

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Paragraphs of News Taken from the Files of the Reporter of 1884.

February 25, 1885.

Roland Treaster, of near Tusseyville, had a leg badly broken on last Monday forenoon while in the woods chopping trees. A tree in falling struck him across the knee in a manner that Dr. Jacobs thinks it will have to be amputated. John Slack and one or two others were near at the time and carried Mr. Treaster to his home.

[Drs. Jacobs and Alexander amputated the crushed leg below the knee on same day.]

Death has called away another noble old man, Joseph Carson, of near Potters Mills, who died Saturday at his home. Apoplexy was the cause.

Father Willow was awarded the contract for carrying the mail from Centre Hall post office to the train—two round trips per day, three-fourths mile, at \$60 a year. Mr. Armbruster has contracted to carry the mail to Spring Mills, daily, 2 1/4 miles, for \$50 per year.

The Centre Hall Reformed charge has extended a call to Rev. Land, of Turbotville.

Two well known old citizens of Potter township were buried this week. Mr. Fye, an aged resident of the Loop, and John Wilkinson, formerly of Potters Mills, who died at the home of his daughter in Bellefonte, and on Tuesday was interred at Sprucetown.

Home Storage of Vegetables.

The Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture calls attention to the timely subject of storing vegetables and fruits for winter use:

Home storage is of importance at all times, but it is especially so now, because of present price conditions. This is the harvesting season for late crops and many people find it advantageous to buy at this time the necessary quantity to store for winter use.

The successful storage of vegetables is not difficult; in fact, good storage facilities already exist in most homes, it being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, a large closet or other parts of the dwelling, depending on the character of the product to be stored.

A cool, well-ventilated cellar offers good facilities for storing vegetables and some fruits. Cellars containing a furnace frequently are too warm and dry for storing root crops, but it often is possible to partition off a space in one corner or at the end of the cellar as far from the heating plant as possible. Preferably there should be an outside window in this storage space which can be used to let in cold air at night or at other times for the purpose of keeping down the temperature. Sound dry apples, beets, carrots, onions, parsnips, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, sweet potatoes and turnips may be kept in such a room in good condition for winter use.

For more detailed information regarding the storing of various crops it would be advisable to consult the County Agent or write to State College.

Transfers of Real Estate.

- L. E. Kidder, et ux, to F. I. Houtz, tract in Harris twp. \$6350.
- I. G. Gordon Foster, et al, to Ira D. Slagel, tract in State College. \$400.
- S. K. Hostetter, et al, to Charles W. Heppenstall, tract in State College. \$2350.
- C. P. Long, et ux, to F. Q. Hartman, tract in Gregg twp. \$650.
- School District of Centre Hall Boro, to F. Q. Hartman, tract in Centre Hall. \$250.

Those who hope to reduce the high cost of living by killing game during the open season can only do it by making each shot count. Ammunition is a costly article, and several shots fired at a squirrel makes that squirrel dear meat.

Public Sale Register.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 12.30 sharp, in Centre Hall boro, Dr. G. W. Hosterman will sell lot of first-class Household Furniture. A closing out sale. See posters. Mayes, auct.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, at 1:30, Mrs. Sarah Bushman and J. Frank Ross will sell, on the premises, 1 3/4 miles West Spring Mills, Farm of 185 Acres.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, at 10 a. m., three miles of Centre Hall, the undersigned will sell the following: Two horses—one black mare, 9 years old, in foal; sorrel mare, 8 years old, a good handy team; weight, 2500. Two good cows, will be fresh near time of sale. Heifer, fresh in February. Two head young cattle; Chesterwhite brood sow; 9 shoats; lot of Buff Orpington hens.

Two wagons, one a good Conklin and the other a low-down wagon; spring wagon, top buggy, good bob sled, good sleigh, grain drill, corn planter, binder, mower, potato raiser, new land roller, plows, harrows, Economy gas engine, 7 h. p., Geiser threshing machine, many other farm implements; also lot hay, fodder, corn and oats.

Household goods.—Splendid double heater, good cook stove, and numerous other household articles.

L. P. Mayes, auct.

SAMUEL GINGERICH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, at 10 a. m., two miles south-west of Millheim, R. E. Stover will sell: Farm stock and all new implements. A clean-up sale. Wise & Hubler, aucts.

DO STOCK YARDS HAVE A STRANGLE HOLD ON OUR MEAT SUPPLY?



Buying and selling cattle in Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The men in the pens are the ones who must judge each steer and determine what he is worth.

Are the great stock yards of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and elsewhere hotbeds of monopolistic control which succeeds in making the farmer on the one hand, and the consumer who buys meat, on the other hand? This will be one of the questions threshing over in the discussion of the Kenyon bill now before a committee of the Senate.

