

ANIMAL SETS MAKE APPROPRIATE GIFTS.

Old Santa Claus has become a big game hunter this Christmas. Nothing on the market is smarter nor more appropriate than animal gifts.

Not live ones, necessarily. You can get practically anything you have in mind made either in the form of some animal or with an animal motif for decoration. American stores are alive with animal gifts. Brand new, smart and very, very modern is this pet rug this Christmas.

Suppose it is Father you have in mind. You can take your pick of animal stockings for his room; a metal desk set with pert onyx buttons atop each piece; an elephant necktie holder; a cordial set of ruby red crystal bottles with both the bottle and the six glasses decorated with little black jungle figures; playing cards with modernistic horses on the backs; book ends of brass or iron dragons; a bird-shaped pipe holder; hunting prints; a lion rug; a leather book cover with his pet dog on it, or a portrait of his pet cat.

The choice of animal gifts for Mother is even greater. How about a dashing modernistic hare in black, lavender and clear crystal, designed for a table piece? There are, too, an ornamental family of crystal cranes with long pink coral legs; bills and eyes that manage to look smartly decadent; wrought iron door steps in fine porcelain celery dishes of swans, and a gay sweater suit with a modernistic animal motif woven in, in the form of shoulder decoration and cuffs.

She may like framed pictures of pets the children have loved; a real live pet to keep her company about the house, such as a Siamese cat, a Peke dog or a couple of love birds, or some of the new angel-gold fish.

If you have a yen to bestow a most acceptable gift upon a young miss in her teens, or just out of them, there is no denying the appeal of animal gifts designed for her. There are little furry kittens, dogs, horses for hat motifs; there are clips done in real diamonds and rubies in the shape of mice; smart hammered silver polo figures for belt buckles and hat pins; new silver bracelets with bangles that are each a diminutive animal, and vanity cases with wet pets for decoration.

She would enjoy velvet boudoir pillows that are kittens, sheep or bears; a purse with carved jasper parrot fasteners; a gay painted lamp that is an elephant holding another elephant on his trunk, the second one being the globe.

Then there are boudoir sets of bubble crystal with a tiny bird in color on each; bridge sets with appliqued squirrels on them; and sports handkerchiefs with colored borders and a series of galloping horses in the same color.

The young man of the family, or the boy friend or bridegroom, has a full set of animal gifts lined up for him. Wrought iron andirons in the shape of matador and bull are new and stunning, as are sets of brushes all fitted into a bear holder. A full set of accessories for his pet dog collar, sweater, basket-house, and leash—would be their mother's wish.

Other hunches are two new sofa pillows with live-looking animal decorations; cigaret lighters that are in the form of dogs; a smoking set with ash trays that have animal decorations; pictures of old English hunting scenes, in gay colors.

When it comes to the children, nothing on earth is more appropriate than live, honest-to-goodness animals. Of course, their mother should take part of the care of them. But a puppy, or a couple of kittens, some fish, birds or even a rabbit or two usually are most acceptable.

If live pets are out of the question, there are all kinds of animal games; animal books; a little modernistic chair made in the form of a zebra; fuzzy bath sets with animal borders; animal sponges in bright colors; a soapy circus which has soap made in the form of giraffe, lion and beaver.

One of the very nicest Christmas gifts for children is the animal book plate. There are animal bedroom slippers and lounging robes; animal brush stands that will encourage them to put their things away; and little carriage robes, pillow and coats for babies with three little white bunnies of furry wool to decorate them.

With such an array it will be easy, if you choose, to make a menagerie out of your Christmas gifts. These presents, aside from being acceptable, also have the priceless quality of humor.

ROUNDUP DERELICTS LIVING ON CITY DUMPS

More than fifty noman derelicts, men, women and children, discovered living in nondescript shacks and caves in a no man's land of ashes and waste in South Philadelphia, will be given a hearing before Magistrate Oswald on charges of vagrancy and theft of milk and bread from nearby homes.

The motley chowd was herded together by police, who were surprised at the conditions under which they lived. So pathetic was the plight of these homeless people that when they reached police headquarters a collection was taken to purchase food for them. They devoured the food as though they had not eaten for days.

