

BRING MEDICAL AID TO ISOLATED AREA

Women Nurses Do Splendid Work in Hill Country.

Washington.—The novel method by which a small group of women nurses have in six years brought medical care to a remote rural area, typical of many in the United States, where no doctor could make a living and the people were too ignorant and poor to care for themselves, are described in a study just published by the committee on the cost of medical care.

The report gives a glimpse of one of America's still existing frontier regions in the back country of Kentucky, where social and health conditions were all but medieval, and where it costs a dollar a mile to bring a doctor into the wilderness on a visit.

In a part of this district the Frontier Nursing service maintains its health outposts, whence nurse-midwives ride out on horseback to combat squalor, ignorance and disease. The study, by Anne Winslow, executive secretary of the service, tells how these women have succeeded at moderate cost in providing midwifery, nursing, surgical, medical, dental, hospital and social service for the region.

First Survey in 1914.

The portion of the frontier on which the service operates lies in Leslie, Perry, Clay and Bell counties. The organization was established through the work of Mrs. Mary Breckenridge, a graduate nurse who made the first survey in 1914, with a view of determining the health needs of the region and devising a way to meet them. Her visit was followed in 1925 by a survey in Leslie county by Miss Bertram Ireland, who worked in conjunction with the state board of health of Kentucky, to check up on unreported births and deaths.

Miss Winslow writes: "There was no physician in Leslie county, and in the contiguous area of three counties surveyed there were 15,000 people without one registered physician. In this area it took the nearest doctor six to twenty hours on horseback to reach a patient. Necessarily, the average fee of \$1 a mile was prohibitive for all but a few families; the average total income per capita was under \$143 a year."

"Epidemics of typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox occurred frequently," Miss Winslow continues. "Owing to their ignorance of any form of sanitation, the people were riddled with hookworm."

Nursing Service Is Born.

After Mrs. Breckenridge had visited the region she decided, writes Miss Winslow, "that the health of mothers and children was the most urgent problem and that the situation called for trained nurse-midwives, who might combine a program of public health and bedside nursing with midwifery."

The Frontier Nursing service grew out of this belief. It consists at present of 28 nurses on duty at nine nursing centers. The service maintains an 18 bed hospital, built three years ago.

Scattered through neighboring counties are a few doctors who can be called upon whenever necessary, and there is a surgeon in the nearest town, 23 miles from the hospital.

In their last fiscal year the nurses of the frontier service attended 47,736 people in 1,851 families, making 47,827 visits altogether.

The total cost of the service was \$103,406.49 for the year, averaging \$10.92 a patient, but the 9,736 patients served were able to pay only \$3,307.43 of the total.

Air Pilots Drop Papers to Lonely Homesteaders

El Paso, Texas.—Johnnie Martin and Paul Carpenter, air line pilots who fly between this city and Los Angeles, are welcomed daily by lonely homesteaders over whose property they fly.

Martin and Carpenter, although the never have met any of the homesteaders, know practically all of them by name, the result of letters of introduction to the airman.

The two flyers drop daily papers to the homesteaders. One woman wrote them asking they write the correct time on the next paper they dropped her.

"My clock has stopped," she explained.

New Federal Prison to Have No Walls or Bars

Anthony, N. M.—The usual safeguards that prisons have to keep convicts inside will be lacking at the new \$350,000 federal detention home being built near Anthony.

There will be no outside wall, no guard towers, no machine gun nooks and no alarm siren.

Even the familiar pack of blood hounds used to track escaped men will be missing.

"The government does not contemplate any such things as breaks or riots," E. J. Brandt, one of the architects, said.

Pays 55¢ Freight on Hide He Sold for 60¢

St. Marys, Kan.—A Kansas farmer, Ralph Hilton, has a real souvenir of the depression. Hilton recently killed a calf and sent its hide to a Topeka tannery. The hide brought 60 cents. "The freight was 55 cents. Hilton received a check for 5 cents. He framed it."

FIND MONSTERS OF PREHISTORIC ERA

Unearth Bones of Two Species of Dinosaurs.

Washington.—Two hitherto unknown prehistoric monsters, members of the great dinosaur family, who roamed in the semitropical swamps of northern Montana over 75,000,000 years ago, have just been described from a collection of fossil bones gathered by the Smithsonian institution expedition.

