

FARM NOTES.

—Surplus vegetables can be canned easily. They will be an appetizing addition to the menu during the winter months.

—Spring is usually the time to plant forest trees. Fall and winter are the seasons for thinning young stands. Plan now for both of these pieces of work that will make the wood-lot a paying proposition.

—Four year courses are given in the school of agriculture at The Pennsylvania State College in agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, landscape architecture, botany, farm forestry, poultry husbandry, agricultural economics. There is also a two-year course in agriculture.

—Have you inspected your fruit picking and fruit packing equipment? It is very important that everything be in tip-top shape when the fruit is ripe. See that you have a good supply of packages for packing the fall and winter fruit. A good grading and packing table will save labor and will result in better product.

—Hog comfort is essential for greatest pork profit. Where practical, hogs should be given a clean, sanitary wallow to keep them cool during the hot part of the summer. They should have plenty of cool, fresh water before them at all times as a large part of the grain is built up from the water they consume. Shade should also be provided.

—The unusual cock bird that is kept over for the next breeding season should be taken from the laying flock, and either put in a pen with the growing cockerels or confined by himself in a small inclosure. The pen may be made of wire and so constructed that it can be moved around from place to place. This will keep the pasture in good shape, and the male will be content throughout the summer. A few boards over the top of the roosting pole will furnish adequate protection from the weather.

—Buy Eggs Now for Winter Use, Local Housewives Urged.—Eggs bought now and preserved for winter use means approximately a five dollar saving on this one item of food alone to every family in Centre county, according to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute. This statement is based on figures showing that the price of eggs is generally twice as high from November to February as it is in June.

The practice of putting away eggs for winter not only bespeaks economy but should also induce a greater consumption of this almost ideal food, states the Institute in explaining the preservation process. Two four-gallon stone or earthenware crocks, capable of holding twenty dozen eggs, will be found sufficient for the average family. They should be first cleaned and scalded with boiling water and then placed in a small end down and a cooled solution of water glass (sodium silicate), one quart to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and thoroughly cooled, is poured over the eggs to close up the pores in the shell to prevent the egg liquids from evaporating. The top-most layer of eggs should be kept covered with a solution to a depth of at least two inches at all times. The crocks are then placed in a cool dry place after being tightly covered with waxed paper to prevent the evaporation of the solution.

Eggs preserved in this fashion can be kept in perfect condition from six to ten months and used for every purpose, according to the Institute. They will appear more watery when broken out of the shell, but the flavor and nutritive qualities will be very satisfactory. When the eggs taken from the crocks are to be boiled, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end of the egg before placing it in the water. This permits the air in the egg to escape and will prevent it from cracking.

—Cows properly fed will not show a decline in their milk flow in summer, according to a statement of Prof. A. O. Reed before the Radio Farm School of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute. While hot weather and flies are a great discomfort to the animals, they practically have no effect on the quantity or quality of milk they produce.

—If cows show a tendency to lessen their volume of milk in hot weather, it is almost certain that they do not get enough of or the right kind of food. In hot weather the grass 'dries up' with the result that the cows do not consume all the succulent, palatable food that they require. Cows whose milk production has dropped are almost hopeless so far as bringing them back to normal is concerned, and it is therefore important that the dairyman make every effort, through good care and management, to keep it up.

—The farmer who has silage on hand can readily check or prevent the decline in the volume of milk by feeding them silage with a small amount of grain. If he has sweet clover available as pasture, he can easily provide an abundant and palatable ration. The same is true of alfalfa and green corn. In each of these instances but little grain is needed except in the case of cows giving more than the average flow of milk. Where these feeds are not available, however, enough grain and dry roughage should be introduced to supply the necessary nutrients the cows being fed just enough grain to keep up their production to a profitable point.

Lack of sufficient feed or the right kind of feed is responsible for the low average milk and butterfat production per cow in the United States, according to Prof. Reed. In fact, he says, the average cow suffers more from the lack of feed in summer than during the winter feeding, for while feed is provided for the herd after the grazing season is over, the cows are expected to get what they can from the pasture that is available. An abundance of palatable food at all times is the first rule of the successful cowman.

Too Many Words Are Given New Meanings

One wonders where language will bring up one of these days. Every new dictionary is thicker than the last. Is it that there are too many new words, or is it that people are using words in so many various ways that note has to be taken of all of them?

There are a few newspapers that are still sticklers for the use of words. One of them, for instance, will not permit any of its writers to use the word "secure" for "obtain." The newspaper is right and yet it seems to be dipping back the sea with a teaspoon as against the flood of use. More people, more newspapers appear to be using "secure" where they mean "obtain" than otherwise. The lexicon makers have surrendered to use and they have listed "secure" as meaning "obtain." So it goes, many more words are being used in their figurative sense until the usage becomes matter of fact.

So one may ask, where is our language tendency finally to bring up? The final effect may be that we shall cultivate the use of so many words and cultivate some of them so far from their original meaning that obscurity rather than clarity will result. —Lansing State Journal.

"Rocking Stones" Are Credited to Glaciers

How did the Bowder stone in Borewoldale get to its present position? How did the many "perched bowlders" and "rocking stones" hundreds of tons in weight, yet poised so lightly that a human hand can move them, get into these peculiar positions?

They were gently deposited by melting ice, as gently as ever mother laid her baby to rest in its cradle. For ice is the king of dumpers, and the former presence of glaciers accounts for all the erratic bowlders in the world, says London Answers.

