

FARM NOTES.

A good axle grease is made from tallow, eight pounds; palm oil, ten pounds; plumbago, one pound. Heat and mix well.

The salt in butter, as in other foods, is simply a matter of individual taste. What is known as "sweet cream butter" contains no salt and is popular in certain cities. It does not keep as long as salted butter and may be considered a fad.

A good plan to prevent rats from eating harness hung in the horse stable is to sprinkle salt on the sils, plates or other places where rats frequent, and they will not disturb the harness. It is the salt that collects on the leather from the horse which they seek.

It is a mistake to feed sows and small pigs in the same lot with fattening hogs on an excessive corn diet. A little corn to breeding hogs and pigs gives energy and thrift, but too much corn in this way will retard growth and prevent large and strong litters. Too much corn with sows and growing pigs is like too much fire in baking bread; it burns instead of bakes.

A weed is a plant that is useless or troublesome. That is to say, it is nothing more or less than a plant that is not wanted. Corn in a potato field is a weed, as also would be rye in a buckwheat field. Corn may be a weed in a cornfield when the corn is planted too thick. Dandelions are commonly regarded as weeds, and yet in many gardens they are grown for greens and are crops and not weeds.

Soy-bean straw has proved to be a better roughage for cows than corn fodder, and can be as cheaply produced. It has been proved time after time that all stock, cows especially, require a large amount of roughage to keep in good health and give profitable returns all through the year. Let the roughage be of the best, and the concentrated part of the ration will average up a rather small portion, consequently the cost will be greatly lessened.

Already the weather prophets are busy telling of what a long and cold winter we are going to have. They do it each year. They tell it if the fur is thick on the foxes, or thick husks on the corn, or by the goosebump, and now this year they tell it by the nuts. The supply of nuts this year was unusually large, and they say, this is a sign that the winter will be long and cold, as nature is providing a plentiful abundance of food for the squirrels and other wild things of the woods.

The best time to sell chickens is from the first of January to the first of November. Everyone seems to want to sell during November and December, and consequently the market is always overstocked at that time. Sprague says, if possible, chickens should be marketed before the first of November, and if not they should be held until the holidays, in order that the best prices may be secured. This, of course, means only to sending to an open market, and does not apply to any private custom.

To prevent tools from rusting, a correspondent says take two parts each of graphite and tallow and one part gum camphor; melt together and if not safe enough to form a stiff paste, add more tallow or lard. Remove all rust from the steel surface, wipe dry and apply the paste. Let it remain on for 24 hours, then rub dry. Unless the tool is needed, even longer than one day will be still better for the tool to be covered with the preparation. The above preparation has the effect of a coating of oil, though every vestige has apparently been removed for months.

Cow-pea hay is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value, and contains nearly one-half more flesh and milk-making material than clover hay. It is rich in mineral matter that is needed in forming bone, blood, flesh and milk. These qualities make it especially valuable for feeding growing cattle and pigs, dairy cows and fattening steers and hogs. The cow-pea enriches the land on which it grows, the same as alfalfa, clover and soy-beans. It makes hard soils mellow and aids in holding loose soils together, and stands dry weather well.

The nearest approach to a milk monopoly of a single farm is the Borden concern, which is not only the largest maker of condensed milk, but which sells and delivers in New York alone 2,000,000 quarts of fresh milk. It also sells large quantities in Chicago. The company does not own any dairies, but has contracts with producers within a radius of 300 miles of New York. There are 180 milk-receiving stations located between the main coast and San Francisco. In New York city 1400 wagons are used to take care of the business there.

How Horses are Bishoped.—Thousands of horses are annually sold under false representations. Some of these fakirs have become so skilled in their tricks and wiles that it requires quite an experienced horseman to catch them. This is especially so in the doctoring tricks practiced by them in order that they may dispose of a bad animal to the best advantage. This fakir is also known as "bishoping"—a term derived from a man named Bishop, who during the eighteenth century secured a reputation for making old horses appear young.

