

**Things Our Town Can Do Together.**

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

DR. WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, Editor.

If three men should meet up in Vermont and one should happen to have some sugar and another some lemons and the third some water, they wouldn't know what to do.

They never tried to work together. So they didn't know how to make lemonade.

Does our town know how to make good lemonade?

This is a practical talk on some of the things a town like ours can do if it will only get together.

A town, like a foot ball eleven, needs somebody to "kick off." Who is that "Somebody?" How often you have remarked, "Somebody ought to fix that." Why is it that "Somebody" so often means "Somebody else?" Why not you?

Behind every movement in every town that has done anything good is always a nucleus of a few interested, persistent neighbors who have a real neighborhood spirit. Behind this nucleus has usually been one individual. The person who was behind the first village improvement society in this country, the beginner of a great national movement, was a woman, Mrs. John Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, Mass.

**A COMMUNITY CLUB.**

Often the newspaper is the motive power that is behind community betterment work. In Oxford, Pennsylvania, a local paper was the means of establishing a Community Club, although the editor did not appear actively in the organization at all. This club did a small but worthy thing first, it gave a benefit for the town band. Then it got up a community parade, and at last accounts it was thinking of raising money to endow the county hospital.

When a little group gets together it usually decides very early which of three types of community welfare organizations it will belong to. One type promotes better business, another works for mutual improvement and recreation, a third tries to be of service to the town. The best kind does all three. A society that is too narrow and selfish takes on new vitality when it broadens out. In one town a board of trade was started. It hired a secretary and he brought a new factory to town. Then he got promoted to a larger town and went away. The factory brought some new business, but it imported many undesirable residents. This board of trade then organized a junior branch, took in the older boys in the village and made good citizens out of them by giving them something to do in the way of village improvement work. Some farmers began by organizing a telephone circuit to meet the exactions of the telephone trust; they ended up by having an annual farmers' picnic, to bring their families together. In one town the people enjoyed so much being together for a whole week every year at their Chautauqua that they began to say, "Why can't we get together like this every week in the year?" The result was that they inaugurated a community religious service every Sunday evening in their public hall. Then they got up a community historical festival. Their latest was to inaugurate a community health-campaign.

Sandy Springs, Maryland, furnishes us an excellent illustration of how a small town can get together for its own mutual interests. It contains "more than one such organization. Its most unique is

its "Home Interest Club." It has only twenty-five members, but on a recent rainy night in February more than this number, including guests, were present. There was a simple supper, music, sociability, etc. One of the members described a recent visit to Bermuda, and told how the Bermudians raise three crops of potatoes in a year. The "Forethought Committee" gave advice to the club as to trimming grape vines, having the oxide of lead ready to spray them, etc. A letter was read from a student at the Maryland Agricultural College who wanted work for the summer. There was a discussion as to the advisability of putting cellars under tenant houses.

**BETTER HEALTH.**

It is often practical and also effective to try a very homely task earlier. In a certain city they carried on a campaign against rats, offering two cents for a dead rat and five for a live one. In Pocomoke, Maryland, the improvement society was successful in getting the business places screened and in setting large traps at the curbs, which have almost completely rid the community of flies. Hoquiam, Washington, went into the even humbler task of taking care of the town sewerage.

These small and sporadic efforts usually so encourage the town that undertakes them that it organizes a varied and comprehensive campaign, until, as has been said, "the result looks less like a dish of spaghetti and more like a circle with its radii leading from every home to the common center."

Why can't our town do things? "Oh, but you know our people are different." But Charles Zeublin, the community expert tells us that the way to meet the fundamental needs of any town is to forget that the people are peculiar and remember that they are human.

Our folks may be peculiar, but they are human. And what these other places have done our town can do.

Which shall we do first?

**Sows Should be Bred Now.**

This is the season for the breeding of hogs selected in many sections. There are many advantages in breeding sows for early farrowing. Pigs farrowed in February or early March come at a season when farmers can give them better care. By the time forage crops become available, the pigs are of such size as to make best use of them, and thus to attain greater size for early fall market.

Hogs are usually highest in price during September. Early-farrowed pigs attain marketable size by that time. Late-farrowed pigs do not reach market weight until December or January, when pork prices are lowest.

The gestation period of sows is 114 days. If pigs are to be born the first of March, therefore, the sows must be bred by November 10. To raise large litters, sows must be well fed and in a thriving condition at breeding time. Feeds for this purpose require considerable muscle and bone-building material. The Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture and experiment station recommends a ration composed of corn, 4 parts, middlings, 2 parts, and oil meal, one part or tankage three-fourths part.

**One on Young Sapsleigh.**

"According to—aw—scenic a frog can—aw—live without twains, doncher know," remarked young Sapsleigh. "Oh, well," rejoined Miss Gaustique. "there are others."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Would Be Broken, Too.**

Mrs. Hiram Offen—"Supposing, Bridget, I deduct from your wages the cost of all the dishes you broke?" Bridget—"Sure, mum, in that case it's meself'd be like the dishes."—Boston Transcript.

