

EX-MAYOR CRUMBO RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.



"My endorsement of Pe-ru-na is based on its merits."

—E. D. Crumbo.

E. D. CRUMBO, ex-Mayor of New Albany, Ind., writes from 51 E. Oak street:

"My endorsement of Peruna is based on its merits."

"If a man is sick he looks anxiously for something which will cure him, and Peruna will do the work."

"I know that it will cure catarrh of the head or stomach, indigestion, headache and any weary or sick feeling."

"It is bound to help anyone, if used according to directions."

"I also know dozens of men who speak in the highest terms of Peruna and have yet to hear of any one being disappointed in it."

Mr. Crumbo, in a later letter, dated Aug. 25, 1904, says: "My health is good, at present, but if I should have to take any more medicine I will fall back on Peruna."

Proclaim New Anesthetic.

Two German scientists announce the discovery of a new anesthetic having all the virtues of cocaine without the latter's secondary ill effects. The new substance is called "allypine." It deadens pain by local application, and does not contain poison.

Dr. R. H. Kline, of Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have used this medicine for several years and have found it to be a most reliable and safe anesthetic for all surgical operations."

J. J. Miller is the oldest clerk in service of the National Government.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Heching, Bland, Bleeding, Prolapsus, Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money. Pazo Ointment falls to cure in 6 to 14 days, 50c.

Congressman Longworth's great-grandfather was a native of Newark, N. J.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box, 25c.

The late Charles T. Yerkes was a good miner in his youth.

He cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detcher, Crawfordsville, Ind. #1.

Size of a woman's hat has no bearing on the price.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

Wear & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDRON, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

England's first spinning wheel is worked by electricity has been started at Pendlebury.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and 1 Mullen is Nature's great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 50c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.

An ungrateful man is the meanest thing that crawls.

Cut Your Work in Two Atkins Saws cut not only wood, iron and other materials better than any other, but they cut work.

That is because they are made of the best steel in the world by men that know how.

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THOROUGHBRED Cockerels for breeding raised at Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns. Prices Low. Eggs \$1 per 15. W. J. DUDLEY, Orange, Va.

FARM AND GARDEN



CLEAN PIG GROWING.

My own experience of many years in which I have been very successful in growing hogs teaches me that cleanliness next to good blood is one of the most important things. I have compared my own management with that of my neighbors who do not take pains with their pigs, but let their pens get filthy, the pigs full of lice, and just go on pouring corn in to their pens and doing nothing else. They have just as well bred hogs as I have, but my hogs at the same market age on an average weigh 25 to 50 pounds more than theirs, though we both finish and feed about the same corn; that is about all they will eat up clean at a time. Why is this so. I can account for it in only one way. I keep my pens cleaned out, whitewashed and scatter lime in them, eery once in a while in the fall and winter I thoroughly disinfect the pens, and my barns, too. At the very first appearance of lice on any of my stock I kill them by using disinfectant mixed with water. In this way my hogs are not hurt with filth and they get the full benefit of the corn, and the lice don't torment them.

I do not think that careless farmers and stock growers have any idea how much of their stock feed is sacrificed to filth and vermine, or they would practice differently in their management of their live stock. What I expend in the way of disinfecting my pens and barns does not cost one per cent. of their losses in feedstuff.

Mr. Editor, you are at liberty to publish this if you think it will help any of your readers to think of these things and turn over a new leaf during the coming year.—A. L. Stanley, in Indiana Farmer.

FEEDING ENSILAGE TO DAIRY COWS.

A practical and successful dairyman gives his plan of feeding his cows through the Jersey Bulletin, and among other things he says:

We make ensilage our main food. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the value of ensilage, for every dairyman in the corn belt certainly knows the value of this great feed. We feed from 30 to 50 pounds of ensilage per day in proportion to the cow. It is our intention for our cows to have all they want, and in the best condition. In the winter the ensilage is not removed from the silo until feeding time and is fed steaming hot.

The ensilage ration is balanced with bran and clover hay. The bran is fed in proportion to the period of lactation of the cow, and as much as she will consume at a profit. We feed our ensilage and bran the first thing in the morning; then do our milking and separating; then feed as much clover hay as the cows will clean up before noon. The same method is followed in the evening, feeding hay the last thing at night.

