Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., October 31, 1930.

FOR THE HALLOWE'EN FEAST

Bernice Claire, movie actress and musical comedy star, plays the new spelling game, "Three Ghosts," as a sure way to forget the weather.

"Three or four persons can play it in the absence of a bigger crowd," Miss Claire explained as she sat sipping iced tea in her room at the William Penn Hotel. "It's the greatest way in the world to improve spelling and it's exciting from beginning to end. Hollywood has passed up bridge and cross-word puzzles to play it.

"Three Ghosts" is played with any number of players. One, the starter, voices a letter. The next must add another letter to spell some word, which for the time is kept a secret. The third player adds still another. So it goes around the circle, back and past the starter, The player forced to end the word is compelled to pay a penalty. The only restriction of words is that they must be good "dictionary English." Any player may be called upon to reveal what word he has in mind. The penalty for "faking" is the same as for ending a word.

"All-Hallow Day" was originally the occasion of the harvest festival as celebrated by the ancient Druids. This festival centered around the yearly ceremony of extinguishing and replenishing the altar fire in each little village as a protection against evil spirits. Each family in the village was given a spark from the newly kindled altar fire, which they used to kindle a new fire on their own hearthstones to be kept burning as a protection for the coming year. When Druids adopted the Christian faith the festival was abandoned, but the country folk believed that on All-hallow Eve the fairies and elves came out to dance in enchanted moonlight spaces and that on this night witches, goblins, and bad spirits congregated in ruined castles or deserted abbeys to plot against mankind. As late as the seventeenth century farmers would tramp over their acres on Hallowe'en brandishing lighted torches and chanting a weird doggerel to frighten away the goblins for the coming twelve month.

As these old superstitions were gradually dispelled, Hallowe'en celebrations developed into merry parties at which all sorts of pranks and mysterious games were played, and much fortune-telling was included. Witches and goblins, black cats and other manifestations of evil came to be used as a decorative background.

Delicious and different types of refreshments are now as much a part of the Hallowe'en festivities as are the decorations and entertainment and have really grown out of the fascinating traditions of the ancient All-hallow Eve feast. Here are a few menus and recipes for salads, sandwiches, and desserts that are appropriate for Hallowe'en parties.

For Brown Bread Sandwiches, cream one-half pound of any soft yellow cheese, or add enough cream to grated American cheese to produce a consistency that will spread easily, and add one-fourth cupful of chopped chives. Spread between slices of buttered brown bread. This will make ten to twelve sandwiches.

For Hallowe'en Salad, scrape three medium-sized carrots and cut in one-eight-inch strips about one inch long; Marinate for one-half hour in French dressing which has been slightly sweetened. Meanwhile dice three medium-sized tart apples and pour just enough lemon juice over to keep the apples from turning dark; drain off excess lemon juice. Wash one cupful of seedless raisins, dry, and add with the apples to the carrots. Mix well, drain and serve on lettuce. Serves eight.

To make Jack O'Lantern Cookies, use any chocolate or ginger cooky and cut in round shapes two and one-half or three inches in diameter. When baked and cooled, ice with orange icing. Make a face on the iced cooky with drops of melted chocolate for the eyes and nose and a streak of chocolate for the mouth.

Black Cat Sandwiches are made by using a cooky cutter shaped in the form of a cat. Spread thin slices of buttered graham bread with a filling made as follows: Cook six frankfurters, remove the skins, and put through the food-chopper. Add one-fourth cupful olives and enough tomato catsup to moisten well. This recipe makes twelve sandwiches.

For Goblin Salad, arrange a leaf of lettuce on each plate, and place half a canned peach round side up in thhe center of the leaf. Use whole cloves to make eyes and nose and a pimento strip to make the mouth. With a pastry tube make a frill of cream cheese around the goblin's face.