Bishop's method was in relation to the teeth of the horse. At full age a horse has 40 teeth, and not until the fifth year are all visible. Six months later the nip teeth or front teeth become marked by a natural cavity, and the presence or absence of these marks tells the animal's exact age. As the horse becomes older these marks wear away, and it is then that Bishop set to work to make fresh cavities as found in a horse at the age he wished to represent.

The surface of the teeth was cut out with a steel tool, and the back lining of the groove, which must be visible, burnt in with nitrate or some other chemical. In this way horses of 8 or 9 years of age were sold as 5-year-olds.

In endeavoring to play the trick of increased age, a 3-year-old, for instance, was transformed into a 5-year-old by means of chiseling out the side milk teeth with which horses are furnished up to their third year, when they are supplanted by permanent ones. The extraction of the former brings on the latter much quicker than would be the case in the natural order of things, thus making a horse appear much older than it really is.

THE WORD PARADISE.

Its Earliest Meaning Was an Inclosed Pleasure Ground.

The earliest meaning of the word paradise appears to have been a walled-in pleasure ground. In the Hebrew it was "pardes," in the Persian "ferdus," and from one or other of these the Greeks appear to have derived the word "paradisos," from which we get our own word. We also know that the ancient monarchs of Chaldaea and Assyria and also of Egypt constructed vast inclosures of forest land for the preservation of wild animals kept for hunting purposes, and these were also called paradises. Thus the historical meaning of the word comes to this: A space protected from all incursion from the outer world, in which those who were privileged to enter were able to indulge in such pleasures as pleased the fancy.

It is easy to see the translation from the material to the spiritual meaning, paradise in the latter sense meaning the place of the elect or chosen. This is strikingly borne out by the fact that the favorite battler of the Moslems, whose firm belief it is that those who die fighting go straight to heaven, was always "Fight! Fight! Paradise! Paradise!" And the strong probability is that they got the word from the Persian campaigns of the eighth century. The use of the word in its present form in the New Testament is of Greek origin, and its description as applied to the garden of Eden is probably of Hebrew origin, dating from the period of the captivity.

MILLET'S SKETCHES.

The Painter Didn't Value Them and Let Them Go Cheap.

I sold Sessler a quantity of Millet's sketches, and this is how I got them. I went into his studio one morning and found the servant making a fire with pieces of paper that looked as if they had pencil marks on them. I examined them more closely and, seeing that they were the painter's sketches, began to upbraid her for what she was doing, but she very coolly told me that her master had told her to burn up the papers. I could hardly contain myself with astonishment when in came Millet, and I began to reproach him for the destruction of what I knew would sooner or later bring money. To all of which he calmly replied: "Ah, they are good for nothing. I have got out of them all I want." Just then I noticed a pile of paper in the corner, and I looked it over and found that it consisted of sketches.

"What will you take for the lot?" I asked.

"Anything you have a mind to give," said Millet.

"Will 300 francs be enough?"

"Oh, yes."

I handed him the money and took the sketches home and counted 800! Soon after I sold them to Sessler, who mounted them carefully and set to work to sell them. From this one can get some idea of the endless preliminary study Millet gave to the preparation of a picture.—Charles Jacque in Century.

Almost an Accident.

The fussy little gentleman sidled up to the cabman, who was standing dejectedly at the bottom of the hill.

"And pray, my good fellow," he purred, "what's the matter?"

"Matter, sir!" replied the cabby, turning the straw in his mouth.

"Why, a genelman's 'oss ran away with a broo'n. Never seed anything like it, sir. Down the 'ill he came, with the reins a-dangling and the sharves splintered, and knocks a butcher's barrow into a china shop?"

"Dear me!" muttered the O. M.

"Yes," continued the cabby. "Then he bangs agin a carriage and pair and smashes the hoffsides back wheel all to bits. Then he hupsets a phaeton and a gig, and if he hadn't run agin my old cab and turned it right over I'm werry much inclined to think there'd have been a haccident."—London Answers.

It Shocked Her.

"My goodness," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "I can't understand how any one ever is able to mender up enough courage or daring or whatever it is to go flying on an aeroplane. There is nothing in the world that could induce me to travel on one, no matter how safe they might make them."

