

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Allentown.—Mrs. Morris Stephens, of this place, sustained a broken arm when struck by the automobile of William Hauser, of Lehighton.

Connellsville.—More than 250 chickens were burned when a coop of J. J. Evans, of this place, was destroyed by fire, believed to be of incendiary origin.

Hazleton.—A parade was held by societies of the Starfish Lutheran church, here, in connection with the dedication of a new cemetery at Laurel Hill.

East Huntingdon.—Township schools in Westmoreland county are receiving so many pupils that it has been found necessary to increase the accommodations.

Harrisburg.—The great majority of strikes that occurred in eleven lines of industry in 1922 have been settled, according to a statement from the office of Commissioner of Labor and Industry Connelley, which summarized reports from almost every county. The coal strikes are regarded as virtually ended, leaving the railroad shopmen's strike as the chief one of any size unsettled. The department figures show 174 strikes closed in the clothing trade, thirty-five in building, three ended through the state mediation in the leather trade and a number of others in lumber, metals, etc.

Allentown.—Shortage of coal compelled the Slatington Gas company to suspend operations, affecting 1500 customers. To tide over the difficulty residents of the town gave up supplies of fuel laid in last spring, but this also was exhausted.

Uniontown.—Established theories of the force of bullets fired at certain distances were upset in court here when it was brought out that Mrs. Mary Lane had been killed by a 22-caliber bullet fired at a distance of 250 yards. The bullet entered Mrs. Lane's breast and resulted in almost instant death. Edward Endsley, a farmer, living at Revere, three miles southwest of Uniontown, admitted he fired the bullet at berry pickers. He entered a plea of guilty, and Judge Reppert, after hearing the testimony in the case, adjudged him guilty of murder of the second degree.

Seranton.—One man was wounded when three negroes engaged two patrolmen in a pistol duel in the central part of the city. Many shots were exchanged before Cecil Bocker, colored, employed at the Erie railroad shops, was shot through a leg by a patrolman, and Walter Hungley, another negro, was made prisoner. A third negro escaped. The gun fight started when a patrolman placed Hungley under arrest in a lunch room for disorderly conduct. Bocker, who is out on bail as a result of the shooting he figured in some weeks ago, is alleged to have interfered with the policeman, and as they put Hungley into a patrol Bocker whipped out a revolver and fired at the officers. The others drew their revolvers, and the duel continued for ten minutes.

Hollidaysburg.—Judge Baldrige announced in Blair county court that bootleggers would be shown no leniency, and then proceeded to impose these sentences for liquor law violations: Harry Hall, negro, Altoona, fifteen months; Howard Hewitt, Hollidaysburg, six months; Paul McIntire, Gaysport, eight months; Vincent Doyle, Gaysport, twelve months; G. J. Kirby, Altoona, six months.

Hazleton.—An appeal will be made to Representative Christ Miller, of the Hazleton district, who has no opposition for re-election, to introduce an amendment at the next session of the legislature modifying the penalties connected with violation of the potato wart quarantine. Fines ranging from \$5 to \$100 are being imposed by magistrates in cases brought by agents of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture. Most of the arrests are those of foreign-speaking people in the mining section. It is claimed that their failure to plant immune varieties of tubers, as required, is due to ignorance of the regulations and not to wilful defiance of the act.

Harrisburg.—The Larch tree planted by the King of the Belgians at the time of his visit to Harrisburg in the fall of 1920 and the companion tree planted at the time in honor of Queen Elizabeth in front of the state capitol have died because the ground was too rich. The trees were planted in the midst of flower beds, where the soil has been fertilized for over a century for gardening purposes, and while they were covered with leaves last spring, they died this summer. Both trees have been removed after an examination by experts of the forestry department, who said they were dead. The Foch tree, planted by the French marshal to the southeast of the capitol, is thriving.

Dunmore.—Borough school teachers may go on strike on October 1 unless back salaries are paid.