For Hoodoo Puddings, make spice cupcakes. When cool cut off tops, scoop out centers, and fill with the following: Soak one tablesponful of gelatine in one-fourth cupful cold water five minutes. To the beaten yolks of three eggs add one cupful sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful salt. Add one cupful of strong coffee and the gelatine and cook in the top of a double-boiler, stirring constantly, until the mixture coats the spoon. Remove and cool. Whip one cupful of heavy cream and fold into cooled custard with one-half cupful of chopped pecans. Fill cupcakes, replace tops, and frost with coffee frosting.

Witches' Brew is a Hallowe'en name for hot chocolate or any hot beverage.

—All nursery-grown and native plants, trees, shrubs, and evergreens should be watered thoroughly before heavy frost. Rhododendrons, laurel, and other evergreen shrubs tolerant to acid soil should be mulched with oak leaves or pine needles.

PRODUCE DEALERS MUST BE LICENSED

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act requiring the licensing of commissio merchants, dealers and brokers by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, becomes effective on December 10, 1930, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This act is intended to suppress practices in the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce and provides for the licensing of all commission merchants, dealers and brokers, subject to the Act.

Perishable agriculture commodities as defined in the law, means fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of every kind and character, whether frozen or packed in ice or not. The term ("dealer" applies to any person buying or selling twenty or more carloads per year. A producer selling only commodities raised by himself is exempted from the provisions of the act. Any person buying for sale at retail less than twenty carloads annuallv is also exempted. An annual licensing fee of $100 is provided in the law.

The law states it shall be "unfair conduct" to engage in any of the following practices and makes their use unlawful: (1) fraudulent charges (2) unjustified rejection or failure to deliver, (3) discarding, dumping or destroying without reasonable cause, (4) making fraudulent or misleading statements concerning conditions, quality, quanity, disposition or market conditions, (5) failure to correctly account, (6) misrepresentation of state or origin, and (7) removing or alternating tags which represents Federal or State inspection.

Any one who suffers from any of the above unfair practices may file a complaint with the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of securing equitable reparation. If a licensee shall be found guilty of violating the act he shall be liable for the full amount of damages sustained, which will be enforced by a reparation order of the Secretary of Agriculture or by suit in court.

Any commission merchant, dealer or a broker, subject to the provisions of the Act, who fails to procure a license by December 10, 1930, shall be liable to a fine of $500 plus $25 per day for each one of operation thereafter without a license.

The secretary of Agriculture of the United States may, for violation of the act, publish facts and suspend a license for not over ninety days, or for flagrant or reported violations, he may revoke licenses.

Every person, subject to the act, must keep such records and accounts as will disclose all business transactions and ownership of the business. The secretary of agriculture is empowered to inspect all records, accounts and memoranda of a license, for determining the facts in reference to a complaint and may publish facts or suspend a license for ninety days for failure to keep records.

—Read the Watchman.

SPECIAL SEASON FOR DOE HUNTING.

A special doe season has been fixed for November 27, 28 and 29, ending twenty-four hours before the opening of the fifteen-day buck season, December 1. The license fee is $2.00.

In Cambria county the township of Chest will be thrown open to the killing of does for the above three days. The does must weigh not less than 60 pounds, dressed.

The licenses will not be distributed among the twenty-three counties in whose townships does may be shot, as is the case with licenses for the regular hunting season. Applications must be sent direct to the Board of Game Commissioners at the Capitol.

Pennsylvania not only has more deer than any other State, but its hunters kill more than are killed in other States. The female deer are said to outnumber the bucks five to one, and the special doe-killing seasons are expected to reduce the does to a point where the sexes will be more nearly equal.

The killing of a doe during the special season does not prevent a hunter from killing a buck during the regular season. The commission holds that the doe season is an emergency measure only and a doe killed then doesn't count against the hunter who desires a buck later.

In order to get special license, which will cost $2, an applicant must first have obtained his regular season license, also costing $2.

