

Your Health THE FIRST CONCERN.



The grip germ is a creature small Who has no intellect at all. Yet mighty men must often pause To heed the havoc he can cause.

THE COMMON FLY

The House Fly (Musca domestica) has been fully considered in Bulletin 23 of the State Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, May 1911. The following methods to prevent development in the various stages and for the destruction of the fly itself seem suitable for presentation in this Bulletin.

The breeding places should be eliminated. The larvae or maggots should be destroyed and the fly should be excluded from homes, markets, etc., and all flies not excluded should be destroyed.

Drains and alleyways should be kept clean and free from any of the materials in which flies breed. No privies or closets accessible to flies should be contaminated. If in existence they should be screened.

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The importance of dead or decaying wood or trees has always been overlooked. Flies frequently breed in their crevices; any of the last three named solutions may be sprayed by using a pump spray atomizer into such openings.

Flies should never be allowed to settle on food of any kind. All kinds of foodstuffs exposed for sale are likely to be contaminated by flies which have walked or fed on sputum excreted on the sidewalk.

Great care should be taken to have all houses screened before fly time arrives and screening should be maintained carefully until winter time.

MARCH WEATHER WAS COLDER THAN NORMAL IN CENTRE COUNTY

The weather of March was about normal in precipitation and about 5 degrees below normal in temperature, according to the report of the local U. S. weather bureau at the Airport in Bellefonte.

The monthly mean temperature was 30.4 degrees, the mean maximum 38.8 and the mean minimum 22.6 degrees. The highest temperature was 43 degrees on the 25th and the lowest 4 degrees on the 9th.

The total precipitation for the month was 3.56 inches, of which 1.28 inches occurred in 24 hours on the 27th and 28th. Most of the latter was in the form of snow, 15.0 in. in 24 hours on the same dates.

The average monthly sea-level barometric pressure was 29.85 inches, the highest 30.28 inches on the 25th and the lowest 29.04 inches on the 6th.

The average temperature for March in Bellefonte for 12 years, 1901-1912 inclusive, is 40.4 degrees; for 44 years at State College, 1888-1931 inclusive, 36.1 degrees and at the Airport for 4 years, 35.3 degrees.

The warmest month of March of record at the Airport was 1929, 40.8 degrees; in Bellefonte, in 1903, 49.4 degrees; at Centre Hall in 1921, 46.8 degrees; and at State College in 1921, 46.2 degrees.

Highest and lowest temperatures recorded in March are as follows: At the Airport, 75 degrees in 1929 and 4 degrees in 1932; and at State College 86 degrees in 1907 and 6 degrees below zero in 1890.

The joint average of 12 years record of precipitation for March in Bellefonte and 8 years record at Western Penitentiary is 3.55 inches. At the Airport for the past 4 years the average is 2.33 inches.

URGES RAISING LEVEL OF RURAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

"The level of the rural schools must be raised to the level of the urban schools," said Dr. James N. Rule, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressing the inter-county rural school conference. It was the third of thirteen conferences, one being held at each State Teachers College during the spring months in an effort to generally improve educational opportunities for boys and girls of the farms and small communities.

Two main points were emphasized by Superintendent Rule as aids in his proposed program for better rural schools. He seeks a revision of the state educational system of state support in the financing of rural schools and he also advocated the redistricting of the State to form larger areas than present known districts.

In getting at the problem of rural education, Dr. Rule conceded that it was necessary to improve the teaching, adopt methods to fit the particular needs of rural students, and prepare country boys and girls for future usefulness in urbanized communities. But he especially stressed the unequal property tax burden, and the isolation of many rural districts which might be included in larger areas.

"The State must finance rural districts more adequately," Dr. Rule said. "The farmers never got a square deal, and the state educational system does not give aid in proportion to the ability of the taxpayers to support education. The State must carry an increasingly larger share of the expense of education."

Dr. Rule pointed out that only 15 per cent of the support of schools in Pennsylvania is furnished by the State, while the remaining 85 per cent depends on property taxes. This over-emphasis on property is squeezing the farmer, he said, adding that 13.6 per cent of the farmer's income is spent for taxes, while to people in towns and urbanized communities not more than 9 per cent of the incomes had to be paid for taxes.

As an economical move, Dr. Rule seriously advocated a complete redistricting of the state educational map. "A larger unit of school organization is needed," he said. "It must come as a matter of necessity, created by the depression. Money will be hard to get from the Legislature next year, and it will be necessary to economize wherever possible. Money is wasted in the small districts such as we have at present and at the next session of the Legislature we are going to try to have mandatory larger school districts in the State. They may be known as community units."

Dr. Rule urged that the superintendents use their influence with the public to bring about greater state support of education and the enlargement of the school unit areas, so that through the public the Legislators might become sensitized.

