at the time of entrance of patient, 12 per cent minimal (or early), 43 moderately advanced, 45 far advanced.

Hope for restoration to health is greatest when patients go to the sanatorium in an early stage, yet less than one out of eight were found to do so.

This means that the vast majority of persons with tuberculosis do not know it, do not consult a physician soon enough and thereby jeopardize their chances of recovery.

Play safe.

Every one should get a thorough physical examination at least once a year, including an X-ray if suspicious signs are discovered.

Early Diagnosis of Prime Importance

By DR. CHARLES H. MAYO

SURELY there can be no argument about the importance, yes! the necessity, of early diagnosis of tuberculosis.

When one has been disheartened a many times, as I have been, at having to give to hopefully anxious patients or their friends the fatal pronouncements "incurable" or "inoperable," one comes to realize that there is no disease condition in which early diagnosis is not of prime importance if we would not only delay death but avoid much sickness, suffering, heartaches and incapacities; and I can think of few disease conditions in which early diagnosis is of so great importance as it is in tuberculosis.

I understand that most, if not all, authorities on tuberculosis agree that in the majority of instances the infection with the tubercle bacillus occurs in childhood, regardless of the age of the patient when the tuberculous process manifests itself by clinical signs. Therefore, it seems logical to me that in childhood, as soon as possible after infection, is the time when diagnosis is most necessary and beneficial, even if there is something to the theories of natural arrest, latency or slowly developing immunity.

People are not much afraid of a diagnosis of tuberculosis today as they were twenty years ago, largely because the Christmas Seal Sale and the educational activities which it has financed have taught everybody that cure is not only possible but probable; and they know that in the majority of instances early diagnosis simply means that they must henceforth live their lives properly.

Usually the average person thinks of tuberculosis as consumption or lung tuberculosis, forgetting that a large proportion of cases occur in other parts of the body. True, such forms are not so commonly fatal, but on the other hand they are usually much more usually manifest themselves in childhood, and more or less rapidly by destruction of body tissue; consequently the campaign for early diagnosis must necessarily result in discovering many thousands of these bone and gland tuberculosis cases.

Credit?

The business of the world is done on credit.

Credit is based on faith—on the belief that promises will be kept.

Hence, the most important thing a business man can have is *character*.

The first question asked about him is: "What is his reputation for honesty, for reliability?"

The lack of these qualities is not long concealed. One's neighbors know.

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