The roundup followed complaint from citizens in the neighborhood of theft of milk and bread from doorsteps. All of those brought to the police station will face these charges.

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OVERTIME WORK IN RUSH SEASON TO BE PERMITTED

A limited amount of overtime employment of females is at the disposal of stores and factories to meet the extra demands of the Christmas season, it was announced recently by Harry D. Immer, Director of the Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry. The statement was issued with the caution that Pennsylvania employers must plan their overtime schedules carefully to guard against exceeding the limitations which are exactly fixed by the law.

"The Woman's Law," says the statement, "provides that adult females normally may be employed not more than ten hours per day, 54 hours per week, or 6 days per week. In factories they may not work before 6 a. m. or after 10 p. m. Girls over 16 years and under 21 may not work anywhere in the State before 6 a. m. or after 9 p. m., except as telephone operators. A 45 minute period must be allowed for the mid-day meal of all women, unless the workday is less than 8 hours, in which event the meal period may be reduced to 30 minutes. Minors of both sexes under 16 years of age, under all circumstances are restricted to employment of 9 hours per day and 51 hours per week, and they may not work before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m. No minor under 14 years may be legally employed at all.

"The overtime allowance," the statement continues, "is granted during any week in which a legal holiday occurs and is observed by an establishment. The Woman's Law provides that any female may be employed by such an establishment during three days of the holiday week for a maximum of two hours overtime on each of these three days. Consequently, Christmas falling on Thursday this year, women employed in stores or factories may work two hours overtime on each of the first three days of Christmas week, or a portion of the overtime employed may take place on Friday or Saturday of the preceding week, it having been ruled that any seven days inclusive of a holiday may constitute the week in which overtime is permissible. One thing against which employers must guard is an amount of overtime in any seven days which might carry the total working hours of the employee for those seven days beyond the 54 hours per week which may not be exceeded."

MISERS HOARD MILLIONS IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Millions in old size currency which was replaced more than a year ago by the new small size, or a portion of it, will never be presented for redemption, treasury officials have estimated.

Various methods of determining the amount which will never come back to the government are being used by the government at from \$10,000,000 to as much as \$70,000,000. In addition to amounts destroyed and lost, the treasury believes at least \$60,000,000 has been hoarded.

Although new small sized currency began circulating 15 months ago, the total of \$890,209,000 in old size money is still outstanding. If only one per cent of this fails to return, the treasury will save \$8,902,090.

Joseph S. McCoy, treasury actuary, believes that hoarding of paper money equals at least 50 cents per capita for the 122,000,000 persons in the United States, or a total of \$61,000,000.

Aggregate hoardings of paper money, silver currency and gold is placed by McCoy at more than \$400,000,000. This money is hoarded by the estimated 8,000 misers in this country, in children's banks, by foreigners who do not trust our banks, by those in isolated communities without banks, and by many who wish to keep a certain amount of currency always on hand.

Catastrophes such as the Chicago or San Francisco fires destroy large amounts of currency. Thousands are lost annually in smaller fires or exlosures.

The fastest turnover in currency is in the \$1 bills. The average life of one of the old \$1 bills was eight months, so it is probable that most of those of the old series still out have either been destroyed or are hoarded. There are \$340,908 of unredeemed \$1 bills in national bank notes alone.

WAR PENSIONS COST ALL OF 219 MILLIONS.

The United States paid out \$219,000,000 in cash during the last fiscal year as part of the cost of its wars, the majority of which were fought more than a half century ago.

Pension payments were sent to 464,257 persons, the annual report of the Bureau of Pensions reveals. This figure represents a decrease of 13,648 from the previous year.

There are yet 10 widows whose husbands were in the war of 1812. They draw recompense from the government. Widows of soldiers of the Mexican War number 630. On account of services in various Indian wars, 5,454 soldiers and 4,191 widows are on the roll, and because of service-connected disabilities, 15,661 soldiers and 3,830 widows.

The number of Civil War veterans dropped from 59,945 to 48,991, a decrease of 10,954. Of the Civil War widows their number fell from 131,235 to 167,674, a decrease of 13,561.

The number of Spanish War veterans at the close of the fiscal year was 186,365, as against 178,804 at the beginning, an increase of 7,561, and the number of widows 30,919 as against 28,643, a gain of 2,276.

