

IN THE END.

The road is rough and the day is cold,
And the landscape's sour and bare,
And the millstones, once such charming friends,
Half-hearted welcomes wear.
There's trouble before and trouble behind,
And a troublesome present to mend;
And the road goes up and the road goes down,
But it all comes right in the end.
The heart is sick and the heart is sore
For a heart to call its own;
And we scramble hard for the precious crumbs
Amongst the heaps of stone.
For a love's love, and a man's man,
Our gold's gold would we spend;
And the heart goes up and the heart goes down,
But it all comes right in the end.
The road goes up and the road goes down
To a desolate depth below,
And there's never a shred of the meanest robe
On the naked ones to go.
There's a Heaven above, and a God of love,
And a Father who will defend—
And life goes up, and life goes down—
But it all comes right in the end.
—Westminster Gazette.

Out-Door Sleeping.

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health.

That which is looked upon as a bad today becomes the necessity of tomorrow. This is largely the case with out-door sleeping.

With the beginning of the active campaign against tuberculosis but a few years or so ago, out-door sleeping was recommended for those suffering from tuberculosis and others whose general physical condition seemed to warrant it.

These pioneers were looked upon by their friends and neighbors with interest and they openly expressed belief that if they survived this exposure, which was doubtful, they would soon tire of the experiment anyhow. As a matter of fact there are a hundred open air sleepers to day where there was one a decade ago and it is no longer limited to those who are in ill health.

All who have tried open air sleeping are enthusiastic about it and they constitute an ever growing group.

A sleeping porch is coming to be looked upon as an essential part of the home. Whole families have taken to sleeping in the open and have been so benefited by it that they would never consider anything else.

The proper garb to insure warmth despite the temperature is essential. With a warm room for dressing accessible there is no reason why this invigorating custom should not continue to grow in popularity.

Many men and women who of necessity must spend their working hours indoors can obtain during their rest at night, at least a portion of the out-door air that Nature intended us all to have.

Sleeping porches can be constructed on the most modest homes at a comparatively small cost and in the majority of instances they can be guaranteed to save their cost in doctor bills. The change from sleeping in closed warm rooms to out-door sleeping must be brought about gradually, giving Nature time to meet the new conditions. The very old or very young demand more protection than the adult in the prime of life.

Fertilizer Treatment in State College Gardens.

Home gardens should be carefully fertilized. The student gardens at the Pennsylvania State College furnish an example of a systematic and standard fertilization that is giving excellent results. A similar treatment could well be more universally used in vegetable production.

The treatment consists of an application of 10 to 15 tons of partly rotted stable manure broadcast and plowed under. The furrows are edged up so that manure is not left in a continuous mat under the seed bed to interfere with the free movement of the soil moisture. After the first harrowing 1700 pounds of fertilizer consisting of 350 pounds of nitrate of soda, 1000 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate, and 250 pounds of muriate of potash per acre are applied broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil by several subsequent harrowings. This is approximately equal to a ton application of a mixture analyzing 3-8-10.

This year on account of the potash shortage, this mixture cannot be secured. The acid phosphate and nitrate of soda should be used as usual. Increasing the rate of application of manure would furnish more potash. A top-dressing of nitrate of soda—100 to 200 pounds per acre—is frequently applied to such crops as lettuce, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, and celery, but this is at the option of the individual student. These gardens are intercropped with rye and vetch. With such treatment excellent results are obtained, the yields are large, the quality excellent, and the appearance satisfactory for the most exacting market.

This treatment is conservative, it tends toward soil improvement, and there is absolutely no danger of the development of soil conditions unfavorable to vegetable production. This method of treatment is universally applicable. If every home garden could be similarly treated, soon we should no longer hear of the "unproductive garden soils."

Oyster Catches a Duck.

A sheldrake duck, diving into the bay at Smith's Point, L. I., varied life's monotony by capturing an oyster and being captured in turn.

Of course all that the residents of Smith's Point know about the remarkable catch is what they heard from Will Murdock, who tends the draw at the Tangier bridge, and who admits he has an excellent reputation for veracity. Will took duck and oyster to the Smith's Point Coast Guard station and exhibited them to prove the story.