Palaeosaurus agassizoides, the scientific name applied to one of the extinct reptiles, belonged to the armored dinosaur group, and at the tip of its five-foot tail carried a bone-like mass weighing 50 pounds. According to the expedition group, the mass might have been used as a weapon, with which to protect the rear from enemy attack, or perhaps to brush aside the huge mosquitoes of an earlier day.

Study of the other bones of the beast shows, according to Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology, that the tail extremity could not have been used for such a purpose. It was so heavy that the animal could hardly have lifted the tail even with an extreme effort. The huge ball must have been dragged along the ground much as a convict drags heavy steel ball manacles. Investigators state that the reptile might have become stuck in the mud by his heavy appendage, and unable to work free remained for the institution to unearth him after ages of waiting.

The other animal, Doctor Gilmore says, had a thick bone plate protection to a one-ton mass of slow moving body, and a six-horn skull with the name of styracosaurus ovatus, constitute its claim to the hall of fame.

Specimens of closely related species show that this great creature probably had, in proportion to its weight, the smallest brain of any animal that ever lived on land. The enormous skull, six feet long, contains a space for nerve tissue only about the size of a man's fist.

To imagine a Texas horned toad magnified 100 times, Doctor Gilmore says, would perhaps present a picture of the elephantine monsters that trampled the foliage laden mud of Montana in the days of the great dinosaurs. Formidable and ferocious as the animals appear, their food consisted of plants and vegetable matter.

Movable Motor to Boost Seaplane Speed Records

London.—Speeds of 500 miles an hour may soon be attained by the use of "movable" engines in racing seaplanes, according to the inventors of a new type of engine mounting for aircraft.

The mounting is an outgrowth of experiments connected with the design and construction of the British Schneider trophy racers which last autumn put up a world's record of 407.5 miles an hour.

In experiments the engine is mounted on a pivot permitting the engine and its propeller to be tilted upward to any desired angle within a range of nearly 45 degrees. The fact the engine and propeller can be tilted upwards so as to be well clear of the water has enabled the designers to shorten the undercarriage so that the wings of the airplane almost rests on the water. In this way the air resistance and weight of the undercarriage have been greatly reduced.

Grapes Are Kept Fresh by Hungarian Inventor.

Budapest.—The press reports that Mussolini has instructed the Italian consulate in Budapest to furnish him with details of the Hungarian invention by which grapes may be preserved perfectly fresh for a number of months. Mr. Bernhart of Keeskemmet, the inventor, has been able to prove its value and can offer experts grapes picked last October which have lost none of their juice. Adoption of the method is expected to prove a boon to grape growers.

Barber Wins Razor

Hartford, Conn.—Paul Composito, a member of the Master Barbers' association, was gratified when the judges of a prize waltz contest awarded him the first honors. When he saw his prize he dropped it into the Connecticut river. It was a safety razor and blades.

Monte Carlo Forms Antisuicide Club

Monte Carlo.—An "antisuicide" club has been formed here to prevent unlucky gamblers from taking their losses too seriously.

Persons of all nationalities who try their luck at the casino are being asked to join. Similar clubs are being formed at other gambling resorts on the Riviera. A series of suicides prompted the idea.

Monte Carlo has long been notorious for its supposedly large number of suicide cases. To kill this unfavorable impression, casino authorities have gathered statistics to prove that the suicide rate here is the lowest in the world.

They claim that the suicide rate in Monte Carlo is ten per 1,000 population each year compared with thirteen per 1,000 in the United States.

TRAVEL CRAZE NOT AFFECTED BY SLUMP

Passport Bureau Is Making Plans for Big Season.

Washington.—Stock markets may collapse, jobs may dwindle, but the eager American tourist, it appears still spends money inspecting wonders of the earth.

Down in the State department passport office they are planning to increase their force of clerks. Spring is just around the corner, and scores of tourist laden ships will sail for strange harbors. Passport statistics show more Americans traveled abroad in 1930, despite the depression, than in 1929.

Little Decrease.

Officials see little diminution so far this year in the demand for Uncle Sam's travel cards.

Last year 209,211 Americans received passports, as compared with 193,372 in 1929. In both years our citizens manifested a wider urge to travel than in 1925 when prosperity was moving along under full steam. And more than ten times as many Americans wander abroad now than in the last post-war year, 1914, according to statistics.