"Yes, it's perfectly awful the way folks risk their lives," replied her hostess as she rubbed an \$8,000 sapphire on her velvet sleeve. "I really think a good many people go crazy over them kind of things. When I was a girl I used to see a man who went up in a balloon and came down on his parasite, and it affected me so I never want to see anything of that kind again as long as I live."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sarcastic.

A young author, evidently desirous of benefiting by the experience of an older brother craftsman, once asked Richard Henry Stoddard how he had acquired such a mastery of Anglo-Saxon.

"I don't know how I ever did it," replied the poet, who, after a moment's reflection, added, "I think, however, I must attribute it to the fact that I never had any education."

Duties.

Man cannot choose his duties. He may choose to forsake his duties and choose not to have the sorrow they bring. But he will go forth, and what will he find? Sorrow without duty—bitter herbs and no bread with them.

The highest liberty is harmony with the highest laws.—Giles.

LOCKED IN ONE MAN'S BRAIN

So Accurate Are These Wonderful Standards That Twenty or More of Them Rubbed Together Adhere as Though Made of One Piece of Metal.

In a closely guarded room of a small shop in an obscure Swedish village a man toils in secret, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine. Just how he accomplishes what he does no one knows, not even his sons who work with him. Johansson has made the world beat a path to his door, for he has discovered the secret of making a more accurate limit gauge than any previously in use. A single set of his gauges gives a practically unlimited series of sizes, rising by steps of a ten-thousandth of an inch—much less than the traditional hair's breadth—to twenty-six inches. It is said that 80,000 combinations of these gauges are possible.

No dimension within their limits has been cited that they failed to reproduce. Extreme accuracy in building machinery, particularly that of motor-cars, is of the greatest importance, and the first step toward that end is the perfection of a standard. Making such standards is a tedious and expensive process. But Johansson has not found it so, or else he values his secret lightly from the pecuniary point of view, for he is able to pay Uncle Sam a duty of 45 per cent and still offer his gauges in the American market for a few hundred dollars, although they could not be made here for many times their price.

When two of these Swedish gauges are "wiped" together so as to exclude the air from between them they adhere with a pressure which experiment has shown to exceed thirty pounds to the square inch. Twenty or more pieces may be thus wiped together and supported horizontally by merely holding the last one, which means that the accuracy of their various surfaces is almost absolute.

Finishing one surface or two surfaces to a very close limit by lapping—rubbing together with a fine abrasive between—a comparatively simple matter. But achieving such perfect parallelism as is shown by these remarkable gauges is quite another thing, a secret quite well worth knowing.

The peculiarity about this mysteriously powerful adhesion of the separate pieces is that the feel of the built up gauge thus formed is exactly the same as that of a single piece of metal, and this holds for any combination, the number of pieces forming it not affecting the sensation in the slightest. Any skilled mechanic will understand instinctively the meaning of this and its testimony to the accuracy of the gauges.

For instance, a one inch gauge may be built up of pieces representing 0.5+0.2+0.05+1.50+0.1 inch, and the resulting piece will be one inch absolute, or any one of several other combinations may be made to represent an inch, and blindfolded the most expert mechanic could not detect any difference between the manner in which this composite inch gauge and the one piece inch gauge fitted in a snap gauge of the same size. It would be an easy matter to confuse the two in handling.

Mr. Johansson, the backwoods inventor who discovered what thousands of the most expert mechanics in machine building centers have vainly sought for half a century, limits his output to a few hundred sets of gauges a year whether purely from inclination or because of mechanical difficulties in production is as much a secret as the process itself and one that he will doubtless take with him when he dies.

Medical.

To Ailing Women

A LITTLE SOUND ADVICE WILL HELP MANY A SUFFERER IN BELLEVILLE.

No woman can be healthy and well if the kidneys are sick. Poisons that pass off in the secretions when the kidneys are well, are retained in the body when the kidneys are sick. Kidneys and bladder become inflamed and swollen and worse troubles quickly follow. This is often the true cause of bearing down pains, lameness, backache, side ache, etc. Uric poisoning also causes headaches, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and rheumatic pain.

