Bellefonte, Pa., September 5, 1930.

Builders of Casa Grande

People of Pueblo Type? Casa Grande is a ruined structure of prehistoric origin in the valley of the Gila river near Florence, Ariz. It may have been seen by white men connected with the Coronado expedition 1540; it was certainly discovered by Padre Kino in 1694, and was revisited by him in 1697. In 1889 congress provided for the protection of the ruin as a monument of antiquity, and in 1892 the structure and the ad-Jacent grounds were set apart as a public reservation in care of a custodian. It is of cajon or pise construction, that is, adobe or mud, molded in place, in walls three to five feet thick at the ground, thinning upward. The surfaces were plastered with a slip of adobe clay. There are five rooms in the ground plan; portions of three stories remain, and there may have been a fourth in part of the structure. Recent exploration has shown that the main structure described above is only a small part of the ruin. The buildings are assembled in great walled rectangles called compounds, of which four exist at this ruin. The Casa Grande ruin is almost In a class by itself, but in pottery, etc., it shows very strong affiliations with the Pueblo ruins, of which it may perhaps be considered a frontier example. It may have been built by the ancestors of the modern Pima who inhabit the country today, but it seems more likely that its builders were other people of a more distinct Pueblo

Rose Always Figures in

Ceremonies and Feasts In ancient times as now the rose was the adornment chosen for great occasions, religious, secular or simple and social. When Cleopatra gave her great banquet for Mark Antony roses were spread on the floors three feet thick. The most pretentious banquet the Roman Nero gave was a feast of roses, though the flowers had to be sent from Egypt in winter. On the Campagna the Roman people celebrated a rose festival; in the Middle ages there was observed in Byzantium the "Dies Rosarium," and at Epirus was kept another rose festival called "Rozalia." In times all but forgotten the "Days of the Violets" were observed to honor spring, but the "Days of Roses," held in the month of June, bespoke the coming of sum-

New Orleans Conducts

Business Over Coffee Few affairs of importance have been discussed in New Orleans except over a cap of coffee, writes Ralph A. Graves in the National Geographic Magazine. Here, as in the Near East, business seems to function more easily to the accompaniment of sips of the bitter black French drip than in any other, and the most harassed executives will pause for ten minutes in mid-morning, leave their offices and go to the restaurant or the hotel for a cup of cof-

* fee-nothing more. On the top floor of one of the most progressive banks in the state—and In countless other establishments, no doubt-there is a special kitchen and dining room to which the employees retire when the bank closes at three; after their cup of coffee they return

to their desks. In one big manufacturing plant every workman brings with him each morning a small coffee pot which he deposits under his pet steam-leaking valve, so that as the condensing hot water drips constantly, he provides himself with small quaffs of the beverage throughout the day.

Scientists Find Many

Metals in Human Body Such figurative expressions as "a meart of gold," "the iron fist," and with leaden feet" are recalled by the recent investigation of two French chemists. Through spectroscopic examination of the ashes of human organs, says Popular Science Monthly, they found there are copper, alumimum and a little silver in the heart; copper, aluminum and traces of the rare metal, titanium, in the lungs; cobalt, nickel, lead and silver in the pancreas; copper, lead and silver in the liver; aluminum, silver and copper In the kidneys and the near-by adrenal glands, and silver, tin and cop-

per in the spleen. The brain appeared to be rich to tin, and this metal was also found In the thyroid gland, in the neck which also contained silver, copper, dead and zinc.

Evil Omen of Friday

Friday the thirteenth has long been regarded as an evil omen. The idea Is 2,000 years old. Jesus was crucifled on Friday. At the "Last Supper" there were thirteen at the table. Therefore, Friday the thirteenth means double trouble, and probably will as long as the Christian religion endures. In connection with this, it Is said to be unlucky for thirteen people to sit down to the table for dinner for one of them will die within a year and all will be unhappy. Doctor Kitchener once remarked that there was one case when it was really unlucky for thirteen people to sit down to dinmer together, and that was when there was only food enough for twelve.

