

HOW WE TREAT OUR ARMY HORSES.

Few people know that army horses—and mules, of course—are the best cared for of their kind.

The very great majority of army horses, of course, are bought by the government. They almost at once upon entering the service find their permanent home.

After the morning drill the soldier grooms his horse thoroughly, always under supervision of an officer, and that job is not done till all dirt is removed, coat well brushed and shining, feet cleaned, eyes and nose and dock attended to, mane and tail brushed.

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Predicts Airplane Speed of 1,200 Miles an Hour.

Flights between Europe and America in two hours at an altitude of 10 miles with 2,000 horsepower motors are forecast by S. Lindequist, a well known Swedish airplane constructor, in a statement published by a leading Stockholm paper.

One of the great aims in aviation in the immediate future should be to cut down the flying time between continents, says Mr. Lindequist, and this probably can be done by flying at extremely high altitudes.

At such a height the rarity of the atmosphere would constitute a disadvantage both to the ordinary motor and to the ordinary propeller. But this difficulty can be overcome, declares Mr. Lindequist, by using a propeller with adjustable blades, so that the pitch of the blades could be altered with the density of the air, and by using special compressors for the motor which would compensate for the decrease in barometric pressure at high altitudes.

Help at Hand.

Gerald had just bought a car, and he was taking the girl of his heart for a spin.

Proud of being able to turn a corner without seriously damaging the hedges, he was letting the car out a bit. Up hill and down dale they tore at a gallant pace.

"Oh, Gerald, isn't it lovely?" said the girl, as they topped a hill and behind the country spread out far below them.

But she got no answer, for they were already dashing downward like the stick of a rocket. Gerald, with a moist forehead and bulging eyes, shouted in her ear:

"The brakes have given way." "Oh, Gerald, how awful!" shrieked the girl. "Can't you stop it? I'd give all the money in the world to get out!"

"Don't part with a penny!" gasped Gerald, who was of Scotch descent. "We'll both get out for nothing when the car hits that gate down there!"—Edinburg Scotsman.

Pneumonia promises to be deprived of its annual toll of 45,000 lives by the serum developed by Dr. Lloyd B. Feldon, of the Harvard Medical School. The substance is a white powder or antibody against pneumonia. It was discovered after five years of work following the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Not Categorical Enough.

How dare you, with your scandalous past, propose to me? It wouldn't take much for me to throw you downstairs and turn the dogs on you!

Am I to take that as a refusal then?—Lemberg Szczytko.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Only love makes live. Oh, why was woman made so fair. —J. P. Bailey.

Although she has no intention of wearing them for six or eight weeks yet, milady is intensely interested in furs. Perhaps this is because there are so many strange species this season that it will take her so long to get acquainted.

Who would think, for instance, when she sees the lowly little chipmunk scampering along the top of a rail fence on some hillside farm that it would shortly become known as the fashionable "baron-duki" which is used either as a trimming or as whole wraps? This is its Russian name and it made its debut in society rather late last season.

Even tinner and even more disguised is the frisky little dormouse, which is now known by the French name of "loir." This is also used mostly as a trimming and masquerades in company which the dormouse of Alice in Wonderland would consider very aristocratic indeed.

And as for the humble rabbit, who could ever hope to recognize it under the various aliases? Clipped rabbit is well liked by many French houses and is often used for full-length coats. One of the most amazing things in furdom is the vogue of the pelts from the under side of rabbits.

Leopard, which leaped to popularity last season, is still a leader. It is perhaps the favorite for the younger set when it comes to coats. There is a dash and individuality about it which suits them exactly.

Hudson seal, which never has and probably never will have to take a second place for anything when it comes to general utility wear, is still one of the best pelts a woman can choose when she is to have but one fur garment. It is always in good taste, always distinguished and always smart.

Alaska seal, which has been steadily gaining in favor for the past few seasons, is shown in a much lighter weight than formerly and is well liked by many who claim that no other fur ever has the sumptuousness of genuine Alaska fur.

Among the aristocrats of the season we note the regal cape of ermine, sometimes scalloped at the lower edge and collar and drawn closely in about the figure; queenly wraps of chinchilla, sable, worth a king's ransom, and mink with pelts so exquisitely matched and worked that it is only a thought behind sable itself.

As usual, there is a strong liking for the brown tones in fur, strengthened by the smartness of sable and mink. If you care for imitations, you may have mar-mink, which is extremely inexpensive. We hear less about raccoon and muskrat than usual at the opening of the season.

