### THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.

#### ARE QUICK TO HEAL SHOW MONEY MAKERS DISEASE OF THE POTATOES

Loafers Spotted and Eliminated When Cow Test Is Used.

No Dairyman Can Afford to Spend His Time and Money on Animals Which Do Not Pay for Their Board-Value of Silo Is Shown.

(By G. R. INGALLS, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Cow testing shows the money makers. The best cows in many Wisconsin herds are returning a profit of \$100 or more every year. It is possible to have every cow kept do as well.

The loafers, the cows that consume more than they return, are quickly spotted and eliminated when the cow test is used. No successful merchant handles a line of goods on which he loses money; likewise, no progressive dairyman will milk a cow on which he does not make a profit. The milking



A Good Milking Type.

of cows is a straight business proposition and no farmer can afford to spend his own time or pay high-priced labor to milk cows which do not pay for their board. Let's make the \$100 return per cow our standard.

To build up a profitable herd the cow test is indispensable. It enables the dairyman to quickly get a high producing herd by selecting heifers from only the best cows. In this connection the sires that are capable of transmitting dairy quality and temperament to their offspring can be proven. The very general practice of sending mature bulls to the block when they are just in their prime for breeding purposes is detrimental to our dairy industry and should be stopped.

Cow testing also pays because surplus stock of both sexes sells for higher prices when buyers can see what the ancestors of these animals have done in the line of milk and butter fat production.

When using the test farmers may know their cows as individuals and feed so as to get the greatest return for every dollar's worth of feed proIf Fungus is in Seed Scab Will Appear, No Matter What Kind of Fertilizer Is Used in Growing.

Some farmers have the idea firmly fixed in their minds that stable manure ought not to be used in growing potatoes, the' claim being that it causes the scab which is so destructive. This is not correct, for if the

fungus is in the seed potato the scab will appear, no matter what sort of fertilizer is used in growing the crop. The only way at all certain of avoiding scab in the potato crop is to treat the seed tubers used, and this should always be done regardless of where the seed comes from. You may contemplate using seed that you feel certain is free from the germ of the scab. but it will be safer to treat the seed. Buy some commercial formalin and to each one-half pint of it add fifteen gallons of water. Then soak the seed tubers in the mixture for two or even three hours. Do this before planting and you will be reasonably sure of having the crop free from scab.

# WINTER WORK ON THE FARM

Get in Ample Supply of Firewood-Repair Machines and Overhaul Wagons-Lay Plans for Spring.

### (By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

On days when the weather will permit we may press the work of getting up the wood for another year. He is a very poor farmer who does not attend to this part of his farm work, but waits till the wood is needed from day to day.

Hay riggings may be put in shape for the coming season. Other farm



MODERN BULLETS MORE HUMANE THAN THOSE OF THE PAST.

Soldiers Are Not Long Absent From the Front, Even When They Would Be Considered Quite Seriously Injured.

The bullet covered with hard nickel now in use makes the surgeon's task very simple, as a rule. Formerly, when large bullets of soft lead were used, the soldier's lot was not a very happy one. These often broke up inside the body, shattered bones, and frequently remained embedded in the muscles/ bones and other parts.

The result was slow-healing, festering wounds which kept the soldier ill for a long time. The modern long slender bullet generally passes through the body without doing any vital injury. Even when it goes through the intestine, the stomach, the kidney, etc., the wound closes up without any very serious after-consequences. A good deal, however, depends on circumstances. If the soldier's stomach is empty-as it generally is in a battle-so much the better for him when he gets a bullet through it.

When he is tired and half scarving. however, the shock is very great, and he may become utterly helpless from a slight wound. A curious fact, difficult to explain, is that a bullet fired at a range of 300 to 600 yards has more penetrating power than one fired at a range under or over that distance. In the former case it passes through the bone without doing very much damage; in the latter it shatters the bone and makes recovery slow. A ricocheting bullet causes a very bad wound as a rule. Small as it is, if a bullet strikes a large bone, like the hip, it gives a blow like that of a crowbar.

We are hearing a great deal about dum-dum bullets in this, as in all wars, both parties making charges against one another. The probability is that neither side is using them. The bullet now in use consists of a core of lead covered with a hard nickel case.