**Accessories for Farmers' Veterinary Medicine Chests.**

One of the common necessities for the veterinary medicine chest in the farm stable is a liquor cresolis compound or some other one of the coal-tar disinfectants. Such a compound may be used for disinfecting stalls, as an antiseptic wash and as a dip to remove lice and mange. A two or three per cent. solution is the strength advised.

Every veterinary medicine chest should also contain a salve. A mixture for this purpose recommended by Dr. Irl D. Wilson, of the animal husbandry department at The Pennsylvania State College, consists of nine parts pure vaseline and one part impure zinc carbonate. This makes a very cheap but very effective combination for sore necks and harness chafes with horses, and for cracked teats in the cow.

Tincture of iodine, also, is one of the best skin antiseptics and is unequalled in the treatment of closed wounds. Used for the latter purpose, it should be injected into the deepest pockets of the wound with a syringe.

Raw linseed oil and Epsom or Glauber's salts are two other drugs essential to the stable medicine chest. Linseed oil in doses of a pint to a quart is used as a purgative for horses. Glauber's salts in doses of one to one and one-half pounds, dissolved in warm water are administered to cows for impaction of the rumen or paunch.

**Rat-Proofing of New Orleans.**

It has cost New Orleans \$8,000,000 and fifteen months' hard work to convert itself into a ratless city. The special reason for which this has been done is as a means of fighting the terrible bubonic plague, demonstrated beyond peradventure to be spread by the flea that infests rats. It has become clear that the only method of fighting the plague is to destroy the rats. New Orleans has undertaken the campaign on a large scale and after considerably more than a year's hard work has finally made itself a ratless city.

**Fish Must Give Right of Way.**

Still another use has been found for the automobile, one man having driven his car head foremost into the river. Even the fish have to look sharp at the crossings.—Detroit Journal.

**Right.**

"What did Mabel do when that old flame came to see her after she was engaged?" "She had her father put him out."—New York World.

For high class Job Work come to the "Watchman" Office.

**CASTORIA**

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for over thirty years, and The Kind You Have Always Bought.




**Cows and Kerosene**

Old Bossy gives excellent milk on sweet clover and new, tender grass. But if she gets into garlic or eats too many pumpkins—well, you know what happens then.

But do you know what's wrong when your lamp smells, smokes and flickers? Very often it's because it's consuming the wrong kind of food—ordinary kerosene instead of

**ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL**

Atlantic Rayolight Oil doesn't smoke up the ceiling and foul the air with that nasty burning odor. Why? Because it's so highly refined and thoroughly purified that it can't. But it does give you a clearer light and a more radiant heat than you ever experienced in a lamp or oil stove before. Try it in your lantern some dark night and see the difference.

There's a big feeling of satisfaction in having a barrel of Atlantic Rayolight Oil on your place. Ask for it by name and be sure the brand name is on the barrel before you take it home.

**THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY**  
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA

A Rayo Lamp burning Atlantic Rayolight Oil makes reading a delight. Your dealer will show you many designs, \$1.90 up.



Go to the store that displays this sign: "Atlantic Rayolight Oil For Sale Here." You'll find it a good place to buy regularly.

**The Smoke of the U. S. A.**

That snappy, spirited taste of "Bull" Durham in a cigarette gives you the quick-stepping, head-up-and-chest-out feeling of the live, virile Man in Khaki. He smokes "Bull" Durham for the sparkle that's in it and the crisp, youthful vigor he gets out of it.