Iceland Althing First

of World Parliaments Iceland in June, 1930, celebrated wo great events: the one hundred nineteenth birthday of Jon Sigurdsson, its George Washington, who wrung home rule from Denmark in 1874; the thousandth anniversary of the althing, oldest parliament in the

world. A century before the battle of Hastings, 850 years before our own government was founded, the franklins (free landowners) of Ireland were living under a constitution (the constitution of Ulflot) and a regularly constituted lawmaking body. The althing met in midsummer and was the occasion for great feasts and merrymaking, as well as numerous bruises, lac-

erations and concussions. What political life and law were like in the old days is recorded in Iceland sagas and law codes. The althing did not function perfectly, nor did the judicial system which was set up, the real governing being done by the various chieftains; nevertheless, the althing forms a magnificent tradition. It looks down from its hoary eminence with paternal solicitude for such youthful bodies as the English house of commons and the United States

Many Plants That Lure

Insects to Their Death There are a great many varieties of insectivorous plants which grow almost all over the world. The first group of these plants is known as the pitcher plants, which have the blossom in the form of a pitcher which acts as a death trap for flies and other insects. The insects are attracted by a fragrance or some other lure, enter the mouth of the pitcher, and crawl down toward the bottom, being forced onward by small spikes downward pointing from the sides of the pitcher's throat. The poor fly is thus given no chance to escape and when he reaches the bottom he is caught in the sticky mass of fluid there and his body juices absorbed by the plant. Two other types of insectivorous plants are the Venus' flytrap genus and the Dionaea which grows only in the low coast regions of North Carolina. This little plant is probably the most famous stem variety of the insect-eating plants. A third type is a Sundew Drosera, which is common to Australia. This is also a large genus coptaining a great variety of species.

Bit of Greece in France

Antibes, like all the other places along the fascinating French Riviera, has had a romantic history, says a writer in the Detroit News. It was founded more than 2,000 years ago by descendants of the Greek colonists who had built a thriving city on the able to kill animals or birds that it site of Marseilles. Legend says that may come upon. These ants someamong these first settlers were some times enter houses in search of vermin men and women who had come from and on these occasions the people leave Greece and that they chose Antibes as a place to build because the scenery there reminded them so much of Greece. Phenicians and Carthaginians, Romans and Gauls, Germans and Italians and French-they have all met on this coast in the centuries that have passed since, but Antibes has managed more than any other town in France to retain its Greek appear

University's Art Treasure A full-size copy of Murillo's "Im maculate Conception" in mosaics is in the chapel of the Catholic university Washington, a gift from Pope Pius XI. Three artists labored nearly four years in the Vatican mosaic studio to piece together nearly 800,000 bits of colored glass and of other mineral compounds which form the finished picture, the original of which is preserved in the Prado at Madrid. The mosaic is 91/2 feet long and 6 feet wide. Without a frame, it weighs 6,600 pounds. The pieces are of 20,-

Beautiful Capetown

000 different tints and shades.

The sea voyage to South Africa is the fair weather voyage of the world. Capetown, once a remote outpost of civilization, is today one of the world's finest cities. It is not only beautiful and delightfully situated but the cape is historical as well, for it was here in 1487 that Dias saw the sea-route to India and this incited Columbus, who in his search for India found America instead. The discoveries between 1487 and 1497 mark this era as the dawn after the Dark ages and the first rays hit the cape when Dias discovered his way around,

Mythological Birds

Probably the best known of the fab ulous birds of prey were the roc, which was a bird so enormous that it obscured the sun where it flew and carried away men in its talons; the phoenix, which was a bird with a beautiful voice and a long tail like a peacock's, which was supposed to rise from the ashes of fire; and the harpy, which was a terrible bird with a woman's face and breast and great claws like an eagle's, which pursued men who had sinned.

Magnification

The magnifying power of a telescope is proportional to its length'as well as the shortness of focus of its eyepiece. Thus the use of different eyepieces yields different magnifying powers, but those exceeding 1,000 are seldom used because of the trembling of the earth's atmosphere. Compound microscopes may magnify as much as 4,000 times.

Need Not Have Worried

About Waking Family This newspaper man is a most thoughtful person and it is very seidom that he leaves his home for an evening out. But he did so one evening recently, intending to be out only a half hour or so. The half hour stretched into several hours and it was nearly midnight when he reached home. He thought as he approached the door that his wife and son would he sound asleep at that hour so he tiptoed softly after opening and closing the door more quietly than he had ever done before.