#### The Pied Piper.

Recently occurred the anniversary of the visit to "Hamelin Town in Brunswick," in 1876 of him "who, for the fantastical coat which he wore being wrought with sundry colors, was called the Pied Piper." Old Verstegan told the story in prose of how the Pied Piper, with a shrill pipe went through all the streets, and forthwith the rats came all running out of the houses in great numbers after him; all of which he led into the river of Weaser, and therein drowned them." It is to Macready's young



NEW YORK .--- Wheat --- Spot irreg ular; No. 2 red, 124c; No. 2 hard, 1241/4 all rail c i f track, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1201/2 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 123 c i f Buffalo to ar-

Corn-Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, 72c c if to arrive; Argentine, 73, delivered. Oats-Spot easy; standard, 531/2c; No. 3 white, 53.

Butter-Process, extras, 251/2 @ 26c; ladles, current make, seconds, 22; packing stock, current make, No. 2. 21@21%. Live Poultry-Firm: Western chick-

ons, 12%@13%c; fowls, 13@14%; turkeys, 121/ @15: dressed firm; Western roasting chickens, 15@19; fresh fowls. 1212@1714: turkeys, 12@21.

PHILADELPHIA .- Wheat-Carlots in export elevator, No. 2 red, spot and December, \$1.17@1.181/2; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.261/ @1.281/2; No. 2 red, Western, \$1.21@1.23.

Rye-No. 2 Western, as to quality and location, \$1.05@1.12 per bushel. Corn-Carlots, No. 2 yellow, old, 81 @8214c: steamer yellow, old, 8014@81;

new yellow, as to quality, 60@70; new cob, per 70 pounds, 67@68. Oats-No. 2 white, 54@541/2c; stand-

ard white, 53@5314: No. 3 white, 521/2 @53. Butter-Western, solid-packed creamery, fancy, special, 36c; extra, 34; extra firsts, 3°@33; firsts, 30@31; seconds, 26@28; nearby prints, fancy 37; average, extra, 35@36; firsts, 32@33; seconds, 28@30; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 42@44.

Egge-Nearby extra, 42@44c per dozen; firsts, \$12@12.30 per standard case, nearly current receipts, \$10.80@ 11.40 per crate; Western and Southwestern, extra firsts, \$12@12.30 per case; firsts, \$10.80@11.40 per case, seconds, \$7.20@7.80; Southern, \$10.80 @11.10 per case; candled and recrated

fresh eggs, 47@49c; refrigerator eggs. according to quality, 21@27 per dozen. Cheese-New York, full cream, earlier receipts, choice, 16c; do do, current make, choice, 15@151/2; do do. fair to good, 14% @14%, do do, part skims, 8@13.

Live Poultry-Fowls, 12@14c; old roosters, 10@11; spring chickens, according to quality, 11@13; ducks, 13@ 14; geese, 13@14; guineas, weighing 2 pounds and over apiece, per pair, 60: do do, weighing 11/2 @1% pounds apiece, per pair, 50@55; do do, old, per pair, 40; turkeys, 13@16; pigeons, per pair, 15@18.

BALTIMORE .- Wheat-No. 2 red epot and December, \$1.171/2; January

PROBABLY COULD DO WORK Fatima Cigarettes Soldier's Occupation in Civil Life -mild, delightful Turkish-Blend. The choicest of leaf-al-Real war conditions sometimes give ways a pure and rude shocks to the professional soldier trained to arms in the well-ordered wholesome smokedays of peace. Here is a case in point. A Prussian Landwehr company was always satisfactory.

"Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



CORRESPOND FOR **NEWSPAPERS** \$8 to \$21 weekly made during spare time; good faid in your home town; write for free particulars. BOUTHERN PRESS SYNDICATE Dopt. A, Washingtes, D. C.



Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria Agents Listen, we have what you want; its a fast seller and easily dem-outing a fast seller and easily dem-National Specialty Co., Box 1610, Washington, D. C.

GENTS-Fastest seller over offered. Send sample of our special loc guaranteed and proposition. G. & G. NOVELTY X 426, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

uite Old Fashioned. "But Marathon was fought with arry well?" a case of true love."-"There you go. Always throwing Harvard of oon The more a man kn he thinks he knows. Of falling hair get Cuticura. It



**EVERY HORSE OWNER** 

SHOULD KEEP A BOTTLE OF

GALLS

SOME TESTIMONY:

"I unhesitatingly pronounce Yager's Liniment the most wonderful Horse

Liniment I have ever used. Have been handling and training horses for speed for twenty years and have had hundreds of different brands of so-

called horse remedies. I wish your Yager's Liniment the large sale it so

well deserves, and recommend it most highly."

