

THE DEPENDABLE BOY.

I think, oftentimes, of a laddie I know,
And who lives just over the way,
His clothing is ragged, his hands stained
And rough,

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR INCOME TAX REPORT?

Revenue Officers to Visit Every County to Assist in Making Out Returns.

Work has begun on the collection of the income tax for the year 1920. Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is addressing to every person in the United States the question, "What was your net income for 1920?"

The penalty for failure is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent. of the amount of tax due.

WOMEN MUST PAY TAX. The income tax applies to women as well as men. Husband and wife must consider the income of both plus that of minor dependent children, and if the total equals or exceeds \$2,000 a return must be filed.

TAX RATES FOR 1920. The normal tax rate for 1920 is the same as for 1919—4 per cent. on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemption and 8 per cent. on the remaining net income.

INSTRUCTIONS ON FORM. Full instructions for making out returns are contained on the forms, copies of which may be obtained from collectors of internal revenue.

GROSS AND NET INCOME. Returns must show both gross and net income. Gross income includes practically every dollar received by the taxpayer during the year 1920.

WHEN DUE. This year, as last, the tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return, or in four installments, the first of which is due on or before March 15.

Men who will assist you in making out your report if you live in Centre county are Col. Hugh S. Taylor and Mr. Schwepensheiser. The latter will be located here for a period.

P. O. S. of A. Installations.

On the 3rd inst. E. S. Ripka, district president of the Third district of Centre county, assisted by past president T. L. Smith, of Centre Hall camp, installed the following officers in Washington Camp P. O. S. of A., No. 891, Spring Mills, Pa.

Spring Mills camp is in a good financial condition and has good prospects for a nice increase during this year.

On the 6th inst. the district president also installed the following officers in Camp 889, Centre Hall, Pa.

Centre Hall camp is in a very flourishing condition in every way. It had an increase of over twenty during the past six months, with a membership now of 134, a half dozen more elected and more applications to be presented.

States Support Enforcement Law.

Reports from the important districts, including the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, show that the federal authorities are receiving excellent support in the enforcement of the prohibition law by the state constabulary of Pennsylvania, and that, in the main, the State officers of New Jersey are co-operating effectively.

Leo A. Crossen, supervising federal prohibition agent for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, reported that between the dates of January 16 and October 1, 1920, over 2500 arrests were made in his district, the same being reported to the United States district attorneys for prosecution.

Delaware, convictions, 3; acquittals, 0; seizures, 7; automobiles seized, 2.

New Jersey, convictions, 26; acquittals, 3; seizures, 185; automobiles seized, 30.

State College to Plant Waste Land to Timber.

Following its policy adopted several years ago of putting land not now valuable for farm crops or pasturage into timber crops, the forestry department of The Pennsylvania State College will plant fifteen thousand trees on thirteen acres of college land next spring.

Making Bad Things Worse. Winter, as if it were an evil spirit, seems to take delight in making bad things worse.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. We lie in the lap of immense intelligence, which makes us organs of its activity and receivers of its truth.—Emerson.

For a calendar luncheon, which is quite a novelty and fitting for any time during the first month of the new year, ask just 12 guests.

Here is a lively game to complete the party; it is hard, but good fun: Suspend 12 baskets from an arch or doorway, each one with the name of her initials on it.

Readers are continually requesting schemes by which to find partners and they ask also for guessing contests, so here is a combination which I am sure will be welcome.

Use on a bundle.....Chord (cord)
A place of abode.....Flat
A reflection on character.....Sine
Bottom of a statue.....Base (base)

Here is a clever way for either a literary club or an evening party to spend an hour. Have score-cards decorated with a woman's head, done in water colors, or a pretty head cut from an advertisement will answer, then have numbers from 1 to 20.

- 1. Has Helped Justice.
2. Kindergarten's Dearest Writer.
3. Mystic Characterizer.
4. Even Better Browning.
5. Reproduced Beasts.
6. Ever Spiritually Pondering.
7. Little Men's Advocate.
8. Has Blessed Slaves.
9. Faithful, Enthusiastic Worker.
10. Lessens Every Pain.
11. Courageous Benefactor.
12. Energetically Champions Suffrage.

No dentist's office nowadays is considered well equipped without an X-ray machine.

The X-ray, as everybody knows, is of enormous usefulness for many purposes that have to do with medicine and particularly surgery.

