

**FARM NOTES.**

—When the atmosphere is moist and heavy, one should work the horses carefully.

—Good horses are the product of nature, but the devil must have sent the men who treat them roughly.

—Land too rough for cultivation should either be seeded to good grasses for sheep pastures or be planted with trees for timber or fruit.

—When growing timothy for market it is advisable not to grow clover. Clover is a weed in timothy. Many markets do not desire clover in timothy hay, and the farmer who bales clover and timothy mixed usually has to accept returns that are equivalent to giving the clover away in order to sell the timothy.

—The tariff may help the potato grower, but the short crop will have a much more effective influence on the price. Over-planting and a favorable season will depress the price, tariff or no tariff, and under-planting and an unfavorable season will have the opposite effect. If the growers could regulate the planting and the season, much of their potato market troubles would be over.

—The first requisite of a storage place for fruit is absolute cleanliness. This cannot be assured by soap and water alone. Sunshine, fresh air and whitewash are important aids. The shelves should be washed clean and then dried, but undue use of water should be avoided, as moisture is one of the chief requisites of mould growth. A cellar must be kept dry by placing in it dishes of unslaked lime, which rapidly take up the moisture. When the lime crumbles apart, losing entirely its crystalline character, has become "slaked" and will take up no more water unless it is renewed. Growth of most moulds is retarded by light, ventilation and low temperature. A fruit cellar which will successfully keep fruit must possess all three conditions.

—The flesh of very young animals frequently lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal, properly fattened and in good health, would be preferable to a young one in good condition. The meat from young animals nearly always lacks flavor. The best meat will be obtained from cattle that are 30 to 40 months old, though they may be used at any age if in good condition. A calf under 6 weeks of age should not be used as veal, and as it is at its best when about 10 weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after 6 weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is 8 to 12 months. Sheep may likewise be used when 2 to 3 months of age and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at 8 to 12 months.

—For some time past there has been a growing tendency throughout Pennsylvania to discourage the use of native grown potatoes for seed purposes. Under the erroneous impression that only large yields can be secured from potatoes that are imported from Michigan or Maine, the Pennsylvania growers are neglecting to take advantage of the native seed stock that compared with the best to be obtained anywhere.

In Potter county, where many potatoes were grown under the supervision of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture, the seed this year produced an average of 380 bushels per acre, which is equal to any seed potatoes that are grown anywhere.

These potatoes in Potter county may be justly classed as domestic potatoes and have been developed during the past four or five years. Agents of the bureau of plant industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for several years have been carefully inspecting these fields, removing all mixtures and unhealthy plants and the results have been surprising.

This seed stock is readily obtainable and the freight rates are much less than on seed stock imported from other States. The bureau of plant industry is ready to advise with potato growers on the advantages of the domestic seed and where such seed stock as has been certified may be obtained.

—The value of an animal as a sire or dam for breeding purposes should not be based on its appearance or performance, but on the qualities of its offspring. If it is not "perpetual" it is of little value. Mendelism explains prepotency as well as reversion.

It may be taken for granted that certain bulls have the faculty of producing daughters giving a high yield of milk. If that is so, it is poor practice to send dairy bulls to the butcher before the performance of their daughters can be ascertained.

The Belgian and Dutch breeders of milk cows recognize this fact, and award prizes to bulls which can show the best record of milking daughters. The same idea is influencing the American breeders who have started the registration of bulls on the same basis.

Mendelian ideas are not necessarily derogatory to pedigree breeding. After all pedigree is the best evidence that the good qualities sought for are likely to be found in the offspring. Mendelism simply points to ways in which this likelihood becomes a certainty. It proves a "proof" of pedigree—a test justifying ancestry.

While the world knew a great deal about breeding before Mendel's time, it remained for him to discover facts that were not known. The knowledge already possessed was not sufficiently precise to be stated in the form of laws; there was no science of breeding or inheritance. It was widely known that "like begets like," but with many exceptions. It is now known for a fact why, in many cases, there are such exceptions. It was known that cross-breeding led to variation to the production of mongrels, "blended" and even new forms. Mendel has taught us how, in the majority of cases, the result of a cross may be predicted with certainty. Mendel has made the field of uncertainty smaller.

