

ADVERTISING RATES. Per square of 8 lines 3 times... \$1.50. Per square each subsequent insertion... 50c. All advertisements inserted for less than three months charged by the square.

Church Notices.

Announcements for Sunday, Nov. 12, 1911. HUNSTONTOWN, U. B. CHARGE, E. H. Swank, pastor. Hustontown—Preaching 10:30 a. m. Cromwell—Preaching 7:30 p. m. Evangelistic Services.

Who Has the Biggest Corn?

This question will be answered in Pittsburg, January 15-20, when the Annual Pennsylvania Corn Show will be held in connection with the great winter fair established by the Livestock Breeders' Association, the Dairy Union and The Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

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 Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Surprise Party.

On October 14th a very enjoyable surprise party was held for Howard Whitfield in honor of his 16th birthday. The evening was spent in playing various games until about 10 o'clock when refreshments were served. He received a number of useful presents.

Those present were: Blain and Ada Hixson, Howard Connor, Nora and Lulu Schenck, Hobart and Talmage Barton, James and Russel Akers, Lulu Lieling, Anna Whitfield, Mary and Will Clevenger, Sadie, Lida, Bruce, Nelly, George, Ross, Celia and Ada Barton; Ross Jackson, Olive Hixson, Elsie and Della Whitfield, Ross Whitfield, Lily Whitfield, Blair Ford, Grant Simpson, and Mr. Hessel.

EVERY-DAY ETIQUETTE.

Woman's Home Companion Gives Practical Hints on the Calls We Cannot Well Avoid.

In a practical talk on everyday etiquette in the November Woman's Home Companion the author records the calls that one must positively make:

"Certain stated calls must be made. The call at least once a year upon those on your calling-list; the call after having been entertained at dinner or luncheon, or at an evening entertainment; the call of congratulation after a marriage, or a birth; the call of condolence upon those in sorrow; the call of inquiry at the house of illness; the call upon the newcomers into your neighborhood, or upon a stranger who has been introduced to you by a friend; the return call, when a first call has been made upon you,—none of these can be evaded. A first call should be returned within a week, or at the longest a fortnight; a dinner call, or, in fact, any others of those named, should be paid promptly.

"If two women call together, it is the order of the two who makes the signal for departure by rising or giving a significant glance to her companion.

"There is no need for great formality of conduct in calling. The well-bred women who is at ease in her own house need have no fear of appearing awkward in the house of another. To come in quietly after leaving her card at the door; to speak, first of all, to her hostess, then to recognize the other persons present; to chat with those nearest the seat she has taken, avoiding topics which might lead to argument or discussion; to take her cup of tea and a bit of cake or sandwich; to leave at the end of twenty minutes, or half an hour after shaking hands with her hostess, and bowing farewell to the others present,—here is all that constitutes a call. A little familiarity robs calling of any terrors it may possess for the bashful, or for those unaccustomed to society; and who learns it is just the oldtime 'afternoon visit' with a new name."

Liquid Crystals.

When the discovery of liquid crystals was announced some twenty years ago, many men of science were very sceptical on the subject, and thought that some error must have been made by the discoverer, Professor Lehmann. It was pointed out that the very name 'liquid crystal' was self-contradictory. Later, the discoverer continued and extended the study of these crystals, the genuineness of which he seems to have established, although the molecular structure of the peculiar liquids experimented with is not clearly understood. The facts appear to be that certain chemical liquids at particular temperatures exhibit the characteristic crystalline properties of double refraction and dichroism. But exceedingly small disturbing forces suffice to deform the liquid crystals, owing to their slight rigidity.

Does the Sun Change Shape?

