

INVENTOR'S MEALS COOKED BY SUNLIGHT

A West Elizabeth inventor has a new device whereby sunlight cooks his meals. A sun-driven device generates power that fries as tasty ham and eggs as is possible to conceive. It does every kind of cooking that an electric stove can produce.

The inventor is William Snee, lifelong West Elizabeth resident. He is the inventor of a hundred devices. Harnessing sun rays presents a particular appeal, it was pointed out. Families who bemoan high cost of fuel may be glad to know of the device.

The sun-driven motor is simple. There are five pairs of pipes, each of small-size bore. They are connected by elbow joints. To these are attached a small dynamo and generator. Bottled sunlight in the coils provides energy for the dynamo to operate. One can attach the electric plug and "tune in" on hot plate percolator, toaster or any other device.

One can attach the electric washing machine, sweeper, or even hair-curling iron to the same dynamo. Power generated is the same as one gets at the electric outlets in one's own home.

"There is no question as to the amount of power," Snee said. You can get as much power as Niagara Falls.

Snee has been at work "harnessing the sun" for years. He noted the vast units of power wasted on days when others merely mop brows and say, "Whee, isn't it hot?"

The principle is one of compression. "If I had a whole acre of coils I could get 5,000 horsepower of energy. Sunlight so compressed has an expansion of 100 times. So I might have 100 acres of energy compressed into a single acre of tubes."

An interesting side of the sun-driven motor is that it will work with equal facility after sundown.

Snee has been granted a government patent on a safety device for airplanes. The device is an automatic control, whereby the plane is kept at the altitude intended.

UNGUARDED WATER MIGHT CARRY GERMS OF TYPHOID FEVER

"Look out for typhoid fever," warns Dr. J. Moore Campbell, chief of the division of communicable diseases, State Department of Health.

"Remember what happened last year, during the drought, when typhoid fever jumped to ninety-nine cases in July over two hundred in August and to nearly four hundred in September" Dr. Campbell said.

"Somewhat similar conditions exist this year although in a lesser degree and it is to be hoped that our typhoid fever rate will be much lower. However it is up to the individual to take care of himself and to see to it that he drinks no water or milk until he is sure of its purity. Stay away from roadside wells and springs unless they bear the approval sign of the Department of Health."

ONLY POOR SPORTSMEN DIG OUT GROUNDHOGS

"A hungry bear likes to dig a woodchuck from its den but it isn't a sportsmanlike proceeding for a hunter," Game Commission officials said today.

Officials referred to the practice of "hog hunters" who make no attempt to shoot the animals but depend entirely upon digging them from their holes.

Ability to kill them with a small calibre rifle is the boast of many sportsmen, some of whom use them for food.

While the law does not protect the little animals at any season of the year Commission officials are anxious not to have them exterminated in sections where they can do no damage.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE TEES UP GOLF BALLS

A machine that automatically tees golf balls has an oval container, holding several balls, to which a movable spout is attached. Depressing a short lever with a club end causes the spout to drop, depositing a ball on a rubber tee. When the ball is in position the spout swings out of the way. It is used on practice driving ranges, both indoors and outdoors. Since it can be loaded once for fifty drives there is no time lost in setting up balls for shots.

GOVERNMENT NAMES 37 DOCTORS FOR AIR TESTS

Thirty-seven medical examiners have been provided by the Department of Commerce for examination of airplane pilots in Pennsylvania. The physicians are located in 22 various cities of the State. Embryo aviators must be examined by one of the designated examiners, who are also authorized to issue student permits to those passing the examinations.

TO HEAT CAR QUICKLY

The amount of heat given out by an exhaust heater is directly dependent upon the volume of hot gas vapor passing through the coils. The best way to get up heat quickly is to climb a hill in high gear, being careful not to drive so fast as to allow the car to roll to freely.

Attitude Toward Time All That Really Counts

Time is passing so quickly that there is need for us to push on with the job we have in hand. We must not think that time passes more quickly at one time than another. It moves always at the same rate. Our attitude to it is the thing that counts. If we are busy, if we are happily concerned in the affairs of life, we do not notice the passing of time. It is then we say that it passes quickly. When we are bored and discontented and gloomy, we think that time hangs heavily upon our hands. And it does.

