

HARVEST OF SEED FOR FORESTERS IS

A BIG PROBLEM

Keeping the State Forest nurseries well supplied with seed, so that sufficient trees are always on hand to meet the annual demands of Pennsylvania's army of tree planters, is one of the problems that confronts the Department of forests and Waters, State Forester Joseph Illick said today.

The State forest tree nurseries always contain at least 30,000,000 trees, all of which have been grown from seed. Some idea of what this number means Illick said may be imagined from the fact that these trees, if planted only five feet apart, would more than encircle the earth at the equator. About one-third of the trees are lifted annually for planting throughout the Commonwealth.

Since every tree must come from a seed it is obvious that the production of 10,000,000 must successfully germinate and the resulting seedlings nursed along without loss until large enough for planting. Many more seed are planted than are actually needed for there are always some that do not germinate.

The number certified seed per pound is as variable as the total number of seed produced but not necessarily in the same proportion. White pine, for instance, has about 26,000 seed to a pound and Scotch pine 70,000 seed to a pound, but each of them may produce only 11,000 trees, and less than 10,000 trees may result from the pound of hemlock, which contains upwards of 300,000 seed. About three-fourths of the seed of broadleaf species like locust and oak will produce trees. In the case of tulip trees as little as five tenths of the seed can be depended upon to germinate. The number of good seed per pound varies greatly even in the case of a single species.

The source of tree seed and its freshness account for wide range in the number that sprout. Local seed is preferred, but is rarely available in sufficient quantities. This is especially true of evergreens like pine. Open grown, bushy trees of medium size are the best seed producers. Our red pine seed comes from the forests of the Lake States. Much of the white pine is collected by our foresters in Pennsylvania and the balance comes mostly from the Lake States and New England. Norway spruce and Scotch pine are both European trees and have not been planted in this country long enough to produce all the seed needed. Some of this seed must accordingly be imported.

Seed years of trees, are another factor to be taken into consideration. Some bear seed at two or three year intervals and others longer. A full seed crop of white pine cannot be expected oftener than once in five to seven years. Losses in seed storage may also occur, although the Department's improved methods of keeping seed have led to the storage of reserve supplies for carrying over years of no seed crops or incomplete crops due to poor weather conditions.

GOOD FLYING SCHOOLS NEED OF AVIATION

The enormous increase in aerial activity in the United States has created a very definite need for flying schools throughout the country. Manufacturing facilities, engineering and the use of proper materials have advanced with the times but schools or training pilots efficiently are still lacking.

Frank Coffyn, veteran in the field of aviation, points out the need in an article which appears in the January issue of Worlds Work. He says:

"What we need most of all are properly run and intelligently managed flying schools, adequately equipped with good planes that are constantly and rigidly inspected. The personnel of these schools must be well paid, experienced pilots. I stress this because sixty per cent of what constitutes good and safe flying lies in the human element where a cool head, sound judgment in emergencies and sufficient conservatism are imperative. The ideal pilot should be able to resist the temptation to take undue risks or show off or some personnel reason.

"Of the future of American flying have no shadow of doubt. We are rapidly becoming the most air-conscious nation in the world. I think we can say without undue boasting that as an air nation we have arrived.

THE COLDEST PLACE ON EARTH

What is the coldest place on earth? For many years people thought that the Medicine Hat in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, was the coldest. This was because daily reports of the temperature were telegraphed to the United States Weather Bureau and these reports showed the lowest recorded temperature. But, according to scientists and meteorologists it is not the worst spot on earth inhabited by man. At the town of Verkhnyansk in the Yana River in eastern Siberia, in sixty-seven degrees north latitude, the world's lowest air temperature, ninety degrees below zero Fahrenheit, was recorded twice—on January 15, 1885, and on February 7, 1892. In this district the soil is frozen in winter to a depth of several hundred feet. Trees are frozen to their hearts and can be broken like glass and the cold bakes steel axes so brittle they break when used. The rivers freeze to their very bottoms. Yet there are considerable number of people who live and thrive there, occupying gold and silver mines, the last two of course only when the weather is milder in the summer time.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

WOULD MAKE INTERCEPTED FORWARD PASS DEAD BALL

Tinklers with the rules of football have lost no time in coming through with a suggestion which will merit consideration, whether or not it will be adopted by the Rules Committee when it goes into its usual secret huddle by the sea.