When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy that cures sick kidneys. You will get better as the kidneys get better, and health will return when the kidneys are well. Let a Belleville woman tell about Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. J. E. Thal, 25 W. Thomas St., Belleville, Pa., says: "I am very grateful to Doan's Kidney Pills for what they have done for me. My back ached for a long time and I had severe pains in my kidneys accompanied by headaches and of dizziness. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage and caused me no end of annoyances. When my attention was called to Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a supply at Green's Pharmacy Co. and it did not take them long to give me relief. I cheerfully recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to any one afflicted with kidney complaint." (Statement given Oct. 21, 1907.)

THEY NEVER FAIL.

When Mrs. Thal was interviewed on Nov. 22, 1909 she said: "I still have unlimited confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills, for whenever I have used them in the past two years, they have benefited me. You may continue to publish my former endorsement of this remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Mrs. Matelot, a working woman, and her two children, a son aged twelve and a daughter aged fourteen, have lately been decorated in France with the Cross and Ribbon of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct. The woman's husband was keeper of the Kerdonis lighthouse on an island beyond Quiberon. The light was a revolving one and the husband was careful to keep it in operation. But he was taken down with appendicitis, of which he died. The first evening of his illness Mrs. Matelot lighted the lantern and started the clockwork. Soon the lantern stopped turning. Though her husband was in delirium, the woman

hastened to the mechanism and attempted to wind it up, but was unable to do so. A storm had arisen. Mrs. Matelot, therefore, set her children at work turning the lantern with their hands. The youngsters worked all night and on the following night. Only on the third day did they receive relief.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Flour and Feed.

CURTIS Y. WAGNER, BROCKERHOFF MILLS, BELLEVILLE, PA. Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Retailer of

Roller Flour Feed Corn Meal and Grain

Manufactures and has on hand at all times the following brands of high grade flour:

WHITE STAR OUR BEST HIGH GRADE VICTORY PATENT FANCY PATENT

The only place in the county where that extraordinarily fine grade of spring wheat Patent Flour

SPRAY

can be secured. Also International Stock Food and feed of all kinds.

All kinds of Grain bought at the office. Flour exchanged for wheat.

OFFICE and STORE—BISHOP STREET, BELLEVILLE, PA. 47-19 MILL AT ROOFSBURG.

Saddlery.

New Departure in Business

Surely, you must think well of any plan that will save you some dollars on a set of Single Harness. Now it is up to you to make us make good.

SCHOFIELD'S MAIL ORDER DEPT. Why send your money away when you can buy at home goods better in quality at less money, with a guarantee to be as represented or money refunded and all freight charges prepaid.

A Set of Harness in Nickle or Imitation Rubber, at..... \$12.85 This harness is equal to any \$15 set on the market.

Genuine Rubber..... \$14.85 which has no equal for less than \$17.

To insure prompt shipment money should accompany order. A cut of the harness will be mailed upon request.

Address all communications to E. N. SCHOFIELD, Mail Order Dept., Belleville, Pa. to which he will cheerfully give his prompt attention.

GUARANTEE—The above goods are as represented or money refunded.

James Schofield, 4 Spring Street 55-32 Belleville, Pa.

Lime and Crushed Limestone.

H-O You Farmers and Agriculturists H-O

Your land must have LIME if you want to raise paying crops. Use Hydrated lime (H-O) through your drill or broadcast when you seed, for quick results, or use ordinary lime, fresh forkings, or lime for general use.

BE SURE TO USE LIME

Ground Lime and Limestone for all purposes. Limestone crushed to any size.

Works at Belleville, Frankstown, Spring Meadows, Tyrone Forge and Union Furnace. The largest lime manufacturers in Pennsylvania.

Now is the time to place your orders for prompt shipments. All railroad connections. Write for literature and all information and send your orders to

AMERICAN LIME & STONE CO.,

564 Office at TYRONE, PA.

The Pennsylvania State College.