We do not depend on grass alone more than 60 to 75 days in the year, from about May 10th to July 20th. Then if we have any ensilage left over from winter we feed about 20 to 25 lbs. per day. If we have no ensilage we plant a small plot of sweet corn early in the spring and begin feeding as soon as it will do, cutting from the field and hauling to the pasture each day. This is a more expensive way of feeding than the ensilage, but it is far better than to let the cows go hungry; for a hungry cow won't give milk. Our cows must have all they want to eat 365 days each year.—Indiana Farmer.

RICH MILK FOR CHEESE.

Rich milk will give more cheese per hundred weight than poor milk, and the increased yields will be nearly proportional to the fat contents of the different kinds of milk.

The quality of the cheese produced from rich milk is better than that of cheese from thin milk, and will command a higher price. Dr. S. M. Babcock, in the 11th report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, page 134, has shown that the price of cheese stands in a direct relation to its fat content. Professor Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of Canada, made the statement that the quality of cheese from milk containing from three or four percent of fat, was increased in value by one eighth of a cent for every two-tenths of a per cent. of fat in the milk. Payment on the basis of the fat content of milk is, therefore, the most accurate method for valuing milk for cheese making, and dividends should always be calculated from the results obtained by the testing of the milk delivered. Milk testing three per cent. with a correct lactometer reading of 1.032 will yield 8.84 pounds of cheese per hundred pounds of milk.

Milk testing three per cent. with a corrected lactometer reading of 1.032 will yield 10.30 pounds of cheese per one hundred pounds of milk.

This object has been discussed frequently and exhausted during the late years in the daily press of the country, and in experiment station publications throughout the length and breadth of this land, and it certainly seems that every Wisconsin butter and cheese maker, who reads dairy literature ought long ago to have determined answers to queries like the above for himself.—U. S. B., in Dairy Journal.

SOME ILLS OF POULTRY.

Clean, varied, easily digested food is itself a medicine. Allments can be classed as colds, indigestion, vices and accidents. Birds can not tell their feelings, hence we must judge and prescribe from symptoms alone.

When a fowl sneezes, waters slightly at eyes and nostrils, and dumps, it has a common cold, not regarded as a germ disease.

If digestive organs are clogged, irritated and congested, then the circulation of blood is impeded, and the system generally unbalanced.

When face and head swell a good deal, and the discharge from nostrils is profuse, fowls have croup or influenza. Irregularity of habit is apt to accompany colds of all kinds.

The throat is so tender in colds that bread and milk, warm mash and table scraps are about all which fowls can swallow. A little ginger or pepper in the mash is helpful.

If you have a scratching room in which to drive the flock, fumigate with sulphur their lodging-room. If you have no suitable place for them to go, burn off of tar or resin in their presence.

Canker in the mouth may extend to throat and become diphtheria. The diphtheria of fowls and man are different according to the veterinarians, but attendants on sick birds have been known to take poultry diphtheria.

An ordinary cold, if taken at once, can be arrested by a one-grain pill of quinine forced down each sick bird. Give some bread crumbs in connection, to cause quick digestion.

OLD STOCK BEST FOR BREEDERS.

The foundation of success in the poultry business is good breeding stock, that from which the future layers are to come. In selecting and saving breeding stock for next year, keep the old geese, turkeys and ducks, also all hens that have done good service. It is quite probable that they may have fallen behind those that are young as egg producers, but it is a rule that the strongest young stock are procured from the matured birds. The hundreds of chicks that, as a rule, fall by the way side and perish from no apparent cause are the offspring of pullets. Breeding from the younger stock every year destroys the turkeys. This fault is not so frequent with geese, as the old ones are not salable in the market, the young ones only being sold and the result is that geese give less trouble in raising than any other class of poultry. There is a tendency to place too much reliance upon young ducks for breeding purposes, resulting in an increased loss of ducklings every year. When the old ducks only are used, and breeders select the best and most vigorous for breeding purposes, the difficulty of weak offspring will be overcome.—Farmers' Advocate.

SEED FOR MEADOWS.

As a rule farmers are little inclined to ask for help in the way of advice in working out the troubles of the farm. A man will go to his tailor and rely on the latter's judgment as to material and cut; he will be guided by the advice of his grocer to some extent, and so all through the list of those from whom he buys with the one exception of the seedman. This seems to be particularly true in the matter of the selection of grass seeds. Seedsmen who make a specialty of grass seeds have experimented proper combinations for use to the best effect on certain soils.

