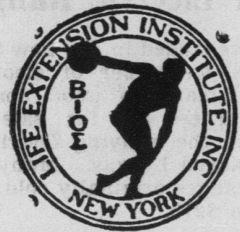


### Your Health,

The First Concern.



Pennsylvania has a good record of achievement in public health work, but a comparison of its record with that of other States indicates that there is still room for improvement. In its death rate from all causes Pennsylvania is usually close to the average for the entire registration area. In 1926 in a group of 41 States, Pennsylvania was in 26th place, that is, 25 States reported lower rates and 15 higher rates. In 1927 out of 37 States for which reports are available, Pennsylvania was 22nd with 21 lower and 15 higher. Of the six States adjoining Pennsylvania, rates were higher in 1927 in New York, Maryland and Delaware and lower in Ohio, New Jersey and West Virginia.

Pennsylvania's infant mortality can be improved. Out of 33 States for which reports are available for 1926, Pennsylvania was 29th, only four States having higher rates. In 1927 its record was a little better with 27th place among 36 States. Here also three of its neighbors, New York, New Jersey and Ohio have better records than Pennsylvania and three, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware worse records.

The typhoid fever situation in Pennsylvania is better than in the country as a whole. The death rate from this cause in Pennsylvania in 1926 was 20th from the lowest among 41 States. Of our immediate neighbors only New York and New Jersey had lower rates from this cause.

The smallpox mortality record of Pennsylvania in the past two years could not be better. Our State was one of 14 which reported no deaths from smallpox in 1926.

In the 41 States in the list in the table below, Pennsylvania in 1926 ranked 29th, in diphtheria, 21st in tuberculosis, 29th in diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years, 22nd in puerperal septicemia and 20th in other puerperal causes.

The effect upon the development of the various diseases caused by the closing and fumigating of the schools was very striking! The reports of the various diseases for each of the involved schools were checked over in the Department's files. Some of the schools which the newspapers announced had outbreaks of diphtheria or scarlet fever had reported no diseases whatever!

Another potential danger in the fumigation method of fighting disease was shown when a county school board ordered a janitor to fumigate a rural school and the janitor himself was killed by the exposure to the fumes of formaldehyde gas.

Incomplete reports of contagious diseases were received from some schools, but these did not indicate pleasing effects from the fumigation. For example, a school in Montgomery county had five cases of scarlet fever following their seven day closure and fumigation, none before. Two months later a neighboring school, without reporting any cases, closed for a week and then had six cases of scarlet fever develop in the classrooms. A Susquehanna school reported no cases previous to its twenty-one cases of measles after closing. A Warren county school was closed for a whole month on account of scarlet fever, yet no cases were reported from its vicinity.

Scarlet fever developed in a rural school in Butler county, five cases appearing in a week. Without making any attempt to detect which child might be the disturbing element the school was closed for two weeks and immediately upon opening two more cases developed and in three more. A borough school in Blair county had fifteen cases of scarlet fever developing with onset from February 1st to 17th; the school was then fumigated and closed ten days during which time three more children who had been exposed previously became ill. After opening the school eight more cases developed within a week and two more a month later. In Chester county a town school had nine cases of German measles, was closed, then opened without any inspections of the children and 52 more cases developed. A nearby borough school had twenty-three cases of German measles at the same time. This school was fumigated but not closed and forty-four more cases of German measles promptly developed. A Dauphin county borough school had five cases of scarlet fever, closed for a week and fumigated and had ten more cases before and six after closure but the other school in a borough in five months reported thirty-two cases before closure and nine afterwards.

To sum up: Closing and fumigating schools does not produce contagious disease. On the other hand, neither does it have any effect whatsoever in controlling it. The one result of this practice is to give the children a chance to spread the disease into other schools by mingling with youngsters whom they would not have met had school been kept open.

The average man would much rather have his hands than his face on a five dollar bill.—The Louisville Times.

