

**FARM NOTES**

Standard bred fowls produce uniform products which bring higher prices.

Green cut bone, when fed fresh, makes an excellent substitute for beef scrap in the poultry flock's diet. It must be purchased in small quantities, as it cannot be kept fresh for any length of time, especially in warm weather, and when spoiled may cause severe bowel-trouble.

Plenty of fresh water should always be accessible to the hens. If supplied irregularly they are likely to drink too much at a time. It should not be exposed to the sun's rays in summer nor be allowed to freeze in winter if this can be avoided.

In very frosty weather it is often worth while to give the flock slightly warmed water two or three times a day rather than permit them to drink water at the freezing point. A flock of 50 hens in good laying condition will require four to six quarts of water a day, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The cabbage maggot does serious damage to cabbage, radishes and cauliflower. A poisoned bait formula which will kill the adult fly before it has a chance to lay its eggs will be sent by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, to those who ask for it.

To kill the maggots on cabbage already infested use carbolic acid and emulsion. The stock solution is made as follows:

Dissolve one pound of soap in one gallon of boiling water, then add one pint of crude carbolic acid and churn the mixture hard until all are thoroughly mixed.

To use—Dilute one (1) part of the above stock solution with thirty (30) parts of water and pour half a teacup above the stem of each plant. Apply once a week until the four applications have been made.

This does not prevent the fly laying eggs but it kills the eggs or the young maggots. Use at once in an endeavor to save infested plants.

Given free range, turkey hens usually secrete their nests in obscure places, such as patches of weeds, tall grass, or bushy thickets, and often wander a half-mile or more from home before they find places that suit them. To find these "stolen" nests is often a long and tedious task, the usual method being to follow each turkey hen as she separates from the flock and starts toward her nest, taking care that she does not know she is observed. A much easier and quicker method than this is to confine the hens early some morning soon after they have come down from roost and let them out late in the afternoon. Those that are laying will then head straight for their nests in order to lay the eggs they have been holding.

If attractive nesting places are prepared about the barnyard, turkey hens sometimes lay in them. In the North, where the laying season often begins while there is still snow on the ground, they are more likely to select their nests near home than is the case in the South, as they do not range far during cold weather.

Nests are easily made from boxes or barrels, or by scooping out a little earth in the shape of a shallow bowl and piling brush around it to satisfy the hen's desire for seclusion. Of all nests, however, the one most preferred by turkey hens is a barrel laid on its side and a nest shaped in it with straw or hay, according to the United States Department of Agriculture poultry specialists. When only a few turkeys are kept it is the usual custom to allow them free range throughout the breeding and laying season. If many turkeys are kept, however, it is usually found most convenient to use breeding pens or inclosures, in which the turkeys are kept until they have laid their eggs for the day, letting them out late on each afternoon. When confined to a breeding pen several turkey hens often lay in the same nest, but on free range each hen usually makes her own nest.

The summer or early fall, soon after the lambs have been weaned or marketed, is the best time to dispose of ewes that are not considered desirable for another year's breeding, say sheep specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The ewes that are to raise the next crop of lambs can then be prepared for fall breeding. Ewes of the mutton breeds do not ordinarily breed well nor keep in good condition after 5 years of age. Their usefulness, however, depends more upon the condition of their teeth than upon their actual age. Fine-wool ewes usually remain useful to a later age. It is a good plan to sell aged ewes before they become too run down to be valuable to the butcher. The ewes that give the most milk and raise the best lambs are likely to be quite thin at this time and should not be judged by their appearance.

Nonbreeding ewes, poor milkers, light shearers, and mothers of inferior lambs should be marked as their defects are discovered, and should be disposed of at this time. Their places should be filled by the best individuals among the yearling ewes and from the best breeding older ewes.

With our present knowledge of and experience in sheep-scab eradication work it is comparatively easy to reduce the infection to a point where it ceases to cause economic loss, but the complete eradication of the parasite over such vast areas is a problem requiring patience and diligence. Where the eradication work is supervised by a well-organized force of trained field men, the percentage of infected flocks can be reduced very rapidly until it reaches a fraction of 1 per cent; but to reduce that fraction to zero requires very careful and systematic work, with the full cooperation of the sheep owners. As soon as the disease is reduced to a point

where the economic loss is little or nothing, many sheep owners lose sight of the importance of continuing eradication. It is necessary, however, for the protection of the sheep industry that the efforts be continued until the pest is completely eradicated.

If lambs are sold at from 3 to 5 months of age they may run with their dams until that time. The lambs to be kept for breeding purposes should be weaned at the same time and put on fresh pastures where there is no danger of stomach worms. When the weaning is done at this time the ewes can be put in better condition for the fall breeding. Lambs left in the flock worry the ewes. When lambs are to be kept on the farm the best method of weaning is to leave them on the old pasture for three or four days and remove the ewes to a scanty pasture to check their milk flow. As soon as the lambs cease fretting for their dams they may be moved to fresh pastures where the ewes have not been. Ewes with large udders should be partially milked once every three days until they go dry.

