

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be afflicted with weak kidneys. If a child urinates often, if the urine scalds the flesh, if when the child awakes an eye is sore, it should be able to control the passage. It is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

PENNSYLVANIA MAIL ROAD.

Sunbury & Lewistown Division.
In effect May 23, 1909.

STATION.	STATIONS.	STATIONS.
10:00 A. M.	Sunbury	9:20 A. M.
10:10	Sellersburg Junction	9:30
10:20	Sellersburg	9:40
10:30	Fawcett	9:50
10:40	Kramer	10:00
10:50	Meigs	10:10
11:00	Middleburg	10:20
11:10	Beaver	10:30
11:20	Beaverstown	10:40
11:30	Adamsburg	10:50
11:40	Raasville	11:00
11:50	Meigs	11:10
12:00	Wagner	11:20
12:10	Meigs	11:30
12:20	Paintersville	11:40
12:30	Mattland	11:50
12:40	Lewistown	12:00
12:50	Lewistown (Main Street)	12:10
1:00	Lewistown Junction	12:20

POULTRY & BEES.

AN INSECT BREEDER.

A Useful Contrivance Where Chickens Have to Be Kept Constantly in Small Quarters.

Here is a grub and worm-breeder for chickens in small quarters. Build a rack four feet square, as in illustration, the sides being made of narrow slats nailed to the frame, six or eight inches apart. In this frame place a



layer of two or three inches manure, then a layer of earth or rich loam, and next a layer of mill sweepings, shorts or bran, each layer the same thickness. Repeat until the rack is filled. Grubs and worms will breed in abundance, and, seeking the edge of the rack, will become the prey of the fowls.—Orange Judd Farmer.

IS EASILY CURED.

Feather-Eating Hens Are Not Victims But Victims of a Disease That Yields to Simple Treatment.

The New York Experiment station recently published a bulletin on "feather eating" among fowls. The report makes a number of observations on this habit, suggesting that it is the result of a lack of nitrogenous matter in the feed and citing experiments where fresh cut bone, lean meat, etc., were fed. "The vice," the report says, "is very uncommon among fowls that have exercise and a variety of food, and it is most economical to prevent its appearance by careful feeding, but as the spread is rapid, it is a rather serious disease, and it is not easily cured. Encouraging its development, the vice should be stamped out by the death or removal of the first offender."

The editor of the Farm and Dairy, New South Wales, calls attention to the fact of the failure to mention the true cause of "feather eating." "It is now a well-known fact," says the editor, "that feather eating is a very minute parasite (sarcoptes) which feeds at the roots of the feathers, thus irritating the birds and causing them to pluck out their own feathers. Where feathers are pulled out by other birds, it is due to the presence of lice, for which they are searching."

HOW A HEN FEEDS.

In Her Natural State She Delights in Consuming Hours in Obtaining a Full Meal.

Observe how the hen feeds when out on the range. It is first a blade of grass or leaf of clover, then a short blade of a grasshopper or cricket, then a fly. The farmer, she now discovers a soft spot in the soil which she believes worth investigating and sets to work with the mining tools which nature has given her with a view of finding out if it is "pay dirt." A busy week, heeding in her path and the crops to shatter down a few of the ripened seeds. She is drawn away from this repast by another grasshopper, which springs down in front of her and jumps away again just in time to save himself from the dash which she has made at him. In place of the grasshopper which she did not get, she nips another clover leaf or blade of grass. Thus the hen feeds a little at a time and consuming hours in obtaining a full meal. It seems that people who see this every day might know that throwing down a measure of shelled corn on a bare spot is not the proper way to feed the hens. And those who do this will receive convincing proof that there is something wrong with their feeding during the time of year when the hen has no choice of food, but must live on what is given her by the owner.

Big Success with Sheep. Every little while we come across accounts of men, who in a small way, have made splendid money out of sheep. One of the latest is that of a man who bought some Cotswold ewes two years ago at \$3 per head. He kept them until they raised two crops of lambs for him and sold them for \$4.25 apiece. The first year their fleeces averaged 11½ pounds, the second year 12. One crop of lambs brought \$5.50 per 100 pounds, the other \$6.50. All the owner did to fatten them was to give them corn and timothy hay and let them run in the yard where he was fattening cattle. The sheep were enough for themselves and the owner.

