

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THANKSGIVING

I stood on the top of the hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims built their fort soon after their landing in 1620. While there I took a retrospective view of the three hundred years since those hearty forefathers landed on the stern and rock-bound coast of old New England.

Around me were their burial places with the common headstones marking their last resting places. Three centuries have gone since their coming, yet as the month of November is etched upon the calendar of time in each recurring year, there is not an American who gathers round the festive board at Thanksgiving time who does not recall the deep and significant meaning of Thanksgiving. We honor the memory of the Pilgrim fathers as they instituted the first Thanksgiving day and gave an expression of their gratitude and devotion to God for His blessing and all wise providence.

What had they to thank God for? They were Pilgrims in a strange land; they were surrounded by a dense forest inhabited by wild beasts and the primitive natives. The Mayflower lay at anchor in Plymouth harbor; the scanty provisions which she had brought would last but a few months. Loneliness, disease and starvation, as far as human mind could discern, were staring them in the face. Yet on that memorable Thanksgiving Day in November three hundred years ago, there was given an expression of gratitude to God which will never be obliterated from the annals of American history.

Its memory has strengthened the courage of the nation, and in every significant moment of aggression the memory of the faith and the trust of the Pilgrims has given faith and courage to the generations which have followed. God has been the guiding power in American affairs. The very first compact of civil liberty that was given to the world was written on the fly leaf of the Bible in the cabin on the Mayflower and its most significant words were: "In the name of God, Amen."

The venerable Benjamin Franklin at the committee for forming the Constitution of the United States said: "Sir, I perceive that if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without the attention of God neither can a nation rise without His notice. I therefore move that hereafter this assembly open its session each morning with prayer."

In the bitter and trying hours at Valley Forge Washington gave thanks to God and implored His divine guidance to deliver the land from the hands of the oppressor. Have we reason for thankfulness in this month of November 1931? This will be the thought in the hearts of millions of Americans as the Thanksgiving Day approaches.

What has three nations wrought to give us reason for thankfulness and gratitude to God? The Pilgrims laid the foundation of civil liberty, established churches, schools and colleges as a nucleus around which they built and established their colonial government.

With the expansion of time and the onward march of progress those first foundation-stones were drafted into the principles of a larger government. They took their places in the building of a nation and have become the corner stone of the greatest republic in the world.

Now we are a nation of many millions of people enjoying the liberties of democracy which bind us together with mutual rights and privileges; and for the welfare of humanity establishes one great common brotherhood.

This great Commonwealth of America is our heritage, our country, our home. For this our expression of gratitude should be unlimited.

The trackless forest of three hundred years ago has melted away before the onward march of the pioneer. The primitive wilderness has given way to fertile fields and thousands of metropolitan cities which are united by a system of railways that challenges all other countries in means of transportation and modes of travel.

These with the thousands of steamship lines on lakes, rivers and oceans, our automobiles and airplanes have annihilated distances and establish the most extensive lines of commerce in the world. Our educational system is of the highest order which offers to the youth unlimited opportunities for educational development. These have made our republic a mighty nation for which we should be grateful and give thanks to Almighty God.

Let us on this Thanksgiving day repair to our churches and various places of worship with an earnestness of purpose that will put new meaning in the time-honored custom of rendering thanks to God as a nation.

I trust that the day will mean more to us than a day of festivity. Let it awaken our hearts to a deeper spirit of gratitude as we remember the manifold blessings of God, both in private and in public may the true significance of the day be deeply impressed on the hearts of every loyal American citizen.—Industrial Enterprise.

Grocer (suggestively): "You haven't paid that little bill of mine yet."

Legislator (nensively): "No; it has only just passed the second reading."

We suggest as a companion song for "Singing in the Rain" "Sneezing in the Snow."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

We think of Thanksgiving in harvest-time, in the yielding, gathering golden time; When the sky is fringed with a hazy mist, And the blushing maples of frost lip-kissed.

When the barns are full with the harvest cheer, And the crowning, thankful day draws near.