How much do Americans spend when on a foreign jaunter? In 1929, the Commerce department estimates, they scattered \$517,000,000 about the globe, and in 1928, \$516,000,000. The 1930 figure is not complete, but officials expect it to rival that of 1929.

"Went Tourist."

The depression, however, has had no effect on travel. The Commerce department, delving into thousands of pleasure and business trips, found more persons "went tourist" in 1930 than in earlier years, when first-class accommodations were in wide demand.

Nevertheless, Commerce department researchers were surprised to find spending "per class" was much freer last year than the one before.

In the first two months of this year, the State department issued about 2,000 fewer passports than in January and February, 1929. But this is explained in part by a recent ruling prolonging the life of passports. Many persons went abroad without applying for new ones.

Forest Rangers Start Drive on Wild Horses

Santa Fe, N. M.—Wild horses have become such a problem in the Cerro del Pino and Bear Springs regions west of here that forest rangers have enlisted the Jemez Indians to kill them off.

In the fight to exterminate the wild horse, the rangers have found that for the first time the mountain lion has a value. Heretofore considered injurious animals and particularly disliked by stockmen, the lions are giving the forestry officials co-operation in killing off the horses.

For many years the wild horse have made their headquarters in the Bear Springs country. Continued efforts to have the Indians co-operate in exterminating them only recently met with success by forest rangers. But to gain their co-operation, the rangers also had to educate the Jemez Indian as to the advantages of horse meat. Some of the "educated Indians" did not take kindly to the idea.

So far the hunt has not been successful, as the horses have to be hunted on foot and are wilder than deer. The governor and council of the Jemez pueblo, however, have agreed to hold hunts at intervals lasting about a month until the horses are exterminated.

Science Makes Great Strides in Fight on T. B.

New York.—Medical science has made vast strides in its relentless battle against the "white plague," latest mortality figures show.

A Metropolitan Life Insurance company bulletin reveals that from 1916 to 1929 the tuberculosis death rate decreased. In some sections the decrease was 32 per cent and in others it ranged up to 62 per cent.

The bulletin represents a survey of 20 states and says that without exception the death rate declined every year since 1910. The urban decline exceeded the rural. Only five states reported an increase in deaths in the rural districts.

The figures disclose also that workers in the least favored economic class, made the greatest improvement. Street and sewer cleaners, longshoremen, stevedores, janitors and building employees are listed in this class.

Germany to Fire Science Rocket 12 Miles in Air

Berlin.—The first rocket will be fired into space from Berlin's rocket airport at Reichenkroft west in April. It is only a baby projectile, less than seven feet high, but it is expected to attain a height of over twelve miles. It will be driven by a mixture of oxygen and gasoline.

The rocket will be fitted with scientific recording apparatus, from which valuable information is expected. Based on these results experiments will be renewed on a large scale this summer.

First U. S. Glass in 1639

Boston.—Glass was first manufactured in America at Salem, Mass., in 1639, according to results of research presented by Mrs. Charles F. Hutchins to the New England Historical Genealogical society.

Lights of NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

It was at the Coffee House club that Ernest Poole, the novelist, told me this story. He said it was true and that he had written it about ten years ago, but that I might tell it again. Perhaps you never read it or heard it. I never had. Mr. Poole said it was told to him by Mrs. Hoover, either during or just after the war. At any rate, there was a young fellow from Texas whose father had known Buffalo Bill. From hearing of the latter's tours and exploits, the young fellow got an idea that Europe might still be fertile ground for some sort of wild west show. He had made a bit of money in the cattle country, probably \$2,500 or so, and decided that was sufficient capital, if things were managed right. His first move was to round up some Indians. He picked Carlisle graduates; educated Indians who knew their way about and would understand the scheme and go into it on a percentage basis. The Texan had a show cowboy suit, with silver buttons on the chaps and all the trimmings, and each Indian got hold of a war bonnet and other things an Indian might be expected to wear. So away they went.

When they got to Europe there was enough money left to feed them and buy a few ponies. They gave shows and began to do pretty well. As fast as they accumulated any surplus they put it into more ponies, and began to collect other animals. Finally, they secured a couple of gentle old lions. Customers over there didn't appear to know that African lions do not roam the American Indian country. The show was becoming quite an enterprise. By the time they reached Vienna they had a big tent and small tents and all sorts of things. It looked as if they were going to clean up. But it happened to be late in July, 1914.

