

# The Fulton County News.

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## SLEEPING OUTDOORS.

Simple Health Hints from a Physician's Wife, Who is Herself a Mother with Two Little Boys.

### SHE DOESN'T WORRY ABOUT CROUP.

So far as the temporal interests of mankind go, nothing is of so great importance to the individual or the nation as a good healthy body. Without health, we are not in a condition to enjoy any of the luxuries of this life, nor are we able to add much to the comfort of those about us.

There was a time when it was thought that an evil spirit brooded over the land and smote people with disease at his pleasure, and it was ours to submit patiently and take our medicine. That day, however, has gone by, and it is now known that we are usually responsible for the ill health we may have. If we are careless in the observance of the laws of health, we must pay the penalty by being sick.

The tight sleeping apartment of to-day is responsible for much of the paleness, nervousness, and general hot house condition of many people, who seem to be afraid of the air which, in reality, is the very source of life and health. The following article from the wife of a physician is so practical and sensible that we gladly give it place in our columns:

"Our family, consisting of my husband, who is a physician, myself and our two boys (five and three years old, respectively) have such a simple inexpensive way of sleeping outdoors, that the impulse to tell about it is irresistible. Our bedroom, about 16x17, contains three beds, a large one and two cribs for the boys. It has one unusually large door opening on a wide porch and three windows, two of them also opening on the porches. The door is always wide open at night, so is one of the windows, sometimes two, sometimes all of them. The door, of course, is protected by a screen door. During the day, doors and windows are closed and register is opened and the beds and floor and walls thoroughly dried and warmed. A little before six, the children's bed-time, the register is closed and doors and windows are opened. We follow this program in all sorts of weather, and it seemed delicious to be awakened by a thunderstorm the other night, the rain coming down in torrents and we seemingly lying in the very midst of it, so comfortable and dry. When the children were small and would not stay covered, I made jackets for them out of old blankets to be worn over the night clothes, donning one or two, according to severity of weather and pinning blankets around their bodies.

If anyone doubts the efficacy of ventilating by means of the door, let one of his boys carelessly leave the door open while he is ensconced in his easy chair some cold wintry night enjoying his cigar and book. He will not stop to argue whether the air circulates at the top or the bottom. Of course there are some inconveniences. "Earth gets its price for what earth gives us," and air does too, I suppose. It is not pleasant to get up in a cold room like ours and supply the children with drinks, and our oldest boy, whose bed is nearest the door, complained one night that the snow flakes were falling on his face. But one learns not to mind such little things as that. Sometimes when the children have had colds we do discuss the advisability of sleeping like other people—we talk of it during the day, but when night comes, we open the door as usual and the colds disappear rapidly in spite of or perhaps on account of the door. One night the baby woke up with a croupy cough. I heard my husband bend over the crib and flat-

ten and I was thoroughly fright-

## GET A MOVE ON.

Necessity For Prompt and Energetic Action if Fulton County is to Get State Boulevard.

### MEETING CALLED FOR NEXT TUESDAY.

For some time past Governor Stuart has advocated the building of a State Highway across Pennsylvania connecting the two great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The idea has met with general favor, and the necessary support of the citizens and legislature is assured for the carrying out of the project. But now Blair, Huntingdon and other counties have formed organizations to secure the construction of the road through the Juniata Valley instead of through the southern tier of counties as was originally contemplated. They urge several reasons for the construction of this proposed great highway through that section. But the fact remains that the route through Carlisle, Chambersburg, McConnellsburg, Bedford, Ligonier, and Greensburg was the first great highway over which the early settlers moved, and over which a great stream of commerce flowed up to the time the Pennsylvania railroad connected the two great cities of the state. It was the original route of travel selected because it was much shorter—more than sixty miles less from Harrisburg to Pittsburg than the Juniata Valley route.

The distance from Harrisburg via Bedford to Pittsburg over the old turnpike is 188 miles. The distance over the Pennsylvania railroad to Pittsburg is 248 miles, and the proposed road would follow the railroad or near it a great part of the way. This is an important fact to consider. A saving of fifty miles and more in distance is the great argument in favor of the southern route.

Again it passes through a rich agricultural region that is cut off, in a great measure, from the main lines of travel. Such a road would promote the development of the southern counties in a wonderful manner.

Organizations have already been formed in Franklin county, Bedford, Somerset, and other counties along the lower route, and a determined effort will be made to have it pass over the route originally suggested, that is, through Chambersburg, McConnellsburg, Bedford and Somerset. While this is the shortest route, it can, mile for mile, be built at less expense than the other routes proposed, besides giving advantages of travel to sections not already supplied with trolley lines and steam railroads.

If the road is built through this county, it will add thousands up on thousands of dollars to the value of property in this county, and that too, without any outlay upon the part of the local taxpayer.

ened and was sure things would have to be closed now. But baby went on sleeping, so did we, and the croup bothered us no more.