The right attitude to the matter of time should be something different. Time, and therefore experience, must come and go. Are we being intelligent enough to utilize every second of time in the best possible way, and are we directing our lives to the fullest possible advantage as a result of the experience? If we are not, we are not pushing on. Valuable days are passing, and people are suffering; some physically, some mentally; many in both ways. There is no time to lose. If we are economists of time and effort, as we should be, there is need for a closer and a more intelligent understanding and grasp of our jobs; not only our personal task, but the business of caring for others.

We must push on. There must be no faintheartedness. If we would lead, there must be courage and determination.—Exchange.

Queer Designations Given Animal and Bird Groups

Perhaps the ingenuity of the sportsman is nowhere better illustrated than by the use to which he puts the English language in designating particular groups of animals. Here is a list of terms which have been applied to the various classes:

- A covey of partridges; a ride of pheasants; a wisp of snipe; a flight of doves or swallows; a muster of peacocks; a seige of herons; a building of rooks; a brood of grouse; a plump of wild fowl. A stand of plovers; a watch on lightgales; a clattering of choughs; a flock of geese; a herd or bunch of cattle; a bevy of quails; a cast of hawks; a trip of dotterell; a swarm of bees; a school of whales. A shoal of herrings; a herd on swine; a skulk of foxes; a pack of wolves; a drove of oxen; a sounder of hogs; a troop of monkeys; a pride of lions; a sleuth of bears; a gang of elk.

Stood on His Dignity

Bill, aged six and one-half, came home to announce proudly that he had been promoted to A class, first grade, and that he meant to be the best boy in the world and study like everything.

Imagine, then, the surprise of his mother when the very next day she got a note from Bill's teacher saying that Bill had been astoundingly bad. Actually, he had fatly and persistently refused to cut and paste and color pictures.

"And you did it so beautifully all last term," said his mother. "What ever possessed you to refuse?"

"Sure I did it swell last term," Bill agreed. "But you don't catch me doing baby stuff like that now I'm grown up. What they've got to teach me is reading and writing and arithmetic, or I'll walk out on 'em."—New York Sun.

Co-Operative Farming

In an arid country, so rocky that it compares favorably with the slope of the Rocky mountains, a rancher has tried to eke out a living for more than 50 years. With him lives his hired man who has been with him that length of time also. One day a visitor asked the old rancher how he managed to pay the old hand his wages.

"It's this way," said the rancher. "I hired him for two years and gave him a mortgage on the ranch to guarantee his wages. At the end of two years he got the ranch, and I went to work for him on the same terms. For 50 years the ranch has passed back and forth every two years and neither of us has drawn a cent of wages. So we made it pay."

Youth Must Be Served

A Pittsburg man addressing a local luncheon club the other day said the eighty-one-year-old grandmother of the family lives at his home.

Not long ago, he related, she came back from a shopping trip with a package and took it on up to her room. There was considerable curiosity as to what was in the package, but grandmama seriously objects to being questioned. A little later, however, she came down with another bundle, and handing it over to her daughter, remarked: "There are all my old nighties, get rid of them, for I've just laid in a supply of silk pajamas that I sport from now on."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

African Form of Greeting

Perhaps the nearest form to our handshake found in Africa today is the custom of the Hausas, a nation numbering more than 6,000,000, living in northern Nigeria. The Hausamen stand or kneel and clasp hands in much the same manner that we do, only they do not shake them. Then after holding hands for a few moments, with much feeling, they release their hold, and each touches his breast, and sometimes his forehead. This is repeated two or three times. They also clasp hands again when parting.

WHY Many Men Fail to Make Good as Business Leaders

Ambition and hard work are not sufficient to make real business leaders. Ninety-nine out of a hundred average business men never become leaders because they are unwilling to pay the penalties that leadership demands, according to Owen D. Young, one of the foremost industrial and financial figures of the day, in an interview in the American Magazine.

"Lack of ambition—or lack of a sort of wishful thinking that often passes as ambition, is rather rare. Most men honestly want places of power, but they refuse to believe that the price is so high," Young continues.