It is safe to say that if a farmer will describe in detail the character of his soil, and the purpose for which the grass crop is to be used, the seedman can make a selection of grasses which would give much more satisfactory results than if the selection were made by the farmer himself. So to some extent with the State experiment stations—many of them have experimented extensively with grass seeds and are in a position to advise planters as to selection. Farmers ought to make more use of the information that may be had from numerous sources for the asking than they do.—Indianapolis News.

ABOLISH THE BLINDERS.

The best handlers of horses are condemning blinders.

The purpose of blinders is to shut off from view any object from behind the horse that might cause the horse to become alarmed and try to run away.

As to this, blinders have proven more disastrous than beneficial. If a horse passes some object that is not fully understood by him, and causes fright, the shutting off from view of this scarecrow by blinders only increases the fear.

Any horse of ordinary good sense can soon be taught not to scare at flags, cars, covered wagons, umbrellas, etc., by letting him see them and understand them.

Give the horse the full power of all his senses; let them see, hear and smell, if need be, to satisfy his fears.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

INDEPENDENT FARMERS.

NEW ECONOMIC ERA IS WORKING FOR THEIR BENEFIT.

The Tendency of the Consumption of Products to Increase Faster Than Their Production is of Profound Importance to American Agriculturists.

For so many years have farmers been oppressed with the burden of overproduction that very few seem to have perceived a present tendency as between production and wants, which is, and must increasingly be, of profound importance to farmers. This is the tendency of the consumption of some important products to increase faster than population does, and of wants to increase faster than production, so that consumption is close upon the heels of production.

It may seem a matter of small consequence to mention poultry and eggs as an instance, but it should be remembered that these products now reach an annual figure of half a billion dollars or more, or an amount nearly equal to the value of the wheat crop. The price of eggs has been high and growing higher for several years, because consumers have wanted more eggs than have been produced. The exports are not worth mentioning. Apparently there is no limit to the consumption of really fresh eggs at a moderate price.

Fruit is in the same category. There is not enough fruit of any kind raised in this country at the present time which is actually placed upon the market in the grade of first quality, or better, that is produced in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of consumers at a moderate price. The family that has bought first-grade apples in almost any recent year has paid a luxury price. This is true also of pears, plums, peaches, and oranges; and it is true of the small fruits, such as cherries and grapes. The assertion may easily be extended to most, if not all, of the commercial berries, to strawberries, currants, blackberries and raspberries.

Butter is another product that tends to underrun consumption. We have no butter exports from this country because the price of first-grade butter is often lower in London than in New York. The highest priced butter in the world in its home markets, taking first the fancy grades, and ignoring specialties in other countries too small for notice, is found in this country.

The annual products of dairying, of fruit and vegetable raising, and of poultry keeping aggregated about \$2,000,000,000 in farmers' hands in 1905, or nearly one-third of the value of all farm products, and these particular products mentioned all belong to the class of those for which there is a tendency of demand to be greater than supply. In the case of none of these products is there a satisfactory quantity obtainable by consumers at a moderate price. The public is underlived in these luxuries of the farm found in the higher grades.

In wheat production also the farmers of this country are in a position that is at least moderately strong. Canada and Argentina may stand in the way of a more advantageous position for a dozen years or so, but in the meantime the increasing demand of the world for wheat promises to the wheat grower that he shall not again suffer from the consequences of overproduction.

The meat problem is another one of worldwide concern, and in this the farmer of the United States plays the most important part. It is an observation stimulating reflection that the United States and the meat-consuming nations of Western, Central, and Northern Europe are, in some respects, drifting toward the Chinese in the matter of meat consumption. Cattle, hogs, and, in a less degree, sheep, are the historical meat animals of these regions, although some peoples, as in the case of the Southern people of this country, have yet to be educated to a taste for mutton.

As the demand for meat has tightened upon the supply, and as prices have gone upward, and as national protective policies have promoted scarcity, substitutes for the historic meats have arisen. Although the flesh of fowl is not called "meat," it is considerably taking the place of meat, and eggs more especially are doing so. Goat meat is eaten in all the countries referred to, although in this country at least it needs to be sold as "Canada lamb."

Horse meat has become a staple variety of meat supply, and rabbits are important enough to be mentioned, particularly in the British meat supply. Under the meat inspection laws of Germany the carcasses of dogs are officially certified as fit for human food, and considerable quantities of them are eaten. In a less degree the carcasses of cats are utilized—certainly in Germany, and presumably in France and Italy.