Where did he get them? Oh, he caught the duck after the duck had caught the oyster. The fowl pushed its bill into the shell of the oyster, Murdock said, and the bill stuck fast.

They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

FARM NOTES.

—A horse will live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drinking.

—When you see an office-seeker cross plowed fields to shake hands with the farmer you may know he is campaigning. While you are shaking hands, tell him what you expect him to do at the next Legislature.

—In the Northern States color is of little importance, but in the South a large number of pork growers prefer a black hog, as being less susceptible to heat and sun. However, some Southern hog growers still cling to white hogs and seem to experience no trouble from that source.

—It may be gratifying to lovers of Limburger cheese to know that practically all the Limburger consumed in the United States is made in this country, and the war need have no effect upon the supply. Camembert, Cheddar and other cheeses bearing foreign names are also made in this country.

—Concrete sidewalks, floors, fence posts, walls, foundations for sheds or larger buildings may be made by any farmer at small expense. A good mixture for tanks consists of one part Portland cement, two parts clean, coarse sand and three parts screened gravel. Before water is added the cement, sand and gravel should be thoroughly mixed.

—A large and valuable wheat yield, the same as with other crops, can be harvested from a small acreage if good seed is used and sown in good soil. To make a success with wheat, even in a small way, seed, soil and fertilizers for small grain must be made a careful study. Make wheat your special study, always prepare and fertilize your soil heavily, use the very best of seed every year, feed and sell the harvested grain, keep and use every pound of the straw, and you will find that wheat stands along at the top of the list of the most valuable farm crops.

In order that they may be highly productive for the majority of crops, soils should be neutral, chemically speaking. By this it is meant that they should be neither acid nor alkaline. While a few plants will grow on a soil that is slightly acid, the legumes are very sensitive and will not thrive or use free nitrogen if the soil has an acid reaction.

Soils become acid when they are low, wet or badly drained, and the only way to remedy this is to drain off the surplus water. Old soils that have been farmed many years are apt to sour for the reason that alkali has been used by the plants. Again the soil may be soured by turning under green crops. Lime is one of the alkalis that is likely to be washed from the soil. It is readily combined with carbon dioxide, and is one among the first constituents that cultivated soil losses.

Speaking on the subject of painting fruit trees for borers, State Zoologist Surface, of Pennsylvania, says: "A paint of pure white lead and linseed oil is all right on apple, pear and quince, or what are known as the pome fruits; but I do not recommend it on the 'stone fruit,' or peach, plum and apricot, although I have used it successfully and without any in-

jury whatever to the trees in my own peach orchard. It is necessary that it be raw oil and pure white lead. Ordinary paint will not serve the purpose. Paint with drier in it will be especially liable to kill the trees. I have never recommended it for use on peach trees, notwithstanding the impression that has gone out to this effect. It will not kill the borers that are in apple, pear and quince trees, but it will be effective during the summer in preventing the borers from entering. Some of our practical growers claim that it will be effective during two seasons, and they certainly find it efficient in protecting trees from rabbits and mice for two seasons."

—Many fields can be found that are too sour to produce normal crops. Sometimes this sourness occurs in spots, which may be discovered by the growth of the plants. The plants that do thrive on sour soil are such as sorrel, redtop and plantain.

A simple test of soils can be made with the use of blue litmus paper. This paper can be purchased at drug stores.

The Louisiana Experiment Station thus describes the method of taking samples of soils to be tested for acidity by the litmus paper test: "Turn up a spadeful of soil, take some soil from the top, middle and bottom of the spadeful and mold it into a ball, adding water, if necessary. Next open the ball and insert a strip of litmus paper, after which press the ball firmly together so there will be good contact between the soil and the litmus paper. From time to time the ball can be opened to observe the litmus paper. The test should be continued for 15 to 30 minutes. A good plan is to go over the field, and as each ball of soil is finished stick a stake so that the balls can afterward be found easily; in this way one can go over the ground rapidly. The soil should be moist and the tests can be conveniently made after a soaking rain; common stream or well water should not be used to moisten the soil since it may be slightly alkaline and so interfere with the test. If the blue litmus quickly turns red it is an indication that the soil is too sour for clover and most other legumes to thrive. If the blue litmus paper turns merely to a light pink, the acidity is probably slight and not enough to prevent the growth of legumes. A red litmus paper treated in the same way will change to blue if the soil is alkaline."