If these big markets, where millions upon millions of dollars change hands, have any sort of a stranglehold on our food resources, few there would be who would not say, rouse them. Yet equally few, perhaps, could give you any sort of a vivid word-picture of what takes place in these markets through which flows much of our farm wealth.

Separate From Packing Plants.

The "stock yards" are synonymous in the minds of many people with all packing. This is error number one. They are operated as corporations wholly distinct from the packing plant companies that cluster around them.

The stock yards perform two functions: they are unloading, feeding and resting stations for live stock; and markets for buying and selling. As buying and selling places, they are among the most interesting spots in the world—places where one may see a nation at its bartering. Huge auction stations where a fraction of a point counts, and counts big.

The Chicago stock yards, as the most notable example, will receive in a day anywhere from 10,000 to 30,000 cattle, not to mention hogs and sheep. These would represent shipments by many farmers. Each farmer puts his cattle into the hands of a commission firm who acts as his agent. The "stock in trade" of the commission firm is a satisfied clientele among the farmers—the better bargainers they are for a long price, the more the farmer is disposed to patronize them.

A Game for Experts.

It is a titanic game, and one for experts. On the one side are arrayed the commission men, and on the other the buyers representing packing concerns, brokers and others. Both sides know their business, which is to say that they know full well what the receipts of the day are and their relation to the requirements, and they know cattle.

The big auction begins. Not from a block, but an auction for all that. Buyers, mounted on ponies, scurry hither and thither, making a bid on one lot here and on another lot there. The commission man will hold the bid in abeyance, dicker for a few points higher price and awaiting the arrival of another man on a pony who may make him a better offer. Every commission man is a competitor of all the other commission men; and every buyer is a competitor of all the other buyers.

We say that all of these men know cattle. A steer is not a standardized commodity. Nature makes him what he is. The contour of his hanches, the build of his body and his make-up in general have everything to do with

what he is worth as a beef animal. No one can determine his value but the men in the pens,—the commission men and the buyers.

Buyers Represent Many Firms.

Many think that these cattle are all purchased by the big packers, which is far from being the case. Besides the buyers for the big packers there are always in the Chicago yards from a hundred to a hundred and fifty other buyers on the scene, many of them representing firms that are not located near the stock yards or even in the same city. All told, the large packers do only 44 per cent of the meat animal slaughtering of the entire country.

The penalty which awaits the buyer who will not bid up to true values is that the other buyers take the cattle away from him and his firm will be without its requirements. On the other hand the commission men cannot stick it out for an exorbitant price; for the buyers would cut down on the amounts of their purchases. There are some people who will buy meat at any price, but the majority of people reduce their meat purchases precisely as the prices mount upward. The buyers in the stock yards reflect this attitude of the general public almost as accurately as a thermometer indicates the temperature.

The Arena of Supply and Demand.

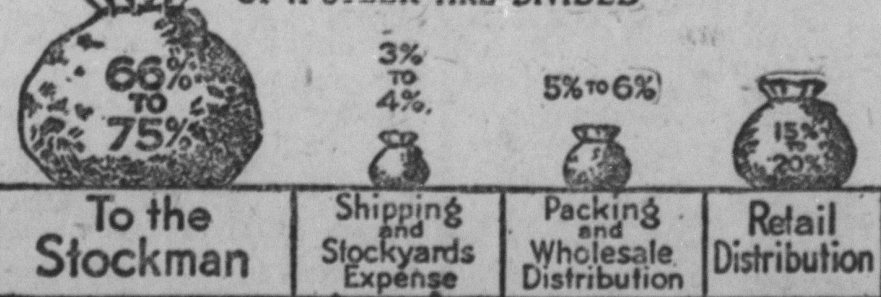
In other words, the stock yards are the meeting places of two tremendous powers of the economic world,—Supply and Demand. Any one who visits one of these places, even as the most casual observer, and watches what occurs there, will give up any illusion he may have about monopoly or control. Too many buyers and sellers are involved, and judging the value of an individual steer or a pen full of steers is altogether too complicated a matter to cover by any sort of agreement in advance.

The Kenyon bill would make it illegal for any packers to have financial holdings in stock yards corporations. Common sense rightly asks, "Why?" How such holdings, which, where they exist, are nothing more than financial backing of a worthy enterprise, can control the men in the pens who are hired to use their judgment, is too deep to be seen at a glance. The advocates of the bill should be forced to explain. And how a lack of such holdings would prevent control or monopoly, if such things were possible, is another thing which the proponents of the bill should be able to elucidate.

