

**PATIENTS TREATED AT CENTRE COUNTY HOSPITAL**

(Held over from last week.)  
 Miss Mary A. Carpeneto, of Bellefonte, became a surgical patient last Monday.  
 Francis W. Anderson, of Milesburg, a medical patient, was discharged on Monday of last week.  
 John J. Sherry, of Mahanoy City, a student at Penn State, was admitted on Monday of last week for surgical treatment.  
 Mrs. William Hale, of Julian, became a medical patient last Tuesday.  
 Miss Margaret A. Singler, of Tyrone, was admitted last Tuesday for medical treatment and discharged on Thursday.  
 Charles E. Rudy, of Pennsylvania Furnace, has been a surgical patient since last Friday.  
 Mike A. Mills, of Bellefonte, a surgical patient, was discharged last Tuesday.  
 Mrs. Mayme Barr, of Patton township, was discharged last Tuesday after having been a surgical patient.  
 Miss Elizabeth L. Warner, of Stratford, a student at Penn State, was admitted last Wednesday for surgical treatment.  
 Milly J. Whiteman, aged 3 years, of College township, was discharged on Wednesday after having undergone surgical treatment.  
 Miss Mary L. Yarnell, of Walker township, became a surgical patient last Wednesday.  
 Jane Noll, 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Noll, of Spring township, was discharged last Friday after undergoing surgical treatment for a day.  
 Miss Bertha W. Gregory, of State College, was admitted last Thursday as a surgical patient.  
 Andrew Lentvorski, of Warrior's Mark, who had been a surgical patient, was discharged on Friday.  
 Miss Barbara Keeler, of Spring township, was discharged last Friday after receiving medical treatment.  
 Miss Sophrana Wands, of State College, was discharged on Friday after having been a surgical patient.  
 Mrs. Jacob Knisely and son, of Bellefonte, were discharged last Friday.  
 After undergoing surgical treatment, Jacqueline M. Eversole, 2 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Eversole, of State College, was discharged on Saturday.  
 Mrs. Sidney Wellar, of Bellefonte, was discharged on Saturday after undergoing surgical treatment.  
 Edward J. Immel, of Gregg township, was discharged on Saturday after having been a medical patient.  
 Mrs. R. H. Fishburn, of State College, a medical patient, was discharged Saturday.  
 Miss Florence M. Volynch, of Bellefonte, a surgical patient, was discharged on Saturday.  
 Mrs. John Smay, of Union township, after undergoing surgical treatment, was discharged on Saturday.  
 Adolf Johansen, of Philadelphia, who had been a surgical patient, was discharged on Saturday.  
 Louise, 8 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Reed, of State College, was discharged on Saturday after undergoing surgical treatment.  
 Mrs. Nellie M. Soltis, of Clarence, was discharged Saturday. She had been a surgical patient.  
 Miss Irene M. Sinclair, of Snow Shoe, was admitted Saturday for medical treatment.  
 Helen V. Neff, 11 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Neff, of College township, a surgical patient, was discharged on Sunday.  
 Chester Dutton, of State College, underwent surgical treatment for a day, having been admitted on Sunday and discharged on Monday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Hughes, of Bellefonte, are receiving congratulations of their many friends on the birth of an infant daughter, at the hospital on Sunday.  
 There were 34 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the week.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.**  
 Boyd R. Sholl, et ux, to John I. Sholl, tract in Bellefonte; \$1.  
 Paul T. Zimmerman to William T. Hubler, et ux, tract in Miles Twp.; \$1.  
 H. E. Dunlap, sheriff, to Catherine Armour, tract in Benner Twp.; \$253.06.  
 J. W. Henszey, et ux, to Paul J. Reber, et ux, tract in State College; \$1.  
 H. E. Dunlap, sheriff, to A. E. Garbrick, tract in Bellefonte; \$3,850.  
 John F. Myers, Adm., to Orvis Taylor, et ux, tract in College Twp.; \$300.  
 Orvis Taylor, et ux, to Chester Kerstetter, tract in College Twp.; \$1.  
 Elizabeth Homan to C. E. Musser, et ux, tract in Penn Twp.; \$135.  
 James Harris, et ux, to Orlando W. Houtz, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$750.  
 Trustee of Madisonburg Knights of the Golden Eagle to Knights of the Golden Eagle, Inc., tract in Miles Twp.; \$1.  
 Rachael F. Meyer to C. A. Morgan, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,250.