SENSIBLE BEE TALK.

When Properly Managed the Apiary Pays as Fair a Profit as Any Other Farm Industry.

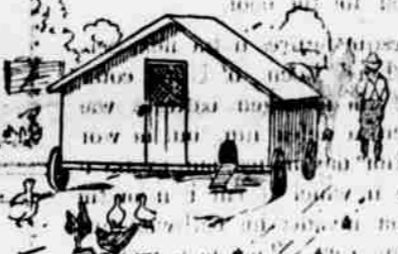
It costs some 40 to 50 cents a hive to use full sheets of foundation in all the frames, and about the same for each super in the section boxes. What is the gain? There will be little or no brood comb. The useless drones in a hive will consume more than 50 cents' worth of sugar in a season. The more drones reared, the less worker bees there will be to store honey, says the American Cultivator. The workers which would occupy the space that the drone comb fills might store 50 cents' or a dollar's worth of honey in a season. Much honey would have been used up in making the comb for which the foundation is a substitute. We think we speak within bounds when we say that every half dollar's worth of foundation used in a good colony will add from one to three dollars to the value of honey gathered in a season, and when one is working for expected honey so that he can put the empty combs back, the gain may be more.

In this connection we would repeat the advice given before—allow drone comb only in the best colonies, those that are gentle and good honey gatherers, that these qualities may be transmitted through the male parent of the workers as well as through the queen. There has been little attention paid to this by even the best beekeepers, but we think it is important, and if it has not been proven so, it is time some one did prove it. Do not allow the bees to be crowded for room to work in and store their honey. When a super is from one-half to two-thirds full, raise it up and put another under it that they may work in both. By the time the top one is capped over, it will be time to put a third one underneath it. With plenty of room there will be less tendency to late swarming.

A MOVABLE HENHOUSE.

An Excellent Thing for Farmers Who Believe That a Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

On stubble fields there is often a great deal of food waste which could be utilized if the fowls could be induced to forage for it. In some places, the young and growing fowls are housed in small, tightly constructed buildings placed on wheels which are



MOVING THE POULTRY HOUSE.

large enough to accommodate 10 to 25 chickens. The birds are put in the house and drawn to the field, then fed once or twice to accustom them to it. They are supplied with plenty of fresh water and changed to new ground as often as they have picked up all the fallen grain.—Farm and Home.

BUZZINGS FROM FEEDING.

Good results in queen-rearing are to be expected only when the colony is strong enough to swarm, and when honey comes in freely from the fields every day, or when the beekeeper feeds his bees freely. Bees do not use older larvae if younger be present. Sometimes a swarm will enter a wrong hive and be rejected all right, but this seldom happens. Generally the intruders are killed by the possessors of the invaded hive. Swarming swarms, which enter inhabited hives, are usually killed promptly. Bees prefer to build a long deep comb. They build downward in preference to sideways. Experts estimate that an acre of buckwheat in bloom will yield 25 pounds of honey a day.

French apiculturists use "glassness" or tongue measures, of seven different patterns for measuring the length of the tongues of their bees. In the most successful cases, the bees are crossed, once with the queen and once with the workers. The queen is reported to mate with clover perfectly. If this be true, it is important, for it would add a new source of the honey to the list. Rubber bees may be bought with carbolic acid. This acid has an odor repulsive to bees. A mixture of it in water sprinkled at the entrance of a hive will prevent the robbers from entering, while the occupants of the hive will pass it on their way in and out.—N. Y. Farmer.

Sitters and Non-Sitters.

Where the main object in keeping hens is to furnish a supply of eggs, the inveterate sitters, such as Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans, should be made to work for nearly all they receive. If eggs only are wanted, it is well to have the non-sitting varieties, which save a great deal of labor. Far more people prefer the "non-sitters" at the present time than formerly. Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs and Houdans are kept very largely by those who are non-sitters. There is one difficulty or drawback with the non-sitters, which is that they lay white eggs, which are not prepared in some markets; but in other places the white eggs are accepted as well as the brown ones that are dark.—Farm and Home.

