

**NEW CANADA KEEPS COUNTRY DOCTORS**

Everybody's happy. The patients give all the attention they need. The doctors are paid \$4,000 a year, which in many cases, is more than they made before.

And, having made this pleasant cord, the Saskatchewan and Manitoba plan for keeping country doctors in the country by providing equate support for them, seems likely to spread, according to an account by W. W. Jermame in the Atlantic Times.

Some time later, however, when the federal authorities wanted Rubkin to confront a new suspect and they sent to Atlanta for him, it was found that he was at Fort Wadsworth. He was brought to the courthouse here. Afterwards when he was taken back to Fort Wadsworth and searched it was discovered that some one had given him a letter while in New York.

The letter was from a convict at Atlanta. It disclosed that the writer had obtained the necessary funds and wanted to follow Rubkin's example in obtaining a transfer to Fort Wadsworth. Questioned by federal authorities, Rubkin admitted that he had bought a transfer for himself for \$1,000 and that his two associates had also bought transfers, the prices being \$1,000 and \$500 each.

The first intimation of the existence of such a system was obtained by federal authorities here some months ago with the discovery of a letter in the pocket of Paul Rubkin, a convicted watch smuggler. In the Manhattan federal building, Rubkin, with Solomon Rubman, secretary of the company, and Joseph Y. Pearlman, was sentenced to the Atlanta penitentiary in July, 1930.

Rubkin Gets Two Years.

The trio had pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling watch movements valued at \$950,000 into this port from Switzerland and defrauding the government out of \$300,000 in duties. Rubkin and Pearlman got two years each and Rubman was sentenced for 18 months.

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Learn of Transfers.

Department of Justice agents, under John Edgar Hoover, chief investigator at Washington, began an investigation. They learned that other transfers had been made under similar conditions. However, it was not always easy to ascertain whether the transfers had been paid for. Because of the overcrowded condition of the penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth, federal prison authorities have made it a practice recently to transfer as many prisoners as possible to army detention camps. Nearly 1,500 prisoners have been scattered through these camps.

Among other notorious prisoners who are said to have obtained transfers from Atlanta to army detention camps is Harry Goldhurst, operator of a Manhattan bucket shop and financial adviser of Bishop Cannon and friend of Samuel Radlow, once an intimate of the late Vivian Gordon. Goldhurst was sentenced to five years in Atlanta for his bucket shop operations.

Leaves \$5,000 So Dogs Can Be Kept Together

Richmond, Va.—The late Herbert L. Moorman of Forest and Lynchburg believed in taking care of his five dogs. His will provides that \$1,000 shall be set aside for each of them, the money to be expended for their benefit by his nephew, L. Preston Collins.

As each dog dies, such portion of the \$1,000 allotted to him as is unexpended is to go to the Baptist Orphanage at Salem.

Mr. Moorman said concerning his pets in his will:

"If possible, I ask that my dogs shall not be separated, but shall be kept together. They have meant a lot to me."

Public Jewish Weddings Again Are Held in Spain

Madrid.—The first official public Jewish wedding since the expulsion act of 1492 was celebrated in a Jewish synagogue here. It united two descendants of the old Spanish-Jew aristocracy.

While Jews have not been molested in Spain for the past century, they were unable to observe publicly the ancient Hebrew rites. This privilege is now offered 2,000,000 Spanish Jews through one of the first official acts of the republican government, which established freedom of worship.

Ends Life in Trunk

Mt. Vernon, Ohio.—Stephen S. Shiffette, sixty-four, committed suicide here by closing himself in a trunk and inhaling chloroform. He took a pistol into the trunk with him to use in case the chloroform failed.

Iron Pot Unearthed; Is 2,000 Years Old

Lindköping, Sweden.—A 2,000-year-old iron pot measuring more than 20 inches in height has been found near here, deeply imbedded in sand. In spite of its age the vessel is in good condition.

According to archeologists, only two similar pots have been found before in Sweden.

—If you see it in the Watchman you will know it's true.

**CONVICTS BUY WAY TO EASIER TASKS**

**Charges of Bribery Are Being Investigated.**

New York.—An investigation into a system of bribery whereby well-to-do convicts sentenced to federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth, especially for liquor law violations and stock frauds, have been able to get themselves transferred to less onerous confinement in army detention camps, such as those at Fort Wadsworth here, and Camp Meade, Md., has been under way by the Department of Justice for several weeks.

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**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**DAILY THOUGHT**

After all, what the many are doing to make things better is of more consequence than what the few are doing to make them worse.

—For late summer afternoons when daylight lingers on past the evening hours there are diminutive velvet coats with ruffled neckline and peplum. Worn with the soft brocade chiffons or mousselines in mint green or daffodil yellow and topped by a modified poke bonnet of soft straw trimmed with velvet flowers, they are knockouts.

—Remember the daguerrotype taken of your grandmother in the 1860's? She was wearing a full skirted, tight waisted dress with a tiny upstanding collar coming close about her throat.