Vaseline has quite a number of domestic uses. When the brasses are cleaned it is little extra work to rub them over with vaseline and polish with a soft duster; but this will save much work ultimately, as, after this treatment, they will not readily tarnish.

The charm of woman lies not in beauty but individuality—if she could but be brought to understand that fact. It isn't the details that count. It is, as Trilby says, "the altogether"—her carriage, her manner, her voice, her expression; in short herself—that makes or unmakes her charm.

It is the woman, then, who has the courage to be herself who attracts. Originals are much more desirable than copies, no matter how accurate the copy may be. If it be natural to wear one's hair in a careless fashion, by all means do so—nature is never mistaken.

But let the admiring sister whom that same autocrat intended to be a tailor-made girl beware of disorder; in her it would cease to be artistic, it would simply be untidy.

Let every woman dare to be herself, develop her own individuality, not blindly copy some other woman, whom it may be, her husband happens to admire.

Let her think for herself, act for herself, and express her own honest opinion. Individuality when combined with that nameless something called manner is the most potent weapon in the possession of the sex. It is this which has given many a homely woman a reputation for beauty which a bona fide beauty with faultless face and figure has sighed in vain to attain.

Sponge Cake.—Beat two eggs with a cupful of sugar. Add half a cup of milk, one cupful of flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with flour. Bake in a hot oven.

FARM NOTES.

Fowls often become partly paralyzed, due to lack of exercise. Get these birds out of doors and scatter their scratch grain in a deep litter.

Keep a close watch on your birds for the appearance of lice and mites. Lice can be controlled by using equal parts of blue ointment and vaseline. Rub a small quantity below each wing and under the vent. Paint roosts with carbolineum to control mites.

Is your fruit picking and packing equipment in shape to handle the crop? With the shortage of labor, good equipment is very necessary. Be sure and have a good supply of boxes on hand. Incidentally, don't forget the local market is the place to sell your fruit.

There is nothing that shows the benefits of tile drainage more than a dry spell following a very wet spring. Crops grown on poorly drained soils do not develop a deep root system. Crops grown on tile drained land send their roots deep into the soil and gather their moisture from sub-soil when the rain falls.

If grain has not been fed while the cows have been on pasture, start now before they start to shrink in milk production. After milk production drops, it is impossible to bring it back. If pasture is still good, corn and oats are sufficient. If pasture is poor, some protein feeds such as gluten, cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal should also be fed with the corn and oats.

Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of feed is consumed annually by our dairy cows. The net income is large or small, according to the way that feed is used. When production is increased through feeding and breeding, the income rarely expands, yet a few real scrubs on any dairy farm will deflate the net income.

Farmers of the United States furnish feed and care for 23,000,000 dairy cows. Because of low-producing cows a large part of that feed is wasted. Weighing out expensive feeds to a low-producing cow is like shoveling costly coal into the fire box under a leaky boiler; and the farmer who keeps such cows seldom has to pay any income tax.

Like a factory, the dairy cow transforms raw materials—silage, hay, and concentrates—into the finished product, milk. In this way she furnishes a market for the feeds. Whether that market will be good or bad depends in part upon the way the cow is fed, and in part upon the cow herself.

There is no better way to market the feeds grown on the farm than to feed them to a herd of high-producing dairy cows. The cow takes corn silage, grain, and hay and converts them into a product for which there is always a ready sale.

It is much easier to send the milk or cream to the creamery than to haul the hay to town. In the long run it is generally much more profitable, because it keeps the soil fertility at home.

In selling feeds to dairy cows the farmer has a wide choice of markets—bad, good, and very good. Few men discriminate closely enough between these markets. If a wheat buyer offers 1 or 2 cents a bushel more than other buyers he gets the wheat; if a wool buyer offers half a cent a pound more he gets the wool. But if one cow returns \$3 from a dollar's worth of feed and another only \$2, it is scarcely noticed. Here is a difference of a dollar in the income every time each of these cows eats a dollar's worth of feed.

According to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average dairy cow in the United States produces annually about 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butter fat. According to 40,000 yearly individual cow records recently tabulated by the department, the average cow-testing association cow produces 5,980 pounds of milk and 246 pounds of butter fat a year. The world's records are 37,381.4 pounds of milk and 1,205.09 pounds of butter fat in a year. There is plenty of room for improvement, it would seem, in the average production.