Above all, it is necessary to know whether or not any abscesses lie concealed in the gums.

There is an old saying to the effect that "what one does not know will not hurt him." But this idea certainly does not apply to abscesses at the roots of the teeth, which may long exist unsuspected.

Every such abscess is a germ factory. It produces a continuous crop of pus-forming bacteria, which, being swallowed, find their way through the stomach into the blood.

These germs are liable to lodge in the joints, where they proceed to breed, feeding on the tissues and thereby engendering inflammations. As a result, there is rheumatism, with its attendant pains, and perhaps

eventual deformation of the bones, if the trouble is prolonged and severe.

Until within the last few years dentists made no inquiry in regard to abscesses in the gums, save in cases where they caused so much local discomfort as to render the pulling of a tooth necessary.

Not infrequently, too, these Alpine postmen are attacked by the huge, fierce eagles that soar hungrily above the least frequented crags.

Not infrequently, too, these Alpine postmen are attacked by the huge, fierce eagles that soar hungrily above the least frequented crags.

NOW WAREHOUSES ON WATER?

Japanese Said to Have Evolved a Scheme That is Ingenious and Profitable as Well.

The time may probably come when the land is overcrowded and people begin to live on water.

Taking advantage of this circumstance, a group of men organized a concern called the Marine Warehouse company, with a capital of 10,000,000 yen; bought the wooden ships and started a floating warehouse business.

The apparatus consists of two parts: A plate to which a motion corresponding to that of a portion of the surface of a wave is imparted, and a pendulum of a peculiar shape which rolls upon the moving plate in the manner of a vessel supported by water.

This instrument has been employed to study the rolling of the Italian battleships as well as those of other countries.

Preachers' Sons.

I know the age-old jibes concerning preachers' sons and deacons' daughters, but have no great concern respecting them.

Philippine Coal.

Signs of industrial expansion in the Philippine islands are seen in the recent formation of a company which is developing the Cebu coal mines as well as those in Mindanao.

Spanish Licorice Industry.

The manufacture of licorice extract and paste is an important Spanish industry. This is a comparatively new industry, as formerly the root was exported unmanufactured.

RISK LIVES CARRYING MAILS

Swiss Postmen Face Grave Dangers in Execution of Their Duty Among the Mountains.

There are several post offices in Switzerland at a height of 7,000 or more feet and a mail box on the very summit of the Langard, from which four collections are made daily, is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level.

Not infrequently, too, these Alpine postmen are attacked by the huge, fierce eagles that soar hungrily above the least frequented crags.

SPIDER REALLY HAS BRAINS

Is Possessed of Degree of Intelligence That Has Been Recognized by Scientists.

Spiders are commonly spoken of as insects, but they aren't. They belong to a very different order of animals, being "arachnids."

They get this name, by the way, from a mythological maiden named Arachne, who was so proud of her weaving that she challenged Minerva to a trial of skill.

The spider is incomparably more intelligent than any insect, and its cleverness as a maker of nets obtained for it a well-warranted admiration.

A spider has what may be called a recognizable brain. But so, for the matter of that, has a caterpillar, though less well developed.

They were three perfect boarding house ladies.

"Yes," said the lady who prided herself on her authoritative statements. "I think 'The Humoresque' is wonderful."

"That's the new theater downtown isn't it, dear?" asked the lady who prided herself on keeping up to date.

"Is it?" asked the third lady, who prided herself on her musical ability.

"He was the leader of a band during the war. That's where I learned what I know about music. He played 'The Humoresque' beautifully, so I am sure you are wrong about its being a picture."

Title Passed With Him.

The last holder of the judicial title of baron in Great Britain passed with the recent death in Dublin of Christopher Pales, who was baron of the exchequer in Ireland.

He was the solicitor general for Ireland in 1872, and the same year was promoted attorney general. After holding the latter office for two years he became lord chief baron and held that position until 1910.

He was one of the ablest lawyers on the Irish bench and one of the wisest, but had a great regard for the dignity of his court. He was eighty-nine years old when he died.—Kansas City Star.

Famous Conservatory Gone.

The celebrated horticultural conservatory on the dual estates at Chatsworth hall, near Manchester, England, collapsed recently—as surely destroyed by the World war as any French or Belgian structure on the western front, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Not Exactly Church Music.