Even breathing more gently than usual lest he disturb the sleepers, he finally reached his own room without hearing any sound to indicate that he had awakened anybody.

Next morning at breakfast his wife

casually told him that she went out to play bridge the night before and did not reach home until about two hours after his own arrival. The son reached home even later than his mother. Husband and father still believes in being thoughtful and hopes he didn't

disturb the family cat.—Brockton En

Remarkable Salt Lake

in Central Australia Lake Eyre might be called Australia's "Great Salt Lake." It is located only about 250 miles southeast of the geographical center of the continent and because of its desert surroundings has been called "Australia's dead heart."

The lake and its immediate surroundings constitute the only area in Australia that lies below sea level. Its shore line is 39 feet lower than the ocean waters that surround the continent. The bottom of the lake can be considered with little error as at the same level, for Lake Eyre is in reality only a tremendous salt flat that is covered from time to time with

a few inches of water. It becomes a lake after droughts are broken by unusual rains in the faraway Queensland plains, so that floods rush down the usually dry river courses that lead to this closed basin. But quickly the shallow covering of water evaporates and the "lake" becomes first damp and then dry.

Flesh-Eating Ants

The safari ant belongs to the subfamily Dorylinae, of which the genus Dorylus, with several subgenera, frequents nearly all parts of Africa. These ants usually make only temporary nests, but spend most of their time wandering in long files. The size varies from quite minute forms to over one-half inch in length. The mandibles are very strong and the ant also has a powerful sting and a swarm is till the ants are through. The same general type of ant occurs in almost all the tropical countries, except on islands. The female is without wings, which makes its distribution to islands impossible.

Terrifying Records

One of the most fascinating displays at the New York Academy of Medicine, says an article in the New York Herald Tribune, is a chart, compiled a century ago, in the columns of which are arranged the records of cases, guaranteed authentic by the author, of persons who have died of spontaneous combustion as a result of drink. In one case recorded combustion was "complete" in one "who had abused spirits for three years," and in another even more terrifying event combustion was absolute "save for a part of the skull and the last joints of the fingers" and the cause is given as "too great a prox nity to a foot stove."

The Grip of Gold

There are metals rarer than gold and more precious. But no other substance remotely approaches gold in its grip upon the imagination of mankind. We do not speak of the Platinum Rule or of the Radium Gate. We discuss, instead, golden days and golden youth and golden weddings and a golden future. Gold is the universal symbol of riches, the inevitable metaphor of wealth. And in addition it is the solid and unsentimental foundation on which the world's structure of currency and credit is built.-Fortune.

Creative Instinct

Once the motive of craftsmansip, went far toward keeping the world efficient and happy. This motive, and its self-expression through the homely arts, can be applied with as much satisfaction in the field of consumption as it ever was in production. Especially for men whose part in the productive system is highly mechanized, the creative instinct can find expression in the arts of use, and in the subordinate art of buying well .-From the World Tomorrow.

Water a Crop of the Forest Forests are not only generous friend because of the raw material they furnish, says the American Tree association. They are useful in the conservation of water for domestic use. for irrigation, navigation and water power; they help to prevent floods and soil washing; they add greatly to the scenic beauty of our land; they furnish a home for many of our birds and wild animals; they offer a wonderful place for healthful recreation.

Person of Unusual Size

Classed as Monstrosity Many persons admire giants, per haps envy them, and imagine that they are examples of a superior hu- tory served by the Pennsylvania manity. A complete error; for gigantism is an anomaly, a monstrosity, as pilation made public by the railroad, ism is an anomaly, a monstrosity, as much so as dwarfism.

It is really a disease. The work of anthropologists has shown that the giant is a man that is still a child, in whose case growth does not stop at the age when normally he ought to have ceased to grow. The giant is rarely well-proportioned; his hands and feet are almost always too large. his face is generally distorted.