The Pennsylvania State College Offers Exceptional Advantages

IF YOU WISH TO BECOME

A Chemist A Teacher

An Engineer A Lawyer

An Electrician A Physician

A Scientific Farmer A Journalist

Or secure a Training that will fit you well for any honorable position in life.

TUITION IS FREE IN ALL COURSES.

TAKING EFFECT IN SEPT. 1909, the General Courses have been extensively modified, so as to furnish a much more varied range of electives, after the Freshman year, than heretofore, including History; the English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages and Literature; Psychology; Ethics, Pedagogic, and Political Science. These courses are especially adapted to the wants of those who seek either the most thorough training for the Profession of Teaching, or a general College Education.

The courses in Chemistry, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering are among the very best in the United States. Graduates have no difficulty in securing positions of honor and distinction.

YOUNG WOMEN are admitted to all courses on the same terms as Young Men.

For specimen examination papers or for catalogue giving full information respecting courses of study, expenses, etc., and showing positions held by graduates, address, THE REGISTRAR, State College, Centre County, Pa.

55-1

Attorneys-at-Law.

S. KLINE WOODRING—Attorney-at-Law, Belleville, Pa. Practices in all courts. Office Room 18 Crider's Exchange. 51-1-ly.

N. B. SPANGLER—Attorney-at-Law, Practice in all the Courts. Consultation in English or German. Office in Crider's Exchange. 49-22.

H. S. TAYLOR—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office, German House block, Belleville, Pa. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Consultation in English or German. 49-49.

J. H. WETZEL—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office No. 11, Crider's Exchange, second floor. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Consultation in English or German. 39-4.

G. ETTIC, BOWER & ZEBBY—Attorneys-at-Law, Eagle Block, Belleville, Pa. Successors to Orvis, Bower & Orvis. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in English or German. 59-7.

J. M. KEICHLINE—Attorney-at-Law, Practice in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office south of court house. All professional business will receive prompt attention. 49-5-ly.

Physicians.

W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 39-41.

Dentists.

D. R. J. E. WARD, D. D. S., office next door to Y. M. C. A. room, High street, Belleville, Pa. Gas administered for painless extracting teeth. Superior Crown and Bridge work. Prices reasonable. 49-32.

D. R. H. W. TATE, Surgeon Dentist, Office in the Bush Arcade, Belleville, Pa. All modern electric appliances used. Has had years of experience. All work of Superior quality and prices reasonable. 49-4-ly.

Restaurant.

RESTAURANT. Belleville now has a First-Class Restaurant where

Meals are Served at All Hours

Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Oysters on the half shell or in any style desired, Sandwiches, Soups, and anything eatable, can be had in a few minutes any time. In addition I have a complete plant prepared to furnish Soft Drinks in bottles such as

POPS, SODAS, SARSAPARILLA, SELTZER SYPHONS, ETC., for picnics, families and the public generally, of which are manufactured out of the purest syrups and properly carbonated.

C. MOERSCHBACHER, 59-32-ly. High St., Belleville, Pa.

Coal and Wood.

EDWARD K. RHOADS

Shipping and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COALS

CORN EARS, SHELLED CORN, OATS and other grains.

—BALED HAY AND STRAW—

Builders' and Plasterers' Sand.

KINDLING WOOD

by the bunch or cord as may suit purchasers, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, at his Coal Yard, near the Pennsylvania Passenger Station.

16-18 Telephone Calls: Central 1312, Commercial 682

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on good security and houses to rent.

J. M. KEICHLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Belleville, Pa.

Meat Market.

Get the Best Meats.

You save nothing by buying poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST AND FATTEST CATTLE and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have DRESSED POULTRY

Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want.

TRY MY SHOP.

P. L. BEEZER, High Street. 43-34-ly. Belleville, Pa.

Lumber.

BUILDING MATERIAL

When you are ready for it, you will get it here. On

LUMBER, MILL WORK, ROOFING, SHINGLES AND GLASS.

This is the place where close prices and prompt shipments of reliable materials get the orders of all who know of them.

AN ESTIMATE?

BELLEVILLE LUMBER CO. 59-5-ly. Belleville, Pa.