They say that history repeats itself. And that's exactly what fashion history is starting to do. Because necklines are growing higher—nearer to the base of the throat.

Women aren't wearing tiny upstanding collars close to their throats—yet. But they are starting to wear soft draping and flat little collars that come right up to the collar bone.

By the time fall arrives, they'll be wearing a lot more of them. Watch and see if they don't. Watch and see if you don't!

We've written much about the "ladylike" trend of fashion during the past few months. And that's one of the things that's making necklines grow higher.

The higher waistline is another reason for it. Gradually the waistline has been moving up. And the neckline couldn't remain as low as it was or there'd be hardly any bodice left to a dress!

Some women have said to us, "But I can't wear high necklines. They aren't becoming." We disagree. Maybe you can't wear all the different kinds of higher necklines. But those of the throat. But there's a trick to this. The side fastened across can be undone and allowed to fall back in a rever. (A good dress for the changeable weather that's bound to arrive.)

A real tailored turndown collar like we used to wear a few years ago. This kind you'll find mostly on tailored dresses—and if you're the type that can wear tailored things, you'll like this kind of collar for a change.

There are other kinds of high draped necklines—all soft looking. The becoming surplice closes higher this fall. The simple V neckline is cut not quite as low for it has a narrow roll collar attached that fills in the side, or a vestee effect to fill in the front.

And there's a new neckline that looks much as though a baby's bib had been attached to the dress. And this, too, comes, up higher in the front. Plastron, it's called.

They're all smart and fashionable for fall. And one way to distinguish whether a dress is new or old.

—Slow and rhythmic steps to soft and dreamy melodies will be the 1931-32 dancing mode as decreed by the convention of Dancing Masters of America.

Dorothy N. Kropper, president of the New York Dancing Masters Association, said the day of the boisterous Charleston and Black Bottom was far behind. She cited the popularity of the Brazilian "machiche," in which can be recognized the maxixe of 1914 vogue, but which is even slower and more dignified.

—The new homespun bedspreads are one of the most practical, as well as attractive, fashions for the home.

Quaint designs that look like grandmother's hand woven coverlets can be found at very reasonable prices.

—The well-padded all-over carpet, preferably in a plain neutral tone, is, from one point of view, the ideal floor covering for the bedroom. It imparts an air of repose and quiet that is impossible in the room with rugs laid on waxed or painted floor. But for practical purposes floors so covered are very nearly as undesirable as they were 20 or 30 years ago when they definitely went out of fashion. Vacuum cleaners do, of course, make them easier to sweep, but the task of taking care of them, at housecleaning time and the cost of having them relaid again is as great as it ever was.

If you want to make housekeeping as easy as possible never use a rug or carpet that extends under the bed. Fluff and dust are bound to drop from mattresses and bedding and this can be more easily swept up from a bare floor than from a carpet. Rather light-weight scatter rugs are the best for a bedroom and these should ideally be of a washable sort.

It is not at all difficult to wash a small oriental rug. Some housewives actually wash their small orientals in the laundry tubs, using moderately warm—not hot—water, and mild soap. Others wash them by laying them on a clean floor and carefully scrubbing, first with soapy water and then with clear water applied by means of a flesh brush.

Hooked rugs, so much admired at the present time, may also be washed without injury and almost all the inexpensive cotton rugs designed for bedrooms are of the washable sort.

—Sweet Peach Pie—Sift 1½ cups flour, 1-3 cup sugar and ½ teaspoon salt together. Rub or cut in ½ cup shortening. Add 1 beaten egg and 1 tablespoon cold milk. If the egg is large or makes the mixture too soft, omit some or all of the milk. Chill the pastry. Roll out like ordinary pie crust, and fill pie tins. This recipe makes one pie. Bake in a hot oven, 500 degrees, for 10 minutes. Fill, when ready to use, with well drained canned sliced peaches. Sprinkle with nutmeg over the top and cover with sweetened cream.

**FARM NOTES.**

—The size of the asparagus crop next year will depend largely upon how well the tops grow this year. Frequent cultivation to control weeds and application of readily available nitrogen fertilizer, whenever necessary, will give a maximum growth of tops.

—If the second crop of alfalfa turns yellow, the field should be clipped as the yellowing is pronounced. A new growth will come on quickly in a healthy condition and make a later cutting.

—An attractive, inexpensive garden seat is inviting. It helps to complete the appearance of the garden and eliminates the "standing room only" situation which is so conspicuous in many gardens.

—Cows giving milk need plenty of water at all times and especially in hot weather, according to State College dairy specialists.

—Winter barley is a possible substitute for winter wheat as a grain crop in southern Pennsylvania counties east of the Alleghenies. It yields better and makes a more excellent feed for livestock than does wheat.

—Pullets on range will be benefited if the brooder house is moved occasionally to a clean area. Placing the hoppers on clean ground is another small chore which will help to prevent the spread of diseases and parasites.

—Perennials may be sown at this time in cold frames. Consult good garden catalogs, books, and agricultural bulletins for information on the kinds to sow.