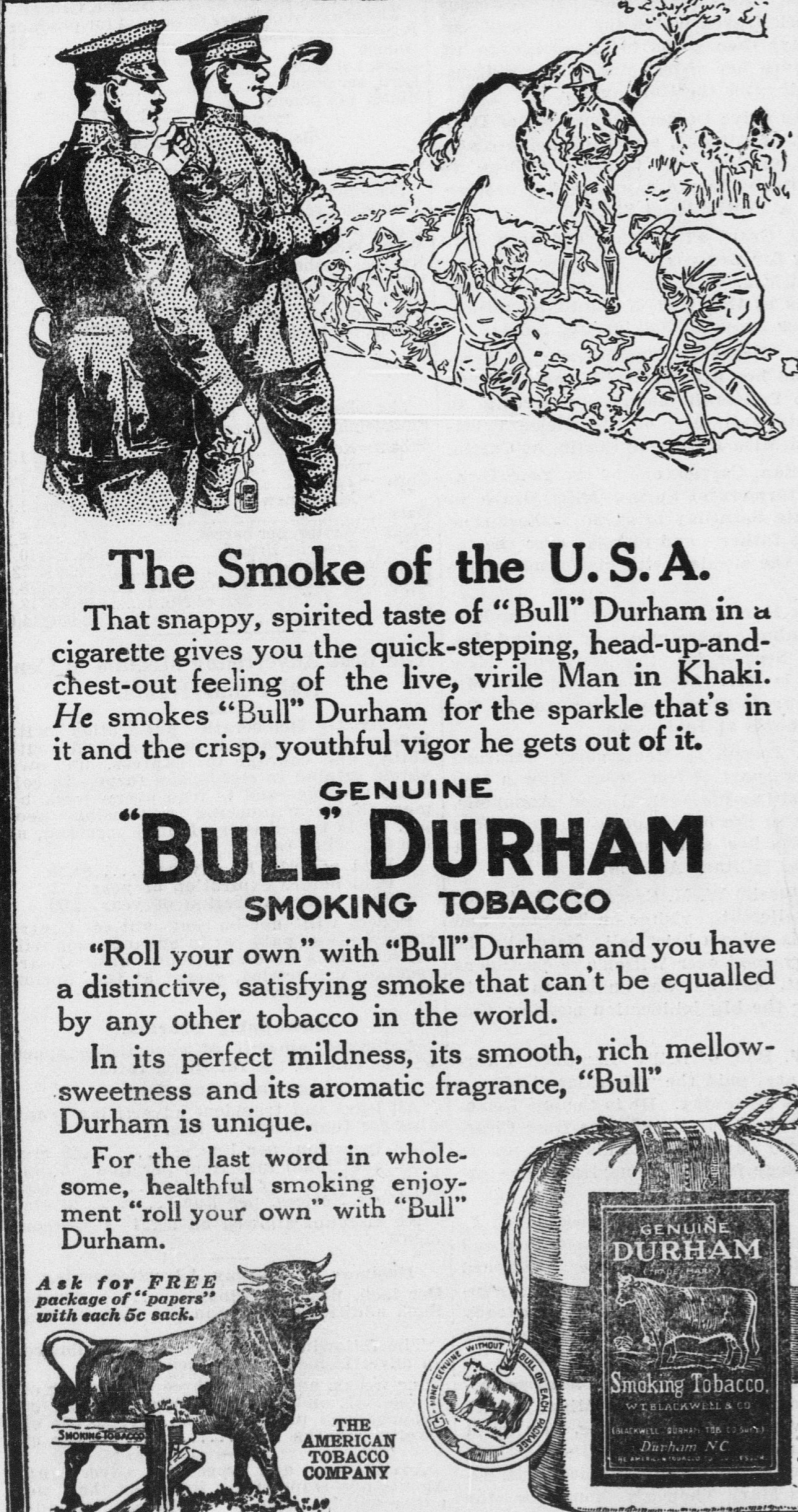
**GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO**

"Roll your own" with "Bull" Durham and you have a distinctive, satisfying smoke that can't be equalled by any other tobacco in the world.

In its perfect mildness, its smooth, rich mellow-sweetness and its aromatic fragrance, "Bull" Durham is unique.


For the last word in wholesome, healthful smoking enjoyment "roll your own" with "Bull" Durham.

Ask for FREE packets of "papers" with each 5c sack.



THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

**MEN FAVOR "High Art Clothes"**



**HIGH-ART-CLOTHES**  
MADE BY STROUSE & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

It is many, many years since "High Art Clothes" put in their first appearance, and ever since, the news of their value, their trustworthiness and their fit has passed from man to man and their popularity has ever increased.

This Fall and Winter will surely be another step forward—for the new models and fabric patterns portend the making of many new friends.

Acquaint yourself with the "High Art" standard and see the livest, snappiest lot of fashions we have ever shown.

**F A U B L E ' S ,**

**LYON & COMPANY.**

**GREATEST BUYING OPPORTUNITY**

Owing to having more stock in our Coat and Suit Department we are cutting prices that will mean a saving of from \$5, \$8 and \$10 on every Coat and Suit and a season's wear ahead.

Coats in all the new styles, fabrics and trimmings in the new colors—Green, Burgundy, Blue, Browns and Blacks, all this season's make, that sold at \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00 now at \$10.00.

**Silk, Plush and Velour Coats**

Plain Fur Trimmed, that sold for \$25.00 and \$30.00 now sell at \$20.00.

SUITS, all this season's make, in black, blue, brown and green, with the new flare. Coats and Skirts, qualities \$25.00, \$28.00 and \$30.00, now must go at \$20.00.

Chiffon, Broad Cloths, Check, Velour Suits, all colors, qualities \$35 and \$40.00, must go at \$28.00 and \$33.00.

We want every Woman who needs a Coat or Suit to see our line and we will prove to her that this is no fake reduction sale. We always do as we advertise.

**Lyon & Co. Bellefonte.**