### CARRIES UMBRELLA ON WORLD JOURNEYS

#### Congressman Keeps Same Rain Stick 45 Years.

Washington.—Over the flats of Singapore and across the sands of the Sahara, up the valley of the Ganges and over the peaks about St. Moritz, by boat down the River of Doubt and by sleigh through the waist-deep snows of the Siberian steppes—almost anywhere, in fact, except the Polar regions, a faithful umbrella has traveled with its owner. It has been mended and repaired, of course, but it still has the same starch stick and the same heavy silk covering, though it has been around the globe more than a score of times and has gone into nearly every country.

Congressman Ernest R. Ackerman of New Jersey, the Republican roll-call bellwether of the lower branch of congress, is the owner of the umbrella. No matter where you see Mr. Ackerman, if he has his hat on, you see the umbrella. And when it is not with him it is in a specially built rack in his office or his home, with his hat always upon it, so the one cannot be remembered without the other.

Purchased 45 Years ago. Forty-five years ago the umbrella came into Mr. Ackerman's possession by purchase. Mr. Ackerman, who is one of the cement millionaires of the country, bought the umbrella at Bond's, in Piccadilly, London. A close friend was with him at the time and bought one like it. Immediately afterward the friend bet Mr. Ackerman he would have his umbrella longer. He lost his two weeks afterward. Mr. Ackerman has carried his ever since, and last year it made its fiftieth trip abroad.

Scores of trips to Europe, Asia, Africa and South America—a different place each year—have added to the umbrella mileage. The umbrella was still good and strong enough to make a visit with the Ackermans this year to Italy and the Adriatic.

The handle has been carved, by the Ackerman hand, with notations as to where and when the umbrella has been when important world events have occurred under the Ackerman eye. There are little silver plates, too, noting the dates of special trips the umbrella has made.

Has Another Fad. The umbrella fad is not the only one in which Mr. Ackerman engages. He is a postage stamp collector, one of the most assiduous in the world. Of course, one hears that King George of England and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy are the greatest, but Mr. Ackerman will tell you this is not so, as they interest themselves in the stamps of their own realms only. The New Jersey congressman makes his collections general.

Recently Mr. Ackerman has added to his collection, at much expense, a complete set of the pre-revolutionary stamps. These stamps are very rare. Stamp collecting has long been a fancy of famous men, but Mr. Ackerman has made his efforts a sort of co-operative venture, which has led him into many associations. He thinks nothing when in London or Rome of acquainting the palaces and their occupants of his presence. There has been much swapping of stamps with King George and King Victor as a result. Only recently Mr. Ackerman traded a rare British African stamp with King George in return for another British empire stamp of which the king had duplicates.

Mr. Ackerman has another hobby, too. One of his relatives who died several years ago left him a set of letters, including one by each of the Presidents of the United States. Mr. Ackerman had the set handsomely bound and then decided to do a little collecting of letters himself. His efforts have been fruitful and his assortment of autographs and documents is highly prized.

#### Loss of 700 Reindeer

##### Blow to Lapland Tribes

Oslo.—A certain tribe of nomadic Lapps engaged in raising reindeer was hard hit by misfortune this winter. During the summer the Lapps' large herd grazed on pastures on an Arctic island half a mile off the Norwegian mainland, and when cold weather came on the deer were led to swim across the strait. When they were half way over a passing steamer caused a panic among the animals and 150 drowned. Once ashore with the remainder, the Lapps embarked on the arduous trek through the Finmarken region to make their winter quarters at Kautokaino. Gales and snows and various mishaps dealt ravaging blows to the herd, and when finally at Kautokaino the Lapps counted a total loss of 700 reindeer.

#### Cost Living to Go

##### Higher for Chinese

Shanghai, China.—Adoption of China's new tariff schedule has been seen by both Chinese and foreigners in China as the signal for the beginning of an era of sharply increased general living costs. Although there has not yet been time to determine accurately the result, increased levies are generally expected upon virtually every commodity. Individual consumption is sharply affected because of the wide range of products included in the new schedule. The principal ones are clothing, shoes, leather, foodstuffs, metals, drugs, lumber, tobacco and motor cars.