SMALL PACKERS OPPOSE LICENSE

Cincinnati meat packers in drawing resolutions against the licensing of all packers doing interstate business, brought attention to the fact that the proposed legislation embodied in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, if enacted, would have a tendency to drive hundreds of small packing firms out of the field of interstate operations. This would be the preference forced upon them as against operating under a licensing system which would be a continued menace of interference.

HOW THE PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF A STEER ARE DIVIDED



Who gets the money that you pay the butcher for beef? This interesting diagram will help you to see. It is made up from figures secured by the Federal Department of Agriculture who followed a number of groups of steers through the packing plant and through the retail market up to the time the meat was in the hands of the ultimate consumer. The live animals were bought from the farmer; in addition to the meat there was, of course, the hide, visceral fat and other by-products. These were sold by the packer and his sum added to what the retail market man received for the meat gives the total proceeds. Out of this total amount the farmer received 66 to 75 per cent for the live animals. Three to 4 per cent were required to ship the live animals to market and to feed and care for them in the stock yards before they were slaughtered. The packer received 5 to 6 per cent of the total proceeds, and this covered the cost of slaughtering, refrigerating, shipping in refrigerator cars to the local branch houses, selling to the local butcher, and also profits. Fifteen to 20 per cent was received by the butcher, which comprised his selling cost plus his profits. The illustration indicates the proportions of these amounts by the relative sizes of the money bags.

Huge Demand for Wearing Apparel at Kessler's

The demand for our merchandise has increased to such an extent that Kessler was compelled to make a third trip to New York City for more stock, so that we are enabled to maintain the Complete Assortment and Variety we have had during the Fall Season, thus far.

We need not speak of our Values

—the fact that our stock has had to be replenished for the third straight time this season, is sufficient evidence to show that Kessler has been meeting the desires of his trade.

The Opportunity is Yours to Respond

and secure your needs from our huge showing of the Late and Distinctive Fashions which have been arriving daily from New York.

We have met the wishes of the most particular dressers. If you want to be garbed in a fashionable and distinctive manner,

Come In, We Can Satisfy You.

KESSLER'S
Department Store Millheim
(The Home of Good Merchandise)

"Rats Pass Up All Other Food for One Meal of Rat-Snap."

Their first meal of RAT-SNAP is their last. Kills in few minutes. Dries up the carcass. Rats killed with RAT-SNAP leave no odor. RAT-SNAP comes in cake form. Break into small pieces leave where rats travel. No mixing with other food. Cats or dogs won't touch it. Safest, cleanest, surest rat and mice killer. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by C. M. Smith, Centre Hall, W. C. Meyer, Spring Mills Pa.

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Correct Printing Done at the Reporter Office.



Camels are sold everywhere in airtight sealed packages of 20 cigarettes or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N. C. 18c a package

CAMELS are the most refreshing, satisfying cigarette you ever smoked! Put all your cigarette desires in a bunch, then buy some Camels, give them every taste-test and know for your own satisfaction that in quality, flavor, smoothness and in many other delightful ways Camels are in a class by themselves!

Camels are an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. You'll not only prefer this blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight, but you'll appreciate the remarkable full-bodied-mildness and smooth, refreshing flavor it provides! Camels are a cigarette revelation!

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Compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price! You'll prefer Camel quality to premiums, coupons or gifts!

Camel CIGARETTES

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1908. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists. The Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Found Seven Rats Dead in Bin Next Morning."

Robert Woodruff says: "My premises were infested with rats, I tried RAT-SNAP on friend's recommendation. Next morning found seven dead rats in bin, two near feed box, three in stall. Found large number since. No smell from dead rats—RAT-SNAP dries them up. Best thing I have ever used." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by C. M. Smith, Centre Hall; W. C. Meyer, Spring Mills, Pa.

WANTED:—

Men or women to take orders among friends and neighbors for the genuine guaranteed hosiery, full line for men, women and children. Eliminates darning. We pay 50c an hour spare time or \$24 a week for full time. Experience unnecessary. Write, International Stocking Mill, Norristown, Pa. 047p4

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Chas. D. Bartholomew
CENTRE HALL, PA.



is easy to use
No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical—not a bit wasted. No other lye or soap cleans and disinfects so easily and thoroughly as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorless and colorless; the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sink, dairy, milk-pans and bottles, for softening water, and the labor of washing and cleaning will be cut in half.

Makes pure soap
and saves money besides. A can of Banner Lye, 5 1/2 pounds of kitchen grease, ten minutes' easy work (no boiling or large kettles), and you have 10 pounds of best hard soap or 20 gallons of soft soap.

Banner Lye is sold by your grocer or druggist. Write us for free booklet, "Uses of Banner Lye." The Penn Chemical Works Philadelphia U.S.A.