

775  
 Minus 76  
 Leaves 699

In our issue of Sept. 4th we made appeal to 775 of our subscribers who were in arrears at that time.

Since then 76 have responded, and to them we make grateful acknowledgment of their promptness in coming to relief of the financial strain we are under.

We are still hoping that the remaining 699 are not going to fail us.

By the way: If you have any printing jobs. Anything, large or small in the line of commercial printing, we would like to do it for you.

There is always one certainty about job printing done at this office. It is well done, and at prices no higher than are often paid for work that is not so good.

The Democratic Watchman

**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**DAILY THOUGHT**

By all we think and do and say,  
 In every hour of every day,  
 Some stone of destiny we lay.

By all with which our hours are filled,  
 By all that we have hoped or willed,  
 Our house of character we build.

By all the things on which we muse,  
 By all we seek and all we choose,  
 By all we challenge or refuse.

By all we love and all we hate—  
 Ay, whether these seem small or great—  
 We daily make and seal our fate.

—Alex. Small.

We are tired of hearing people tell how to pronounce the name of the great French hat Empress—and mostly getting it wrong.

It adds to depression. There's nothing hard about it except the first syllable, "Eu," for which there is no precisely equivalent sound in English.

Clear your mind; take a deep breath: Pucker your lips for "u" but say "e" instead; add "zhay"; finish up with "knee."

Don't accent any one syllable more than another. Stress all alike. Then simply put on your hat and be imperially happy.

—It's the "odd-Jenny" hat that millions of women are wearing, the Academy of France says.

To make the pronunciation as correct as the new style that has caught the world's fancy, the academy announced that the only correct way to speak of the little chap-eaux is to call them "ood-Jenny." The "oo" is pronounced as in "ooze."

—If you will keep a supply of table salt convenient in the bathroom the morning shower or cold bath can be made twice as invigorating. Rub the dry salt over the body before stepping under the shower. You will find this gives the skin a tingling, exhilarating sensation.

A handful of borax tossed into the tub will soften hard water. Common baking soda, used the same way, makes the bath restful and relaxing.

You can soften water to use on your face by boiling one pound of bran in a gallon of water for half an hour. Strain and dilute in basin.

Eye make-up is being chosen for contrast more often than to accord with the natural color of the eyes. Brown is worn with green or blue eyes; blue shadow is worn with black or very dark brown eyes; light green is often selected by blondes.

—Riddle: When is a suit not a suit? Answer: If you're clever, it's when you take off the jacket. Then it becomes a dress.

It all depends on the blouses you choose to wear with your suit. The smart idea this fall is not to look broken through the waist when you take off the jacket of your new fur-trimmed suit.

So the newest blouses to wear with the fur-trimmed suit are over-blouses, not tuck-ins. And that starts the half-and-half fashion below the waistline.

They have less of the frilly, ruffy look you're apt to associate with the blouses of the last few seasons. But they're not plain. Far from it. There material is manipulated in all sorts of ways to give a dressy dress-like look.

Blouse necklines too are like dress necklines. V-necklines and one-sided surplice effects. Soft drapings like flat scarfs or knotted in bows. Yokes—and these often extend over into the sleeve of the blouse just as they do in dresses.

Just as the bodice of the fashionable dress is fitted through the waistline, so are blouses adopting this more fitted silhouette. Some by belts. Some by "cinching-in" at the seams. Some by copying the lines of the old-fashioned basque or the new-fashioned basque dress.

The fashionable materials—satins, heavy crepes and fine light jerseys—make smart contrast with the rough surfaced wool fabrics of which the suits are made. Fabric contrasts is a dress idea, too—wool with silk, satin with dull crepe.

White jersey is new and smart. And a finely ribbed taffeta blouse is making an appearance in some fashionable women's wardrobes.

—The coat that buttons is more fashionable than the coat that closes with a belt. Groups of buttons are a favorite way of fastening coats—three or four or even more, sometimes above and sometimes below the waistline.

Others fasten with one large, decorative button. And some coats shown in the fall collections of the Paris dressmakers buttoned all the way down the front.

Scarfs on coats—fur on fabric—are newest when they button, one side onto the other. Much newer than the pull through scarf of last year.

Even more buttons are used on dresses than on coats. Coat-dresses fasten with them—in groups of three or four. Surplice dresses close with them—one or two at the point where the surplice crosses.

One interesting way of using buttons that's reminiscent of the way they were used in the last century is when they're put on to imitate the way they used to outline the basque of the 1890's.

Many sleeves actually use the buttons you find there, though. Especially when the sleeve is a loose one. Then a button is sometimes put on so the loose sleeve can be buttoned close to the wrist if you prefer it that way.

A physician says that the nose is one feature about us that never changes. Of course, this doesn't apply to the noses of people who are always sticking theirs in to other people's business.

**FARM NOTES.**

—The beak of a good hen is short and curved.