**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**DAILY THOUGHT**  
 It takes so little to make us sad;  
 Just a slighting word or a doubting sneer,  
 Just a scornful smile on some lips held dear  
 And our footsteps lag, though the goal seemed near,  
 And we lose the courage and hope we had—  
 So little it takes to make us sad.  
 It takes so little to make us glad;  
 Just a cheering clasp of a friendly hand,  
 Just a word from one who can understand  
 And we lose the doubt and the fear we had,  
 So little it takes to make us glad.  
 —West Penn Life.

—If you're disappointed in the fit of your new fall dresses—if they don't look as smooth as your fashion-knowing eyes tell you they should be (even over that brand new corset)—  
 Look to your lingerie. It's almost as disastrous to wear last fall's lingerie with this fall's dress as it is to wear last fall's corset.  
 Whereas last year's dresses were bloused above the waist, this year's fit the figure quite closely. The line through the bodice and waist is bound to make wrinkles and bunches under the closer fitting dress.  
 So the new lingerie is cut to fit like the new dresses—smooth and sleek through the bodice.  
 Hips are smoother and narrower, too, and skirts straighter. So in the new lingerie lots of the fullness has been taken out between the waist and the knees. Not so much ballet skirt effect.  
 In order to get the smoothest possible fitting with still enough room and "give" for perfect comfort, the newest lingerie has taken a tip from Viomet, the French dressmaker, famous for her diagonal line costumes.  
 New chemises, slips and panties are cut on the bias and seamed diagonally. They hug the outlines of the figure almost as close as your own skin. And without the use of elastic or draw-strings, either.  
 Fewer of the new panties have the elastic run through the band in the back. More of them are made with flat yoke all around or flat waistbands.  
 Some of the fullness has been left out below the yoke, too, so they hang straighter—more in line with the straighter skirts of dresses.  
 Some of the very newest panties, in fact, have no fullness in them at all but fit the thigh as though they were molded to it.  
 There's a new kind of bloomer out that's entirely minus elastic. The yoke has been widened and extended over the hips and a flat side opening takes the place of the usual elastic.  
 Chemises and slips are designed much the same through the waist-section, with V-shaped cutting and seaming.  
 And here are a few other points to remember when you buy your new supply:  
 The deep-colored lace of a season or two ago isn't as fashionable now. Lace trimmed lingerie is still in fashion, but it's trimmed with more delicately colored lace.  
 Irish lace edgings are seen on many of the newest pieces.  
 And don't forget this: that with the very sheerest woollens so fashionable in fall dresses, the colors of slips are apt to show through. So match your slip to your dress.

—In making an introduction always speak distinctly so that both parties may understand each other's names. A skilled hostess will contrive that new acquaintances start their acquaintance on an easy footing.  
 The proper acknowledgement for an introduction is by a few words, a smile or a pleasant look; if a man, out-of-doors, by raising his hat. By a shake of the hand, if near enough; a bow, if he is in some place where when seated in a theatre. If a hand is offered it should be taken.  
 Introductions are necessary when two people express a desire to meet each other. When a stranger comes into a small community. When a man and woman who are going in to dinner together do not happen to have met before. When a small company is assembled for dinner or luncheon. When four are to play bridge together or when two are to be partners in any sort of game. When a person talking to an acquaintance is joined by another, they should be introduced.

—A bread cloth tends to dry out the bread when placed in bread box over it as it absorbs the moisture from the bread. Bread keeps fresh longer in an airtight box or can with no paper or cloth.  
 —To recur an ostrich feather have a tea kettle full of boiling water and shake the feather vigorously through the escaping steam, being careful not to get it too damp. Then take a silver fruit knife and beginning with the feathers nearest the quill, take a small bunch between the thumb and the forefinger and draw it gently over the blade of the knife.  
 —To run a curtain on one of the hollow brass rods in common use thrust a shell hairpin into the rod and you will be delighted with the result. The curtain slips on easily without tearing.