One scientist, as the result of much study on his part of heliometer measurements, said to be confirmed by solar photographs, has made the remarkable suggestion that the sun periodically changes its figure, being sometimes an oblate spheroid, like the earth, with its equatorial diameter exceeding the polar, and sometimes a prolate spheroid, having a greater polar than equatorial diameter. His idea is that the solar globe is to be regarded as a vibrating body, having an equatorial diameter on the average slightly in excess of the polar, but changing at certain times so that the ratio of the two diameters is temporarily reversed. The period of variability, it is thought, is the same as the sun-spot period. The changes of figure, if they really occur, are so small that only the most delicate observations can make them manifest.

Give it a Rest.

"Doctor," said a lady, "I want you to prescribe for me." "There is nothing the matter, madam," said the doctor, after feeling her pulse; "you only need rest." "Now, doctor, just look at my tongue, what does that need?" "That needs rest, too," replied the doctor.—Judge.

An Exchange of Amenities.

Neighbor—How did that naughty little boy of yours get hurt? Ditto — That good little boy of yours hit him in the head with a brick.—Jewish Ledger.



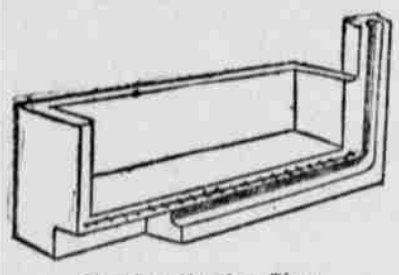
WATER TANK FOR WINTER.

Concrete Trough Eliminating Necessity of Stock Drinking Ice Water.

In the long cold months of winter the farmer is often annoyed by the outdoor water tank or trough freezing; perhaps bursting same and at least causing the stock to drink water that is nearly ice water, which cannot be beneficial to them.

As per illustration this trouble can be overcome with but slight expense by the construction of a concrete tank with the heater molded as a part of the same.

The heater being molded with the tank, is always ready for use at any time and can be employed whenever needed.



Showing Heating Pipe.

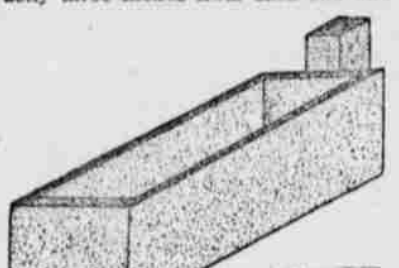
The outside dimensions of tank as illustrated are eight feet eight inches long, three feet high and three feet eight inches wide; the walls are four inches thick, giving the inside dimensions of eight feet long, three feet wide at the top and two feet six inches wide at the bottom, with a depth of 29 inches. This will be ample for the ordinary farm and can be changed to suit your needs.

The chimney is molded 12 inches square and four feet high. This can be increased if so desired. For the outside mold six boards ten inches wide and eight feet eight inches long, fastened together, three of each, with cleats, make the two sides. The end where the firebox is located is made of three ten-inch boards three feet ten inches long and nailed to the two sides at the end.

For the firebox make a box exactly 18 inches wide, 12 inches high and 24 inches long. Place this at the one end abutting against the side. For the chimney make a box 12 inches square and four feet long. Have this open on one side, set at the one end in center, and then with six ten-inch boards 17 inches long finish up this end by nailing the ends of sides to open side of chimneybox mold.

For the inside of tank cut two ten-inch boards eight feet long, fasten two of each together with cleats on inside; now cut four ten-inch boards exactly two feet ten inches long, fasten two of each together with cleats. At one side of each measure is exactly three inches from each end and

draw a line from that to the upper corner, cutting along this line. This makes the ends in a level or wedge shape two feet ten inches wide at the top and two feet four inches wide at the bottom. These are nailed inside the two sides, and if you have used one-inch lumber you have the correct width, three feet wide at top and two feet six inches at the bottom.



The Finished Tank.

In constructing the tank lay a foundation of small stone covered with concrete grout. This should be from four inches to six inches, depending on the soil. Then set your mold upon this, leaving out the core form at place. Now fill this with concrete, tamped in well to a depth of six inches. Then put your flue in place; this can be common six-inch stovepipe and extend to the end of tank and then up to the end of chimney, as shown in sectional view.