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CAN BE DEPENDED UPON

TO RELIEVE COUGHS

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FAMILY DO

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. Write for it and mention this paper. Address A. C. MEYER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD

B. L. TUFT, Salem, N.J.

SPRAINS

SCRATCHES

COLLAR BOILS



#### A Poor Milker.

vided. The value of the silo in supplying fresh summer succulence during the winter months and in helping out be done at the barn, feeding and oth when pastures dry up in the summer is also shown best when cows are under test.

Question is One Upon Which Much Difference of Opinion Is Manifested-Packing Eliminates Air.

#### (By H. H. KILDEE, Iowa Experiment Station.)

The question as to the proper lengths in which corn should be cut when put into the silo is one upon which much difference of opinion is manifested. Some advocate as long as 1.4 inch, others less than one-half inch or approximately one-quarter inch. and the majority intermediate lengths. The short cuts, such as the one-quarter and one-half inch, require more power, but insure a more palatable silage, resulting in less waste in feeding, and make it easy to pack it thoroughly at time of filling. This packing helps to eliminate the air, thus improving the quality, and makes it possible to put a greater quantity of corn in the silo.

It is more essential that thoroughlymatured corn be cut into shorter lengths than corn that is more immature and succulent, as much of the dry portions will be wasted by animals on full feed if not cut into small pieces. When one considers the matter from all standpoints it is evident that the common practice of cutting the corn into one-half and three-quarter-inch lengths is the preferable one. The over the opening to guard against writer has made it a practice to cut the corn into three-quarter-inch lengths, but realizes that when corn becomes dry the one-half-inch cut is wishes a shorter cut for the upper flower, etc. Keep busy, part of the silo i would recommend the upper third be filled with one-halfinch cut.

#### Farm Lumber Shed.

Every well-appointed farm should never get half your money back. include in its equipment a storage place for lumber. Much time is to town for lumber.

and the second Good Way to Spend Spare Time.

machines may be repaired if they need it. Wagons may be overhauled, and if not too cold, new paint may be put on.

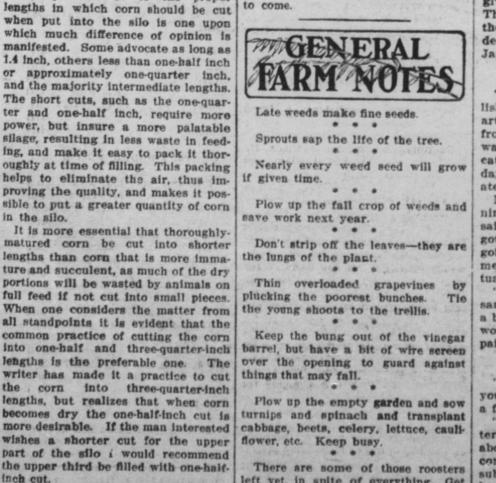
If any new buildings are planned for the coming year, lumber may be put on the ground. Often the earth is not frozen so hard that we cannot plow and scrape out the basements for cellars or excavate for house cellars.

The stock calls for careful attention now. The first and last work of the successful farmer for the day must

erwise caring for cattle Take out the old solid board windows of the cow stables and put in

their place sash glass. This will add RIGHT LENGTHS FOR SILAGE to the health and comfort of the stock

It is often possible to press the fall plowing well into the winter. This places the farmer at a decided advantage over the one who waits for spring to begin before he does any plowing. Stormy days may be used for reading, writing, and laying plans for days



left yet, in spite of everything. Get them out and sell them right off. They are eating their heads off and you will

Hang a good thermometer in the celwasted annually by farmers, who lar. Look at it now and then when never keep an extra board or a tim- the mercury is shivering down toward ber on their places, with the result zero. But it is all right to keep the that every time they wish to do a temperature as nearly down to freezlittle repairing they have to journey ing as you can and not have it get the start of you.

for it was he who persuaded Browning to weave the prose into poetry to amuse a sick child. Its preservation was due to a lucky accident, for in Browning's next collection of poems was a blank page or two to be filled. and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" was just big enough to do it. So if in his life the Pied Piper destroyed hundreds of children his biography has amused thousands .-- London Chronicle

son that we are debtors for the poem.