The boys—undoubtedly influenced by Jack Elder's 98-yard run on an intercepted pass thrown by Chris Cagle, which furnished the only score in the Army-Notre Dame game, want to know why a forward pass should not be dead at the spot of interception just the same as a recovered fumble.

There is more logic to this claim than to that of many other rules which have been adopted. Furthermore, it would probably open up the game even more if it were adopted because the interception hazard would be minimized, especially in close games, and the same impetus might be given to the forward pass as that recently given the lateral fling.

It would be a good change in the rules to make the ball dead at the point of recovery on a lateral or fumble.

Make every forward pass a free ball just as a lateral pass now is. In other words, if a pass is intercepted let the boys scramble for it just as they now scramble for a lateral or a fumble—and let the ball be dead at the point of recovery.

This would not only eliminate a lot of the foolish and indiscriminate passing furies, but would put a stop on too much passing if the ball is to become dead at the point of interception.

This would make the pass much more of a gamble than it now is. Whenever a pass play would be put on it would signalize real action with the passing side gaining ground or the ball going to the opposing team. Every pass would mean something and a lot of time now wasted by incomplete passes would be saved.

The pass would have a real bite and the rules would be standardized even more than they are now. Every loose ball, except a punt, would become a free ball with both sides eligible to recover but not advance.

PAY ATTENTION TO LABOR RULINGS

Attention has been called as to the requirements of the Woman's Labor Law which applies to every establishment, hotel, restaurant, mercantile or otherwise, where female labor is employed.

No female shall be employed more than ten hours in any one day, nor more than fifty-four hours in any one week, nor more than six days consecutively, in any establishment. Exceptions: In any week in which a legal holiday occurs and is observed females may work not more than two hours per day overtime for three days of the same week, but not to exceed fifty-four hours in that week.

No female between 14 and 16 years of age shall be employed without an employment certificate, and shall work not more than nine hours in any one day, nor more than fifty-one hours in any one week, nor before six o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening. No female under twenty-one years of age shall be employed in any establishment before six o'clock A. M., or after nine o'clock P. M.

A schedule listing the names and hours of work of all females, together with a digest of the Woman's Labor or Child Labor Law as the case may be, shall be kept posted in each room in which any female works.

As these Laws have been in effect ever since 1915, and as they have been thoroughly explained on numerous occasions, therefore, prosecution will be instituted against any one found violating any provision of said acts.

MUST LICENSE DOGS PROMPTLY FOR 1930

Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, and John L. Passmore, in charge of dog law enforcement activities, asserted that the State will not tolerate delay among owners in securing 1930 licenses for dogs.

"The law requires that every dog must be licensed not later than January 15," they explain. "Dog owners who disregard the law are subject to a fine of \$5 to \$100 or a jail sentence of 30 days.

"The County Treasurer is the only official in a county who can issue dog licenses. Dog owners can secure licenses directly from the County Treasurer's office or make application to a local Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, who will submit the properly executed application with the fee to the County Treasurer. The license will then be mailed.

"The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture does not want to prosecute any one but the law will be vigorously enforced. Negligent dog owners must be prosecuted or innocent people will suffer.

"Rigid enforcement of the dog law protects the livestock industry and wild life especially young rabbits and birds, from the ravages of dogs; it protects human life from the menace of rabies; it reduces the annoyance and damage caused by dogs roaming over lawns and flowers.

"The public must continue to have this protection from the uncontrollable dog."

TONS OF OLD CURRENCY FILE UP AT WASHINGTON

Old style currency in use before the smaller bills were placed in circulation is passing into the realm of forgotten things at the rate of six or seven tons daily, reports an A. P. dispatch in the Christian Science Monitor.