After you have this in place cover with concrete to the top of same or more, about seven inches thick; then upon this lay your re-enforcing rods. After re-enforcing rods are in place fill with concrete until your depth of bottom is exactly 12 inches from the foundation. This gives the bottom about firebox a thickness of four inches, which is ample, and for usual purposes three inches would do.

Place the inside form of core in position and fill to the top with concrete and allow to stand in the forms until it begins to harden.

After Her.

"Darling," said the count, "I have loved you from the moment I first feasted my eyes upon you."

"It is very kind of you to say so," replied the daughter of the American millionaire, "but I am compelled to inform you that I wouldn't give ten cents to become a countess."

"Well, please don't engage yourself to anybody else until I can communicate with my brother, who is a marquis. We must get you into our family somehow."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Specialization.

Doctor—What can I do for you? Patient—I have cut my index finger.

Doctor—Very sorry. But I am a specialist on the middle finger.—File gende Blatter.

Forbidden.

"If you refuse me, Miss Gladys, I shall get a rope and commit suicide." "No, Colonel, you must not do that. Papa said distinctly he would not have you hanging about here."—M. A. P.

THE SPEAKER'S DISGRACE.

After Many Delightful Days He Recounted in the Ship's Saloon.

At the afternoon session of the Prohibition convention the delegates, among whom the women greatly predominated, were extremely enthusiastic over the cold water issues; and every resolution in furtherance of the prohibition cause was upheld aggressively and unanimously.

Toward the end of the session the speaker of the day was announced. This gentleman had recently returned from abroad, where he had been recuperating from his arduous work in the behalf of Temperance. Smilingly acknowledging his tumultuous reception, this speaker at once plunged into the pleasant events of his foreign trip.

In the midst of this interesting narration, a lady delegate from a rural district sprang to her feet, her eyes blazing.

"I protest against such goings on as this!" she cried, glaring at the narrator. "It's a shame. I—"

"Sit down!"

"Let him proceed!"

"I won't sit down!" declared the late delegate, sending a scornful glance at her fellow members. "I say it's a shame, a disgrace and a deplorable thing for that man, who poses as an apostle of Temperance and a hater of ginships, to stand up there and deliberately tell us that on his way across the Atlantic he spent many delightful evenings in the ship's saloon!"—Brooklyn Life.

HIS HOPE.



Professor—Have you heard my last composition? Gruff Critic—I hope so.—M. A. P.

Off with the Old.

A local paper recounts the following conversation between a minister and a man whose wife was buried that day.

"My brother," said the preacher, "I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you, and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one, who has been your companion and partner in life, I will console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfeeling love."

To this the bereaved husband replied by asking as he gazed into the minister's face:

"What's her name?"—Tit-Bits.

TWO OFFICIALS.



"What is he doing now?" "Cleaning out a bank." "President or janitor?"—New York Telegram.

Practical.

A school teacher having instructed a pupil to purchase a grammar, the next day received a note thus worded from the child's mother: "I do not desire for Lulu shall engage in grammar, as I prefer ingress in useful studies and can learn her how to spoke and write properly myself. I have went through two grammars and I can't say as they did me no good, I prefer her engage in german and drawing and vocal music on the piano."—Burr Oak Herald.

Attracted by Steel Magnet.

A belated pun, with Andrew Carnegie as the victim, is being circulated at Washington. The ironmaster was on board a ferryboat at Norfolk on the day the President visited that port. Something went wrong with the compass. The captain appealed to the mate. The mate examined the compass and said: "I guess it must be attracted by that steel magnet over there."



IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS.