Emphasizing the fact that his own work with the planning of education along the lines mentioned, Dr. Rule told the superintendents that the improvement of the quality of instruction was chiefly up to them.

"The level of the rural schools must be raised to the level of the best urban schools," he said. "There must be a new definition of teaching—teachers must help the boys and girls to learn as they are able to learn, according to their various abilities."

WHY THE GRAY SQUIRREL IS CALLED PUBLIC ENEMY

The London county council has issued an order for the extermination of Canadian gray squirrels, for the little rascal, despite his handsome coat and dainty ways, is vermin. Unless this war is carried on relentlessly, the gray squirrel will entail a serious loss to agriculture. He has been proved guilty of a long catalogue of crimes. He drives away or kills the harmless red squirrel, riffs birds' nests, eats the eggs and young birds, attacks and kills pheasants and partridges, damages trees by eating off the shoots and buds, eats fruit and vegetables, and generally makes himself a nuisance to the farmer and smallholder.

HAD THE EVIDENCE

"Julia, do you know what love is?" The young man put the question in an intense voice. "Yes," replied the girl, firmly. "But do you really know?" he asked again. "Have you ever been the objective of a love as undying as the sun, as all-prevading as the air, as wonderful and sparkling as the stars? Have you ever loved and been loved like that, Julia?"

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN DAILY THOUGHT

Behold the pine; behold the palm; They typify life's storm and calm; One hand devised them line on line—Grace in the palm, strength in the pine.

The high waistline in Directorate style seems to appear in every style of costume. This is often more of an illusion than a fact.

Four definite ways of suggesting high-waistedness are used; the princess line shaped slightly higher than the natural waist; above the waist and trouser-top skirts; belts made higher in front and lower in back, and arrangement of draperies from shoulders to ribtops.

Flowers posed beneath the bust give a Directorate effect. Revers to the ribtops shorten the waist.

Lanvin extends the black satin skirt of an evening gown higher than the waistline into a white satin blouse.

Augustabernard relies upon very high stiff belts in a contrasting shade of velvet, finished in a large stiff bow at the back.

These are often worn with lace dresses. Mainbocher uses the flowers posed beneath the bust, in a princess drape of white satin, the flowers being white and green roses.

Vera Borea places two large white composition buttons shaped like roses at a ribtop position on a navy blue dress.

Lucille Paray's straw hats are higher in front than back. Lelong Patou and Lelong achieve the high-waisted look by means of little capelets becoming fichus in front. These twist or cross in front and tie at the back.

Some of these fichus are intricately butted style into the dress. Chantal makes a slip-over-the-head short bolero of jersey to wear with white summer frocks.

It is easy to understand why more and more women are becoming automobile drivers. Better mechanical construction is one reason it is no longer necessary for a woman to be a mechanic in order for her to operate a car unaccompanied by men.

Another reason is increased beauty. Catering to women, motor car manufacturers have designed their offerings with an eye to aesthetic appeal and convenience, in graceful harmony of line and color, more pleasing upholstery and more desirable appointments.

But probably the most important reason for the increasing number of women drivers is the greater safety afforded by the modern all-steel body, more reliable brakes, better steering apparatus, more dependable tires, and the many other things that contribute to make motoring more enjoyable.

Pecan Ginger Ale Salad.—2 tablespoons gelatin, 2 tablespoons cold water, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1/2 cup lemon juice, 2 tablespoons sugar, Few grains salt, 1 cup ginger ale, 1/2 cup white cherries or white grapes, 1/2 cup pecan meats.

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in boiling water. Add the sugar, salt, lemon juice and ginger ale. Let stand until the mixture begins to thicken. Add the cherries or grapes that have been seeded and stuffed with pecan meats. Mold in large or individual molds. Serve on lettuce. This will serve six.

Prune whip.—Pick over, wash and cover with cold water, two dozen prunes. After soaking ten to twelve hours cook in the water in which they were soaked. Remove the stones and put the pulp through a coarse sieve. To the pulp add one-half cupful of sugar, two teaspoonful of lemon juice, the grated rind of half a lemon and one-third of a teaspoonful of salt. Now fold in the whites of six eggs which have been beaten stiff. Turn the mixture into a buttered baking dish, set in a pan of water and bake until firm in a moderate oven. Serve with a boiled custard or with cream.

Sports wear shows the brightest hues seen in many a year on gay sweaters, blouses and ensembles.

"Patch" accents of orange, flaming scarlet, brilliant blues, yellow and greens in the scarfs, sweaters and berets brighten the neutral background of beige, gray and light brown fabrics of which many new sports clothes are made.

A vivid sweater worn with a skirt makes a sports costume that will fit many occasions, and the addition of a top coat gives a more formal effect.

