

THAT MOTOR CAR OF YOURS.

NEW BRAKES DEPENDABLE. A car with first class four-wheel brakes should stop quickest during the last few feet of the stop.

TIGHTER WHEN HOTTER. In hot weather the devices which control the rebound of your springs may need a tighter adjustment.

VALUE OF PAINTED TIRES. Painting the exposed side of the tires with preservative blackening is more than a matter of protecting the tires against the elements.

RUSHING THE DELIVERY. Every now and again some car buyer has an early share of trouble simply because he insists upon such prompt delivery that, after taking the vehicle off the freight car, the dealer does not have the opportunity to check up on some of the details.

GREASE IN TRANSMISSION. Whether your transmission needs grease or not usually can be determined by the sound of the gears when meshed for second.

HARMFUL TO CLUTCH. The practice of racing the engine and then letting in the clutch will result in serious damage to the rear end and force the clutch plates to slip and burn.

PLAN MEMORIAL IN HILLS OF DAKOTA. A national shrine modeled from one of nature's vagaries, and situated in the beautiful Black hills of South Dakota, is the vision of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, and a group of South Dakota residents who view the Black hills as the greatest undeveloped wonderland in the United States.

In the Black hills there is a group of rocks that rise perpendicularly as high as a fifteen or more story building. The rocks are known as the Needles. One of these has withstood the elements more than its neighbors and there remains a wide base from which there ascends a shaft tapering almost to a point.

This shaft rises to a height greater than any elevation east of the Rockies except Mount Harney, itself in the Black hills.

Situated among virtual mountains of red, purple and gold, their slopes dotted with towering pines, the proposed memorial rock may be seen for miles before the long, slowly ascending trail finally brings the visitor within its shadow.

Here Borglum found a setting for a national memorial. With the advice of several South Dakota residents, Borglum chose as the characters for this memorial Washington and Lincoln, two outstanding figures in American history, whom he knew would appeal to patriotism of every corner of the United States.

Information reaching supporters of the memorial in this State indicates that the financial problem will be met. Several wealthy persons have listened sympathetically to the plan, and it is understood one New York multimillionaire virtually has agreed to finance the project single-handed.

Exchange. —If you don't find it in the "Watchman" it isn't worth reading.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. To learn how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maistre.

Time to think of the evening frock. Almost any moment a formal occasion is likely to pop up that will demand it. And then you will be wise if you choose a white embroidered one, for they are particularly numerous this season.

You may be a slim, young thing, though, who is tired of that up-and-down line. Then go back to the very bouffant type, and have a wide skirt with apron, flounce, gathers, petals, whatever appeals to your fancy.

There is, last but not at all least, that important color consideration, if you don't want to employ flesh pink or white. You should have the advantage of knowing that the ultra-smart in shades are mauve, cyclamen, reseda-green, blue and black.

It's been rumored abroad, and now is a very definite fact, that the fur-lined coat is going to be most modern and smart. And very often it will be of the type "pour le sport," with a pleasant raglan effect carried out in cloth or thick woolen fabric.

Trimming is wearing a happy smile these days. So much has been said about it, it's been favored so highly, that the simple-minded thing is all set up about it. But really, when it appears in the guise of gold and silver embroideries, applications of furs, either painted or embroidered, or fur borders, its charm cannot be resisted.

The dressier coats are either made in figured crepe, of which there is a great and fascinating quantity, or velvet. An attractive French one, of the first-named material, is extremely tight at the normal waist, and wide in the skirt, trimmed with a small bolero and fur collar which forms revers.

The fur jaquette is often noted despite the seeming supremacy in fashion favor of the full-length coat, but the newest jaquettes are longer and more elaborate in design than those of other seasons and more extensively trimmed, embroidery on kid being often a featured decoration.

Bands of printed crepe on a blouse dress of plain silk crepe, cut on Chinese lines and having a wrap-around skirt, give a pleasing suggestion of the costume of the Chinese woman, while embodying all the practical requirements of our new modern dress.

Ensemble costumes of silk crepe or satin combined with velvet or velveteen and fur-trimmed are noticeable among the dressy models of this mode; the coats are always of the velvet or velveteen; the dresses, however, while made usually of the silk fabric, are sometimes developed by the aid of the coat material in combination with the dress fabric.

Fox, lynx, squirrel and leopard are the furs most generally used for trimming, which feature is rather strictly confined to collar and cuffs.

Seal combined with leopard—that is, a seal coat with collar and cuffs and pockets of leopard—is a new and decidedly smart fur coat combination, and dyed squirrel banding a coat of matching brown caracul is still another, while mink skins diagonally placed make for a most luxurious wrap.

The vogue of black continues to increase, and the all-black dress of velvet, crepe, or crepe satin is more and more in evidence, and especially the rather severely tailored effects, coat dresses with fitted wrist-length sleeves, notched collars and actual button-hole front closings.

Every woman planning new additions to her fall wardrobe should bear in mind that the most popular daytime fabrics at present are velvet, crepe satin, crepe de chine, rep and kasha.

As for colors, there is a broad leeway in black, dark green, blue-green, faded blue, red, coral and reddish or violet brown, with some beige and brown from which to choose.

When Cutting Silk.—The soft surface, the green of four or five yards of crepe de chine, and you, pattern in hand, confronted by same. Do not cut until you have strengthened the material for each piece of the pattern with a layer of newspaper. It takes such a little time to pin the slippery silk to this, and your finished work will be so much more accurate and better cut.

FARM NOTES.

