



KILL GERM DIP AND DISINFECTANT

This goods represents the highest attainment in Dip manufacture.

An official Dip of great efficiency for the killing of Lice, Ticks, Scabs and other parasites and disease germs, which infest the bodies and pens of Hogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

Approved by the United Breeding Company of America.

FOR SALE BY

SIEHL HARDWARE STORE,
MEYERSDALE, PA.

The Home of Quality Groceries.

We keep a Grocery Store, but we don't keep Groceries. They are not intended to be kept. We sell them! Sell them fresh. Have you tried Toasted Wheat Flakes? Coffee has advanced considerably, but we are in position to name you some interesting prices. Sunbeam Pork and Beans have no equal for the money. We sell H. J. Heinz's and Beech-nut Peanut-Butter. These prices ought to appeal to you:

- 3 packages Corn Flakes for 25 cents.
- Salmon at 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents per can.
- 6 lbs. Lump Starch for 25 cents.
- 3 doz. best Jar Rings for 25 cents.
- 3 doz. Heinz's Sweet Pickles for 25 cents.
- 3-10 cent packages Corn Starch for 25 cents.
- 6 lbs. good Coffee for \$1.00.
- 3 bottles Pure Ketchup for 25 cents.
- 25 cent Jar best Silver Polish for 15 cents.
- 7-5 cent bars good Laundry Soap for 25 cents.

Give us your order for Peaches; we give you first-class fruit at moderate prices.

F. A. BITNER,

142 Centre street. Both Phones. Meyersdale, Pa.

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR VACATION

will depend upon your ability to meet and mix with Folks.

The first impression you create will depend upon your appearance—You will want to appear well dressed.

Wouldn't it be a good stunt to come in and look over our lines of new Suits, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties, Hose and furnishings. A New Trunk, Suit Case, or Hand Bag might come in handy too.

THE PLACE IS

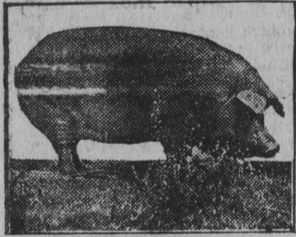
HARTLEY & BALDWIN,

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
MEYERSDALE, PA.

GROW SWINE FOR SLAUGHTER

Pasturing Crops for Hogs Should Be Sown on Specially Drained and Prepared Land.

To produce pork profitably hogs must feed and graze continuously on pastures and crops particularly planted for them. Very seldom is the



Profitable Type.

growing of hogs for slaughter a source of profit unless proper grazing and feeding methods are followed.

In the spring, summer and fall there are many crops for pasturing hogs, but during the winter the crops to select from are limited. On almost every farm the production and keeping of hogs in winter is expensive, and generally it is not profitable for the reason that large quantities of corn are fed without products of green crops. More winter grazing is needed, for which many crops are adapted. The most reliable are, however, rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley.

For grazing purposes these pasturing crops for hogs should be sown on specially well drained and prepared land that is either rich or has received a liberal application of manure. Good winter pasturage is not obtained except on the best-drained lands.

The seeding should be heavy to insure a thorough planting. The young plants will grow slowly in the winter and many plants will be needed to furnish plenty of pasture. Crimson clover will do well with rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley, and will mean an improvement on the land.

LIVE STOCK

CARE IN HOG-BREEDING PAYS

Breeder Must Choose the Breed That Most Nearly Conforms to His Particular Purpose.

Hogs are peculiarly susceptible to environment and rapidly improve or retrograde through the infusion of good or inferior blood. Because of the ease with which they take advantage of improved conditions and the wonderful improvement to be noted in form and size, no other class of live stock furnishes more satisfaction to the conscientious breeder. He has many different qualities to choose from, all good, but not all alike suited in temperament to one locality or one method of management.

Then, again, different types attract different tastes, and the breeder must choose the breed that most nearly conforms to his particular purpose and preference, remembering always to select animals showing strong in the points and characteristics of the breed chosen, says the Orange Judd Farmer.

In breeding for improvement in any variety much can be accomplished. Improvements may be discernible with each effort if rightly conducted and a breeder may reasonably expect satisfactory results in molding a hog to his own ideas within three or four generations. With such rapid progress swine breeding proves extremely fascinating, but great danger lies hidden in such rapid progress.

Stimulated by each pronounced improvement of the shape of ear, length of leg, color or formation of body, the breeder must not overlook the fact that the farmer is essentially practical. He cares little whether the ear has an artistic droop or stands upright, whether the hair is straight, curly black, white or red. He wants a hog that will produce the largest amount of revenue in the shortest time with the least expenditure. To this end it

POULTRY



BROODER FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Mother Hen Should Be Given Nice Light Place, Dry and Warm—Comfort Is Great Thing.

The hen with early chicks is given the poorest chance in the world for caring for her brood. She is generally confined with the little ones for a few days in a coop with bars where they can run out and in. The coop is only a small thing, rather dismal and dark. She is hardly ever given a nice, well lighted place, dry and warm, and with chaff and straw on the floor where the chicks can scratch and work without freezing the life out of them. Some folks will say that the hen is always there to warm them up when they want warmth; but what would you think of an artificial system of brooding that would keep a close little Hoover in reach of the chicks all the time, but without any warm place where the chicks might work and eat?