**ADVANCING YEARS.**

When first you find within your mind  
For quiet joys a preference;  
Or when, again, some younger men  
First treat your views with deference;  
When you'll confess to more or less  
Political perplexity—  
When first you gaze adown your shape  
At manifest convexity;

When first you choose some easy shoes  
That strike your wife as hideous;  
But with the care you give your hair  
You're more, not less fastidious;  
When first you feel your blood congeal  
To hear an unlicked liddle call  
"Old-fashioned guff" the daring stuff  
That you considered radical—

But most of all, when first you call  
Will "undermine society;"  
When first you say some modern way  
A new idea "imply;"  
You are not old—your heart is bold—  
You've courage, strength, ability—  
Yet you have passed the peak at last—  
You're headed for senility!  
—Ted Robinson, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**BAGGED BOTH FISH AND FOWL**

**Dover (N. H.) Man Shot Drake and Got Pickerel That the Bird Had Been Carrying.**

George Hayer of Dover, N. H., tells a remarkable hunting story, which is vouched for by witnesses, says the Manchester Union. Waiting patiently behind a blind at Ayers pond in Barrington, Hayer and his companions saw a large sheldrake alight on a rock just outside of gunshot on the opposite side of the pond, and after making quite a lively turn there took to the air again and alighted in the water 30 yards from the blind. Hayer fired and killed the drake.

An abnormal bunch or swelling noticed in the bird's throat, which appeared to have nearly shut off the breathing, was not investigated until the return to town, where it was found that the drake had captured a large pickerel and had devoured the head, after which it had attempted to swallow the rest of the fish. The body of the pickerel stuck in the drake's throat. It measured 14 inches in length. The drake weighed, without the fish, four and one-half pounds. Hayer and his friends were served drake with pickerel on the side at the spread that followed the hunting expedition.

**"AEROPLANE" NO NEW WORD**

**Was First Used by French Inventor to Describe Flying Machine, in the Year 1879.**

The word, "aeroplane," only recently admitted to the dictionary, has been traced back to the year 1879. In that year a Frenchman named Tatin, applied the name "aeroplane" to a flying machine of his own invention driven by compressed air.

Possibly it was from Tatin that was borrowed the corresponding English word (similar save for the accent) by Ella Merchant and Alice Jones, joint authors of "Unveiling a Parallel" (1892). The hero of this novel is a birdman who soars in his "aeroplane" to Mars, where, among other wonderful things, he finds woman on terms of perfect equality with man.

Fifteen years later H. G. Wells used the word, "aeroplite" in one of his novels, but the term didn't become popular. And nowadays the word is being condensed into the two-syllabled word, "airplane."—The Leatherneck.

**Swallowed Snake While Drinking.**  
A New Brunswick man while making hay, took a drink from a spring. Not long after he began to feel an internal pain which continued to increase gradually until after a year or so he was operated on in a New England hospital, and a snake six inches long was found in the lower part of his intestines. He thinks that he swallowed the snake, when it was small, while drinking from the spring. As he had no cup or other drinking vessel he could not have seen the snake. He has had the snake preserved.



**TIMES HAVE CHANGED**  
Excited Person: I want you to insert this ad. In your "Lost and Found" column for your next edition.

Newspaper Clerk: Yessir! What is it?  
Excited Person: Lost one 7-passenger touring car, containing one case of five year old, bottled in bond. Finder please return case and keep automobile. No questions asked.

**Greedy Young Rooster.**  
On a farm in Nova Scotia where chickens have a fine range, the family was astonished one day to see a half-grown rooster trying to swallow a brown snake about 18 inches long. After many unsuccessful efforts he succeeded in getting down the wriggling and live morsel, much to the jealousy of his brothers and sisters, and giving himself a terribly overloaded appearance.

**Mouse and Cat Comrades.**  
An Alberta reader of the Montreal Family Herald states that at her home in Yellow Head pass, B. C., she was sitting one quiet afternoon, after putting down a saucer of milk for her cat, when she saw a mouse slip out from behind the stove and drink at the saucer with the cat, until the milk was finished. They seemed to be on the best of terms.

**Corn, America is Burning Will Save Starving Armenia**



**Burying the Body of Another Victim of Starvation in the Fields Near Alexandropol, Armenia—Captain Paxton Hibben (insert at top)**

The first complete semi-official account of conditions in Transcaucasian Russia, contained in the Report of the American Commission of five members sent out by the Near East Relief, and published in part in "The Nation," has been made public in full. It states that in Armenia "conditions have been found shocking, indeed far worse than present conditions in the Volga district of Russia."

"The immediate cause for the present acute famine situation in Armenia," the Commission goes on to state, "was the destruction of some 140 villages by the invading Turks, from which the populations were driven and whence all beasts of burden, agricultural and household implements and furniture were removed by the invaders. The evacuation of this portion of Armenia did not take place until April 21, 1921, too late for any extensive crop to be put in, even had the peasants the draught animals and the implements to plough and sow the ground."