By classes the pension roll shows 256,515 soldiers, 193,704 widows, 2,262 minor children, 877 helpless children, 4,426 dependent parents and 473 army nurses.

The exact sum expended during the year for pensions was \$219,203,540.82, as against \$229,889,966.48 for the previous year.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

—Even if the fabrics are entirely different, the ensemble is still an ensemble for all that. For it is now the fashion to link dress and wrap of entirely different material by virtue of the color.

This type of alliance has found more in favor than the one-fabric model that, tending to become monotonous, is quite devoid of the little smartness which is a prerequisite of the mode. So many women have enthusiastically taken up this type of ensemble that it will no doubt be a carry-over for Southern wear, as well as for Spring, which, sartorially speaking, is nearly round the corner.

For the type of ensemble here discussed, a material merger of satin and velvet is much liked. Satin frocks are coming into their own after a period of neglect and their shimmering charm is part of every evening picture. Beige is gaining in favor for all types of wear, and is being noted here with increasing frequency as the season waxes and women become more definite in their dress demands.

A noted critic of feminine beauty recently proclaimed business women the best groomed group in America, which means that they must devote part of their leisure—those hours from five in the afternoon until bedtime—to the planning of their wardrobe, going through their beauty routines, mending their clothing and taking care of all the ends to beauty which are necessary to perfect grooming.

One reason why business women have excelled in grooming is because they have organized their leisure hours, as well as those spent at office or shop. And that is one of the indispensable secrets of beauty and grooming, for there can be no charm of beauty of appearance in a slipshod, disorganized atmosphere.

One business girl I know takes her weekly darning to the beauty shop with her. She has one of those attractive little stocking boxes, with sections for needles, threads, darning cotton and a thimble. When her hair has been shampooed and waved and the drier turned on, she brings out her darning and by the time her hair is dry her mending is partly done.

That same girl leaves home half an hour early in the morning so she can walk part of the way to work, thus getting her daily exercise. At noon she walks for twenty minutes, reaching a restaurant she likes in time for a bit of luncheon. The twenty-minute walk cuts into her luncheon time, but she gains the advantage of the exercise.

Two evenings each week she stays at home, mending, sorting over her clothes. Also on those two evenings she goes over her fingernails, takes special cleansing and toning facials, gives her toenails a pedicure, checks her wardrobe. Result is that at a minute's notice, on any of the other five evenings in the week, she can step forth perfectly groomed.

I remember when she first went to business and the frightful time she had trying to keep herself attractive. She frankly admits—that the only way she could handle this business of being self-supporting from nine until five, and alluringly feminine from five until midnight was to organize her personal activities along the same plan that any successful business is run.

—To her little child learn to care for his toys and books, provide open shelves placed low enough for the child to reach conveniently.

—Everybody likes peanut brittle and it is the easiest candy in the world to make. Take two cupfuls of sugar, put into a smooth iron pan and place over the heat, stir and melt; when a good brown add two cupfuls or less of crushed peanuts. Pour into a buttered pan and allow to cool. Break up into pieces when cold.

—Molasses Candy.—Make a sirup of two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of sugar, three tablespoonsful of butter. Boil until it hardens in cold water, add one-fourth teaspoonful of soda and pour out on a greased platter. When cool enough pull and cut with shears into small pieces.

COOPERATION WITH GAME PROTECTOR ASKED.

There are many ways in which the hunter can aid the game protector, such as reporting violators, reporting illegal deer killed by mistake, warning fellow sportsmen should they thoughtlessly or deliberately smoke while in the woods, caring for any deer which they find crippled, or dead, and so forth.

Cooperation with the game protector and his deputies as they visit camps goes a long way towards preventing violations thereby avoiding unnecessary embarrassing conditions.

Sportsmen in doubt concerning the weight of a deer should get in touch with the game protector or one of his deputies, as they will carry accurate scales for this purpose.

Hunters should bear in mind that both the Resident and Special Deer Licenses must be worn. Special Deer Licenses are good only in the county for which they are issued. Farmers must first secure a Special Free Deer License in order to hunt these creatures upon their own lands. They may not hunt on adjoining lands under the special license, however.