—When fruit is being picked a good supply for exhibit purposes can be selected. The fruit chosen should be large for the variety but not overgrown. Blemished and injured fruit should not be saved.

—When tomato vines heavily loaded with green fruits are apparently going to be caught by killing frosts, they may be pulled and hung in the cellar or a cool room where the fruits will ripen for some time.

—As pastures become shorter the protein in the grain mixture for dairy cows should be increased. When pasture grass grows older and more mature its protein content decreases.

—One of the essentials in producing high quality eggs is to give the birds access to an unlimited supply of oyster shells or some other egg shell-forming material. Usually the addition of cod liver oil to the ration will strengthen the egg shells.

—"You pay for drainage whether you have it or not," is an old saying that is true, especially on farms where there are wet spots which will not produce crops or that hinder farm operations.

—Farmers in southern Pennsylvania counties have found that winter barley is a good grain to raise in place of wheat. It yields good crops and is a fine feed for livestock, say State College agronomists.

—Experiments on the 50-year-old soil fertility plots at the Pennsylvania State College prove that the producing ability of soil can be maintained by the use of commercial fertilizers and lime.

—One of the greatest advantages of fall preparation of ground is that seeding can be done earlier in the spring.

—Each hen should lay an average of 13 eggs during August. Less than that means that closer culling of the flock is necessary.

—Boiled rice, from which all the water has been boiled out, is good for chicks. It regulates their bowels and prevents diarrhea.

—Train pullets not to be afraid of you. Fowls that are easily frightened never do so well, and cause lots of trouble about the hen house. A wild pullet is a nuisance in a well-regulated flock.

—A properly trained dog is a delight to himself and his masters. He loves to do his master's bidding, and were every dog well-trained, there would be little complaint about dogs and their deeds, states the Chappel Kennel Foundation, Rockford, Illinois.

Probably 95 per cent of dogs have the ability for training and only require effort, patience and repetition to bring it out of them.

The early training of a dog is most important. A dog not trained or disciplined during the first twelve months of his life, will not be nearly as manageable and dependable when grown.

Only one person should be the dog's instructor during the entire course of training. After a dog is trained, he should go through the commands for anyone who gives them properly.

The first and biggest lesson you can teach him is obedience, founded upon full confidence in you as his master. All the rest will take care of themselves as a matter of course.

Causes of failure to secure obedience from a dog after weeks of training may be set down as two. The act has not been repeated often enough or it has been repeated too many times on the same day. Two or three commands a day are sufficient. But stop work only on a successful performance.

A dog does not know the difference in the meaning of a word. After many trials and much work he can be taught to do so and so when a certain word is spoken. But the meaning of the word itself is beyond him. A word spoken in a kind way will make him glad and wag his tail; the same word spoken in a rough way will make him run in fear.

Another cause of poor control over a dog is failure to reward him. A dog likes to be praised and feel that he is appreciated. A kind word, a pat on the head will usually go about as far as anything else. A bit of such food as kibbled biscuit, given at the end of each successful act helps him to feel that he is appreciated.

—Silage is one of the most useful feeds that is produced on the average farm. The entire crop is preserved with much less cost than from any other method in handling. Good clean silage that is free from mold is greatly relished by all classes of livestock. With corn silage and alfalfa hay as the basal ration, supplemented with linseed meal and corn, experiments at the Michigan State College experiment station, as well as at other experiment stations, have shown that considerable gain may be saved by inducing the calves to eat more silage and hay in the early part of the feeding period. When starting on feed, calves weighing 375 to 400 pounds will gain practically as fast for the first two months with about six pounds of grain and all the silage they care to eat as if they are eating eight to ten pounds of grain and considerably less silage. In fact, calves fed six and one-half to seven months gained almost as fast and were practically as fat when fed approximately two-thirds as much corn as other calves that ate from a self-feeder. The selling price was the same two years out of three.

**HIGHWAYS AS REPAIR SHOPS ARE UNSAFE**

"Don't make a repair shop of the highway when something goes wrong with the car."

That advice is given automobile operators by W. W. Matthews, deputy commissioner of motor vehicles. It is based on the all too prevalent custom of strewing tool kit equipment and spare tires along the road. These obstructions are frequently added to by solicitous friends of the operators who also aid in blocking the highway.

"So many accidents from this cause have been reported, some of them serious, that they necessitate this warning," Matthews says. "Increased speeds and the greater volume of traffic have made this danger greater than in the past. The advent of warm weather with overheated and worn tires increases the possibility of 'flats.' Of course, they must be fixed, and occasionally you'll have to do a little tinkering with your motor, but for your own safety and the safety of others don't make a repair shop of the highway."

**CREDIT**

The business of the world is done on credit. Credit is based on faith -- on the belief that promises will be kept.

Hence the most important thing a business man can have is CHARACTER.

The first question asked about his is, "What is his reputation for honesty, for reliability?"

The lack of these qualities is not long concealed. One's neighbors know.

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A. FAUBLE