

**LANDMARK OF MAINE COAST**

**Mystery of the Old "Powder House" at Hallowell Never Yet Has Been Solved.**

Founded on the immovable rocks is that time-honored landmark, the old Hallowell powder house, overlooking the little city nestling beneath some of Maine's most beautiful hills.

This old brick structure has its one mysterious door barred with iron and carved with cabalistic signs that register its visitors of over a century. No trace has ever been found of the erection of this little building, which has stood for two centuries as a silent sentinel over a peaceful and law-abiding community.

It is said that when Peter Clark took his one rude cart, which he and his father and brave wife had brought with them from their Massachusetts home in 1762, and turned it upside down on the banks of the river for their first shelter, with their one child, the powder house on the heights was standing there exactly as we see it now. Its origin and architects are unknown and unaccounted for and a deep mystery will always prevail around its existence. It is a landmark annually visited by hundreds who have heard of its silent vigil on the rocky heights of the Kennebec valley.

The name powder house was given to it because it has always been used as a depository for the highly combustible ingredients of powder and dynamite and from it has been given the name of the rocky ledge, Powder House hill, adjoining it.—Lewistown Journal.

**BUT THEY ALL REALLY CARE**

**Persons Who Boldly Defy Public Opinion Know That They Must Pay the Penalty.**

"I don't give a darn," says someone when reproved for his actions and told that they will not meet the approval of his friends. "I don't give a darn what people think," said a rather well-known actress when she returned from Europe the other day after her domestic affairs had been given a rather thorough airing.

But they do care. We all care what others think of us. We live a group life, and it is natural to want the approval of those around us. If we must part company with them we can do it safely, for ourselves, only when we are convinced that we are right and they are wrong.

Now and then some spoiled favorite, as in the case of the young actress, snaps her fingers in the face of public approval. That is bravado—or the desire for more advertising, suggests the Milwaukee Journal. Usually those who do it are the ones who have had the greatest favors from the public. Now and then two people, reckless in the attraction of one for the other, defy public opinion. And they pay.

But for most of us the standards of conduct that have been set up are a steady influence. The desire not to go counter to the approval of our fellows often holds us to the path when we are sorely tempted to step aside. And it is well that it does. The don't-give-a-darn policy is dangerous ground.

**All-Metal Airplane.**

Metal only is employed in the construction of a new airplane at McCook field, Dayton, Ohio, the first of its kind designed by the air service, according to the Army Recruiting News. One such plane made a flight. Both the wings and fuselage are covered with corrugated duralumin, and the structure is of heat-treated steel and duralumin. The weight of the plane, empty, is 3,000 pounds; fully loaded, 4,750 pounds. Unlike most metal-covered airplanes, the CO-1 (its official designation) is not over-weight and can safely carry loads in excess of the specified design load of 1,750 pounds.

**Every Sickness Has Its Flower.**

Flowers have a language for the sick, as well as the well, said Charles H. Dyke of the Royal Historical society of London. Different ailments require different posies, he said. "If your friend is in the hospital with some inflammatory illness send him blue flowers, never red," advised Dyke. "If blue flowers cannot be obtained send a square of blue silk which relieves the burning head pains like a tonic. For neurasthenic and nerve complaints use red flowers."

**Working Man's Friend.**

"Yes," said the delegate, "I was the working man's friend."  
"But you don't do any work," suggested the man with the horny hands.  
"No; not at present."  
"And you never did any work."  
"That's true. You see, what the working man most needs is work, and I am too much the working man's friend to run any risk of taking work away from him."

**In the Neck.**

Poet—I propose to publish my poems under the name of John Smith.  
Candid Friend—Well, I don't think that's playing the game.  
Poet—Why not?  
Candid Friend—Just think of the thousands of innocent men who will be suspected.—Toronto Telegram.

—For all the news you should read the "Watchman."

**Fall is the Best Time to Improve Pastures.**

Many farmers of Pennsylvania and Centre county were greatly handicapped last summer by pastures that were poor and unproductive. Repeated tests have proved that permanent pastures which are poor and unproductive can be brought back by moderate applications of lime or limestone and acid phosphate, says J. N. Robinson, county farm agent.