Only one antlerless deer may be killed by each hunter. A hunter who kills an antlerless deer during the special deer season, is, of course, also permitted to kill a buck during the regular deer season December 1 to December 15.

Hunters who continue in camp after the expiration of the special season must have all deer killed during the season properly tagged and be in a position to prove when they were killed.

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FARM NOTES.

—Cows will eat three pounds of silage per day for every 100 pounds live weight.

—Milk from a cow properly fed, contains vitamins which are essential to human health.

—Cows will eat from one to two pounds of alfalfa hay per day for every 100 pounds live weight.

—Alfalfa or clover hay should be included in the ration of calves or yearlings being fattened for the market.

—Straw and poor hay can be made more palatable if cut and sprinkled with molasses water, made by mixing one gallon of molasses with three or four gallons of water. Wheat bran added to the mixture will improve its palatability and feeding value.

—Experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania State College to determine the value of commercial fertilizers for use in coniferous seedbeds show that they aid in producing vigorous seedlings in the field.

—Soils deficient in lime are unable, even with liberal fertilizer treatment, to produce hay of good quality, tests at the Pennsylvania State College revealed. Lime with manure produced 16 per cent more total clovers in the hay mixture and 29 per cent more red clover than the hay produced with manure alone.

—Brood sows need exercise. They also require some well-cured alfalfa or clover hay. A good mineral mixture will help keep the sows in condition. Let them have free access to both hay and minerals.

—Cleanliness is important in keeping insects out of the household. There is no substitute for it in the kitchen and pantry if insects that attack cereal products are to be avoided.

—Bulbs that were potted in September and October and then set in a dark, cool place to make root growth are now ready to be brought gradually into light and heat. They should be in flower for the holidays.

—Poultry need direct sunlight and ventilation to keep in the best health.

—Winter egg production is often cut short by a limited supply of water.

—Quite frequently poultry owners attempt to go through the winter with insufficient feeding and watering equipment in the poultry house. Weeks of bad weather during the winter make it hard to care for the flock adequately unless attention has been given to feeding needs earlier in the season. With the advent of much feeding flocks being fed in many instances on a mash ration alone, mash hoppers in the winter house become practically a necessity.

—Ninety-five per cent of the turkeys are killed, dressed and marketed during November and December. About 75 per cent of all the turkeys consumed are sold for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. A comparatively small quantity marketed at Christmas is stored.

The Thanksgiving turkeys are usually not full grown or fat. The extra month's feed gives them a much better finish.

They can then be successfully frozen, and thaw out bright and clear. This freezer stock is used almost exclusively by the hotel trade, some of the larger hotels having turkey on their menu the year around.

—Increased profits from turkey growing as the result of co-operative marketing of the dressed fowls has proved an incentive to farmers in the North Platte irrigation district in Western Nebraska. "Marketing dressed turkeys in car lots," says D. H. Propps, of the bureau of agricultural economics in the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, "is one of the most practical of co-operative marketing projects."

"The growers in a county or district," Mr. Propps explains, "determine approximately the number of turkeys available for sale. Representatives of the growers get in touch with prospective buyers and receive from them sealed bids which are opened at a stated time. The entire number is then sold to the highest bidder, who then fixes the dates on which he wishes the dressed birds to be delivered. The farmers dress the turkeys the day before delivery and cool them overnight on the farms. The birds are weighed, graded and paid for as they are delivered. The purchaser bears all expenses and assumes all responsibility after the birds are received."

Turkey growers realize from 50 cents to \$1 for the labor of dressing. This represents from 15 to 20 per cent of the value of the turkey, and is fully three-fifths as much as the entire feed cost of raising and fattening the birds in the North Platte district. In 1927 the growers sold nearly 25,000 birds, and netted about \$18,000 for the work of dressing. At turkey-dressing time neighbors often change work, and if one grower is inexperienced he can usually get a neighbor to show him the best method of dressing the birds. Farm dressing is usually better done than in commercial establishments and buyers consider this when bidding for the turkey crop. The fact that turkeys move to market so largely just in advance of Thanksgiving and Christmas is a point favoring the co-operative sellers.

—Where the growth of sweet clover is short, the deficiency of organic matter, can be made up by applying barnyard manure before the ground is plowed for potatoes.

—Milk is approximately 87 per-



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