### Draw on All Sources for National Music

National music . . . has to be discovered and clad in beautiful forms, just as popular myths and legends are brought to light and crystallized into immortal verses by great poets. All that is required is a good ear, a good memory, and a faculty for molding fragments of past generations into a harmonic whole. A few days ago I read that Brahms, according to his own words, took folk-tunes as motives for his new collection of songs and arranged them for piano. Liszt in his rhapsodies did the same, and Schumann in his "Two Grenadiers" used the Marsellaise. The Irishman Balfe used a Hussite choir in his "Bohemian Girl," although nobody knows where he got it from. Thus sooner or later popular music attracts the attention of and finds its way into the works of great composers. . . . I know that the question whether inspiration drawn from some stray melody or folk-song is sufficient to lend higher musical works a national character has not yet been solved. Neither is it certain whether national music as such deserves priority. I for myself believe firmly that music which is the most characteristic of a nation deserves the greatest recognition.—Dvorak in a Letter Written From America.

### Danger in Overdoing Changes in Business

A man who has had great success in tuning up business organizations and who has accumulated a fortune from this line of work, has learned something worth passing on. "Never picture any new idea, any new plan, and new course of action as terribly important," he declares. "And never feed out more of an idea at one time than the people you are dealing with can absorb. You must avoid frightening them. You must take carefully into account the mentality of each man affected by whatever you propose to do. Make things look easy to them. Get them to feel that they can readily adapt themselves to the different way of doing things. Nurture their confidence. By using these methods it is astonishing how smoothly the functioning of an organization can be readjusted even radically." That sounds sensible, to avoid asking employees, or anybody else, to digest far-reaching, brand new ideas all at once. In driving an automobile we do not expect it to jump from low speed to high speed; we first put it into second.—Forbes Magazine.

#### Age and Exercise

Amounts of physical activity required by healthy persons at different ages, as computed by various authorities, are summarized in an article on exercise by Dr. James O. Nall. The program quoted calls for: Four hours daily at the age of five, five hours daily from seven to nine years, six hours daily from nine to eleven years, five hours daily from eleven to thirteen years, four hours daily from thirteen to sixteen years, three hours daily from sixteen to eighteen years, two hours daily from eighteen to twenty years, and one hour daily for persons over twenty years of age.

#### Dutch Bricks as Ballast

Many an ancient house in and about New York is said to have been built with imported Dutch bricks. The little American vessels that traded with the West found it cheaper to ballast with Dutch bricks and sell them in New York for a trifle than to ballast with stones, a scarce article in Holland anyhow, and dump them in the harbor. So good Rotterdam bricks might get into a New York chimney; as for similar reasons bricks loaded in London might help rear a Virginia planter's stately mansion on the James, with local brick kilns near.

#### The "High Hat"

It had always been Sambo's ambition to own a fur coat, and after years of saving he was at last able to buy it. As one morning he was strutting down the street, a friend approached him. "Mo'nin', Sambo," the friend remarked. "Pretty col' day, ain't she?" Sam lifted his chin haughtily from the depths of his fur collar. "Ah really can't tell 'bout the weather," he replied carelessly. "Ah ain't looked at de paper today."—Boston Globe.

#### Yukon Territory

The Yukon territory was set up as such in 1898 by an act of the Canadian parliament and provision made for its local government by a legislative council composed of a commissioner and six others. This territory has an area of about 207,000 square miles. The Yukon river is navigable for 2,000 miles in the United States and Canadian territory and the territory itself is not only rich in metals but has much arable land.

#### Gems From Dr. Johnsing

The Great Lexicographer having refused to recommend a man for a position, Boswell said: "Sir, you have gotten many men positions. Why do you now take this stand?" Doctor Johnsing—Why, sir, every time I got a man a position I made an enemy of him. Couldn't afford to have so many enemies. Had to stop, sir, had to stop.