The extra license permits doe-hunting only in the county the license designates. District game protectors will mark the borders of open territory on trees or by other markings.

Because of the lack of time, the licenses will not bear the names of the counties, but will be so numbered that the protectors will know in meeting hunters if they are violating their license rights.

Cambria county, for which 240 licenses will be sold, will contain hunters during the special doe season bearing license numbers 1 to 300, for example. Carbon county's numerals will run from 301 to 3600, as 3248 licenses will be issued for that district.

The numbers provided for each county exceed the number of licenses that will be sold, but may not exceed the number issued, for there are free licenses for farmers and other land owners who will hunt only on their own lands. These free licenses will be issued only by district game protectors.

It is not expected that the hunters will kill all of he 56,024 does permitted. Last year in all the counties where there were deer 22,822 bucks were legally killed. In 1928, during the entire season of fifteen days when does alone could be killed, 25,097 were shot.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

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1925	Ford Coupe	$ 45.00
1926	Chevrolet Touring	$ 60.00
1924	Oldsmobile Touring	$ 55.00
1925	Chevrolet Coupe	$ 150.00
1926	Chevrolet Sedan	$ 150.00
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1929	Essex Coupe	$ 225.00
1927	Pontiac Roadster	$ 240.00
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CAR INSPECTION WILL END TODAY.

Only one more day of the annual period for inspection of motor vehicles remain and quite a number of owners of the registered cars and trucks have failed to undergo the test, according to a survey made by the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, State unit of the A. A. A.

There will be no extension of time, the Federation announced, and warned that any motorist on the road after October 31 without an official "inspected and approved" sticker on his car will be arrested and fined and face revocation of license.

"This is a compulsory inspection, provided for in the motor code and authorized by proclamation of the Governor," said S. Edward Gable, president of the motorists' organization," and we have been advised that the State authorities mean to enforce it to the letter. Notice is bing sent out to the State's law enforcement officers to apprehend the driver of any motor vehicle on the road after October 31, the end of the inspection period, without an official sticker on his car. All local police will get similar instructions. The task of handling the last-minute rush of cars will keep all of the stations operating at capacity and any car owner who delays further in applying for inspection runs the chance of having to wait in line for the test."

In this connection Mr. Gable warned motorists who have had their cars inspected and approved not to be lulled to a false sense of safety and a feeling of immunity from arrest for faulty lights, and brakes or other defective mechanism merely because an official sticker has ben placed on the windshield. "A car inspected and approved a week or two ago may not measure up today to the requirements of the test," he said. "A light bulb may have burned out, a brake lining may have been scorched, or one of numerous other mechanical defects may have developed. It is against such things that the car owner must guard at all times, and see to it that not only at the time of compulsory inspection, but every day throughout the year, the vehicle is in safe mechanical condition."

THERE CAN BE MONTHS WITHOUT A FULL MOON.

Moonless month is the name popularly given to a month in which no full moon falls, says an article in Pathfinder Magazine. Under our present calendar February is the only month that is shorter than the lunar cycle and consequently it is the only month which can have fewer than four moon phases. The missing phase, however, need not ncessarily be the full moon, but may be any one of the four. Likewise five phases of the moon occasionally fall in the other months.

The average time from one full moon to another is 29½ days, and the time from one phase to another varies from less than seven days to more than eight. About every six years February has only three moon phases; it is, of course, without a full moon much less frequently. In 1866 February had no full moon, while the preceding January and the following March had two full moons each.

This remarkable sequence, astronomers estimated, will not occur again for 2,500,000 years. February was without a full moon in 1885 and 1915, and from approximate computations made by the Naval observatory there will be no full moon in February 1934 and 1961. Februaries without new moons or either of the other two phases occur at about the same intervals, but, of course, in different years.

MORTALITY RATE DECREASES

Deaths from all causes showed a decrease in Penna., during the first six months of 1930, the State Department of Health reports.