When I think of the many, many people, whose lives during the day are spent in close offices or stores, must be spent that way, and whose nights are voluntarily passed in atmosphere just as bad, when the pure air is all around them to be had for the asking only, I almost get the burglar's instinct of opening their doors and windows. My husband makes professional use of our bedroom; uses it for an object lesson. Many a time I have heard him walk refractory patients in there to show them how our babies sleep. They go home and obediently open one window at the top an inch and a half."

Mrs W. F. Prather. Journal Amer. Med. Assoc., Vol. 53, p. 1189.

## HEAVY SNOW FALL.

All Previous Records for November Snow and Cold Beaten During the Last Few Days.

While there was enough snow fell on the morning after the election to whiten the roofs of the buildings in this place, and to make November 4th the date of the first snowfall here, it was left for last Saturday to give us our first real snow storm. Snow began to fall here about eight o'clock in the morning, and kept coming down until after dark in the evening. A strong wind was blowing all day, and the day was very disagreeable to those who had to be out in the storm. The fall here was estimated from six to eight inches.

The storm was general East of the Ohio valley and the lake region, although along the Atlantic seaboard rain fell during the greater part of the day. It snowed during the early part of afternoon in most of the cities along the Atlantic, but later rain fell.

The flakes were damp and stuck to the wires of the telephone and the telegraph companies but were not so heavy that any wires were snapped. Later on in the night a sixteen-mile-an-hour wind came along that shook off a lot of the snow, but little drifting resulted.

On November 9, 1892, the heaviest November snow fall occurred—prior to Saturday's record. It amounted to 4.8 inches.

Not content with creating one new record on Saturday, the weather started in immediately after the snow stopped falling to make a new cold weather record for this fall. The temperature got as low as 4 degrees on Monday morning, and more than one housewife was surprised to find her house plants frozen.

## HON. WM. P. SCHELL DEAD.

He Was a Former Resident of McConnellsburg, and Fulton County's First District Attorney.

Hon. William P. Schell, probably the oldest lawyer in Pennsylvania died at his home in Bedford last Sunday. Mr. Schell was born at Schellsburg, Bedford county, on the 18th day of February, 1822. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, read law, and was afterward admitted to the Bar in Bedford county in 1845. When Fulton county was stricken off from Bedford county in 1850, Mr. Schell removed to McConnellsburg, and in the same year was elected Fulton county's first District Attorney. He represented this district in the legislature in 1852-53, and was made Speaker of the House in 1853. In 1857 he was elected State Senator for a three years' term. He was elected Auditor General of the state of Pennsylvania in 1877, and served until 1889. For many years he has been greatly interested in the collection of data pertaining to the early history of Bedford county, and has done more than any other man to hand down to posterity a carefully written account of the interesting things that have transpired in his native county.

## GOOSEBONE WINTER PROPHECY.

Generally Open, But With a Number of Very Cold Spells.

J. B. Musse, a Reading goosebone weather prophet, announces that the breast bone of the goose is marked very peculiarly this year. There is a dark spot here and there, making an accurate prediction difficult, indicating that the winter will be generally an open one with a very cold spell now and then. December will be very cold, but there will be little snow. January will have some snow with a warm spell during the middle of the month. February will be a severe month with plenty of ice and snow. March will be open with a warm spell, and plenty of rain and hail, and a late spring will follow.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

Symptoms as Manifested in Animals and Man With Suggestions in Way of Treatment.

### ALL DEPENDS ON PROMPT ACTION.

The distressing circumstances connected with the death of Elmer Troger, near Mercersburg, at the Pasteur Institute in Baltimore last week, as the result of having been bitten several weeks ago by a mad dog, has awakened a local interest in that greatly-to-be-dreaded disease, Hydrophobia or Rabies, the latter term being usually applied to the disease in animals, and the former term, when applied to man.

The disease has been known from early times, and is alluded to in the works of Aristotle, Xenophon, Plutarch, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and many others, as well as those of the early writers on medicine; and it is not confined to any particular part of the globe, serious outbreaks have been recorded as occurring among dogs, wolves, and foxes in different parts of the world, particularly in Western Europe and in North and South America. It is very frequent in Europe and seems to be on the increase. England is becoming more frequently visited than before, though Scotland and Ireland are much less troubled than England.

The disease is almost invariably fatal in man, and in the dog it nearly always terminates in death, though instances of recovery are recorded. It is also fatal to horses, cows, pigs, goats, cats, but not to fowls, many of these recovering from accidental or experimental inoculation. While the disease is readily conveyed from animals to man, it is not often conveyed from man to animals.