Skin Diseases



When the excretory organs fail to carry off the waste material from the system, there is an abnormal accumulation of effete matter which poisons and clogs the blood, and it becomes sour and acid. This poison is carried through the general circulation to all parts of the body, and upon reaching the skin surface there is a redness and eruption, and by certain peculiarities we recognize Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Erysipelas and many other skin troubles, more or less severe. While the skin is the seat of irritation, the real disease is in the blood. Medicated lotions and powders may allay the itching and burning, but never cure, no matter how long and faithfully continued, and the condition is often aggravated and skin permanently injured by their use.

The disease is more than skin deep; the entire circulation is poisoned.

The many preparations of arsenic, mercury, potash, etc., not only do not cure skin diseases, but soon ruin the digestion and break down the constitution. S. S. S., nature's own remedy, made of roots, herbs and barks, of great purifying and tonic properties, quickly and effectually cures blood and skin troubles, because it goes direct to the root of the disease and stimulates and restores normal, healthy action to the different organs, cleanses and enriches the blood, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous secretions. S. S. S. cures permanently because it leaves none of the original poison to referment in the blood and cause a fresh attack. Healthy blood is necessary to preserve that clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion so much desired by all. S. S. S. can be relied upon with certainty to keep the blood in perfect order. It has been curing blood and skin diseases for half a century; no other medicine can show such a record. S. S. S. contains no poisonous minerals—is purely vegetable and harmless. Our medical department is in charge of physicians of large experience in treating blood and skin diseases, who will take pleasure in aiding by their advice and direction all who desire it. Write fully and freely about your case; your letters are held in strictest confidence. We make no charge whatever for this service. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases will be sent free upon application.

SSS

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No shoes on earth, at whatever price, can equal a MONARCH PATENT LEATHER SHOE. Why pay \$5.00 for an inferior patent leather shoe when you can buy from almost any dealer a pair of MONARCH PATENT LEATHER SHOES for \$3.75. Address: MONARCH SHOE CO., 137 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.

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Middleburg, Pa.

Inquire for

Might Be of Value.

"No," he said decidedly, "woman should not have the ballot."

"Why not?" she demanded.

"Because of her uselessness in case of a conflict. The one who votes should also be of service when it comes to fighting."

"I should think," she returned thoughtfully, "that woman might be of value in putting patches on the seat of war."

Thus again was woman's resourcefulness in argument demonstrated.—Chicago Post.

In Glass Jars.

"It is rumored that the pure food cranks are after the Chicago packers," said the first Texas steer, "to have them put their beef up in glass instead of tins, heretofore."

"Well," remarked the second steer, "indifferently."

"Well, wouldn't that jar you?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Affection.

Though he asks her: "Will thou be my wife?"

And not another thing.

This dimesel hems and haws as if his wife being asked to sign.

SHE SAYS HIM.

"I have a husband," she said to her friend.

"What name?"

"Ally Sloper."

"Just because."

In a manner to raise quite a ruction; but she can't hit a pin with a brick.

Because of her general construction.—Chicago Daily News.

He Never Knew.

First Tramp—Last night I dreamed I found a pocketbook with a lot of money in it.

Second Tramp—Did you know it was a dream?

First Tramp—No, I dropped dead the moment I saw there was money in it.—Town Topics.

It's Rubens, is it not?

"It is a Rubens, is it not?" said the visitor, turning from an inspection of the painting of the hostess.

"My husband's name," replied Mrs. Ganswill, with cutting distinctness, "is William. It's his all right, though. He paid \$7,000 for it."—Chicago Tribune.

Sardonic.

He says he wouldn't think of accepting money for his political influence.

"No," answered Senator Sordidum, "he doesn't have to think. It has got to be second nature with him."

Very Well.

McSwitters—Very well, how are you?

McSwitters—How do you know he was dead?

McSwitters—Wouldn't you be mad if you were a dog and somebody tied a gun to your tail?—Syracuse Herald.

Baby Loved Papa.

Friend—I suppose the baby is fond of you?

Friend—Of course. Why, he drops out every night when I'm not at home, and stays awake all night just to enjoy my society!—The Bits.