—Chocolate Glaze. Put two squares of chocolate into a double saucepan. When it is melted remove it from the fire and stir into it half a cupful of hot water. Return to the fire, stir it until the sugar is dissolved and continue to cook it without stirring until a little dropped in water can be taken up and rolled between the fingers like a soft ball. Pour it over the top of the cake.

**FARM NOTES.**

—Sows bred to farrow spring litters should be fed a well-balanced ration, with protein from an animal source, such as tankage or fishmeal. A liberal amount is needed so that the sows will average a daily gain of one-half pound and be in good condition at farrowing time. A mineral mixture also should be used.  
 —Culling should be a continuous process, starting at the time chicks are received from the hatchery and extending over the entire laying period.  
 —Principal defects of eggs delivered to candling stations which materially affect their sales value are dirt, yellow yolks, murky white, shrinkage, heat, looseness and poor shells.  
 —The price of soybean meal is now on a comparable basis with linseed oilmeal and cottonseed meal. Dairymen and cattle feeders who usually use either linseed or cottonseed in their feeding program will be doing service to the soybean growers if they will substitute soybean meal for the other protein concentrates during the fall and winter. Careful tests have proved that soybean meal is equal in feeding value to either linseed or cottonseed meal.  
 —Bees need food in the fall for two reasons.  
 First, it supplies them with sufficient food to carry them over the cold months of winter and spring. Second, fall feeding gives the bees a purely heat producing food free from waste materials. The amount of food used during the winter to produce heat is about 15 pounds for each colony. A much larger amount is consumed in brood rearing in the spring.  
 Each colony should have at least 45 pounds of honey for winter food and for brood rearing. Ross says. All colonies having less should be fed until they have that amount or the equivalent of seven full frames of honey. Sugar syrup is the recommended food.  
 —In the case of swine, the system worked out for saving the lives of young pigs is simple in practice, and many farmers are raising a proportion of pigs farrowed far above the average. The farrowing pen should be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed to remove all worm eggs that may be present. The roundworm of swine is a parasite that has caused very heavy losses. The sow should then be thoroughly cleaned up, paying special attention to the udder to remove all worm eggs. Within ten days after farrowing the sow and pigs are removed to a field sown to forage crops and not pastured to swine since it was sown. The pigs are provided with a good supply of water and kept in this field for at least four months, after which time they are reasonably safe from severe or injurious worm infestation. Experience shows that these measures also help to prevent bulbous, mange, dietary deficiencies, cholera, and other ailments to a large extent, as might be expected from cleanliness, the separation of young animals from groups of older animals and their infected surroundings. Safe and adequate food and water supplies and the necessary shelter and shade also contribute to thriftiness and rapid growth.  
 —On some dairy farms spring litters of pigs are turned into cornfields where they may help themselves to as much corn as they want. Other dairymen who also raise swine could well consider the economies in this practice.  
 One can make mistakes in hogging down corn. It is not good economy to turn a few hogs into a large field of corn. They will get too much of it on the ground and not clean it up. Small fields or fenced off portions of large fields are better.  
 One can waste corn in another way by not having the proper protein supplement available. It takes too much corn for 100 pounds gain in this way. A simple mineral mixture is also helpful in reducing the feed for 100 pounds gain.  
 —Farmers of Canada and the United States are being urged to co-operate to check a threatened grasshopper plague in 1932, using man-made devices to destroy the millions of eggs. A rainy season would keep down the pests to normal, it is asserted, but preventive work is advocated.  
 Two methods have been suggested. One is to plow the land so deep that eggs now being laid in the ground will not hatch. The other is to cultivate the surface of the ground late in the fall so as to expose and destroy the eggs.  
 Eggs are now being laid in mil-