The period in which the symptoms of the disease become manifest, especially after accidental inoculations, as bites, varies extremely; indeed there is no disease in which the period of latency or incubation is more variable or protracted, this being sometimes limited to a few days or weeks and extending in rare cases to more than twelve months. Of course, this immunity may be due to natural non-receptivity, to the wound not having been inflicted in a very vascular part, or to the saliva having been expended from frequent bites on other animals, or intercepted by clothing, hair, wool, &c.

In the dog, the disease does not commence with fury and madness, but in a strange and anomalous change in its habits; it becomes dull, gloomy, and taciturn, and seeks to isolate itself in out-of-the-way places, retiring beneath chairs and to odd corners. But in its retirement it cannot rest; it is uneasy and fidgety, and no sooner has it lain down than suddenly it jumps up in an agitated manner, walks backwards and forwards several times, again lies down and assumes a sleeping attitude, but has only maintained it a few minutes when it is once more moving about. Again it retires to its corner, to the farthest recess it can find, and huddles itself up into a heap, with its head concealed between its chest and fore-paws. This state of agitation and inquietude is in striking contrast with its ordinary habits, and should, therefore, receive prompt attention. Not infrequently there are a few moments when the creature appears more lively than usual, and displays an extraordinary amount of affection. Sometimes there is a disposition to gather up straw, thread, bits of wood, &c., which are industriously carried away; a tendency to lick anything cold, as iron, stoves, &c. At this period no disposition to bite is observed. These symptoms increase, and later it will lie apparently watching something intently, and then jump up quickly

## HYDROPHOBIA AT LOYSBURG.

Mad Dog Has Caused Great Alarm at That Place.

The residents in the vicinity of Loysburg have been much alarmed over the appearance of hydrophobia caused by a mad dog recently. A vicious canine bit a horse belonging to the McLaughlin Construction Company and about two weeks ago the animal became violent. Upon investigation it was found that the horse was suffering from rabies and it was promptly shot. The dog was also shot and every precaution taken possible.

The canine had been running at large, it is said, before the horse was bitten, and there is no telling how many horses, cattle and cats it came in contact with, or how many may have been bitten by this same dog. The disease is readily communicable to horses, cattle and cats, and also to persons.—Everett Republican.

and seem to pursue some imaginary thing snapping as though trying to catch a fly. At other times it throws itself, yelling and furious, against the wall, as if it heard threatening voices on the other side, or was bent on attacking an enemy. Nevertheless the animal is still docile and submissive, for its master's voice will bring it out of its frenzy. But the saliva is already poisonous, and the excessive affection which it evinces at intervals by licking the hands or faces of those it loves, renders the danger very great should there be a wound or abrasion.

There is no dread of water in the rabid dog; the animal is generally thirsty, and if water be offered will lap it with avidity, and later on, when the throat becomes constricted, and swallowing becomes almost impossible, it will make the effort.

The mad dog does not usually foam at the mouth at first to any great extent. The mucus of the mouth is not much increased in quantity, but it soon becomes thicker, viscid, and glutinous, and adheres to the angles of the mouth and to the teeth.

This much is given that the owners of dogs may be acquainted with at least the premonitory symptoms, and act promptly when such occur, and in so doing, may save the lives of members of their own families, as well as those of others. All dogs suspected of rabies should be captured, and, when the existence of the disease is confirmed, destroyed at once. It is a great mistake to kill suspected dogs, which have bitten people; they should be kept until their condition is ascertained, as, if they are found to be healthy, this will greatly relieve the mind of those who have been bitten. If the suspected dog has rabies, it will die within two weeks, and it is of the utmost importance that by postmortem examination, the diagnosis be confirmed. Without this, the diagnosis of the person bitten cannot be made with any degree of certainty. Of course, if the dog was not mad, its death is not likely to occur.

All animals known to have been bitten by a mad dog should be killed or securely quarantined for a period of ninety days.

As in the case of a snake bite, the best thing to do, if one is bitten by a mad dog is to suck the wound at once, and then cauterize the wound with a hot iron. The wound should not be sucked by a person having an open sore or wound about the mouth, or who has any cavities in the teeth. In the absence of a hot iron use carbolic or sulphuric acid. This should be followed at once by hastening the person bitten to a Pasteur Institute, as every day of delay adds to the uncertainty of a prognosis. The probability of recovery after the symptoms have developed are extremely doubtful—the Pasteur treatment being preventive and not curative.

## CATTLE DISEASE.

State to Kill 350 Diseased Animals, and Pay Owners \$50 for Registered and \$25 for Others.

### QUARANTINE IN FOUR COUNTIES.

A contagious foot and mouth disease of cattle, known technically as apthous fever, has broken out with great severity among the herds in the counties of Montour, Union, Northumberland, and Columbia, this State. Since election day more than 350 animals are infected, and the government Secretary of Agriculture has issued a quarantine order forbidding the interstate movement of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats from or into those counties, except shipments by rail for immediate slaughter. On each farm the animals are quarantined separately—even to the dogs and cats. A peculiar feature of the fever is, that horses are immune, although they may carry the disease to other animals. So contagious is the disease, that merely by walking through an infected cattle yard a person may carry abroad the germs of the disease and infect other farms.