### CLAIMS WEATHER SIGNS RELIABLE.

Probably the weather forecast in the little box on the front page of the daily newspaper is almost the first item most of the millions of newspaper readers scan.

Explaining this, weather bureau experts say that those who live in the city want to know, naturally, whether to carry an umbrella or put chains on the automobile, while those who are engaged in agriculture, want the probable state of the weather for the day and the prediction for tomorrow determines what work will be planned or accomplished.

"With reliable service from the Weather Bureau it would seem that the old-time weather proverbs would soon pass out of use and be forgotten, even if any of them were dependable," one of the experts said. "Many indeed, were absurd and misleading, but not a few are interesting as reflecting the accuracy of observation by those who are 'out in all weathers,' and useful when the daily paper is not at hand to furnish a forecast."

According to this expert among the best of these, perhaps, are the proverbs that have to do with the color of the sky and the appearances of the sun, the moon, and the stars, for all are affected by the state of the atmosphere.

"Any modified appearance of the sun is most conspicuous when it is near the horizon," the expert said. "Hence there are many weather proverbs about the sun at morning or evening. When the air is heavily charged with dust particles laden with moisture we see the sun as a fiery red ball, and predict rain, in such proverbs as a red sun has water in his eyes, or 'if red, the sun begins his race, be sure the rain will fall again.' The red sun implies a humid atmosphere, a condition essential and favorable to the occurrence of rain."

"On the other hand, a red evening sky usually means that the air contains very little moisture and that rain within the next 24 hours is improbable. When the evening sky is overcast with uniform gray the dust particles in the atmosphere have evidently become loaded with much moisture, giving rise to the proverb, 'if the sunset is gray, the next day will be a rainy day.'"

"A gray morning sky, however, for reasons which meteorologists can explain in connection with the formation of dew, generally justifies the expectation of a fair day. 'Evening red and morning gray, two sure signs of one fair day.' 'An evening gray and a morning red, though,' will send the shepherd wet to bed."

### THERE IS A PENALTY FOR PILFERING SHRUBBERY

Love of flowers is inherent in almost every human and often leads to ruthless gathering of the present bouquet, unmindful of the future of the plant. We are asked to protect native plants and wild flowers from destruction. The serious destruction of our native plants is inevitable if we cannot teach both adults and children to enjoy, but not destroy.

Following is the present trespass law of Pennsylvania:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That if any person not being the present owner thereof, shall willfully and unlawfully steal, take or carry away, or be engaged in stealing, taking or carrying away any kind of property whatsoever, growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of larceny and be sentenced to pay a sum not exceeding \$50, and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years." Approved May, A. D. 1925.

### BURNING LEFT EAR NOT SIGN OF MEAN TALK.

Some people believe that if one's left ear burns it is a sign that some one is saying mean things about one—and that if the right ear burns something good is being said.

For most of the occasions of life the right side is believed to be luckier than and superior to the left. Ring Lardner used to curse an enemy with the wish that his son would turn out a left-handed baseball pitcher. In most of the normal everyday affairs of life the right hand is used by most people.

There are innumerable theories of right-handedness and left-handedness. In primitive times the left hand was the one always used for magic; it was the hand that was different, the one that would reverse the action. In the same way witches used to repeat the Lord's Prayer backward.

In connection with this idea there arose the notion that the way to have boys was for the mother to sleep on the right side and for girls on the left side. The ancient Hindu doctors said that if the right eye of the mother was larger than the left the expected child would be a boy. Similar views were held by the ancient Jews, Greeks, and Romans. If the right side preponderated in size, or in fullness of any portion, or even in rate of the pulse, the forthcoming progeny was anticipated to be male.

Among the Hindus and Mohammedans as well there are strict rules relative to the use of the right hand and of the left hand for various sanitary purposes. These rules arose no doubt in ignorance and magic, far in advance of modern conceptions of bacterial contamination and the transmission of disease, yet the ideas were absolutely sound from the sanitary point of view.