Some of these curious rocks are of tremendous size. The biggest in England is the Bowder stone, but there is one in Switzerland, far away from any present-day glacier, which weighs 3,000 tons and contains 45,000 cubic feet of rock.

And visitors to the Alps can see the same processes at work today, as huge rocks, which no traction engine could haul, are borne along very slowly but nevertheless very surely on the surface of the glaciers.

Removing Temptation

A friend tells me that he attended church the other night where the pastor delivered an interesting lecture which was illustrated by stereopticon slides in the darkened auditorium. At a certain point in the lecture the collectors received the offering, the room still remaining quite dark. The narrator says when the collection plate reached him—after having been handed along by fifty or sixty persons—it had only about 19 cents in it, and he held back the silver dollar which he had expected to give and fished out a nickel for the plate. He said: "If forty or fifty folks, after listening to that splendid lecture, couldn't contribute more than 15 or 20 cents, my silver dollar might tempt some one to steal it from the plate, so I chipped in a nickel and played safe."—Polf Daniels in Howard Courant.

Introduction of Straw Hats

The recent heat introduces the subject of straw hats and straw-hat stories. In 1798 a chancellor of the exchequer imposed a duty on hats. All headgear made of "felt or wool or beaver or any leather or janned hats," came within the scope of the tax. But an Edinburgh merchant, astute enough to observe that straw was not included in the legal enumeration of materials used, introduced straw hats to Scotland for the first time, early in the summer of 1798. Unfortunately for the enterprising hatter, an amendment to the act, within a few weeks, rendered the popular tax-evading novelty liable to payment. The act, which remained in force until 1811, allowed exemption to nightcaps.

Beat Everything in Sight

Here is a good one about a little lad who was given his first watch the other day as a gift on his ninth birthday. His aunt tells the story. "Although he seemed pleased," she said, "when he first opened the box his enthusiasm was quite restrained. But he dashed into the house on his return from school that day, and exclaimed jubilantly. "My, but I've got a dandy watch! " "I'm glad you like it," said his mother, duly pleased at his pleasure. "Yes," he said, "it's half an hour ahead of Jim's watch, and it's a whole hour ahead of the clock in the drug store! Gee, it beats them all!"—St. Paul Dispatch.

Wax Effigies of the Dead

It was once the curious custom in England to carry wax effigies of the dead—if they were distinguished enough—in their funeral processions. It was also customary to leave the effigies near the grave for some time thereafter, and the mourning friends of the deceased used to compose elegies, rhymed laments and similar productions, which they would write out on paper and pin to the clothing of the effigy. A number of the quaint old effigies are still preserved at Westminster abbey, where they are stored in the Islop chapel, and one at least that of Frances, duchess of Richmond is still to be seen beside her grave in Henry VII's chapel.—Family Herald

Pumpkins and Squashes are Easily Stored.

Exhibits of pumpkins and squashes at Pennsylvania county fairs and community farm product shows indicate that the crop this year is fine and there is a large variety from which to choose. In a few weeks the squash and pumpkin harvest will be here and each family, in city, town or village should lay away a supply for winter use. The method of storing is so simple that each family can provide the necessary pumpkins for winter use. Here are a few things to keep in mind in holding squashes and pumpkins for winter use. First select mature and well ripened specimens. Immature and partially grown specimens will decay. Never store a bruised specimen or one that has been roughly handled. Second, store in a warm, dry place. Living room temperature is fine, or a little below 60 to 70 degrees. The boiler cellar is a good place or any other room that is heated will do.

Bees Demand Comfort and Feed in Winter.

Honey bees in Centre county prefer cozy homes and plenty of food during their long winter months. From the middle of September until the first of November, depending upon the locality, is the time to prepare them for their long winter rest, according to G. H. Rea, bee extension specialist of State College. This should be done with several thoughts in mind. Bees need food, and the quantity is as important a point to be observed. They also must be properly insulated from freezing.

Every colony should have 45 to 60 pounds of honey and if possible they should be in a two story hive. It has been demonstrated that this amount of food and room is necessary in order to give opportunity to build a large colony for honey production in the early part of the honey flow next season. It has also been found that the apiary should be located where it is well protected from the prevailing winds.

Newspaper Advertising.

Newspaper advertising is the most effective method of reaching the largest number of people in the shortest space of time and for the least amount of money, according to Sir Charles Higham, well known English advertising expert, in a recent treatise on advertising in general. Newspapers are never likely to be displaced as advertising media, he says, because of their wide distribution and the different varieties of people who read them. For the quick distribution of information, for an appeal to the millions, for the marketing of national commodities, no medium is as valuable as the newspaper, he declared.—Ex.

—Pennsylvania leads in the number of bull associations, 39 in all. Among these is the largest Holstein bull association in the world and the first Ayrshire association organized in the United States. The State also has the only Shorthorn association and the only active Brown Swiss association.

Why Horses Eat Bark.

The bureau of animal industry says that the habit that horses have of eating the bark from trees is probably due to the fact that the diet of the horse does not contain enough mineral matter such as salt. If this is the cause, the animals should be given this substance frequently. This habit may also be due to the condition of the teeth.

MEDICAL.

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On July 22, 1925, Mr. Weaver said: "Time hasn't shaken my faith in Doan's Pills. This confirms my statement of 1922."

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