—Rose Wartwisk Thorpe

The coat hanger of wood or metal, folding or inflexible, plain and unadorned or woven about with ribbon, raffia, or swathed in scented cotton and silks, has come to be considered as a necessity. There are muff and collarette hangers, too, but probably the latest invention of the sort is the sweater hanger. Frequently it is made of wood, thin wood, cut in an oval shape and often painted and slightly ornamented. Sometimes it has a head, cut out of the flat wood and painted attractively. A hook or loop or some such arrangement makes the logical position of the sweater hanger a horizontal one. Sometimes, instead of wood, the oval hoop is made of celluloid, in white or delicate colors, pink and blue and lavender, or in imitation of amber and tortoise shell.

The sweater is supposed to be folded neatly and hung through this oval hoop, which is said to be a much better way of keeping it in good condition than to hang it on an ordinary coat hanger, which permits it, oftentimes, to stretch out of shape. These hangers may easily be decorative additions to the appointments of one's own particular room, and various, indeed, are the ways in which they may be decorated.

Blouses will wrinkle, when packed away in bureau drawers, or boxes, no matter how carefully they are arranged, so many a woman prefers to keep hers on coat hangers in wardrobe or closet. This is an excellent scheme but, as dust has a way of sifting into closets and wardrobes, even if one is careful to keep the doors closed, they need some other protection in order to keep fresh. A simple protector may be made of a square yard of muslin, with a small hole in the center through which the hook of the coat hanger may be inserted. Flowered muslin or lawn is a good material for this. It may be finished off around the edge with a hem, featherstitched in a color to harmonize with the design of the material, and the small hole in the center buttonholed about with the same colored thread. Or, if one wanted to make such protectors particularly dainty, she might edge them around with narrow lace.

These protectors take up but little room, and really do protect the blouses that they cover very well, indeed. They should not, however, be made of very coarse or open meshed material, through which dust may sift. Also, they should be slightly weighted at the corners, if one is to get the best results from their use. Large beads make good weights, as well as pleasing decorations.

Not only does the housekeeper like these for her own home, but she finds that they make dainty and most acceptable gifts for her friends. A set of perhaps three, decorated according to the color scheme of a room, would make a pretty, thoughtful and decidedly useful gift.

It is a most interesting fact that Great Britain passed a law, some centuries ago, stating that fresh lime juice must be served to every sailor on Great Britain's ships three days after leaving port, and every day until the ship returned. The excellent health of the British navy has been attributed to this one factor as much as any other one.

We housewives know how very good limes are in hot or cold tea; and how they increase the tang and delicate flavor. We have used limes for flavoring in pies, cakes, puddings, jellies, ices and sherbets; and if you haven't tried the juice of a lime with your oysters and other sea food, you have a treat in store for you. Squeeze the juice of a lime on casaba or honeydew melon and see how delicious it is.

There really doesn't seem to be any limit to the virtues of a lime. Beauty specialists say that lime juice is one of the most beneficial applications in cases of sunburn, and that it acts as a very pleasant astringent. Authorities say that lime juice makes a most excellent gargle in certain cases of sore throat, and it is mentioned highly as a prevention and cure for scurvy. No one small product could possibly be more versatile.

The world's finest limes come from those countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea. They possess a more delicate flavor and a finer taste than any other limes grown. Fresh limes come into our markets the year round, for it is eternally and delightfully summer on the Caribbean Coast. Where they are grown, in prodigious abundance, the air is musical with birds and the blue waters are crowded with many colored fish.

We know, of course, that limes are among the oldest fruits known. In ancient times, we read that the juice of this delicious fruit was regarded as an antidote for venomous bites and for poisons. Today we look with great favor on the lime, for it makes a most refreshing and healthful drink; and it brings variety, through its welcome flavoring possibilities into the culinary department.

If a little flour is mixed with raisins, currants, dates, etc., before chopping in food chopper, they will not be gummy or stick to the chopper.

FARM NOTES.

Cash awards totaling \$37,819, the largest amount ever offered at a state agricultural show, will be distributed during the sixteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg January 18 to 22, 1932. The prize money will be divided among the winners of the twenty departments of the exhibition as follows: Horses \$2805; sheep \$3277; swine \$2050; beef cattle \$4770; dairy cattle \$10,200; dairy products \$255; corn \$722.50; small grains \$181; potatoes \$743; cigar leaf tobacco \$181.50; apples \$1744.75; vegetables \$380.50; maple products \$104; apiary products \$322.50; wool \$200; eggs \$549; poultry \$7400.75; home economics \$1138.50; cultural arts \$645, and sports \$90.