Should the soil be acid, a liberal application of lime is required to neutralize it. Just how much lime should be used cannot be set down, as a rule. Samples of the soil should be sent to the chemist in the State experiment station who will be able to tell, relatively, the amount of lime to use.

A good time to apply lime to the soil is immediately following a green crop turned under. The lime hastens the decomposition of the green crop, corrects the sourness or acidity and sweetens the soil. The green crop is thus made much more effective in increasing the yield, and the application of a liberal amount will suffice for several years.

Most authorities recommend the use of ground limestone where it can be obtained. It takes more ground limestone than quick lime, but it is less caustic and not so hard on vegetable matter in the soil. Ground limestone is generally cheaper. When rock or quick lime is used it should be air-slaked. Fortunately, agricultural lime can be obtained reasonably in most localities.

RAY-O-LIGHT OIL.

RAY-O-LIGHT OIL.



Sewing can be either — Work or Play

It all depends on the light. Sewing by the glimmer of the ordinary flickering, smoking, smelly lamp is work, difficult work. Hard on the eyes, oftentimes the real cause of throbbing, nervous headaches.

But it's a real pleasure to pick out the finest stitches by the radiant, soft, white light of a Rayo Lamp burning

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

A Rayo Lamp makes a heap of difference—the difference between work and play. And it's beautiful—actually improves the appearance of a room. Your dealer can show you special designs, specially made for your very parlor, sitting room or kitchen, and inexpensive, too—from \$1.50 up. Cleans easily and lasts for all time.

Gives the best light when filled with Atlantic Rayolight Oil—the kerosene that burns without smoke or smell, that does not char wicks, but that does yield a marvelous white, soft light and unusually intense and economical heat.

And thousands and thousands of knowing housewives say money can't buy anything as good as Atlantic Rayolight Oil for whitening clothes (one-half cup to the boiler), and for cleaning stoves, hair brushes and combs, for dusting, brightening faded carpets, polishing furniture, etc.

Buy it by name—Atlantic Rayolight Oil—from any dealer who displays this sign:



Costs no more than the unknown, unreliable kind.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia Pittsburgh



Useless Question.
"Would your wife vote for you as a candidate for office?"
"I don't think there's any use of my bothering my head about that," replied Mr. Meekton. "I don't believe Henrietta would let me run in the first place."

Compare this issue of the "Watchman" with other county papers, and note the difference.

Dry Goods, Etc.

LYON & COMPANY.

SHOES. SHOES.

Special sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at big reductions.

Ladies' Gun Metal laced or button Shoes, value from \$1.50 to \$4.00. Sale price \$1.25 to \$1.95.

Men's Shoes that sold for \$2.50 now \$1.75. Boys' Shoes from \$1.25 up.

SPRING GOODS.

We are receiving daily new arrivals in Spring Goods, and have on display all the most up-to-date materials with the gold and silver binding and edging to match.

LADIES' SUITS.

For the next ten days we will make sale of one lot of Ladies' Suits at \$5.00. These garments must be seen to be appreciated. Come early and secure your bargains.

Lyon & Co. Bellefonte

Shoes.

Shoes.

\$3.50 SHOES
Reduced
to \$2.25

NOW ON SALE

Ladies \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes
Reduced to \$2.25 Per Pair.

ALL NEW GOODS,
Latest Styles, Good Sizes and
Widths. This sale is

FOR CASH ONLY.

Shoes must be fitted in the store, as they will not be exchanged.

H. C. YEAGER,
THE SHOE MAN,

Bush Arcade Bldg, 58-27 BELLEFONTE, 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. 34-34-1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

Fine Job Printing.

FINE JOB PRINTING

—A SPECIALTY—
AT THE
WATCHMAN OFFICE.

There is no style of work, from the cheapest "Dodger" to the finest.

BOOK WORK.

that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office.

Flour and Feed.

CURTIS Y. WAGNER,
BROCKERHOFF MILLS,
BELLEFONTE, 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,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
7-19 MILL AT ROOPSBURG.