No sooner had they pitched their tents and made ready for the performance than they thought they heard a great crowd approaching. It looked as if the show was going to sell out, but the approaching throng turned out to be soldiers, marching in military formation, rank on rank. They went by, and for days soldiers kept going by. By this time, the cowboy and Indians had discovered that a war was in progress. Nobody came to the show but the animals kept on eating. They tried to present the lions to the zoo, but the zoo declined. Finally, they fed the ponies to the lions and themselves lived off the tents, translated into food. The time came when they had nothing left except their costumes. With these and the help of a friendly consul, they made their way toward a port, which was the first step in the direction of home.

In Hoboken, N. J., there lived a Russian family. The boy of twelve had been born in the United States and in 1914 it was decided it was time he went to see his grandmother in Russia. His ticket was purchased and he was shipped over plainly marked for his destination, and with \$50, in dollar bills, sewn in his clothes in case of accident. Shipped from point to point, he came within sight of Russian territory just two hours after the border had been closed. Frightened, he protested in English and the little Russian he had learned from his parents. A kindly old Russian soldier, who was on guard beyond the barricade, told him that things were unsettled in that part of the country; that he would not be allowed to cross the border; that the best thing he could do was to make his way to Hamburg and get on a boat for home.

He was a smart child and managed to get to Hamburg, but there he was told that the navy had taken over all the ships and none were returning to the United States. Then, he did not know what to do. He had to spend his dollar bills, one by one, for food, but he slept in the park. There came a rainy, misty morning when he woke on his park bench thoroughly discouraged, lonely and hopeless. It was pretty tough for a friendless little boy in a foreign land, with a war going on and every one too occupied to pay any attention to him. Suddenly, out of the fog across the square, he saw stalking toward him an American cowboy in a wide-brimmed hat, followed by ten Indians in war bonnets. The little boy gave a joyous, thankful cry. He had been taken to circuses and wild west shows and he knew that here were friends from home. His troubles were over.

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Eagle Drops Calf on Roof of Auto

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Raymond Harvey had a narrow escape from death when a 75-pound calf crashed out of the sky through the top of a touring car in which he and three other rabbit hunters were riding.

The calf had been dropped by an eagle which the hunters then shot. The bird was over 7 feet from wing tip to tip.

Harvey was slightly dazed for a time after the calf hit him.

MILITARY PRISON NEEDS PRISONERS

Program of Model Institution Handicapped.

San Francisco.—Wanted, 212 prisoners. That's what Col. George McD. Weeks might advertise about his model prison out in San Francisco bay. He hasn't enough prisoners.

For Alcatraz, army disciplinary barracks out on an island within the city limits of San Francisco, is unique for many reasons: Out of its 388 prisoners, only one is there for life, only one prisoner has ever made a really successful getaway, and every man works eight hours a day and four hours on Saturday.

It's a place where there is running hot water and lavatory in every cell, steam heat, shower baths, library, picture show, and every facility for the prisoners.

Under new army regulations a post commander may keep at his post guardhouse any prisoner within certain bounds, and therefore only the worst cases are sent to Alcatraz. Last year the barracks returned 12 men to duty after accomplishing with these prisoners the aim of their imprisonment, discipline.

Water Hauled by Barge.

The island is handicapped in all its activities by the fact that it has no fresh water, and all water must be hauled by barges from San Francisco. The island uses 125,000 gallons a day, obtaining the water from two supply ships.

An old Spanish fort, the original fortification protecting San Francisco, Alcatraz, which became a military prison in 1858, has on duty under arms only two men at a time, although within three minutes 180 persons can be armed to deal with any emergency.

Ranking high in importance in any consideration of the island is the kind of food the prisoners get. A sample menu consists of corn flakes and milk, fried breakfast bacon, hot cakes, sirup, bread, coffee, and butter for breakfast; rice tomato soup and crackers, fried beefsteak, fried onions, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, lettuce salad, french dressing, pickled beets, raisin pudding, bread and coffee for dinner; baked macaroni and cheese, dill pickles, doughnuts, bread, and coffee for supper.