The 1932 event will be the second held in the new building which provides 100 acres of floor space and was erected at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Mixed fertilizers, which include the principal plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, have been purchased by farmers since Civil war days, but throughout this period it has been customary to state the nitrogen contents in terms of ammonia equivalent.

The 1931 General Assembly, however, amended the existing fertilizer law so that in the future the nitrogen contents will be stated in terms of nitrogen. The difference between ammonia and nitrogen is shown by the following comparisons: 1 per cent of nitrogen; 2 per cent of ammonia equals 2.43 per cent of ammonia; 3 per cent of nitrogen equals 3.65 per cent of ammonia; 4 per cent of nitrogen equals 4.86 per cent of ammonia; and 5 per cent of nitrogen equals 6.08 per cent of ammonia.

Liberal feeding of a ration high in protein for two weeks before breeding will put sows in good physical condition. Experiments show that handling brood sows in this way increases the size of the litters 10 to 20 percent.

Ample ventilation should be provided for the pullets after they are moved to the laying house. They have been accustomed to plenty of fresh air in open colony houses, range shelters, and trees. Fall colds are the result of faulty ventilation.

Fence posts always will be needed. A perpetual supply can be provided by planting black locust seedlings. In 12 to 15 years a planting of this species will yield an adequate supply of the best post material.

Training the foal should not be postponed until the animal is broken as a 2 or 3-year-old. The foal should be taught subordination at the very start and not allowed to become willful or headstrong. Break to use of halter early; be kind and patient. A foal responds quickly to the treatment received.

Cost of production and higher yields per acre are within the control of every farmer, say State College farm crop specialists. High acre yields generally reduce cost of production and need not increase total output, as fewer acres can be planted.

Protect apple trees from mice by using a poison bait.

When such feeds as rye and wheat middlings are considerably cheaper on the ton basis than corn, wheat, barley, or rye and one desires to take advantage of this, he is confronted with the problem of how best to feed the middlings.

Ordinarily, corn is not ground for hogs and one cannot successfully feed rye or wheat middlings with shelled corn in a self-breeder because the hogs will pick out the corn and eat very little of the middlings. The problem is not so difficult with the small grains because these should be ground and when the middlings are mixed with the ground grains pigs must eat all of the feeds in the mixture. One very good way to get some middlings into the mixture is to put it in with the ground and linseed meal for the protein supplement. Right now we can think of nothing cheaper or better than to make a slop of middlings, either rye or wheat, and skim milk. This would be a splendid supplement with corn or ground barley.

Dairy cows should have all the water that they need and when they want it. Drinking cups in the stable make this possible. They often repay the dairyman for their cost in a single season through increased milk production.

A foal makes more than its entire growth during the first year. If stunted at this time, full recovery is impossible. Feeds which produce bone and muscle should be used. Oats and alfalfa or clover hay are best. Wheat, barley, or corn may be balanced with bran or linseed oil meal.

When cutting fuel wood be sure to remove the crooked, diseased, dying, and large-crowned trees. Also, cut the poor species, such as beech, yellow birch, sassafras, pin cherry, and pin oak. Removing the undesirable trees will permit the valuable ones, such as hard maple, oak, ash, basswood, and yellow poplar, to develop into valuable timber.

Leg weakness takes its greatest toll from young chicks confined in battery brooders and in brooder houses. Chick rations high in bonemeal or phosphorus appear to aggravate this condition. Experiments at the Pennsylvania State College show that oats or oats feed possesses beneficial properties for the prevention of slipped tendon.

EGG CONSUMPTION MOUNTS STEADILY

The annual consumption of eggs in the Commonwealth is approximately 200,000,000 dozens, according to the Pennsylvania department of agriculture in a review of trends in the poultry industry.

While production still falls short of the consumption by fully 23 per cent, the margin is less than at any time in the last half century, the department believes. Consumption has been increased greatly through various educational efforts to acquaint the public with the health value of eggs in the diet and production has been increased both by increase of laying hens and in production per hen.

Various agencies, both private and public, co-operate in nationwide egg campaigns each year. Only recently the leading railroad system in the Commonwealth attached to its dining car menu, a small silver placard cut in the shape of an egg with this printed description: A Package of Sunshine.