So fast are the old bills being taken from circulation that more than 180 tons are now stored in the Treasury Department's strong boxes at Washington and a great macerator and an incinerator, working at top speed, have been unable to keep up with their task of destruction.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Daily Thought.

He who knows not and knows not he knows not—  
He is a fool. Shun him.  
He who knows not and knows he knows not—  
He is simple. Teach him.  
He who knows and knows not he knows—  
He is asleep. Wake him.  
He who knows and knows he knows—  
He is wise. Follow him.

—Wine is popular as a color just now. In the evening one sees dresses and ensembles of various lovely burgundy and claret shades, so much so that the color card of a textile house must read something like a wine list.

These dark wine shades are lovely in velvet, and are seen in the form of some very attractive ensembles, furred in sable, mink and kolinsky.

It is predicted that much red will be seen next season, and this would not be surprising, as many of the leading houses are showing resort clothes in various shades of red.

Green in various shades is also destined for much attention next season, and so perhaps it would not be entirely out of place to call both red and green signal colors!

—Coats are establishing new lows for the season. Every coat shown or seen seems to take a pronounced dip at the back.

The majority of the new coats are caped, with the cape treated in many individual and interesting ways.

For daytime the black cloth coat, trimmed with black fur, remains popular, and for afternoon wear the velvet coat, with luxurious fur trimmings, appears to be the ideal garment, if its indorsement by some of the smartest women here is any criterion.

—Straws will soon tell which way the winds of fashion are blowing, for already many hats of straw, in most cases combined with felt, are being shown.

Although these are destined for resort wear, there is indication that the straw hat, especially such weaves as bakou, blaibunal and others of the linen variety, are assured of continued success next year.

And in addition we are promised several new straws both for dress and sports wear.

To talk about hats is certainly a pleasing task on a gray day, and to view those that are already being shown is in the nature of a tonic.

For the present we are wearing felts of a very fine and supple quality, and some velvet, although not as much as earlier in the season. Side drapes to the pale, fragile of the wearer, are seen on many of the hats designed for wear with huge fur coat collars.

Also some jaunty little turbans and berets. There is, too, a distinct interest in the brimmed hat, something that will be of increased importance next season.

—The American type of beauty now sets a standard for the world according to J. J. Quinn, vice-president of Pinaud, Inc., who has just returned on the Ile de France, from a tour of Paris, Vienna, Budapest and other so-called "beauty capitals" of the world.

Mr. Quinn described the American type of beauty as clear-eyed, tanned, sturdy and shapely. It has completely eclipsed the pale, fragile drawing-room type, and smart Parisiennes are now modeling themselves after it.

The couturiers have joined the beauty experts in accepting the American beauty as the ideal and are creating clothes to suit the type specifically. The women of other races, Mr. Quinn explained, are expected to adapt themselves—or the clothes—as best they may.

"In order to successfully imitate the American type of beauty, French and other Continental women of fashion are taking up sports, studying the American diet and in every way possible adopting American customs and activities," Mr. Quinn said. "The ambition abroad is to change native characteristics so that only that which is American is apparent."

"There is a practical reason for this new desire to look like the fresh American type of beauty. Americans are expected to start many vogues. The sun-tan and stockinged legs modes were introduced by American girls at Biarritz. While the whole world followed, only the typically American types did so successfully."

Plain Orange Salad.—Housekeepers who are canny in other directions too often forget that a heavy salad is out of place at the dinner table. Plain orange salad served with French dressing on lettuce leaves cannot be improved upon for most persons by any admixture. Diced pineapple with orange is always delicious, and for variety peaches or pears may be added. Large ripe alligator pears, at their best now in the fancy fruit shops, are one of the possibilities.

The Banana in Mexico.—The diet of the common people of Mexico is considerably relieved by sweets, which are plentiful and cheap and which they crave. Bananas are eaten raw or dried in the sun or fried in oil and are relished by all classes. It is stated that 250 varieties of the banana are grown in Mexico, and when we consider that banana flour contains 90.7 per cent nutriment it is clear that all natural foods this fruit is ideal as a strength producer—especially in the tropics where there is little need of meat.