Hallam.—William Conrad, of near here, was badly injured by being caught in a belt while assisting to thresh.

Altoona.—His backbone fractured when a truck fell on him in the Pennsylvania railroad shops here, ten years ago, Samuel W. Medaugh, aged 48, died of the injury.

Ashland.—Nearly every state in the Union was represented at the annual meeting of the Ashland Boys' Association, here.

Uniontown.—Destruction of his home by fire, arrested on a charge of arson, and the suicide of his wife are numbered among the troubles of Samuel Christ, of Knoxville, near Brownsville. Christ is said to have told the authorities his wife "nagged" him to move from Knoxville. He couldn't find a buyer for his house and decided to burn it down, he said. The house was destroyed and Christ was arrested the next day for arson, being held without bail. Mrs. Christ, despondent because of her husband's arrest, shot herself.

Allentown.—Fearing blindness, Mrs. Justina Druckenmiller, aged 63 years, ended her life here by illuminating gas.

Davidson.—Idle for more than a year, about fifty coke ovens at the Davidson plant of the H. C. Fricke Coke company have just been lighted.

Norristown.—Dressed as farmerettes but caught at men's camps at Lafayette, Helen Fagin and Marie Rawlings, of Trenton, were lodged in jail here.

Connellsville.—Following a brief lull evictions in the strike zone of the coke field here have again been resumed.

Reistville.—John Lebo, aged 18, of this place, died from blood poisoning resulting from a slight injury to his ankle.

McAdoo.—Thieves raiding the henery of Mrs. Margaret Waters here, killed twenty chickens and left only their heads.

Reading.—Raymond J. Richardson, of this place, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of architecture at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Harrisburg.—The state industrial board has issued notice that, commencing with its September meeting, it will meet on the second Wednesday, instead of the second Tuesday, of each month, the next meeting being on September 13.

Sunbury.—Rudolf Bickel, aged 16, of this city, suffered a broken leg in a scrimmage while practicing football at Lithia Springs.

Brownsville.—In handling a revolver at his home, near here, Duncen Sinclair, Jr., aged 19, was accidentally shot in the shoulder.

Lebanon.—A toy pistol in the hands of Dr. Harris Gruman, of this place, put to flight two burglars whom he surprised in the act of looting his offices.

Brownsville.—Numerous mysterious fires in Brownsville, South Brownsville and West Brownsville have resulted in a request by the residents of the three towns for a state investigation. Fires of undetermined origin are daily occurrences in this vicinity, and there are evidences that the majority of them are the work of incendiaries. Nearly \$100,000 loss has been occasioned within the last week or two by the mysterious blazes.

Uniontown.—Prayers of dozens of fathers here are being unanswered, according to hospital reports which show that more than 75 per cent of the babies born in that institution within the last few weeks have been girls. In fact, less than four or five boys have been "storked" at the hospital. Records of the last five or six months also show a big majority in favor of girls.

Harrisburg.—Hall storms have done thousands of dollars' worth of damage to corn and other crops still in the fields, according to reports to the state department of agriculture. For some time reports have been received of drought affecting the potatoes and other vegetables, but the storms in Berks, York and other counties last week were accompanied by so much hail that harm instead of benefit was done.

Harrisburg.—More than 340 of the adults at the state's three sanatoria, at Mont Alto, Hamburg and Cresson, are employed in some capacity at the institutions, according to a report to Colonel Edward Martin, state commissioner of health. They receive a wage in addition to care and treatment. There is a total of 1844 persons in the three institutions, 350 of them being children.

Uniontown.—Complete exoneration from all blame in connection with the death of Charles Wright, a negro, was accorded Patrolman Jennings Paul, of Uniontown, by a coroner's jury. Paul shot and killed Wright when the latter resisted arrest and attacked the officer, who had ineffectually used a handy billy for five minutes on the negro's head and face.