NORTHCLIFFE'S IDEA OF NEWSPAPER SHOP WINDOW

Speaking of sermons, of anything, the late Lord Northcliffe, it is related, one day rang up the editor of one of his weekly papers who was new to the editorial chair, and said to him: "Mr. Jones, will you please go round at once to Mr. Isaacs, the fruiterer, in Convent Garden, and ask him what he does with his best apples?"

The editor thought it wise to obey his eccentric chief. When he returned, Lord Northcliffe again rang him up: "What did Mr. Isaacs tell you about where he puts his best apples?"

"He told me," answered the editor, "that he puts them in his shop window."

"Yes, my boy," said Northcliffe, "that's what you have to do. You put your best apples in your shop window—put your best news in your shop window; and your shop window is your front page."—Christian Century.

BUILDING AN ISLAND SEA

Pennsylvania has many rivers and smaller streams, vast areas of forest lands and wonderful mountain scenery, but it is short on lakes as places of beauty and recreation. The last Legislature appropriated \$1,500,000, however, towards the construction of an artificial body of water in the northwest corner of the State, that will cover about 17,000 acres when completed, and have a shore line of about 70 miles. Governor Pinchot, using a nickel plated spade made especially for the occasion, turned the first shovel of dirt for the building of the Fyans tuning dam in Crawford county, which officially started the great engineering project. The dam will be 2,400 feet long and 50 feet high across the Shenango river. About two years will be required for its completion. Rights to the land in the basin, consisting of fertile farms and marsh lands, have been purchased by the State. Part of the basin to be filled lies in Ashtabula county, Ohio. When completed, the dam will become a great attraction as a fishing place and summer resort, as well as a great storage reservoir useful for flood prevention. It will be Pennsylvania's largest body of still water.—Nanty-Glo Journal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

John A. Spicer to Fred Garner, et ux, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$4,000.

P. E. Womelsdorf, et al, to Frances B. Dunkle, tract in Rush Twp.; \$1.

P. E. Womelsdorf, et al, to Richard W. Womelsdorf, et al, tract in Rush Twp.; \$1.

Merle F. Homan, et ux, to Delbert E. Meyers, et ux, tract in College Twp.; \$1,100.

Bellefonte Cemetery Association to Bessie Woomey, et al, tract in Bellefonte; \$33.

James I. Nyman, et ux, to William H. Nyman, tract in Boggs Twp.; \$100.

William H. Nyman to Julia Nyman, tract in Boggs Twp.; \$1.

M. H. Smith, et ux, to W. E. Smith, tract in Millheim; \$10.

W. E. Smith to M. H. Smith, et ux, tract in Millheim; \$10.

Mary C. Snyder, et al, to O. W. Houts, tract in State College; \$1.

Mary E. Snyder, et al to O. W. Houts, tract in State College; \$1.

John E. Jones, to Ezriel Horowitz, tract in Burnside Twp., et al; \$5.

I. J. Gordon Foster, et al, to Philip Foster estate, tract in State College; \$1.

Ella J. Lutz, et al, to Worth W. England, et ux, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$3500.

Matilda Richards to David A. Richards, tract in Phillipsburg; \$300.

Linnie Parker, et bar, to Harry Dixon, et ux, tract in Phillipsburg; \$300.

Sue A. Murray, administratrix, to Mack E. Murray, tract in Boggs Twp.; \$1.

L. G. Peters, et ux, to Regina Moffat, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$1.

Regina Moffat to L. G. Peters, et ux, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$1.

Andrew S. Musser, et ux, to Elizabeth S. Homan, tract in Haines Twp.; \$1228.

John H. Detwiler to John F. Myers, et ux, tract in Potter Twp.; \$100.

John I. Sholl, et ux, to Boyd R. Sholl, et ux, tract in Bellefonte; \$1.

L. L. Smith, treasurer, to Scott Crain, tract in Fort Matilda; \$47.74.

William T. Hubler, et ux, to Paul P. Zimmerman, tract in Miles Twp.; \$1.

775 Minus 148 Leaves 627 In our issue of Sept. 4th we made appeal to 775 of our subscribers who were in arrears at that time. Since then 148 have responded, and to them we make grateful acknowledgment of their promptness in coming to relief of the financial strain we are under. We are still hoping that the remaining 627 are not going to fail us. By the way: If you have any printing jobs. Anything, large or small in the line of commercial printing, we would like to do it for you. There is always one certainty about job printing done at this office. It is well done, and at prices no higher than are often paid for work that is not so good. The Democratic Watchman