Reverent Catholics of Dunkirk are demanding an investigation why the Dunkirk cathedral chimes, instead of playing the Angelus, are now calling the faithful to worship by exhilarating jazz tunes, with fox trot music predominating.

Fox trotting is not especially rampant in Dunkirk, but the cathedral bell ringer must have had his vacation in Paris, for, according to his astounded listeners, he has been playing recently with a pure Montmartre touch, not missing a single note.—London Mail.

FARM NOTES.

—Chickens never wash as many other birds do, but cleanse themselves by wallowing in soil. Where board or cement floors are used in the chicken house, some means for dusting should be provided during the winter months, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

—Hops did not go down and out with the extinction of the brewing industry in this country, although the popular expectation was that they would. To a considerable extent, hops are now used in making cereal beverages of the "soft drink" order, but the bulk of the crop is exported, say crop specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The United Kingdom received more than one-half of the exports of the calendar year 1919, and large quantities were sent to Canada, Japan, France, and in less degree to many other countries.

The hops consumed by brewers and exported, less the imports, for the fiscal year ending with June 30, averaged in round numbers 46,800,000 for the five years 1901-1905; 50,300,000 pounds in 1906-1910; 52,200,000 pounds in 1911-1915. These figures are equivalent to the production of hops, except as affected by one-fifth of the difference between stocks at the beginning and end of the periods.

—The old way of finishing a hog was haphazard to say the least. There was no system about it. Today a better method is employed. The start is made with the young pig; it is kept growing from the time it takes food, so that it may be in the proper shape to be finished quickly.

It is possible to finish hogs to weigh over 200 pounds at less than a year old, but 200 pounds at a year is a better average, as at that weight they are more in demand.

In order that hogs may be kept growing so that they will finish off right, it is important that they should have a good pasture during as much of the time as it is possible. To supplement this they should have a variety of feeds. Where hogs are fed on a variety of the common feeds grown on most farms, and where they are also kept on pasture in season, there need be no worry about figuring out a balanced ration for them.

The animals will find a way to balance the ration by eating most heartily of such feeds as they need most.

But when it comes to fattening time a little more attention to the feed should be given. There is no better fattening food than corn, but corn should never be given alone, as it is too heating. Besides it is too expensive when fed alone, as the hogs do not get the full benefit of it when not fed with other feeds to supplement it.

In fattening, good, hard feed is what is desired, rather than bulk, but some bulkiness is required even for the short time the hogs are on fattening rations.

—In killing, most farmers first stun the hog with an axe, and then immediately stick with a knife. The knife is inserted just in front of the breastbone, and ranged toward the heart, but slightly toward the right side.

The object is to sever the large artery carrying impure blood to the lungs. Severing the big vein that carries pure blood back to the heart to be pumped to the body will drain the hog all right, but will not serve the purpose as well as cutting the vein. Turn the hog with the head down so as to drain better.

Hogs are generally scalded in barrels. Have the water boiling hot and it will be about right when poured into the barrel. Eight or ten gallons of water will seal an ordinary hog.

Place the carcass in tail first, as the water might be too hot, which would set the hair on the head. Give the hog a little dip and remove him, turning him over to try the hair. If it comes out easily, give him a dip on the reverse side and remove and try that side. Give a slight extra dip on each side and then take out and reverse, dipping the head in the same manner.

It is well to turn the hog from side to side gently while the scalding water will lie on the bottom of the barrel very long, or it will not be scalded evenly.

After the hog is taken out, place the water back in the pot to heat for the next hog, if more than one is being butchered, or clean water may be used if desired. Should any part not be scalded right, pile up a lot of boiling water over it slowly until the hair slips easily. Scrape the head first, as it is most difficult when the hair gets cold.

When scraped make an incision in the back of the hind legs, exposing the tendons, and the gambrel stick may be inserted under these and the hog hung up. When hung, wash down with clean hot water and scrape with a sharp knife. Then wash with a cloth.

In cleaning, make an incision around the vent and other parts and hold or tie these up until the carcass can be cut down far enough so that the offal may be dropped into a tub. In the case of large hogs, or hogs of the lard type, there is often enough fat on the entrails to justify its removal, but it should be rendered separately, as it has a strong odor and taste, and should not be mixed with the leaf lard.

Liver, lights and heart are removed together, and the gullet is taken out also. A cut is made across the throat to further drain the hog and to help in washing down the carcass, besides being essential in proper cutting up of the hog. The kidneys may be removed later.