"There is nothing magical about leadership. But there are certain penalties attached to it. The average man has a sneaking notion that he can get ahead just as fast and be comfortable at the same time. He thinks, no doubt, that in his case it won't be necessary to pay the penalties—that he can beat the game.

"By the penalties of responsibility I mean the hard driving, continuous work—the little daily sacrifices—the courage to face facts, to make decisions, to stand the gaff—the scourging honesty of never fooling yourself about yourself. Even when human beings do apprehend at least dimly, the real cost of leadership, too often they fail to measure up to the test. If they had a big crisis to meet, on which they knew their whole future would depend, they would meet it with clenched fists and a high heart. But in the little daily demands—the things they can do or duck—it is here they fail. If you see anyone shy away from a task, however small, you may be sure that you can't rely on him at the finish."

Why Use of Lightning Rods Is of Real Value

While it is true that lightning should strike a building equipped with lightning rods the lightning probably would run off rods without harming the building, the principal function of Benjamin Franklin's device, as students of physics know, is to neutralize clouds charged with electricity.

The reason for this lies in the behavior of tiny electrical charges called electrons, Caldwell & Curtis' "Introduction to Science" points out.

"Although most persons fear the lightning, there really is very little chance of being struck by it," the book says. "It recently has been estimated that the chances that a person will be struck by lightning in his home are only one in many millions."

Why Old Custom Prevails

The custom of casting chelo berries into the crater of the volcano is a very ancient one in Hawaii. The object is to propitiate the goddess Pele. The goddess Pele appears in various guises. Formerly it was believed that she would never allow the volcano to harm any individuals, but the recent flow of lava have shown this to be not true. Red flags are often placed to mark the boundaries of the village and a livip is tied in front as a sacrifice to the goddess. Kilauea is merely a crater on the largest volcano in the world though not the loftiest.

Why Korea Became "Chosen"

"Korea" was the name given to the country in northeastern Asia by foreigners, particularly Europeans. The Koreans themselves as well as other Orientals preferred to call the country "Chosyon," because that was the old native name. "Chosyon," usually written "Chosen" in English, is from Chinese "Ch'ao Hsien." It was natural that the Japanese, after they took possession of the kingdom of Korea should have preferred to call it Chosen.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Why No Lift on Wings

When an airplane is on a 90-degree banked turn in a vertical bank, there is no lift upward on the wing. There is a lift inward toward the center of the circle, however, and this in part helps to counteract the force of gravity and prevents the plane from sliding sideways toward the ground. In other words, the plane travels about in a circle and is jammed against the air as if it were an automobile traveling about the inside of a racing bowl.

Why Insect Is "Spider"

The word "spider" is merely a corrupted form of the noun "spinner," which is derived from an old Anglo-Saxon verb "spinnan," meaning to spin. The spider was so called because it spins a web.—Exchange.

Why Named the Balkans

The Balkan mountains have given their name to the Balkan peninsula the area between the Black, Aegean and Adriatic seas, and this in turn has given its name to the countries into which it is divided.

Why Fishes Face Current

The bureau of fisheries says that practically all fish swim or drift down stream tail first. They face the current in order to hold their position.

Why Touch of Tinfol Hurts

Tinfoil coming in contact with the gold filling in a tooth causes a sharp pain because a slight electrical current is thus generated.

Why Jurors Were Summoned

Originally the jury of 12 neighbors was chosen because of their knowledge of the accused.

Gorgeous Funeral Even for Lowliest Chinaman

The Chinese pay their doctors not to cure their ills but to keep them well, because, though it is cheap for them to live, it is exceedingly expensive to die. Even the poorest and most miserable coolie, who existed on a few cents a day, attains dignity and importance in death among his ancestor-worshipping fellows. His family will mortgage its income for years to give him a funeral consistent with its idea of prestige.

For the rich mandarin the final honors are proportionately greater. And to provide a fitting send-off to distinguished citizens the Nanking government has adopted a state burial law allowing \$10,000 funeral expenses in meritorious cases. Often when a death occurs in China a necromancer is called in to arrange details and name an auspicious day for interment, which may take place from one to five weeks after death. During this period relatives and friends, in white mourning, lament loudly in the death chamber. Buddhist and Taoist priests intone prayers for the departed spirit. Candles burn. Blue, perfumed incense ascends in clouds.