If this work is put off until spring, the rush of other farm work often makes it impossible, and if the season is dry results are slow in coming. When the applications are made in the fall or early winter, the freezing and thawing and the abundant rains work the material into the soil where it will give the grass and clover the desired start and stimulus during the coming season. Roads are usually in good condition for hauling the lime in the fall, which is seldom true in the spring, and the pastures will not be cut up in getting it on the ground.

"Where seeding is necessary the lime and phosphate can be applied in the fall," is the suggestion of J. B. R. Dickey, crop extension specialist, at State College. "The seed can be sown and harrowed in with little labor in the spring. Reseeding without soil improvement is generally wasted effort. A ton of limestone and 300 or 400 pounds of acid phosphate seems to be about the proper treatment."

**"Pennsylvania Alfalfa King" Does Not Fear Thistles.**

Should alfalfa be called a promoter of dairying or a destroyer of Canada thistles?

"Canada thistle may be a bad weed in some places, but it has no terror for us, now that we know how to handle it," is the substance of a statement by A. L. Bierbower, a farmer of Cumberland county, and often called the "Alfalfa King" of Pennsylvania. "All we need to do is to seed the thistle infested land to alfalfa. After two or three years of this crop there are no more thistles. The roots as well as tops are killed and the pest is completely destroyed."

"Will it work as well through Pennsylvania? That I do not know. I only know it works here and could show you several places where the thistles have been destroyed by the legume."

**Let Dad Go.**

Mother—"Mary where are you going?"  
Daughter—"Oh, just out to mail this letter."

Mother—"Don't you know it is raining hard? It isn't fit for a dog to be out. Let your father go."

**Indications.**

Friend—"So your son is in college? What is he preparing for?"  
Father—"Don't know, but from the way he works me, I kind of think he's going to be a diplomat."

**FARM NOTES.**

—A carcass of beef should be aged from one to three weeks, in a cooler where the temperature averages 34 degrees F. The aging or ripening causes the meat to gain in flavor and become more tender.

—Succulent feed at this time of the year increases the dairy income. With the passing of good pasturage, cows should receive such additional feed as will keep them up to the maximum flow of milk during the winter months when milk brings top prices.

—Breeding males for next year's use should be purchased now, while the number of birds is sufficient to permit of a wise selection. Considering the relative quality of cockerels bought now and those purchased in the spring, the present prices are more reasonable.

—Some apple growers depending upon home storage make a practice of hauling in every morning, the apples that were picked the previous day. In this way the storage is opened only the coolest time of the day, and the cooled fruit brought in does not raise the temperature of the storage.

—Good storage is necessary if potatoes are to be kept in fit condition for table use and seed stock next spring. Provide a dark, well ventilated cellar with a constant temperature of 40 degrees F. It should be neither too damp nor too dry. Keep the potatoes in crates or bins not over six feet wide, with slatted sides and bottom for ventilation.

—By a recent amendment to the Pennsylvania law that establishes the legal weights of commodities for the State, the respective bushel weights of apples and barley have been increased, and those for cranberries, cucumbers, unshelled green peas, tomatoes, and turnips, decreased.

The greatest reduction was made in the case of unshelled green peas, from 56 to 28 pounds.

—Too many varieties of apples are grown in many communities in Pennsylvania, is the opinion expressed by Paul Thayer, extension specialist in fruit at The Pennsylvania State College.

In his judging work at some of the fairs, he finds as high as 125 distinct varieties on display. From the standpoint of the producer in securing a good yield and in controlling diseases and insects, and from the consumer's viewpoint in purchasing a high quality apple, he believes that the number of varieties should be greatly reduced. Following the suggestion of the market conference in Harrisburg last spring, the Wayne County Agricultural Association voted to recommend for commercial growers five varieties—Northern Spy, Baldwin, Rome, Stayman and McIntosh.

This plan Thayer believes to be a good one, and suggests that it may well be followed in other counties.

—The mortality rate among cattle due to the foot and mouth disease,

which has reached as high as 60 per cent, can be reduced to between 2000 and 3000 head by the vaccination methods perfected by Prof. Vallee, of the Alfortville Agricultural Research Laboratory, the Minister of Agriculture, M. Cheron, was told during a visit to the laboratory recently.

An epidemic attacked the cattle in the Somme district, killing 600 in a few weeks. Prof. Vallee's methods of hemo-prevention and aphthization, which he discovered in 1921, were applied. The first of these methods consists of injection of the blood of an animal recently cured, and the second an injection of a small quantity of blood from the disease.