**New State Law Abolishes Little Red School Houses.**

All rural schools, the attendance of which falls below ten pupils, are closed and the scholars are sent to another school within a mile and a half of their residence and if none are within that distance, the scholars are sent to other schools and the transportation is provided for by the State.

The reasons for the new law are that the State may save money on education in that manner and because of the scarcity of school teachers and also there is an advantage in schools with large attendances.

The law refers to the past term and not to the coming one. In some instances schools are affected because of the neglect of parents in sending the children to school; thus lowering the attendance. This new law will save a large amount of money for the district, on account of the smaller schools costing more in proportion to the larger ones.

This law has been passed and the school authorities have no option in the matter. It is hoped that the parents will regard the matter in its true light from the standpoint of better educational facilities for their children and that they will support the school directors in their endeavor to obey the law.

**A Singular Similarity.**

"Sir, I am an uncompromising dyed-in-the-wool Democrat! My father and my grandfather were Democrats, and I have never seen occasion to change my allegiance. I—"

"Ah, yes!" impolitely interrupted J. Fuller Gloom. "A claim is a claim because his father, grandfather and sundry other ancestors were clams."—Kansas City Star.

**History of "Mothers' Pension" Law in The United States.**

This country has long recognized a responsibility in the case of dependent children, and has passed many laws which provide for the maintenance and safe-guarding of child life. But the so-called "Mothers' Pension" movement, which provides care for the dependent child in his own home, has come into existence within the last ten or fifteen years. These Mothers Pension Laws, while new, are not detached and unrelated to former laws. They make rather a change in method, and are in accordance with the whole trend of modern thought along the line of child conservation.

The earliest laws to provide for the care of dependent children in their own homes were embodied in the school codes of several States which provided that books and clothing should be furnished to needy children to enable them to attend school. The laws of two of these States, Oklahoma and Michigan, went further in providing in addition to books and clothing, for the payment of money for the support of the children. The Oklahoma law, enacted in 1908, provides for a "school scholarship" equivalent to the earnings of the child to be paid by the county to the widowed mother, when the earnings of such children were regarded as necessary to the support of the mother. The Michigan law of 1911 authorized the payment from school funds of a sum not exceeding \$3.00 a week per child to enable children of indigent parents to attend school. For some years California, in the absence of any law covering this point, had given such aid under liberal interpretation of one of its juvenile court acts. In this case the dependent or delinquent children were committed by the courts to a charitable institution which accepted the commitment, and whenever it seemed desirable permitted the children to remain in their own homes, giving the mother the amounts ordered by the court. Wisconsin, also, without definite State enactment, gave financial assistance to the families of dependent children instead of committing the children to a charitable institution.

In 1909 the White House conference on the care of dependent children brought before the people generally the need of providing something better than poor relief and more certain than private charity in the matter of aiding mothers with dependent children. It also gave considerable publicity to these new "Mothers' Pension" laws. As a result, in 1911 both Missouri and Illinois enacted laws providing for the care of dependent children in their own homes. Agitation for the adoption of such laws spread rapidly, and in 1913 out of 42 State Legislatures in session 27 had before them bills providing for similar legislation. During that year new "Mothers' Pension" laws were passed by Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and many other States and

existing laws were revised and amended.

Both 1915 and 1917 were years of great legislative activity throughout the country along the line of providing in some form for the care of dependent children in their own homes. By the close of the legislative session of 1919 "Mothers' Pension" laws had been adopted in 39 of our 48 States, and Alaska and Hawaii. In the remaining 9 States, with several exceptions, bills are now under consideration.

The United States is a pioneer in "Mothers' Pension" legislation, but she is not alone in this work. As far back as 1913 Denmark and New Zealand were operating Mother's Pension laws, and soon afterwards Canada. Our method of administering this help, while varying in the different States, is proving very satisfactory, and it is interesting to note that no less a country than Great Britain has turned to us for guidance in legislation of this sort.

No form of social legislation has been more popular during the past 5 years than the so-called "Mothers' Pension" laws. In neglecting to provide real constructive help for the dependent mother with little children society has paid a heavy penalty in broken homes, sickness, child labor, delinquency, and many other ills resulting from the mother's struggle to give both mature and support of her family. The mothers' Assistance Law is designed to prevent this breakdown of the home and to supplement the other laws for child welfare. "The surprising rapidity," says one writer, "with which this provision has gained recognition in American Legislatures is a significant indication both of the great need for public action and of the growing conception of the State as having a duty towards its citizens."

**Difficult Impression.**

The young man on the train, observing that the handsome girl across the aisle was looking at him very intently thought he had made an impression and in a few moments he changed his seat to the vacant one beside her.

"Haven't we met before somewhere?" he ventured to ask.