Pittsburgh.—Announcement was made at the opening meeting of the Council of the American Chemical Society, here, that a prize of \$25,000 will be given every year to the American who makes the most notable contribution to chemical science. The award is to be made by a committee of seven, of which Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, is to be chairman. He is to select four of the committee. The others are to be named by the Allied Chemical and Dye corporation, of New York city, which, through William H. Nichols, offered the prize. The committee members are to have no connection with the corporation. The council accepted the gift, which is to become operative next year.

Scottsdale.—An express on the Pennsylvania killed Dr. E. P. Weddell, aged 68, of this place, at Hawkeye crossing, the doctor in his auto falling to see the train.

Lancaster.—Lancaster county farmers are ridding their places of rats by using a hose attached to the exhaust pipe of their automobile.

Hazleton.—Edward Rubinsky, of this place, was stricken with appendicitis while attending the wedding of his brother, Jacob, at Shenandoah.

Altoona.—Two hundred employees of the Juniata Silk Mill struck for higher wages.

## CAR WASHING IS IMPORTANT TASK

Mud Should Never Be Allowed to Remain Over Night as It Is Injurious to Varnish.

### USE PLAIN EVERY-DAY WATER

Guard Against Excessive Use of Soap and Let Hood Alone Until It Has Cooled—Go Over Entire Body With Hose and Sponge.

There is a proper time to wash an automobile and the work should be thoroughly done. If mud is allowed to dry on the car it is harder to get off and stains the varnish. Mud should never be permitted to remain on a car any longer than absolutely necessary, by any means not over night. All mud contains alkali, and in some parts of the country is almost clear alkali. Alkali has the same relation to varnish as muriatic or nitric acid has to steel. The antidote is water; isn't it simple, plain every-day water right out the tap.

If one expects to keep a fine car looking fine he must be willing to flush off the mud at night no matter how late it is; the work need not take more than half an hour and the work can be done thoroughly in the morning.

The chief faults to guard against are the excessive use of soap, using water with too much force, and washing the hood before it is cooled.

In the old days no coachman would permit a fine carriage to go unwashed no matter how late he came into the stable at night. You must treat an automobile the same way if you reach the same standard that the old-fashioned coachman reached.

### Soap Injures Varnish.

There are two things that should be remembered. First, that soap, gasoline, or anything like them intended to cut grease, will attack varnish if allowed to stand on the car, because oil is an important part of varnish. Second, hot water takes the lustre from varnish.

First of all a car should not be washed out in the sun, because the sun will dry off the water too quickly, leaving water marks; choose a shady place with plenty of light.

Dissolve a little good soap in a pail of water so as to make a soap solution. Have a soft carriage sponge ready. Start with the right hand front wheel and the under side of the fender and that part of the chassis nearby. Let the water flow from the hose in a gentle stream so that it will carry about six inches from the end of the hose. Go over the wheels, etc., first with water from a hose. Most of the mud will come off. There may be road oil or machine oil, which requires soap. In that case put some of the soapy water on these parts, sopping it on freely.

After that has been done start right in with a hose and sponge and wash off. Don't let the soapy water stand more than five minutes on the varnish. Now wash off thoroughly with clean water because all of the mud and grease should have come off by this time. Leave it alone to dry. That completes the right-hand front part of the chassis, and the same work should be done on the three other wheels and adjacent parts. That completes the work on the chassis.

### Use Hose and Sponge.

Take another clean sponge and with the water still flowing gently from the hose start at the left-hand front of the body and flow all the dust off. There will be no need for soap because machine oil or road oil is never splattered on the body. After flowing the water on, then go over the entire body again with a hose and a wet sponge and wash it. Go entirely around the car, including the top of the fender to the left side, but don't wet the hood, it may still be warm.

Now all the dirt has been flowed off and the sponge should be squeezed as dry as possible and all the water remaining on mouldings or in crevices should be picked up.