#### Armenia.

May we call the region in which the Russians are attacking the Turks Armenia? For convenience, certainly; but, as Sir Charles Ellot points out, strictly speaking, "Armenia does not exist. The name is absolutely forbidden in Turkey, and all maps marking any district as Armenistan are confiscated. Then there is the rival name of Kurdistan, also unofficial. Kurds and Armenians being mixed up, one may unofficially call portions of Asia Minor Kurdistan or Armenia, according to one's sympathies. The Armenians themselves do not use the name given them by friendly foreigners. They call themselves Halk, and after their country Haiasdan-tracing their descent from Haik, the grandson of Japhet."

#### Convenient Rule,

The editor of a newspaper published in central Pennsylvania tells of articles that he frequently receives from a certain citizen. They are always pertinent and worthy of publication, says the Evening Post Saturday Magazine, but they are punctuated in a most peculiar way.

Meeting his correspondent one evening at a friend's house, the editor said, "That was an excellent letter I got from you this morning, and I am going to print it Saturday. But tell me, what rule do you follow for punctuation?

"Why." said the gentleman. "the same rule that I learned when I was a boy. I put a semicolon every twelve words, and two commas between each pair of semicolons."

#### His Hobby.

"I can say this much for Dobuonyou never see him wasting his time in a foolish argument."

"That's because Dobson takes no interest in the subjects most men argue about. Just wait until somebody comes along and tackles him on the subject of Egyptology. Then you'll hear an argument that will make politics, religion and the war in Europe pale into utter insignificance."

But She Didn't Mean It That Wuy. "Madam, I am visiting the rural districts in the interests of diversification. Have you a hog on the place?" "You'll find my husband out in the barn."

\$1.18% nominal

Corn-Contract, new, 68%c; steamer mixed, 66. Closing firmer; spot, 6814 nominal.

Oats-Standard white, 53@53%c; No. 3 white, 521/ 252%. Rye-No. 2 rye, Western \$1.16@

1.1614: No. 3 do. \$1.14@1.1414: No. 4. do, \$1.12@1.13; bag lots of nearby, as to quality, 95c@\$1.02. Hay-Timothy-No. 1, \$20; No. 2, \$17.50@18; No. 3, \$15@16.50. Clover

Mixed-Light. \$18@18.50; No. 1. \$17.50@18; No. 2, \$16@17. Clover-Choice, \$20; No. 1, \$19.50; No. 2, \$16 @17.50; No. 3, \$12@14.50. Sample hay, as to kind, quality and condition, \$10@13.50.

Straw-Straight Ryo-No. 1, \$14@ 14.50; No. 2, \$13@13.50. Tangled Rye -No. 1. \$10@11: No. 2. \$8.50@9. Wheat-No. 1, \$8; No. 2, \$7@7.50. Oat -No. 1, \$9.50@10; No. 2, \$8@8.50. Butter-Creamery, fancy, 34@341/c:

creamery, choice, 32@33; creamery, good, 30@31; creamery, prints, 33@35; creamery, blocks, 32@3414; ladles, 22 @23; Md. and Pa., rolls, 22@23; Ohio, rolls, 21@22; W. Va., rolls, 20@21; storepacked, 19; Md., Va. & Pa., dairy prints, 20@21.

Eggs-Maryland and Pennsylvania. nearby, firsts, 36c; Western, firsts, 36; West Virginia, firsts, 35; Southern, Live Poultry-Chickens-Old hens.

4 lbs. and over, 14c; do, do, small to medium, 13; do, old roosters, 10; do, young, smooth and fat, 14; do, do, rough and poor, 13. Ducks-Muscovy. 3 lbs. and over, 13; do, Pekings, 3 lbs. and over, 14; do, puddle, 3 lbs. and over, 13; do, smaller, 12; do, Indian Runners, 12. Geese-Nearby, 14@15:

do, Western and Southern, 13. Pigeons -Young, per pair, 20; do, old, 20, Guinea fowl-Young, 1% lbs. and over, each, 35; do, do, smaller, 25. Turkeys -Young, 9 lbs. and over, per lb. 18@ 19; do, do, small and thin, 13@14; do, old. 17@18.

firsts, 34.