Don'ts for Girls.—Don't ever forget to thank the man who surrenders his seat in a train or street car to you.

Don't, if you have performed a kind act, talk about it afterward. Don't, when calling on friends, keep saying, "Well, I really must be going," and then stay on and on.

Don't speak slightly or unkindly of a girl your brother admires.

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FAWNS GO BY AIR TO NEW PASTURES

So far as known the first airplane flight to be made by members of the deer family was made last fall at the Grand Canyon National Park when eight fawns were transported across the Grand Canyon by plane, says the Department of the Interior, in The Official Record.

The fawns belonged to the famous Kaibab herd, which has been given the limelight of publicity for several years. In the Kaibab National Forest, on the north rim of the canyon, there are more deer than the winter range will support, while on the south rim where deer once roamed freely, there is now a decided scarcity of this interesting animal. So for several years a few fawns have been transported from the north to the south each fall. Until this year they made the trip by truck covering a distance of 240 miles of road and taking from 24 to 30 hours to make the trip. This year's fawns, making the crossing deluxe, were only three hours on the way, by truck and airplane. Leaving Pipe Springs, Ariz., by truck, they traveled 16 miles to Fredonia, and from there were transported 95 miles across the canyon to Red Butte on the south side by airplane. From Red Butte to Grand Canyon village they again traveled by truck, a distance of 17 miles. They showed no ill effects from their airplane ride.

The young deer were trapped early in the summer in the Kaibab National Forest. Capture of deer is made by the use of specially trained dogs, which run them down and hold them with their forepaws until the hunters come up. They are then taken to ranches, where they are raised on diluted cow's milk, hay and browse until they are three months old, when they are ready for shipment to all orders which the Forest Service has received earlier in the year for animals for stocking purposes. The deer taken to the south rim of the Grand Canyon will be fed and cared for during the winter. By the time spring comes they will be able to care for themselves, ranging the rim and inner canyon country.

The air transportation of these animals was made possible through the courtesy of the airplane company operating a sightseeing service over the Grand Canyon. A regular passenger-carrying plane was used, with the seats removed from the cabin. The fawns were in specially made individual crates throughout the journey.

ONE BATHTUB FOR EVERY 20 CITIZENS

"Although the United States boasts of one automobile to every seven persons, there is only one bathtub to every 20," Stanley A. Smith, head of the Washington State College department of architectural engineering, said in a lecture.

"This fact seems surprising to the younger generation," he declared, "but most of the older people remember the days of the 'old oaken bucket' and the fact is that our present-day bathtubs, lavatories, shower baths and kitchen sinks were unknown in America until the middle of the last century.

"It is true that the ancient people believed in frequent bathing. If that were so, the Egyptian Pharaoh's daughter had not been a believer in the bath it is quite possible that Moses would not have been rescued from his watery cradle. The Greeks, too, were great believers in personal cleanliness, but the habit of bathing practically ceased during the dark ages.

"As one writer has expressed it, 'A thousand years without a bath—surely those were dark ages—dark with dirt. Not until the beginning of the 15th century did the world remember that nature demands a clean skin, and then Henry IV of England organized the Knights of the Bath. Candidates were selected by the king and were not initiated until they 'had taken a bath' Smith declared.

Co-eds. Smith said, did less bathing in olden times. A copy of a college catalog published about 200 years ago at one of the schools for daughters of nobility at St. Cyr, France, sets forth 'Pupils are entitled to have one set of underclothing, one pair of stockings and two handkerchiefs a month. Towels: pupils, one every week; nuns, one every two weeks. Footbaths: pupils, one a month; nuns, only by special authorization of the superior. Complete baths: three a year (May, June, July.)

CHESTNUTS MIGHT RETURN TO FORESTS OF STATE

Chestnut trees, which blight virtually eradicated from Pennsylvania forests a few years ago, may come back.