As the apthavirus is found to differ according to regions, veterinarians from every department in France will take a course at Alfortville with a view to introducing the methods in their departments later. Prof. Vallee is convinced that mortality from this disease is preventable.

—Sneezing, reddening of the eyes, running of the nose and other symptoms of hay-fever have again made their appearance.

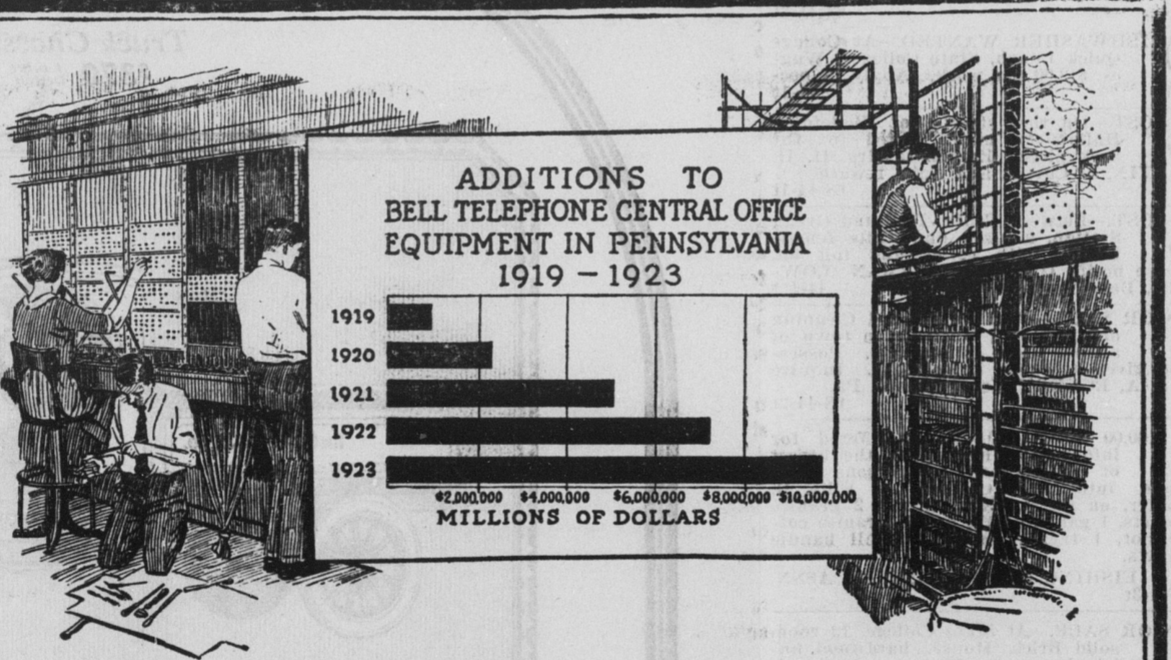
This malady, says Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist, is really an irritation of the mucous membrane of the nasal passage and eyes caused by the protein matter in the dust-like pollen grains of certain flowers.

Those plants whose pollen is carried by the wind, and not by insects, are the chief offenders. As a rule these flowers are not very conspicuous since the brilliant colors to attract insects are not needed. The plants which cause hay-fever, therefore, are often not noticed and the patient frequently attributes his malady to those flowers which attract his attention.

The rose, which is so evident during June, is thought by many people to cause hay-fever, or "rose-cold," as it is more aristocratically called. The early type of hay-fever is not caused to any great extent by the rose whose pollen is carried chiefly by insects but by the inconspicuous flowers of some of our common agricultural grasses which are in bloom at the time and whose pollen is carried far and wide by the wind.

Kentucky blue grass, timothy and red-top are the three principal miscreants. They are common to the average farm and also grow unchecked in waste places and vacant lots. Orchard grass, sweet vernal grass and chess or cheat are other early plants whose pollen cause trouble. Later in the summer, other plants which produce hay-fever come into bloom, one of the worst offenders among the later blooming plants being the common rag-weed.

While some persons are more susceptible to the pollen of only certain plants and others are sensitive to a wider variety, many persons are practically immune from the irritating effect from any pollen. If a person is inoculated with an extract of the protein substance from the pollen that causes irritation, in small but gradually increasing doses, the patient's system may become entirely immune to attack.



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