Dressed Poultry-Turkeys, choice, 18@19c; do, fair to good, 16@17; do. rough to poor. 13@14. Chickens-Choice young, 14@15; do, old and mixed, 13@14; do, old roosters, 10@11. Ducks, 14@15. Geese-Nearby, 14@

## Live Stock

15: do, Western and Southern, 12.

CHICAGO .- Hogs-Bulk, \$7@7.30; light, \$6.70@7.40; mixed, \$6.80@7.40; heavy, \$6.75@7.40; rough, \$6.75@6.90; pigs. \$5.25@7.40. Cattle-Christmas beeves, \$11@13; native steers, \$5.70@10.85; Western steers, \$5.25@8.40; cows and heifers, \$3.25@8.50; calves, \$6.50@9.25. Sheep --- Sheep. \$5.40@6.50; year

lings, \$6.50@7.75; lambs, \$6.75@8.65.

KANSAS CITY, MO .- Hogs-Bulk \$7@7.15; heavy, \$7@7.20; packers and butchers', \$7@7.2214; light, \$6.85@ 1.2214; pige; \$6.25@6.85.

Had Debts of His Own. Nodd-Here's a list of European

Certainly Should Have Fitted

Him for the Job.

being mustered into service and there

were many things to be done. Uni-

forms, equipment, rifles, were to be

distributed, rolls prepared, reports

"A little, sir, at your service."

The captain still looked dubious.

The View.

Thore is a story in that face!"

You must be seeing it out of the

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of

Bears, the Signature of hart flitcher. In Use F. Over 30 Years.

Upsetting His Theory.

"The heavy explosions of a bata

always cause rain. It rained after Wa-

terloo; it raised after Fontenoy; it

cold water on anything I have to say.

At the First Signs

works wonders. Touch spots of dan-

druff and itching with Cuticura Oint-

ment, and follow next morning with a

hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This

at once arrests falling hair and pro-

motes hair growth. For free sample

each with 32-p. Skin Book, address

post card: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston.

rained after Marathon.

Sold everywhere .- Adv.

spears and arrows, my dear."

and distrust.

anyway?" he said.

and Granub

tale of your eye."

captain." was the renly.

iyes and Grander. Write for just Sys comfort. Write for by mail Frie. Murine Eye Res

said.

war debts. Don't they stagger you? Todd-Well, they might, old man; but I've just been looking over my monthly accounts.-Life.

# Failures as Stepping Stones.

John Wanamaker, in a recent address in Philadelphia, urged his audience to persevere. "Every successful man," he said,

"has probably had more failures, far more failures, than the nonentity has had.

"Success, after all, is nothing more than failure with a new coat of paint.'

### Poor Burglar.

"A burglar got into my house about three o'clock this morning when I was on my way home from the club," said Jones.

"Did he get anything?" asked Brown.

"I should say he did get something." replied Jones. "The poor devil is in the hospital. My wife thought it was me."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Distorted Vegetarianism.

"So long as you find the cost of living high," said the friendly adviser. "why don't you and your husband become vegetarians?"

"What do you mean?" asked the worried-looking woman.

"Why, eat only vegetable products.

"Couldn't think of it. What I'm tryin' to do now is to persuade John to take to beefsteak and quit tryin' to live on liquor and tobacco."

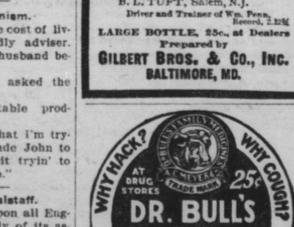
# Travesty on Real Falstaff.

Yarmouth has a claim upon all Englishmen quite independently of its associations with the breakfast bloater. remarks a writer in St. Nicholas. For it was the home of Shakespeare's Falstaff, whomppears to have been a man of exemplary piety. The Falstaffs were an old Yarmouth family.

"A Falstolfe or Falstaff," writes John Richard Green, "was bailiff of Yarmouth in 1281. Another is among the first of its representatives in parliament, and from that the members of that family filled the highest municipal offices. John Falstolfe, a man of considerable account in the town. purchased lands at the close of the fourteenth century in Caistor, and became the father of Sir John Falstolfe, who, after a distinguished military career, was luckless enough to give his acter. In Yarmouth, however, he was better known as a benefactor to the great church of St. Nicholas.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG utt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the chil name to Shakespeare's famous char 50c LILLEY PILE REMEDY 50c W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 52-1914.





There la

SPAVIN

SWEENY

WOUNDS

SWELLINGS