Physicians who have studied gigantism say that giants are all diabetic. Professor Landouzy says also that almost all of them are candidates for tuberculosis. They are subject to all sorts of other morbid troubles; they tire sooner than normal persons; they muscles are weak in spite of their size; their nerves lack resistance, and they are often affected with neurasthenia. Handsome giants are rare.-Jean Lecoq in Le Petit Journal, Paris

St. David's Day Holiday

for Grecian Youngsters The Welsh are not the only folk who keep holiday on St. David's day, says an article in the Montreal Family Herald. In Greece it is called Swallow day, the festival of spring, when the children go from house to house gathering small gifts and carrying wooden swallows, which they spin around to the accompaniment of folk songs. Some of these "swallow songs" have a long history. One of them has been traced back, indeed, more thar 2,000 years.

Jesus college, "Little Wales in Oxford," as the facetious have called it, because of the preponderance of Joneses there, has its own method of celebrating St. David's day. For one thing there is the toasting of St. David in "swig," an exclusive and potent Jesus college brew. This is dispensed by a ladle that holds half a pint, from a beautiful silver bowl presented for the purpose by Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn in 1732.

Derivation of "Tariff"

According to Edwards' "Words, Facts and Phrases," the word "tariff" comes from the Moorish name "Tarifa," a fortress that stands on Cape Tarifa, a Spanish promontory commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. When the Moors had possession they levied duties at certain fixed rates upon all merchandise passing in or out of the straits. The Century dictionary and other authorites on etymology, however, give the word a different origin. It comes from an Italian word, "tariffa," meaning "casting of accounts" or "list of prices," livered wit which was itself derived from the Arabian "arif," meaning "knowing." your own rations.

Adjustable Owl An "adjustable" owl is on view at

the zoo, London. It is known as a European Scops owl, and, though insignificant in size, being normally less than six inches high, it is regarded as a great rarity. The color and markings of its plumage are like those of a tree trunk. When at rest the owl elongates its body and sits motionless in such a position that it resembles the stump of a branch. But a remarkable change comes over it when alarmed. It blows out its body, which visibly grows in size like a toy balloon being inflated. The bird is then almost globular in shape and quite unlike its elongated self.

Theory Made Real

A few years ago at a meeting a banker opined that the total amount of money in the world ought to be equivalent to the total wealth of the world; else, he suggested, people would never be able to pay their debts. He explained that in the United States there were \$20 of wealth for every dollar of money, and therefore there was but one chance in twenty of a debtor's paying his debts. "I will give \$5," he said, "to anyone

who can disprove that statement." When no one accepted the chair lenge, a wag suggested it was because there was only one chance in twenty of getting the promised \$5.

Talcum Production

North Carolina powders the nose of the United States, having one of the biggest talcum mines in the country near an abandoned gold mine and much more valuable than any gold mine. From the same rock which provides the finest and softest talcum for the faces and arms of women comes the talcum used in roofing and automobile tires. Much of that is sold to the motor industry, while the finer kind that goes into dainty powder boxes measures 80,000 particles to the inch and is guaranteed to shed water. resist fire and weather and protect all underlying surfaces.—Capper's Weekly.

Three Was the Limit

"You must give your husband five teaspoonfuls of this mixture every night before he goes to bed," ordered the doctor. The patient's wife looked a little

disconcerted.

"Five!" she said. "I can't doctor. I'm afraid that's quite impossible." The doctor frowned.

"Impossible?" he said. "Oh, nonsense! What on earth do you mean?" "Well, sir," explained the woman, "I don't think we've got more than three in the house."

POPULATION GAINS

ON TENNSY' LINES. Approximately half the country's total population lives in the terribased on the estimated 1930 census figures recently announced. The population of this territory has increased 30 per cent in the last de-

cade, the census shows. Although occupying less than one-seventh of the area of the United States, the thirteen States and the District of Columbia reached directly by the railroad have a population of more than 61,000,000 people, according to the Government's figures. The population of cities alone on the Pennsylvania Railroad has gained almost 5,000.000 since 1920, a 20 per

cent advance in the ten-year period. In 1920 cities of more than 10,000 people in Pennsylvania Railroad territory had an approximate population are unfit for all violent labor; their of 23,800,000. According to unofficial figures from the latest census, these communities have grown to a total of 28,600,000, or approximately one-fourth of the entire population of the United States.

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