While picking fruit the grower should observe what kinds of insects are bothering the trees. During the winter plans and preparations can be made to resist their attacks next year.

Don't dig cesspools. Build septic tanks. 45 Keystone counties have a total of 62 farms that are being used by farmers in building sanitation systems. Ask your county agent about the form in your county.

Considerable trouble is being experienced with potato stem borers. The only practical way to take care of them is by cleaning up and burning the tops as soon as the potatoes are dug. This will insure a greater amount of protection as the possibility of infestation will be lessened.

Whit grubs and sod worms inflict considerable damage to crops which follow sod lands.

In order to prevent serious damage to next year's crops says county agent, R. C. Blaney, late fall or early spring plowing, followed by thorough cultivation should be practiced. These operations will turn up the hibernating forms of these pests.

Cows that are to freshen next month should have some grain now. When the cow freshens she cannot be put on full feed immediately. Usually it is four weeks before she can be fed all the grain she needs, depending upon the condition of her udder. During that time the cow must draw upon her body reserves. Feeding grain before freshening builds up the reserve.

That farm power and labor cost too much is the conclusion reached by agricultural engineers of The Pennsylvania State College. Under the leadership of R. U. Blasingame, head of the college farm machinery department, part of the 1800 acres of college farm land will be devoted to an experiment to reduce these costs.

So far as is known The Pennsylvania State College is the first agricultural experiment station to put aside part of its farm for power farming experiments with a research engineer devoting full time to the work. H. B. Josephson, a graduate of Saskatchewan University and the Iowa State College, is in active charge. A four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, and hay will be used in the experiments.

With power and labor constituting 65 per cent of the cost of producing corn crops, we felt that some means should be employed to decrease this burden," says Blasingame. "Figures collected on 116 farms in Lancaster county in 1923 gave that average. Interest, depreciation, taxes, insurance, seed, fertilizer, marketing, and profit composed the other 35 per cent." It is hoped that a substantial reduction will be obtained by means of the plans used in the experiments.

It cost \$35.70 to care for a brood sow raising an average of 7.4 pigs in the spring of 1925, information gathered in Lancaster county by farm management extension specialists of The Pennsylvania State College shows. Records on 21 sows on eight farms raising a total of 156 pigs were summarized in reaching this conclusion.

According to Earl L. Moffitt, in charge of this work for the College, the cost was divided as follows: Feed, \$25.16; labor, 17.1 hours; \$5.13, bedding; \$1.03 breeding fees; \$2.13 pasture; 10c. cash expense 34c.; depreciation on buildings and equipment 74c.; interest \$2.95, a total of \$36.70. One dollar was allowed for the value of the manure, leaving a net cost of \$35.70 for maintaining the average sow for six months.

During the past spring the average number of sows on these farms was 2.6 per farm, the lowest in four years. The average number of pigs farrowed was 8.6 per sow and the average number raised 7.4 per sow. This was an average of 87.7 per cent. of the number farrowed, the best record in the past four years. The pigs weighed 30 pounds each at weaning time, and the average cost per pig up to that point was \$4.80, or 16 cents per pound. Corn and other feeds during the six months covered by these records were especially high priced.

Watch the pay envelope your cow brings in if it's bigger returns you are after, the Blue Valley Creamery Institute advises the enterprising Pennsylvania dairy farmer. To find out the wages exactly per hour that each cow is paying for the labor and care expended on her, it is merely necessary to deduct the total expenditures from the total receipts of each cow and divide the difference by the number of hours of labor expended on her during the year.

On one of four neighboring farms where careful records had been kept it was brought to light that not only did the farmer receive no wages for the time spent on his cows but that it actually cost him 12.7 cents an hour each to have them hang around his place. In the other three instances, the farmers were paid at the rate of 6.4, 42.1, and 48.3 cents per hour for the time and labor spent on each of their cows. The two lots of cows bringing home fattest pay envelopes were better bred than the others, although the right kind of feed and better care would have done much toward making the others profitable employees. The amount of butterfat produced annually by each of the cows was found to have a direct relation to the number of hours of labor and care which they received, in each instance the animals with better care producing the greatest income.

It is a costly error for the farmer who uses family labor to assume that whatever the cow produces is all to the good, according to the Institute. He should not be satisfied until his careful record keeping indicates that he is receiving at least current wages for his efforts. The record will further point out to him the unprofitable members of his herd and these he should aim to replace with animals that will produce on an average of 250 to 325 pounds of butterfat each year. With the non-producers cut out and the good stock left put on balanced rations and given proper care, there will be no reason why the farmer should not receive a full pay envelope from each cow in his dairy herd.

MEDICAL.

Back Lame and Achy?

The Advice of this Bellefonte Resident Should Help You to Get Well.

Do you suffer nagging backache? Feel dizzy, nervous and depressed? Are the kidney secretions irregular; breaking your rest?

Likely your kidneys are at fault. Weak kidneys give warning. You have backache; rheumatic twinges. You feel weak, tired, all worn-out. Heed the warning. Don't delay! Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys.

Your neighbors recommend Doan's. Here is a Bellefonte case. C. E. Hartman, manager Weis Store, 118 E. Logan St., says: "Mornings the muscles in my back were lame and drawn. When I stood a long time I had a severe ache across my kidneys. My kidneys were weak too, and I had to get up quite a bit at night to pass the secretions. Any little work tired me and toward the end of the day I was so worn out, I hardly felt like moving. I used Doan's Pills and three boxes, from the Mott Drug Co., cured me." 60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 70-40

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