**NATIVE CUNNING OF FOXES AND WOLVES**

Which is superior in wit and cunning, the fox, famous since Biblical times, or the wolf, who was known well in the days of ancient Rome and, no doubt, even earlier in history?  
 While not pretending to settle the long-mooted question, John A. Hope, in an article published in the American Forests and Forest Life, tells of his personal experiences with both animals, leaving the reader to decide for himself.  
 Mr. Hope has known the fox since boyhood and the timber wolf for some forty years in the forests and mountains of Canada. Both, he says, are gifted with a more acute intelligence in self-preservation than any other species of wild life, with the exception of the brown Asiatic rat.  
 Each animal, however, depends for safety upon widely divergent phases of woods strategy. Mr. Hope points out, and the individual must judge for himself in which phase of woodcraft the most cunning is displayed under all conditions, toward first prize.  
 "A wolf invariably fights shy of steel traps, dead falls, poisoned bait and other instruments set for his capture, and generally successfully," Mr. Hope states, "even though no human taint be present. Nor will he, as a rule, cross or run along a snowshoe trail made by a human, even when this trail cuts between him and a previous kill he is anxious to dine off in the dark hours. Knowing that this track is foreign to his territory, his native cunning comes into play. He is seldom seen in the daytime and a sixth sense seems to warn him always of unseen danger."  
 "I have seen scores of foxes by daylight," Mr. Hope continues, "and have even picked off many with a rifle, without their seeing me or even knowing whence death came. The fox I have caught within twenty hours in steel traps set with dry grass, moss, or earth, in temperate weather—no bait used. The same conditions apply to poisoned bait. And a fox will not hesitate to run along tracks by snowshoes or prints made by boots."  
 On the other hand, it is pointed out, a wolf depends upon speed and endurance to evade capture, and if in danger of capture at the end of a run, will turn and fight with savage courage. Few dogs, in a no-quarter fight, come off victorious. The fox, instead of depending upon speed and endurance relies upon its wits.  
 "From the moment a dog picks up its scent," Mr. Hope writes, "the fox utilizes every bit of cover on its run for life, to twist and turn, out-flank and break back, head for a lake or river, paddling miles up and down stream, if necessary, to throw hounds off its scent—and do it successfully nine times out of ten. It will dodge into badger earths and burrows, caves and hollow trees and even jump into the limbs of thickly branched trees, springing from one branch to another. Overhauled, it, too, will fight hard for its life, but being smaller than any domestic dog as fast as itself, it is invariably killed."  
 Q. What is the oldest city in the world?  
 A. It is generally supposed that Damascus, the chief city of Syria, is the oldest city in the world.  
 It has been estimated that 8,000,000 automobiles on the roads of the United States are worth not more than \$25 each.  
 —To remove onion odor from hands rub them with a stalk of celery and it will be entirely removed.  
 lions upon millions, experts state. Almost the entire area today, from the Rockies to the Great Lakes, and from the north Saskatchewan river to the prairies of the southwest United States has become fertile breeding ground for hoppers and locusts. In some of the country districts this year visitation of the insects has been so heavy that they have plugged up radiators of motor cars driving through.  
 —During the autumn months a small strip of garden can be plowed or spaded for the first early spring planting of spinach, onion sets, lettuce, and other cool crops. Turn under manure if available and leave in the rough over winter. Rake the seedbed smooth before planting.  
 —Careful feeding of dairy cows is especially important when milk prices are low. The ration should be carefully balanced and fed strictly in accordance with the amount of milk produced. Carelessness in feeding increases milk production costs.

775  
 Minus 168  
 Leaves 607

In our issue of Sept. 4th we made appeal to 775 of our subscribers who were in arrears at that time.  
 Since then 168 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 607 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

**Sensational Discovery, 666 Salve**  
**A Doctor's Prescription for Treating Colds Externally**  
**Everybody Using It--Telling Their Friends**  
**\$5,000 Cash Prizes for Best Answers**  
 "Why You Prefer 666 Salve for Colds"  
**The Answer Is Easy After You Have Tried It**  
**Ask Your Druggist**

First Prize \$500.00; Next ten Prizes \$100.00 each; Next twenty Prizes \$50.00 each; Next forty Prizes \$25.00 each; Next one hundred Prizes \$10.00 each; Next one hundred Prizes \$5.00 each. In case of a tie identical Prizes will be awarded. Rules: Write on one side of paper only. Let your letter contain no more than fifty words. Tear off Top of 666 Salve Carton and mail with letter to 666 Salve Contest, Jacksonville, Florida. All letters must be in by midnight, January 31, 1932. Your Druggist will have list of winners by February 15th.

**666 Liquid or Tablets with 666 Salve Makes a Complete Internal and External Treatment.**