Wool is the fabric largely used in sports outfits, flannel, jersey and loose nubby weaves being the favorites. A three-piece suit with a bright blouse and scarf topped by a long or seven-eighths length coat fastened with gold or silver buttons is a smart ensemble.

One of the new costumes made of light gray flannel is designed with a straight skirt and short jacket and a bright orange tuck-in blouse.

An ensemble seen in Paris collections has a deep blue wool double-breasted topcoat trimmed with gold buttons which is worn with a blue lavender wool frock finished with a striped scarf of blue and yellow. A new ensemble consists of a beige coat and frock worn with a striped crimson, blue and beige scarf and knitted bonnet of the same fabric.

FARM NOTES.

"A penny saved is a penny earned." Culling poor cows out of the herd stops losses. Many dairy herds are handicapped by profit takers. These are the low-producing cows which fail to pay more cost of feed and care. Any empty stall makes the dairyman more money than one occupied by a poor cow.

Trees with weak framework are likely to split apart under the strain of heavy crops. They can be cheaply and effectively strengthened by bracing. Screw eyes inserted in the limbs 5 to 10 feet above the crotches, depending on the size of the limb, can be used with a connecting chain or heavy wire to hold the limbs securely.

Deep and thorough working of the soil preparatory to planting or seeding is very important in growing any garden crop. Garden soils should be thoroughly turned or spaded, followed by consecutive rakings before the soil dries, until the seedbed is very fine.

If proper temperature is maintained in the brooder house some piling up of chicks can be prevented. State College poultry specialists recommend 95 to 100 degrees the first week, 90 to 95 second week, 85 to 90 third week, and then gradual reduction until no heat is needed.

If the foal receives increasing quantities of grain, it will take less and less milk from the dam. Then weaning will be more easily accomplished. Foals usually are weaned when 4 1/2 to 6 months old.

Wool should be stored in a clean, dry place until it is sold. It should never be stored in a basement.

Apple and pear trees girdled or partly girdled by mice and rabbits during the winter may be saved by bridge grafting. It is important to note the damage early so that dormant scion wood may be obtained. Vigorous terminal shoots of last year's growth make the best scions, but suckers will do. Trees under five years old generally are not worth grafting.

Milk is made from digestible materials in feeds. When rations are properly balanced to meet the needs of the cow, there will be greater and cheaper production of milk than where unbalanced rations are fed. Balance rations carefully and increase profits.

The modern garden is planned so that its management will prove economical in use of time and labor. Vegetables planted in long rows make it possible to cultivate with a wheel hoe or horse-drawn cultivator. This cuts down the biggest item of expense and enables the gardener to grow more vegetables with the same labor.

Fewer but larger and better quality raspberries should be the objective in pruning the fruiting canes. Size of the canes, the kind of berries, and soil conditions determine the pruning treatment. For details see your county agent.

Both ewes and lambs should be dipped to eliminate ticks from the flock. Use any good stock dip and repeat the process 8 to 10 days later to kill the nits hatched after the first dipping.

Be colonies short of food should receive honey or syrup now, State College apiarists recommend.

Constrictive diseases which in some seasons cause heavy losses in cattle and horses that pasture cornstalks is a difficult disease to contend with, states Dr. G. S. Weaver, veterinarian at South Dakota State College. The cause of the disease is not known. The most reasonable opinion is that it is due to some kind of poisoning, either prussic acid or potassium nitrate or both. Animals become nervous. A sort of intoxication takes place, the animal becomes weak and wobbly, some being so crazed that they have a tendency to fight anyone giving them attention. Treatment of sick animals is ineffective and the only absolute preventative is to keep cattle out of the stalk fields. Some years there is little trouble from this disease, and most farmers take a chance on getting the feed from the fields. If poisoning occurs it probably will be wise to abandon the stalks as far as feeding is concerned.

As the idle horse lives largely on dry roughage, the teeth should be inspected occasionally. In the horse the upper jaw is slightly wider than the lower jaw so that the teeth are not exactly opposite. The wear is not equally distributed and sharp edges are often left on the inside of the lower molars and on the outside of the uppers which may cut the tongue or cheeks. When the horse eats, the food irritates the sores and he may not feel well. These sharp edges should be rasped down with a guarded rasp as often as necessary to keep the teeth in proper shape.

One who would prune successfully should have an ideal shape in mind and ever strive to attain it. Enough lateral branches should be removed from the central leader to permit sun light to get at the center of the tree. Fruit will then be evenly distributed over the tree. A little pruning done each year makes a better shape possible; besides, shock and injury to the tree caused by heavy pruning after a year or two of neglect is avoided.

Flannel is a smart color combination for the golf costume. But other brilliant hues vie for popularity on the links.

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J. KENNEDY JOHNSTON.—Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Prompt attention given all legal business entrusted to his care. Offices—No 5 East High street 57-44

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