State investigators have noted in the past few months a tendency toward regrowth. Young sprouts, many of them from the stumps of trees killed by blight are bearing. These sprouts are said to be immune to the disease.

In time past nearly every store window at this season displayed its box or basket of chestnuts at "five a glass." Later the price went up and for some years there have been no chestnuts for boys to eat in school. If they come back the younger generation has a new one to learn that among the elders is a choice memory. Speed the day when this tasty tid-bit is with us.

HERD OF ALASKAN REINDEER ON LONG TREK INTO NORTHERN CANADA

A herd of 3,000 reindeer was purchased by Canada from an American company, and the contract calls for their delivery from Alaska to the eastern side of the Mackenzie river according to a statement made by A. H. Thiemann, assistant trade commissioner at Ottawa. The great herd is now on its long trek across the frozen tundras of Northern Canada, going from Alaska to the northwest territories. It is expected that the transfer of the animals over 1500 miles will take two years, and it is costing the Canadian government approximately \$190,000.

The nucleus of 3000 animals is expected to increase to about 250,000. Aside from their importance as a foodstuff, and of course, their traditional use on Christmas eve, reindeer are valued by Eskimos for a number of other reasons. As a means of transportation, reindeer compete with Eskimo dogs, for they can find their own food on a journey, which dogs cannot do, and they can pack merchandise over open land during the summer when dogs are useless. The thick-haired skins are made into boots, clothing, sleeping bags, tents and blankets.

Sometimes the skins are cut into strips to be used as lashing for sleds, fillings for snowshoes, and as harness for dogs. Tendon are used in sewing boots and clothing, and even horns and bones are utilized. The does provide fresh, rich milk from which cheese can be made.

Reindeer have been called "The palm trees of the North" since inhabitants of northern Canada can almost entirely subsist on what these animals can provide.

WORTHLESS LANDS USED FOR FORESTS

Land which is not valuable for the planting of crops or for dairy purposes at State institutions under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare is being turned to profitable timber land by the planting of hundreds of thousands of forest tree seedlings, according to a report made public by Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, State Secretary of Welfare.

The report submitted by R. Bruce Duple, agriculturist of the department, indicates that there are now 305,000 forest tree seedlings growing on the utilitarian land of the State institutions. Nearly 150,000 more seedlings have been requested for 1930 planting at the institutions.

Land which erodes easily and which cannot be used for pasture is chosen for the planting of seedlings Mrs. McCauley said. She said this timber land which will undoubtedly prove valuable to the State in the future is receiving as much care as the tillable acres on the farm. In many places on the farms undesirable trees are being replaced with the better types and thinning in already overcrowded areas is receiving careful attention.

The report shows that the Polk State School leads other State institutions with 150,000 tree seedlings planted. With the seedlings which have been requested from the Department of Forests and Waters for spring planting, more than half a million seedlings will be growing at the institutions by next fall.

In some cases Mrs. McCauley said that unprofitable land at the State institutions which would ordinarily be waste land is now yielding profit to the institutions and the State by producing enough lumber to satisfy present needs as they arise.

CHECK CAR DRIVERS BELOW AGE LIMIT

Commissioner Benjamin B. Eynon declared that a great many boys and girls less than 16 years of age are illegally operating motor vehicles in Pennsylvania, particularly in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

"I am fully aware that many fathers and mothers and guardians of children less than 16 years of age like to 'humor' these children in every way possible. Perhaps it does not occur to them that every time they permit a person not yet 16 to drive a motor car, they subject themselves to a fine of \$25 and costs or 10 days in jail. The Motor Code also provides that every owner of a motor vehicle causing or knowingly permitting a minor under the age of 16 years to operate a motor vehicle upon a highway, and any person who knowingly gives or furnishes a motor vehicle to a minor under that age, shall be jointly and severally liable with such minor for any damages caused by the negligence of such minor in operating such vehicle."

The State Highway Patrol hereafter will be extraordinarily vigilant in the matter of too youthful drivers.

—Have you made any fencing plans?

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