By Professor W. C. Palmer, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

The value of good roads is often not appreciated by the farmers as much as it should be. Of course the burden of making the better roads falls directly on them, which is another side to the problem. The average cost of hauling a ton one mile on the ordinary country roads is 25 cents, while the average price of hauling one ton one mile on the railroads is three-quarters of a cent. In other words, the cost of hauling is thirty-three times as much with team and wagon as with steam. This has been accomplished by a number of factors. Some of these can be and must be considered in making good roads, that is, to have a good hard road bed and to eliminate grades. The railroads do not as a rule have a grade of more than 3 per cent; some of them have adopted 2 per cent, as the maximum grade. Two per cent would mean a rise of two feet in 100 feet. This would not be considered much of a grade on the ordinary road, but this is the way it works out:

A team can exert a pull of a short distance of one-half its weight, but for ordinary work the load it can pull should not be over one-tenth the weight of the team. For instance, a team weighing 3,000 pounds can exert a pull of 300 pounds—that is, when it is to continue the work for, say, ten hours; while for a small stretch it would be able to exert a pull of 1,500 pounds. This, however, is putting forth all the energy of which they are capable. It has also been found that the pull required to take a ton over the ordinary roads is 160 pounds. Supposing, then, that the load is one ton and the wagon weighs 1,300 pounds; this would make a total of 3,300 pounds, and at the rate of 160 pounds per ton would make a total of 264 pounds—a little less than the team is capable of hauling. In fact, it could very nicely handle 500 pounds more, which would bring the pull up to 300 pounds, and making the load 2,500 pounds. This, however, is for the level. As a grade is approached this, of course, will be increased. A 5 per cent grade would increase the draft of the wagon and load of 3,300 pounds by 315 pounds, bringing it up to 579 pounds, which is almost twice what the team can handle as a regular thing. If the grade is increased to 20 per cent, or twenty feet in a hundred feet, the draft on this same load would come to a little over 1,500 pounds, or the maximum that this team could pull when exerting its utmost power. Any grade beyond this would mean that the load would have to be reduced, and in fact no team should be required to have to pull to its maximum capacity. From this, then, it is evident that increasing the grade increases the draft very fast, and hence grades should be eliminated as far as it is possible.

On a macadam road a team can pull three times as much on the level as on a good earth road, but the increase in draft upgrade remains the same as on the earth road so that a grade would be more objectionable on a macadam road than on a poor road. On the level a 3,000-pound team could easily handle four tons, while the maximum grade that it could pull up with such a load would be a 10 per cent grade, and even that is more than should be expected from the team.

There is a very marked tendency in the west of running roads on the section lines. This is good where the land is level, but where there are hills it is usually advisable to go around rather than to go over them, at least where this can be done, and thus avoid a steeper grade. There is also this objection to cuts and fills that it brings up a soil that is not good for roadmaking and one that washes easily, and the expense of cutting down hills is usually greater than would be the cost of buying a right-of-way around the hill and thus avoid the grade. Railroad engineers will make considerable curves in the roads in order to avoid grades, and they have the problem very carefully studied out, and they will often make a detour of a good many miles in order to avoid a grade.

Having to haul the produce from the farm to the market over a poor road adds to the cost of production, and again a good road that can be depended on in all seasons brings the farmers several miles nearer town, and it also increases the value of the land considerably, as the buyer will pay quite a bit more for land that he can reach with a good road than for land that is hard to reach on account of poor roads, due either to steep grades or to the poor quality of the roadbed. The main thing in a new country, however, is getting the roads laid out in the right place, as it is not an easy matter to change them after they have once been established and money expended on them.

A Poor Excuse.

Poverty is a poor excuse for not making an investment which is sure to double capital. Some counties, unable to accomplish what they wished otherwise, have issued bonds and are putting their proceeds into this most substantial of improvements.—Atlanta Constitution.

Starts Much Trouble.

If all people knew that neglect of constipation would result in severe indigestion, yellow jaundice or virulent liver trouble they would soon take Dr. King's New Life Pills, and end it. Its the only safe way. Best for biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, chills and debility. 25c at Trout's drug store.

Rabbits and Mice Injuring Trees.