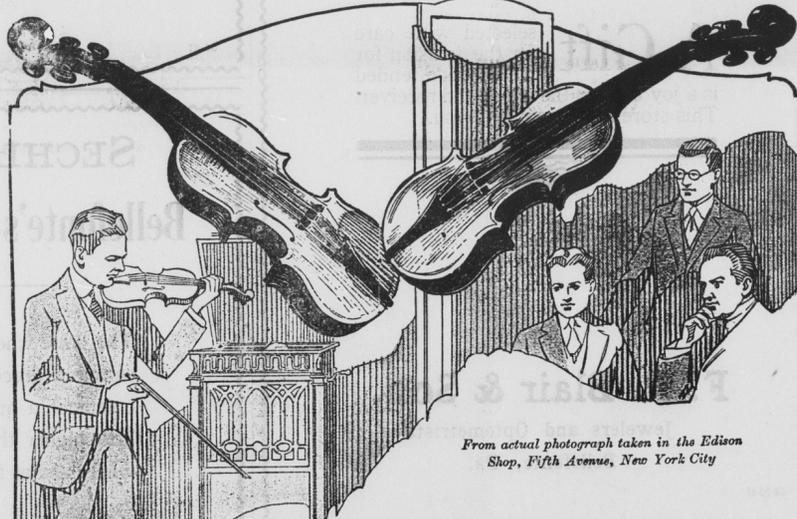
"Well, I'm not quite sure," she replied, "but I think you are the man I saw hanging around the night our automobile was stolen."

The young man vanished into the smoking car amid the snickers of those who had overheard them.—Boston Transcript.

**ECZEMA!**

Money back without question if HUNT'S Eczema fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Try a 75 cent box at our risk.

65-20 C. M. PARRISH, Druggist, Bellefonte



**You can make this surprising experiment in our store - The Test of the Two Violins**

Violins differ subtly in tone! Test the New Edison Realism by that fact.

We have an "Ave Maria" RE-CREATION played by Albert Spalding with his Guarnerius. This famous violin has a brilliant, singing tone. We have a second "Ave Maria" RE-CREATION played by Carl Flesch with his genuine

Stradivarius. This violin has a rich, mellow tone.

Come in and compare these two RE-CREATIONS—tone for tone. If the New Edison makes clear the distinction between the singing Guarnerius and the mellow Stradivarius, you know it has perfect realism for you.

**The NEW EDISON "The Phonograph with a Soul"**

Albert Spalding himself recently took part in a test of the New Edison's Realism, at New York City. He played in direct comparison with the RE-CREATION of his performance by the New Edison. Mr. Henry Hadley, one of the jury of the three distinguished musicians who listened from

behind a screen, said: "The RE-CREATION matched Mr. Spalding's performance tone for tone." The New Edison is the only phonograph which has given this conclusive proof of its perfect realism. It has triumphed in 4,000 such comparison-tests.

**PRICES! HALT!**

Since 1914, the total price-increase in the New Edison has been less than 15%. Mr. Edison has, personally, absorbed more than one half of the increased costs of manufacture. He may not be able to do this much longer. Buy now—if you want to-day's prices! Our Budget Plan will help you. It distributes the payment over the months to come.

**GHEEN'S MUSIC STORE,**

Brockerhoff House Block, - - Bellefonte, Pa

**Quality Costs More**

---but only at the start

**EVERYTHING** worth while comes high ---but it's worth the price.

Clothes as fine as High Art Clothes cost a little more at the beginning than some unknown makes of questionable lasting qualities---but only at the beginning.

In the end, measured by the cost of service rendered

**High-Art-Clothes**

Made by Strouse & Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

are the lowest priced clothes you can purchase.

They bear eloquent testimony to the economy of quality--they are proof that the only high-priced clothes are those that cost little at the beginning.

**Fauble's**

**Quality. Service. Efficiency.**

E.—B. OSBORNE CORN and GRAIN BINDERS  
E.—B. OSBORNE MOWERS E.—B MANURE SPREADERS  
E.—B. CYLINDER HAY LOADERS  
LETZ FEED MILLS CONKLIN WAGONS  
E.—B. STANDARD MOWERS—in a class by themselves  
MISSOURI GRAIN DRILLS—NEW IDEA MANURE SPREADERS

We are Headquarters for repairs for the E. B. Osborne, Champion and Moline Machines.

SPECIALS—While they last. Spray Guns, 25, 35 and 50 cents. A-1 Maroon paint for outside use at \$2.00 per gallon.

COMBINATION TEDDER and SIDE DELIVERY RAKE guaranteed to do both well

SHARPLESS CREAM SEPARATOR, the separator with the suction feed, no discs, top of milk bowl 24 inches from the floor. SHARPLESS MILKING MACHINES, the electric moto-milker, the only one to emulate nature.

B.—K., the perfect disinfectant, deodorant and antiseptic. No dairy farm or home should be without this. NON POISONOUS FLY SPRAY. Spraying material for every purpose. Dry Lime, Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture, Tuber Tonic destroys Potato Bugs and prevents Potato Blight.

**Dubbs' Implement and Feed Store**  
BELLEFONTE, Pa

**Studebaker**

SPECIAL SIX SERIES 20

Satisfying Performance Economy of Operation  
Power Durability True Value

BIG SIX..... \$2350.00  
SPECIAL SIX..... 1785.00  
LIGHT SIX..... 1435.00

Cord Tires on all Models—Prices f. o. b. Factory—Subject to Change

**BEEZER'S GARAGE**  
North Water St. BELLEFONTE