It may be that the increasing refusal of other countries to eat our packing-house products will turn back upon this country enough of its surplus to damage materially the prices of meat animals that are profitable to farmers; but perhaps not. The wicked and prohibited packing-house products of the United States are cordially welcomed when wearing wooden shoes and smoking a Dutch pipe.

In bringing together the foregoing lines of discussion it is found that they converge upon a conclusion of very great importance to both farmer and consumer. It appears that by

far the principal portion of the products of the farm is composed of those that must continue to bring to the farmer profitable prices—perhaps highly profitable ones—as they have done during several previous years.—From the New York Herald's Annual Financial Review.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE FORCED.

Nervous Condition of Little Foll Partly Due to Lack of Relaxation.

If it is really a fact that modern civilized children are born with nervous tissue of finer fibre, and therefore more irritable than that found in more primitive cultural states, it is in condition to be given more serious consideration. We are no longer justified in arranging school work at though all the little ones were as phlegmatic as Indian babies. The natural environment of childhood is untrammelled freedom in the open air. The explosive shouts emitted as soon as a child is released from a session, prove that it has been under an exhausting restraint. Of course this fact has long been known by intelligent teachers who give their little charges numerous occasions to blow off steam, but it does seem that more can be done than is done.

If it is true that American children are of a more nervous type than those of northern Europe, we can expect to find a greater proportion of nervous diseases among them. It is said to be 10 per cent in New York City. If we include cases of bad mentality, and though the nervous affections alone are said to amount to but 1.2 per cent., we are safe in assuming them to be much more numerous if we include the great class of "nervous" lit bodies which should be out rolling in the sand instead of sitting bolt upright on a hard, uncomfortable bench.

The present mania of the American mother to educate her babies long years before it is time, is merely one of the evil results of our system; and since it is not possible to convince her of the harm done by such confinement, the problem before the school authorities seems to be to make the first few years of school approximate as nearly as discipline will permit the rollicking natural life of the babies in their charge.

After all, it will remain for Americans to show the European world that a big share of the "nervousness" and ill-health of school children is due to eyestrain, a truth as important as it is neglected.—American Medicine.

FRANCE AND FRANKLIN.

Spontaneous Honors Paid to an Alien Citizen by the People of France.

To the sight of the world Franklin came as the agent of certain revolted colonies of England to seek material aid to sustain the hard-pushed rebellion. But to the enlightened eye of history he is an envoy from the New World to the Old, addressing to its half-awakened heart and conscience the soul-stirring invitation to be free. No fitter choice was ever made by any nation in any age. There was too heavy a sea running to have any incompetence on the quarter-deck.

An interest which we can scarcely comprehend was taken in that day in natural science. Franklin was, by universal consent, the greatest natural philosopher of his time. He was hailed as the confidant of nature—the playmate of lightning, a Prometheus unpunished. The brightest constructive and critical energies of the best minds were devoted to the solution of political problems. And here, they said, was a man who had founded many States upon the principles of abstract justice, and had consolidated them at last into a superb model republic. For this hasty generalization had seized the foreign mind, always too apt to regard leaders instead of masses, and it was long before the millions of Americans got their due abroad.

Thus it came that the great heart of liberal France went out at once in a quick rush of welcome to Franklin. He was the point that attracted the over-charged electricity of that vast and stormy mass of active thought. He became the talk of the town. They made songs about him. They published more than one hundred and fifty engravings of him, so that his fur cap and spectacles became as familiar as the face of the King on the Louis d'or. The pit rose when he entered a theatre. These are not trivial details. Those spontaneous honors, paid to an alien citizen by a people so long the victims of degrading tutelage, showed the progress they had made toward liberty. In honoring him they honored themselves. They vaguely felt he was fighting their battle. They read in his serene and noble countenance the promise of better times.—From John Hay's "Franklin in France," in the Century.

Too Busy To Hear It.

"When the old man is shaking down the furnace, carrying out the ashes, feeding the cat and six kittens, and making the beds," remarked the observer of events and things, "of course, he is too busy to hear his daughter in the parlor, singing: 'Everybody Works but Father.'—Yes

A plant, native to Japan, which furnishes a sort of vegetable leather, is being introduced into the United States.

Snuff taking is a common habit among certain classes of the London poor.

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