According to this Report there are "a rough total of about 400,000 homeless refugees in Armenia now facing winter without food. Of the 50,000 Armenians concentrated in cities and towns by far the greater part were actually starving, when observed by this Commission early in August. Children were lying dead in the streets and the sick and infirm were dying in great numbers daily. Cholera had set in and was making havoc, partly due to the reduced resistance to disease of those suffering from hunger."

The Commission states that the American Near East Relief is the only agency which stands between the whole population of this country and death this winter.

"Two relief ships loaded with the corn the farmers of the west are burning or feeding to the hogs would see the people of an entire nation through the winter," declared Capt. Paxton Hibben, secretary of the Commission. "President Harding, in his message to Congress, has said: 'It seems to me we should be indifferent to our heart promptings, and out of accord with the spirit which acclaims the Christian, if we do not give out of our national abundance to lighten this burden of woe upon a people blameless and helpless in famine's peril.'"

"We in America can save a whole people without feeling it or missing a meal. Will we?"

**RELICS OF AGES LONG PAST**

**England Has Three of the Most Remarkable That the Whole World Has to Offer.**

A loaf of bread more than 600 years old, it is said, is to be found at Ambaston, in Derbyshire, England. It was included in a grant of land from the crown in the reign of King John, and has remained in the Soar family ever since.

Almost as great a curiosity as this is a house 1,100 years of age, and yet fit for habitation. This old dwelling, the oldest inhabited house in England, was built in the time of King Offa of Mercia. It is octagonal in shape, the walls of its lower story being of great thickness. The upper part is of oak. At one time the house was fortified and known by the name of St. German's Gate. It stands close to the River Ver, and only a few yards from St. Albans abbey.

A marriage proposal 3,400 years of age is in existence in the British museum. It is the oldest marriage proposal of which there is any definite record. It consists of about ninety-eight lines of very fine cuneiform writing, and is on a small clay tablet made of Nile mud. It is a marriage proposal of a Pharaoh for the hand of the daughter of the king of Babylon. It was written about the year 1530 B. C.

**Making the Hammer Safer.**  
The hammer is a useful tool, but its use is not quite free from danger to the user or from injury to materials. The flat, highly polished surface is likely to glance off the nail unless the blow is squarely delivered; and when

the nail is of cast metal, its head often flies off and inflicts quite severe injuries.

One firm had innumerable accidents from this cause, and some of the men were permanently injured. Thereupon, the managers tried hammer heads with scored faces as an experiment, and owing to the success of the experiment, the polished faced hammer has been abolished in that firm's factory, except for special classes of work.

When the hammer's face is scored or roughened it is very much less likely to glance off the nail head. The fact that this type of hammer has proved so conspicuously successful and safe, has encouraged many manufacturers to place it on the market.

**The Beaver.**

A family that figures prominently in the annals of New York owes the origin of its great wealth to a humble but industrious rodent, the beaver. The same rodent has conferred its name upon a downtown street in that city. There survives the tradition of a Beaver brook that once meandered its picturesque way through what is now the downtown section.

But the beaver himself is a vanished species in this country. The beavers that inhabit the little ponds in the zoological gardens are immigrants from Canada.

In these restricted areas, surrounded by high wire fences, these citizens by adoption are as busy as were their ancestors who once ranged along the streams that watered the woods. —Chicago Journal.

—A silo on every farm filled to the brim with ensilage means more money in, and less money out, for stock feeds.

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215.00 diamond rings,	140.00	42.50 diamond rings,	27.00
200.00 diamond rings,	125.00	40.00 diamond rings,	25.00
185.00 diamond rings,	110.00	38.00 diamond rings,	23.00
175.00 diamond rings,	100.00	35.00 diamond rings,	20.00
150.00 diamond rings,	90.00	32.50 diamond rings,	19.00
115.00 diamond rings,	75.00	30.00 diamond rings,	17.50
100.00 diamond rings,	65.00	28.00 diamond rings,	15.00
85.00 diamond rings,	50.00	26.00 diamond rings,	15.00
75.00 diamond rings,	45.00	25.00 diamond rings,	15.00
70.00 diamond rings,	45.00	22.00 diamond rings,	13.00
65.00 diamond rings,	40.00	17.50 diamond rings,	9.50
60.00 diamond rings,	35.00	16.50 diamond rings,	9.00

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**Near East Relief**

This space is gladly given to the Near East Relief Committee. No cause makes a stronger appeal to our sympathy. Our Gifts go to helpless little children who, without this aid, would be helpless and friendless.

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