Much injury is annually caused by mice and rabbits which eat the bark from the trunks of young fruit trees in the orchards of the state during the time snow covers the ground in winter. The following letter from Prof. Surface, Economic Zoologist, to a correspondent, on this subject, may be found of use to others:

"Replying to your letter asking for information concerning the best wash to put on your trees to protect them from mice and rabbits, I can say that there is nothing better than the lime-sulfur solution, boiled with the sediment in it, and applied with a brush, or with a spray pump by removing the nozzle from the end of the extension rod, and forcing the liquid out in a jet directly over the trunk of the tree. For this purpose I prefer the old fashioned 17-22 50 home boiled formula, because of the sediment that is thus left, and which becomes important for protection. By this formula I mean, boiling one hour, seventeen pounds of sulfur and twenty two of lime, in enough water to boil it, and afterward adding water to make fifty gallons. This as a spray formula has been abandoned for the Cordley formula for making concentrated lime sulfur solution. The concentrated formula consists of boiling two pounds of finely divided sulfur of any commercial kind with one pound of good fresh quick lime of any kind, for one hour, in one gallon of water. This is to be strained and stored as long as desired, and when used, add seven times its bulk of water. The advantage of the new formula is the absence of sediment, and that it can be stored without crystallization.

"In treating your trees to prevent mice and rabbits you need the sediment present, but the old formula should be used at once after making it. With the new formula it can be stored as long as you wish.

"I proved three years ago that trees could be protected from borers, mice and rabbits by

painting, washing or spraying them twice per year, viz, the first of June and the first of December or January, with this material. If it should wash off the trunks of the trees, so that there will be evidence of mice or rabbits attacking them during the winter, make another application at once. In fact, almost any combination of lime and sulfur boiled together for a short time, applied to the trees, will prevent injury by mice and rabbits, and will destroy such insects and disease germs as it touches, and will not injure the trees.

"It is not necessary to add carbolic acid. I have tried this. The acid may injure the tree, although it does not always do so. It evaporates very quickly. I smelled the odor of it through my orchard as a very strong odor for two or three days, and then it was gone. We need something that is more permanent than this. Remember that for the tree borer it can be applied just before it lays its eggs, which is generally in June."

WATERFALL.

Mrs. Mary McNeal, of Johnstown is the guest of Z. B. Barnett the past week.

Miss Lillian Gracey one of Huntingdon College students is the guest of W. C. Gracy.

Howard Barnett and family were the guest of Charley Knepper's on Sunday.

J. H. McClain of South Fork is visiting in this vicinity.

D. A. Black has employment at Broad Top City as Forman for A. J. Black.

Wm. Edwards is bidding on a 46 room hotel at Robertsdale to be completed by April 1, 1912.

Wm. McClain is busy weaving carpet on his up to date loom.

J. L. Wright has found employment at Jacobstown.

Mrs. W. R. Berkstresser has returned from Pittsburg after visiting several weeks.

James Barnett spent three days visiting in Trough Creek.

BANNER SALVE the most healing ointment in the world.

A Strong Foundation

There is no question as to the safety of your money if deposited with the

FULTON COUNTY BANK

Our conservative and business like methods are known to all. Considerate treatment is assured all depositors. Start an account with us to-day and protect the wife and children.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. on time deposits if left six months.

Trimmed Millinery.

Distinctive Autumn and Winter Hats for Women, Misses and Children.

We demonstrate this most emphatically in our display. The prettiest hats to be seen in Fulton County are here in profusion. The very newest creations from the leading French Milliners. The "Just Out" Things from New York, and a lot of chic, smart and stylish conceits from our own workroom.

NOT HARD TO PICK OUT A HAT HERE.

We take great pleasure in showing these goods. COME EARLY. When once you see, you will be sure to buy.

ANNA B. FREY.

Advertisement for Family Favorite oil. The oil that gives the steady, bright, white light. Triple refined from Pennsylvania Crude Oil. Costs little more than inferior tank-wagon oils. Waverly Oil Works Co. Pittsburgh, Pa. FREE 25c Page Book tells all about oil.