The mortality records of the department show a death rate of 11.8 per thousand population a year for the six-month period, a decrease of 1.4, compared with the same period last year.

The greatest rate of decrease was shown in deaths caused by influenza. In 1929, during the month of January, an epidemic of influenza resulted in 3,010 deaths, and 2,398 from pneumonia. This year there were only 225 influenza fatalities and 1,001 pneumonia deaths, during January.

The departmental report showed less cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, heart disease and nephritis deaths for the period as against 1929, and a reduction of 650 in the number of deaths of infants under one year. The totals for alcoholism, cirrhosis of the liver, diabetes, and typhoid fever were practically the same for the compared periods.

GATHERS DATA ON MENTAL PATIENTS

There are approximately 251 mentally ill persons in institutions in Pennsylvania for each 100,000 population in the State, according to a report made public by Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, state secretary of welfare.

The report is based on the estimated number of patients in the institutions on January 1, 1930, and using the population figure for the State of 10,000,000 persons. The estimate for the mentally ill throughout the State is set at 25,172.

The ratio of the number of mentally ill persons to each 100,000 population has grown during a sixty-year period when the inhabitants of the State were numbered at 3,521,951 and the mentally ill were placed at 2404, thus showing 63 mentally ill to each 100,000 in 1870.

This would indicate that the number of mentally ill has increased for each 100,000 of the population. However, this conclusion cannot be said to be accurate since the advance in mental health work in the Commonwealth has achieved great strides during the past twenty years, officials pointed out. Facilities have been increased for examinations of patients, diagnosis and treatment. As a result more persons who are mentally ill are coming to the attention of the proper authorities than there were in 1870.

Also authorities virtually agree that with modern treatment and advanced facilities 25 per cent. of the mentally ill now recover and return to normal life in communities. Sixty years ago there was little help for a mentally ill person and the old asylum for custodial care was the end of such cases. Thus the report indicates that it is questionable whether there is an actual increase in the number of mentally ill per 100,000 of the State's population.

POSTOFFICE TO COLLECT 5 CENTS A DAY ON C. O. D.

Effective October 1, 1930, any collect-on-delivery parcel which the addressee fails to remove from the post office within fifteen days from first attempt to deliver or the first notice of arrival at the office to the sender, charged with the return postage, whether or not such parcels bear any specified time limit for delivery, and a demurrage charge of not exceeding five cents per day may be collected.

Under the present system a package sent C. O. D., which is not accepted at once is retained thirty days without charge by the local postoffice and then returned to the sender.

Under the new ruling the package is kept without charge for 15 days, but for each of the succeeding 15 days there is a charge of five cents per day and at the end of the thirty day period the article is returned, if not accepted by the addressee, the sender paying the amount of demurrage which accumulated in addition to postage for forwarding and return.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

C. D. Bartholomew, Adm., to C. H. Pressler, tract in Gregg Twp.; $6.

Commissioners of Centre county, to Charles Bilger, tract in Rush Twp.; $53.66.

Charles T. Bilger, et ux, to M. K. Pringle, et al, tract in Rush Twp.; $1.

Miriam J. Brouse, et bar, to W. Roy Gentzel, tract in State College; $1.

The Philipsburg Coal and Land Co. to George L. Wilkinson, tract in Rush Twp.; $190.

Theodore B. Haupt, et ux, to Daniel L. Gordon, et ux, tract in Bellefonte; $3,200.

William H. Noll, Jr., et al, to Theodore B. Haupt, tract in Spring Twp.; $150.

Henrietta Simler, et bar, to Donald W. Simler, tract in Philipsburg; $1.

Adam H. Krumrine, et ux, to Douglas Mead, et ux, tract in State College; $325.

Financial Information

Whatever financial service you may require—information about securities, the standing of distant prospective customers, the prospects for trade in various lines; in short, anything pertaining to trade or finance—we may be able to furnish. We have late data and receive regular advices relating to these subjects.

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