Now the reason for burning of the right ear or the left ear is a change in the amount of blood flowing through it temporarily for one reason or another. If an ear gets cold the circulation is diminished. If the ear gets hot the flow of blood into it increases and with more blood the ear burns.

Of course, the ancients did not understand these delicate mechanisms of human physiology. They put together their superstitions about right and left and their ignorance of human physiology and the result was the belief handed down through generations; that if the left ear burns one is being condemned or will become ill or have bad luck, and that if the right ear burns the signs, omens and portents are favorable.

### BOUNTY REMOVED FROM RED FOX.

Under a bill signed by the Governor on May 14 the \$2.00 bounty heretofore awarded for each red fox submitted to the Game Commission has been removed, and no further claims for this species will be honored as of that date.

It was felt that these creatures, because of the value placed upon their fur, will be admirably controlled without any sort of bounty regulation.

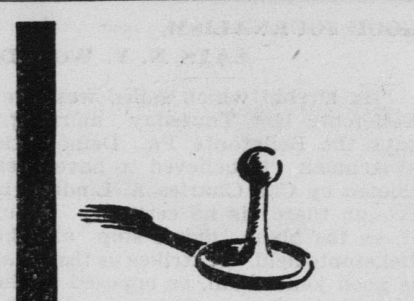
Then, too, the destructive habits of the animal are in themselves sufficient inducement for keeping the creatures in check.

By passing this information along hunters and trappers will not only be greatly aiding the Game Commission but their colleagues as well.

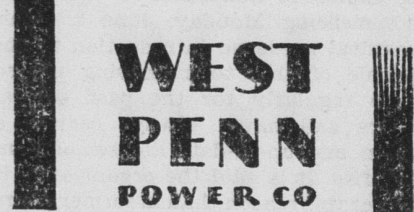
Army Sergeant (to negro just before a battle):—Rastus, when you get where the bullets are flying, zig-zag and you won't get hit."

Rastus:—All right, suh."

After the battle: (in a hospital) Sergeant:—"Well Rastus, how come you are in here all shot up? Did you follow advice?" Rastus:—"Yes suh, ah did, but, but ah zizzed when ah oughta zazzed, and zazzed when ah oughta zizzed."



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### TRYING 101 WAYS OF COOKING POTATOES.

One hundred and one ways of using potatoes are now being tested by experts of the home economics department of the Pennsylvania State College, in preparation for the "Potato Exposition" of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association at State College, August 12 to 22. The work is in charge of Miss Edith Chase, chairman of the exposition committee on home economics.

Potato flour used in baked goods, including quick bread, muffins, yeast breads, and cakes, will be tested first. These trials will be followed by various methods of preparing "spuds" alone and in combination with other good things to eat.

A large display of institutional and home equipment, including potato chip machinery, mashers, peelers, beaters, slicers and tubes used for garnishing, is being planned for the big show. Lectures and demonstrations will take place each morning.

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## Real Estate For Sale!

### Estate of Clyde I. Blackford, Deceased

Farm six miles north of Howard, situate in Curtin Township, Centre County, Pa., containing 295 acres more or less. This farm was purchased with the idea of making a hunting and fishing reserve. It is ideally located. Two and one-half story frame dwelling and restaurant on East Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa. This property is centrally located and restaurant has been conducted in this property known as the Blackford Restaurant for 50 years or more.

### Estate of Emma E. Cooke, Deceased

Two and one-half frame house and lot with barn and necessary out-buildings, situate in Howard Borough, Centre County, Pa. This house has all the modern conveniences and is well located.

### Estate of Edward J. Purdue, Deceased

Farm on the top of Purdue Mountain, three miles west of Bellefonte, situate in Benner Township, Centre County, Pa., containing sixty acres more or less, with a house, barn and all necessary out-buildings. This farm would make a very desirable summer resort and hunting camp.

### Estate of Nellie E. Willard, Deceased

Three and one-half story brick house on North Thomas street, Bellefonte, Pa. This house is divided into six living apartments and has all the modern conveniences. This property would be a good, safe, conservative investment.

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