Now this menu does not cost Uncle Sam 34 cents a meal, but 34 cents a day!

And recently they had turkey for their Sunday meal at Alcatraz.

The island has an auxiliary garden, over on Angel Island where fresh vegetables are raised. Keeping men busy is the specialty of Colonel Weeks, who attended school in San Francisco, served here with a company from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., during the fire of 1906, and was attached to the Presidio during the exposition of 1915. But he needs 212 more prisoners to do all the work he'd like to have done.

Colonel Weeks and his adjutant, Major James E. Slack, find that the morale of the men is the better, as well as their appetites, for eight hours' work.

The colonel thinks Alcatraz may be beautified by growing of grass on the hitherto brown slopes and cliffs. The men in the prison agree with him and have worked heartily to carry out his ideas.

Uniform of Black.

The prisoners are dressed in black uniforms and black sailor caps made from war O. D. material dyed black. The prisoners have a complete tailor shop where their clothes are repaired and pressed, a shoe shop, plumbing shop, printing shop, typewriter repair shop and furniture shops. They also have a laundry which serves all the posts around the bay.

Pride of the island is the furniture department, where skilled men repair antiques and build reproductions of the best of Hepplewhite, Duncan Phyfe, Sheraton and other types.

The prisoners are allowed to sell their products to army and navy officers, and have all the orders they can fill.

These in productive capacities are allowed \$2 a month for their work. The balance of what their industry brings in goes into a general welfare fund. A recent purchase of \$3,500 worth of talking picture projection machinery was made from this fund.

Among the features of the prison is its lighthouse, towering 214 feet above sea level. The light is visible 21 nautical miles. This light gives a flash for 5 of a second, and is off for 4.5 seconds. It is of 80,000 candle power.

Assignment to Alcatraz is considered one of the best to be had in the army by its officers and men, according to Major Slack.

As for the prisoners, well, there are the words of the only lifer on the island, Joseph Soliwoide, "Since I have to spend my life somewhere, this is about as good as any prison I'd ever care to be in."

Youthful Peers Await Maturity to Take Seats

London.—Britain has 82 peers who cannot take their seats in the house of lords because they are not of age.

Many bearers of old titles are still playing with their blocks, among them being Lord Wrexham, three, and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, five.

Lord Gainsborough is eight. Lord Haig, son of the late British army commander, is thirteen. The earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who is premier earl in the peerages of both England and Scotland, is seventeen, as is Lord Gormanston, premier viscount of Scotland.

ILLEGAL TO KEEP YOUNG ANIMALS FOUND IN THE WOODS

Numerous recent inquiries from persons who asked permission to retain in captivity protected birds and animals has caused the Game Commission to issue a notice calling attention to the illegality of capturing or possessing such creatures.

Persons who pick up and take home the young of any protected wild creatures are opening themselves to prosecution just the same as those who deliberately attempt to trap them. Anyone finding very young or crippled birds or animals should immediately get in touch with the local game protector who will make proper disposition of them.

The Commission cited a few recent cases where young gray squirrels have been retained in captivity. The little animals were secured during timber cutting operations and taken to the workmen's homes rather than being placed in another nesting cavity. Even very young wild creatures found in the woods by hikers or campers are not "lost" as many persons suppose, and if left alone will be promptly administered to by their parents. The probability in most cases is that the adults are never very far away and may have been frightened upon the approach of the human intruder.

In the more settled communities of the State where gray squirrels have become rather tame in some instances, traps have been deliberately set for them. Also, last year, a great many fawn deer and bear cubs were picked up in the woods and taken home by persons who thought they were doing a kind act. In most cases this interest, although sincere, results disastrously for the little creatures.



Engine Trouble

STALLED! A dozen Merry faces grinned from the school bus to add to Tom Kirk's consternation. The engine certainly was broken down.

Visions of frantic parents leaped in Tom's mind. "A pretty mess!" he muttered.

"Shin up the telephone pole and call for help!" suggested one of his gleeful charges. "We'll be here all night!"

Tom seized upon the idea. "You kids sit tight," he warned them, and set off for the nearest telephone.

In a few minutes, the news was spread and help was on the way. Then, one by one, the parents were called and reassured that the stranded bus load was safe. Once more the telephone had saved the day!

The modern farm home has a telephone



Farm 12

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