—Increasing numbers of farmers living near good markets for Christmas trees are planting evergreens on their waste farm acres. Doubtless, Pennsylvania farms will eventually grow all the Christmas trees used in the State. The crop is a profitable one. Your county agent can help you to get started.

—The month of August is a good time to clean up the pasture fields and get rid of weeds and briars. Mowing the pasture also will cut off the old dead grass and make these spots more inviting to the livestock.

—The chief food of the dove is the seeds of grasses and weeds. In analyzing the stomach of one of these birds, there were found 7,000 yellow sorrel seeds.

In another, 6,000 foxtail seeds were found, and a third showed something like 5,000 hawkweed seeds.

—In the general-purpose breeds, make one male to every ten to twelve females; in the egg breeds, mate one male to every fifteen to twenty females. Fewer males are needed the larger the range. More cocks than cockerels are necessary for a given flock. Too many males are objectionable.

Some breeders aim to mate cocks with pullets and cockerels with hens. Cockerels and pullets may be mated together if early hatched, and well matured.

—The Ohio experiment station is advising the use of brooder stoves in those laying houses which are subject to extreme changes in temperature. Poultry raisers realize the disastrous consequences of a 40 to 50 degree drop in temperature, and can modify this change without cutting off the air necessary to carry off moisture. Shutting up the chicken house to the point where moisture accumulates, weakens the resistance of the whole flock to disease.

—The annual loss of live stock by eating poisonous plants in Pennsylvania is greater than generally realized, according to E. M. Gress, botanist, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania department of agriculture.

"Often the loss is not reported to a veterinarian nor to one who will make the information public," Dr. Gress explained. "On a recent trip into one county it was discovered that five farmers in the neighborhood had lost cattle within a period of only a few weeks. The investigation proved rather definitely that the trouble had been caused by eating water hemlock which was quite abundant in the pastures, but none of the residents of the section were acquainted with water hemlock, not even knowing it by sight."

"Every year thousands of dollars are lost by the farmers of the State from his one plant alone."

"A no other plant which causes trouble, especially in the early spring when pasture is meager, is mountain laurel. The young laurel leaves are green, tender and tempting to live stock. A search in a pasture this spring where one farmer had lost four head of registered Holstein cattle proved that they had been eating mountain laurel along a road which the cattle use in going to their drinking place. A half day's work along that road would perhaps have removed this poisonous shrub."

"In late summer and fall in many pastures which include thinly wooded areas, is found the upland hellebore, or white snake-root.

"One other plant which is not often suspected is the false hellebore. This plant was sent to the department for identification with a note by the farmer saying that within a day 160 of his little chicks had died after being fed this plant."

"Other plants growing in the Commonwealth and poisonous if eaten by live stock are sheep laurel, privet which is extensively used for hedges, wild black cherry, black locust and poison hemlock."

Farmers who lose live stock should consult a veterinarian and if poisonous plants are suspected the pasture should be examined thoroughly."

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

**PREPARE PRINTED FORMS ABOUT NEW FIREARMS ACT**

Inquiries regarding registration of those who deal in or intend to own firearms, covered by the act which becomes effective on September 1, will be handled as fast as printed forms are available, it was announced.

The majority of such inquiries have been addressed to the offices of the state police at Harrisburg.

All such licenses will be issued by city and county authorities but the new act specifies that a record of each be kept in Harrisburg. Those

on file in Harrisburg will be duplicates of those which must be kept by county sheriffs and city police officials.

The new act will apply only to pistols or revolvers with a barrel less than 12 inches, a shotgun with a barrel less than 24 inches or a rifle less than 15.

Revolvers or pistols kept in a home or place of business and not carried on the person or in a vehicle do not need to be licensed. The act does not in any way affect shotguns or rifles which as are used ordinarily by hunters.

**Safe Deposit Boxes**

An old and often repeated piece of advice is: Do not keep valuable papers and securities where they are subject to loss by fire or theft.

A Safe Deposit box insures against this. It puts them where no one but the owner has access to them. It prevents loss through careless handling. Its advantages are self-evident and they repay, many times, the small cost.

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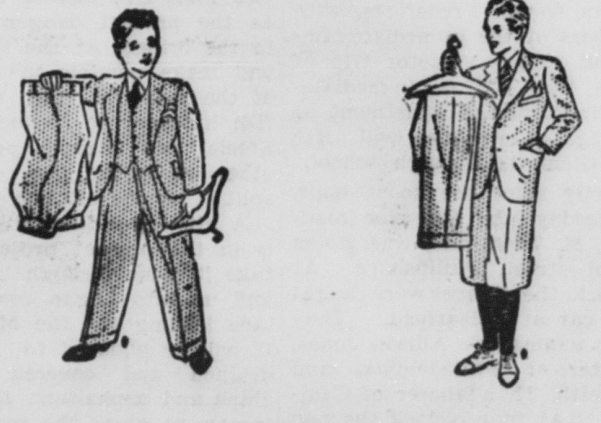
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