The keeping of individual cow records is easy. To test a half dozen samples of milk for butter fat requires about half an hour. Weighing the milk, estimating the weight of roughage, and weighing the concentrates requires but little time. The use of composite sample of each cow's milk from two consecutive milkings once a month furnishes the figures from which the yearly production records can be computed. Any man competent to care for a dairy herd can easily learn to make the butter fat test and to keep feed and production records.

There are several ways of improving a dairy herd. Elimination of low producers increases average production. It may decrease total production, but usually increases net profit. The experience of successful dairymen and of the Department of Agriculture has shown this. Better feeding of the cows already on the farm increases average and total production, and may increase net profit. Use of better sires increases average as well as total production, and always increases net profit, it has been found. All dairy herd improvement due to better breeding tends to increase profit to the producer and decrease cost to the consumer. It is one of the ways by which the world may become richer without decreasing the prosperity of any individual in it.

Well-famed, registered bulls from proved sires and advanced-registry dams are usually fit to head even high producing dairy herds. When such bulls have proved sons and advanced-registry daughters, their value becomes exceedingly great because of the certainty that they will transmit in large measure to their offspring the high-producing qualities of their ancestors. So far as possible only such bulls should be chosen to head herds of selected, high-producing, registered dairy cattle. In ordinary dairy practice, however, the bull goes to the block before the production records of his daughters are available. In that way many excellent bulls every year are lost to the dairy business.

Real Estate Transfers.

John T. Wirtz, et al, to W. R. Shope, tract in College township; \$2,800.

Michael Droschek to Mark Clenorski, tract in Rush township; \$4,500.

Hester S. Christ to J. Earl McCord, tract in State College; \$6,000.

J. D. Keller, et ux, to Francis J. Fleming et ux, tract in State College; \$6,500.

Amelia C. Bowersox, et bar, to Amelia C. Bowersox, et bar, tract in Millheim; \$1.

N. E. Yearick, et ux, to Mrs. Clara A. Beck, tract in Marion township; \$49.62.

Catherine N. Kemmerer, et bar, to Clarence A. Saulters, et ux, tract in College township; \$1,000.

Jessie W. Ferguson, et bar, to Ann Adelman, tract in Philipsburg; \$6,000.

R. B. Harrison, et ux, to Rhoda M. Harrison, tract in Harris township; \$1.

Robert E. Williams, et al, to Anna B. Williams, tract in Philipsburg; \$1,500.

Edward M. VanSant, et ux, to J. D. Keller, tract in State College; \$15,000.

Daniel B. Weaver to Harvey E. Klingler, tract in Miles township; \$2,500.

J. W. Henszey, et ux, to Claude G. Aikens, tract in State College; \$14,000.

Joseph E. Witherite, et ux, to Unionville Cemetery Association, tract in Unionville; \$100.

D. D. Ritter, et ux, to L. B. Cox, tract in Howard township; \$340.

Marriage Licenses.

John H. Dyke, Milesburg, and Mary A. Rote, Bellefonte.

Charles H. Wagner, Bellefonte, and Fae Kising, Snow Shoe.

Aaron Kyler, Martha Furnace, and Nora Rebecca Bidde, Bellefonte.

Clarence D. Blair, Tyrone, and Irene P. Wagner, Bald Eagle.

Russell L. Lucas and Bernice Diehl, Howard.

Chester Emel and Eleanor Bachman, Bellefonte.

Calvin F. Robb, Howard, and Rachel M. Fultz, Axe Mann.

Ralph W. Sweeney, Potters Mills, and Pearl E. Fishburn, Bellefonte.

Moses F. Cowley, State College, and Ruby Hale White, Philipsburg.

Robert P. Clark and Bertha C. Haverstine, Chester.

Roland W. McDowell, Woodland, and Isabel E. Meader, Clearfield.

If you want the latest and best news, read the "Watchman."

Just a Suspicion.

Stude—Say waiter! Do you call this bean soup?

Waiter—The cook does sir.

Stude—Why, the bean in this soup isn't big enough to flavor it.

Waiter—It isn't supposed to flavor it, sir. It is just supposed to christen it.—Progressive Grocer.

Advertisement for Nature's Remedy (NR) Tablets, featuring a picture of the product box and text describing its benefits for constipation and biliousness.

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