At a meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in Harrisburg last Thursday, it was decided to slaughter immediately all cattle now infected, and to slaughter any other cattle as soon as they are discovered to have the disease.

Diseased animals which are killed must be cremated or else boiled in steam and buried far from streams.

At present, about 350 cattle are affected. The law provides that when diseased animals are slaughtered the State is to pay \$50 per head for registered stock and \$25 per head for non-registered stock. If the cattle now affected are non-registered, the bill for killing will be \$8,550. It may run to any sum to twice that amount, dependent upon the number of registered animals.

The Live Stock Sanitary Board has about \$26,000 available for killing diseased animals at the present time. Should the epidemic continue to spread, this money might be quickly exhausted. It is believed, however, that the Federal Government will bear a share of this expense.

The disease is believed to have come from cattle imported from Buffalo. In the present outbreak only about sixteen farms are involved, and a determined effort is being made by the State to confine the disease to its present limits.

The disease spreads with facility and develops in the infected animal with excessive rapidity. It is characterized in the onset by trembling and fever. Later, blisters form in and about the mouth and between the toes and upon the udder. These blisters soon break, leaving ulcers. The animals are often very lame. Milch cows suffer from a general inflammation of the udder.

This is no doubt the same disease which broke out in the New England States in 1902, and which cost the United States Government a half a million dollars to wipe out.

### Married.

At the Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Three Springs on Tuesday, November 10, 1908, Rev. J. F. Fleegal united in marriage, Mr. Charles Newman, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Newman, and Miss Mary Bergstresser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bergstresser—all of Waterfall, this county. The happy young couple went into their own home at Waterfall on Wednesday to enter upon the realities of housekeeping. They are an estimable young couple, and have the heartiest congratulations of their numerous friends.

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## ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Snapshots at Their Comings and Goings Here for a Vacation, or Away for a Restful-Going.

### NAMES OF VISITORS AND VISITED

M. R. Shaffner, Esq., spent several days in Huntingdon county on business last week.

School-director James A. Ailer, was in town Tuesday, attending to some business.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, of Dublin Mills, is going to Pittsburg to spend the winter.

F. Morse Sloan, of Pittsburg, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Sloan, of this place. Miss Grace Lake, of McKibbin, is in Philadelphia, visiting in the home of her sister, Mrs. Hugh Gantz.

Our old friend Robert Everts, of Thompson township, was in town attending to business on Monday.

Miss Mazie Mellott, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Mellott, in this place.

Miss Bessie Simpson, of Thompson township, is spending this week with friends in town and vicinity.

Jared Pittman and Jacob Waltz—both of Sharpe in Thompson township, spent last Friday in McConnellsburg.

Mrs. C. B. Stevens, of this place, is spending ten days visiting among friends in Harrisburg, Newport, and Chambersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Detwiler, of Philadelphia, have been guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kendall Jehoston during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Woollet, Mr. Henry C. Miller and daughter Miss Elizabeth, and Mrs. L. F. Skinner—formed a little party that drove out to Hustontown last Friday and spent the day among their oldtime friends.

County-Commissioner-elect D. W. Cromer, of Fort Littleton, was in town Tuesday having the doctor dress his hand. Mr. Cromer is getting pretty tired carrying his hand in a sling, and we hope he may be able to have the use of it soon.

W. H. Peck, one of the road supervisors of Belfast township, was in town a few hours Tuesday. He appreciates the honor imposed upon him by his fellow citizens, but he does not care much who has the job after his term of office expires.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Martin, of the Cove, spent the time from last Saturday until Monday with their son Amos near Lemaster, Franklin county. They were accompanied to Franklin county by their little grandson Christie Martin, who had been spending several weeks with his grandpar-ents.

A. D. Bergstresser, of Enid and his brother-in-law, T. Speer Dickson, of Philadelphia, spent last Friday night in the home of the Misses Dickson, of this place. Speer, is spending his annual vacation among the friends of his boyhood in this county and remained in this place until Tuesday, when he returned to Philadelphia.

This office received a letter Tuesday from Mrs. Laura McCormick, formerly Miss Laura Gordon, of this county, who went to Colorado about a year ago, from Path Valley, seeking a more favorable climate, on account of consumption with which she was suffering. She weighed but 85 pounds when she left Path Valley; and while she says she does not weigh quite 200 pounds yet, she is feeling well, and to prove that she has not spent the summer in bed, she raised twenty acres of beets, from which she has delivered to the factory 200 tons, and has received five dollars a ton for them, and has one-fourth of the crop in silo, for future delivery.