After all that is done, wash the hood and the top of the radiator. There may be some splatters of machine oil on the hood and if there are use a little soap locally, washing it off soon after it is put on. In any case, don't let the water stand more than five minutes on the hood because it has become heated by the engine and the lustre will be damaged.

## You Auto Know

That a simple test of whether the carburetor is properly adjusted is to run for a short distance—say a quarter of a mile—with the throttle practically closed. Then, picking a space where the roadway is clear, step sharply upon the accelerator, thus opening the throttle wide.

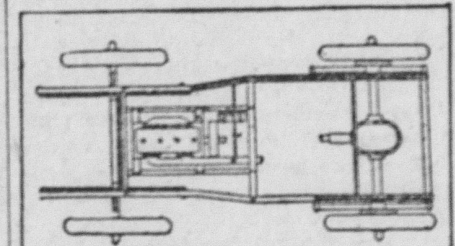
If the car speeds up smoothly and rapidly, there is nothing wrong with the carburetor. But if the pick-up is slow, this is an indication that the mixture of gasoline and air is too rich. If the engine splutters, spits and back-fires, the mixture is too lean—a condition which can be temporarily remedied by the use of the "choke" or priming lever on the dashboard. In either case, it is advisable to have the carburetor adjusted as soon as possible, for, until this is done, the car will not develop the power which it should. This adjustment, however, should be handled by an expert, for "monkeying with the carburetor" has probably been the cause of more engine trouble than any other single piece of amateur experimenting.

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## MOTOR LUBRICATING SYSTEM

Invention of Florida Man Insures Proper Distribution and Application of Lubricant.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a motor-vehicle lubricating system, the invention of P. H. Gaskins, of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "The invention relates to lubri-



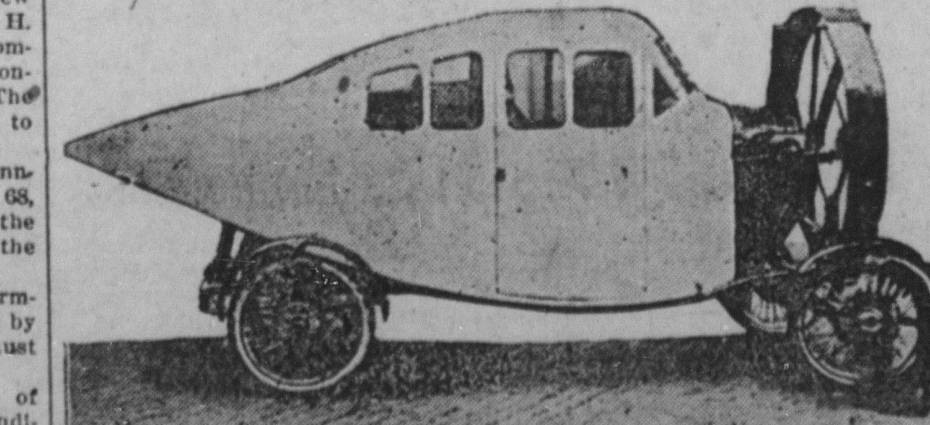
Motor-Vehicle Lubricating System.

ating systems especially adapted for motor vehicles. The object is to provide a system which insures a proper distribution and application of lubricant to the various elements such as the chassis, springs, steering mechanism, and other mechanism and elements thereof, and is especially adapted to utilize the forces presented by the exhaust of the power plant of the vehicle.

## AUTOMOBILE GOSSIP

- Keep the engine clean.
- Flush the radiator occasionally.
- Drain the vacuum tank of impurities.
- Grease the wheel bearings at intervals.
- Extra tires not in use on the car should be stored in a cool, dark, dry place.
- Make sure the jack is secure and in working order before attempting to take off a wheel.
- Keep a careful record of the number of miles run, and compare it with the records of each month past for gasoline and tires.
- Don't carry spare tubes loosely in the tool box or under the seat; keep them in the special tube bags or wrap them carefully in soft cloth.
- When a spotlight is used on the windshield post of a car, its rays should be focused to strike the road immediately in front of the right hand fender.
- When working around the engine care should be exercised in the use of the machinist's hammer, which forms a part of the tool equipment of every automobile.
- A driver of an automobile should never pass a vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless the road ahead on the left-hand side is clear for at least 100 yards.