On the day of burial a procession forms, made up partly of paid mourners. It is led by musicians with drums, cymbals, flutes and flutes. Its size and splendor depend on the amount of money the bereaved family can spend.

Writer Advises Letting Young Authors Struggle

Rising young authors ought to struggle. It is the only way to prove they are good for anything. It is not wisdom to give a prize of \$18,000 for a first novel. The book is written for the prize, not as a talented emanation that could not be withheld.

Prizes are now dangled everywhere by publishers for all sorts of literary output. Yet we know that the best of all literature is that which bubbles out with no greedy eye on what is to be paid for it.

Not but that the really precious should be rewarded as it deserves. While one may still feel a qualm that poor Milton got but \$10 (wasn't it?) for "Paradise Lost," he may rejoice that our modern authors live comfortably—many of them affluently—on the product of their pens. No one begrudges them wealth; but that wealth or the hope of it, should not corrupt their literary integrity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Plymouth Rock Revisited

The secretary of the Pilgrim society says: "In 1774 the inhabitants of Plymouth decided to remove the famous rock to Town square and establish a shrine of liberty. When they attempted to raise it, however, it broke into two parts, one of which was permitted to remain and the other carried to its destination. It remained there until 1834, when it was removed to the yard in front of Pilgrim hall, where it was surrounded by an iron fence. It so remained until 1880, when it was removed and placed on that part of the rock from which it had been separated one hundred and six years before, and over which, meanwhile, an elaborate granite canopy may now be seen. In its original position, on the shore at Plymouth. The peristyle which now surrounds it was erected by the Society of Colonial Dames."

Smoking Through Sermon

The question asked by the bishop of Ely whether listeners put out their pipes during the broadcasting of religious services would not have troubled the clergy of past generations, writes a columnist in the Manchester (England) Guardian. In some of our parish churches smoking during the service used to be so common that pipe-racks and spittoons were provided, and in Wales as late as 1850 the start of the sermon was an accepted signal for the male members of the congregation to light up. Readers of "The Heart of Midlothian," too, will remember an important personage who smoked throughout the whole of the sermon—often a matter of an hour or two—consuming such tobacco as he could borrow from other worshippers.

"Dead Reckoning"

In his "A Systematic Dictionary of Sea Terms" C. Grand Pierre says on this subject: "Dead reckoning is the estimation of a vessel's position by means other than direct observations, when these are not feasible. Unlike all other marine uses of the word, dead, here, does not express anything inert or adverse. Formerly logs were loose ruled sheets of a prescribed form. The latitude column being too narrow to admit the words 'deduced latitude' in full, the expression was abbreviated 'ded. l.' and later shortened to 'ded' which was corrupted to 'dead.'—Pathfinder Magazine.

Origin of Christmas Tree

The Scandinavians of North Europe worshiped trees in their pre-Christian days, the special deity of the Northmen sea-savages being called Ydrasil, or The Tree of Life. Their Tree of Life was adopted by Christian England as an emblem of the Blessed Savior, and has been for centuries the center of the gift-bestowing at the blessed season as a Christmas tree. In olden times it was placed on the roof screens, in the minstrel's gallery, or in the chancel of the churches.

Business, as Some Economists See It
Mr. Babson says: "No depression lasts longer than it takes to wear out two pairs of shoes." The Harvard Economic Service finds the foreign situation very serious, but points to the great activity in shoe manufacturing, and to the advance of 50% in the price of hides. While this is local, and may not persist, it gives point to Mr. Babson's saying.
The Annualist, while admitting that conditions abroad have not improved, says, "At home, on the contrary, various indices indicate a substantial up turn in business activity." Commerce and Finance feels that pessimistic conditions which prevail overseas, have been exaggerated; that, but for the fear of another war, we would probably find ourselves in the midst of the greatest business revival ever known. All the conditions for such a revival are here. Cheap money, abundant credit, adequate labor and an improved understanding of economic laws. And thus it goes.
Mr. Babson was almost alone in publically predicting the 1929 crash. Maybe he is right now.
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