## AUTO WITH AIRPLANE PROPELLER



The weird car shown in the illustration, the "Eolia," was invented and made in Paris and now is startling the staid and stolid inhabitants of London as it runs through the streets of the big metropolis. The eight-horsepower engine is geared to a small airplane propeller revolving within a circular guard, while the body has a long taper to avoid "drift."

## CARE ESSENTIAL FOR YOUNG CALF

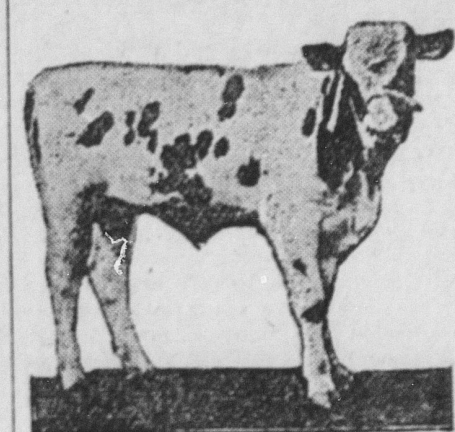
Young Animals Should Be Fed Separately in Stanchions, Never Together in Trough.

### BREEDING OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Breeder Should Be Careful to Give Them Same Amount of Milk at Same Temperature From Clean Buckets Every Day.

The first important factor in raising good healthy calves is breeding, and the second is the care they receive before maturity.

The proper feeding of the calf begins before it is born. Cows in a poor condition give birth to weak calves that are difficult to raise. A cow should be "dried off" at least six weeks before calving. When about to "freshen" she should be given a clean stall to avoid danger of infection. If there



Farmers Are Urged to Conserve Their Purebred Bull Calves Wherever Practical Instead of Butchering Them.

has been any white scours on the place the navel should be disinfected with tincture of iodine immediately after birth.

### Give Calf First Milk.

The calf must have the first milk or colostrum, but may be taken from its mother on the second or third day.

In case the cow should die in calving or develop disease, like garget or milk fever, whole milk from another cow should be substituted, and the calf given two or three tablespoons of castor oil.

Whole milk should be fed until the calf is two or three weeks old. Skim milk may be gradually substituted. It is of the utmost importance that calves be fed the same amount of milk, at the same temperature, from clean buckets, at the same time each day. Never feed enough milk to quite satisfy hunger. Sterilize the milk buckets, which are used for feeding the calves, each day, the same as the milk cans.

### Don't Feed Together.

You can't raise healthy calves by feeding several of them, of different sizes, in a trough. It is economy to feed calves in stanchions, asserts Geo. H. Glover of the Colorado Agricultural college. They will spill less milk and cannot suck each other's ears, which is detrimental. The fat that has been removed in skimming may in a measure be substituted by adding a handful of linseed or cornmeal to each pail of milk. Calves will begin to eat hay and grain at an early age, especially if they are in the same pen with older calves. The main thing in raising calves is cleanliness, regularity, and freedom from overfeeding.

## CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS IN U. S.

Map Made Showing Approximate Percentage of Animals Infected With Disease.

Tests of thousands of herds throughout the country have enabled the United States Department of Agriculture to make a map showing the approximate percentage of cattle in various states and counties infected with tuberculosis.

In nearly half the country, largely in the South and Southwest, it is shown that less than 1 per cent of the cattle have the disease. In other parts of the country the infection runs from 1 to 15 per cent, and in still other localities, aggregating more than 50,000 square miles, more than 25 per cent are believed to be tuberculous.

The figures are based on five years of systematic testing, and should prove of value in directing eradication work.

## LEADERS IN EXTENSION WORK

Reports Show 42 Young Men and Women, Former Club Members, Now Community Chiefs.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture show that 42 young men and women, who, as boys and girls, enrolled in club work to learn the best way to raise a pig, make bread, or do some other thing, are now acting as local leaders of extension work in their home communities in Colorado. A number of former club girls are leaders of canning, clothing and millinery clubs. A grown-up corn-club boy, now on a farm of his own, has been community chairman on crops and live stock and leader of the boys' club for two years. A stock-judging team, which won first place at the Colorado state fair, was trained by a former club member.

## USE DISINFECTANTS TO PREVENT LOSSES

Sanitary Terms Are Explained for Benefit of Laymen.

Condensed Information Prepared by Department of Agriculture for Those Farmers Who Misunderstand Correct Use.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Pointing out that an insecticide is not a dependable disinfectant and that there is a wide difference between an antiseptic and a deodorant, the United States Department of Agriculture emphasizes the use of the right preparation in disinfecting premises. Sanitation is especially important in preventing losses from animal diseases, and, along with attention to cleanliness, disinfectants are frequently necessary, especially after an outbreak of a contagious disease. Here is condensed information on the subject, prepared as a result of the department's experience in advising persons who misunderstand the purpose and correct use of disinfectants.

The word "infected" means contaminated with or affected by disease germs; "disinfected" means freed of disease germs. A "disinfectant" is a product that destroys disease germs or renders them harmless. An "antiseptic" is a substance that prevents the development and growth of disease germs, but an antiseptic is not a disinfectant unless it is capable of destroying disease germs in addition to preventing their growth.

A disinfectant is not necessarily an "insecticide," for some powerful disinfectants are relatively harmless for insects and the best insecticides may be of little value as disinfectants.

Formaldehyde is one of the most powerful disinfectants known, but it is a very weak insecticide; and, conversely, hydrocyanic acid is deadly for insects and all forms of animal life, while it has little power as a germicide or disinfectant. It is well to remember also that "deodorants" are not necessarily disinfectants—one destroys odors, the other destroys germs.

No single disinfectant is appropriate in all cases. Select the proper substance, apply liberally, allow ample time for the disinfectant to do its work, and remember that success depends in large part upon the care and exactness of the person who prepares and applies the disinfectant.

## BALED HAY EASILY HANDLED

Space Required for Given Amount Is Greatly Reduced and Can Be Shipped More Readily.

Loose hay is a bulky product and extremely difficult to handle in large quantities. Before the practice of



Baling Hay in Field.

pressing hay into bales became common it was difficult and expensive to transport this feed except to the extent of loading it on wagons and hauling it to a nearby town or city. As a result, the matter of supply and demand was quite largely local, and frequently there was wide variation in prices offered in different localities.

With the coming of the hay press, it was possible to put hay into bales, which were easily handled, greatly reducing the space required for a given amount of hay, and making it possible to transport hay for long distances at costs which were not prohibitive.

A recent investigation shows that in some states as many as ten per cent, or more, of the farms are equipped with hay-balers and in many cases the hay that is stored and used on the farm is baled because of the increased economy in storage and the convenience in handling.

## FIND NEW RACES OF SKUNKS

Two Hitherto Unrecognized Types Have Been Described by the Biological Survey.

Two hitherto unrecognized geographic races of skunks of the genus *Conepatus*, the hog-nosed type, have been described by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. This general kind of skunk ranges for the most part from southern South America north to northernmost limits. One of the two new forms, known as the Arizona hog-nosed skunk, is found in southern New Mexico and Arizona; the other, the Nelson hog-nosed skunk, is native to Mexico.

The fur of the hog-nosed skunk is not so valuable as that of the ordinary black skunk owing to the poorer texture and to the fact that the tail and much of the back are white. This type of skunk is better equipped for rooting than others because of its greater length and strength of its snout, and it is probably useful in the control of certain insects.