Every year you see the old hens chucking around the place with the little brood with her, crying and cold, and begging the old brooder to stop. In early spring the weather is



The Silkie, called the "Nurse Maid" Hen of Japan, on Account of the Way She Mothers the Baby Pheasants—Large Exhibits Were Shown at the Recent Poultry Show in the Grand Palace, New York.

very unpleasant for chicks. They are miserable in the chilly air and on the damp ground, and don't feel like working and following the old hen.

A hen with chicks should have a little brooder house just the same as if she were an artificial brooder. The room where the chicks might work and scratch ought to be sunny and dry and warm. The old hen's company is not warm to the chicks when they are out from under her; and they must be out from under her a great deal of the time if they are to make large thrifty birds. A little brooder house or large sunny coop with artificial heat in it will save many of your chicks this spring. Keep in mind that comfort for the chicks is a great thing.

SPADING UP FEEDING PLACES

Practise Tends to Purify Ground and Encourages Exercise on Part of Fowls in Flock.

On most farms feed for the flock is scattered about on the ground, and the chickens are continually fed within a small space. The surface of the ground soon becomes foul with the droppings of the flock. True, sunshine acts as a germicide, and if the space is at all sloping, the washing of the rain helps some, but generally the spot is level and often muddy.

The ground quickly becomes contaminated with the continual tramping of the flock, and if there be one sick fowl the whole flock may soon become infected. This is especially true with small chicks and young turkeys.

The spading up of the feeding place once or twice a week will bring good results. It will tend to purify the ground. It will induce exercise on the part of the flock, which is always desirable. Especially is this true when the flock is confined in yards, and green feed, so necessary, is difficult to obtain.

If grain is scattered as one spades up the ground, much will be buried so deep that hens will not scratch it out and it will be thrown up at the next spading with green, succulent blades that are greatly relished by the flock.

Vermin on Setting Hen. Setting hens that have a few lice will soon have a great many unless their plumage is filled full of lice-killing powder at least three times during the three weeks that they are setting.

Feed for Setting Hen. Never give mash food either dry or damp to setting hens, but provide plenty of clean, whole corn, free from mustiness and moldiness.

ADMIRAL BRIDGEMAN



Admiral Sir F. C. Bridgeman of the British navy is one of King George's veteran officers who is seeing active service once more.

GEN. CARRANZA HAS ENTERED MEXICO CITY

Supreme Chief of Revolution Becomes Provincial President of Mexico

Mexico City.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the supreme chief of the Mexican revolution and now provisional president of the republic, entered the capital.

It is estimated that more than 150,000 persons crowded the line of march of the new president and his followers. There was not the slightest disorder as Gen. Carranza and his staff passed through the cheering crowds which showered them with flowers and confetti and from which came cries of "Long live Carranza; long live the constitutional government."

Gen. Carranza, mounted on a superb horse and accompanied by his staff and the generals of the northwest, the central and northeast divisions of the constitutional army, left Atzacapatzaco, escorted by a squadron of cavalry and the Fourth Sonora battalion of infantry, which acted as the guard of honor. On reaching the city limits the column was met by the mayor and the city council of the capital, who delivered to Gen. Carranza the keys of the city.

When the procession reached the national theater it halted in order that the chief executive might receive at the hands of a delegation of workmen the flag which President Madero dropped at that very spot on the fateful ninth of February, 1913, the date of the Huerta-Diaz uprising.

President Carranza appeared on the balcony of the palace under the liberty bell and addressed the crowd, promising a new era of real constitutional government.

40,000 Dead and Poverty for Living. London, England.—The Ostend correspondent of the Chronicle says that Belgium's losses so far are estimated at 40,000 killed. No estimate of the appalling property loss has been hazarded by the officials. Industry everywhere is at a standstill, says the correspondent. Not a factory or coal pit in the country has been operated in three weeks and not a penny in wages has been received by the men engaged in the staple activities of the nation since August 1. There is nothing but dire poverty, distress and stagnation even in the areas untouched by the fighting.

Albanian Revolt Active. London, England.—Telegraphing from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says a message has been received there from Avlona, Albania, declaring that Albanian insurgents have entered the city and raised their flag.

Cardinals to Make Appeal for Peace. London, Eng.—The death of Pope Pius will be made the occasion for another effort to bring about peace. It is said that when the conclave meets in Rome to elect a new pope it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace and will ask the United States to aid in bringing about tranquility.

Fighting in Limbourg. Brussels.—An engagement is reported to have taken place in Northern Limbourg.

\$250,000 Relief Sent Paris. Paris, France.—American officers in charge of the relief of stranded Americans in France arrived here on a special train from Cherbourg, bringing with them five sealed casks each containing \$50,000 in gold and weighing 196 pounds.

Italian Ambassadors in Conference. Rome.—The Italian ambassadors to Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and Germany had a conference with Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian foreign minister.

FARM STOCK

WATER REQUIRED BY SHEEP

Costs More and More to Produce Meat as Moisture Decreases and Dry Matter Increases.

Experiments have shown that cattle given plenty of water with their pasture contained more moisture and less dry matter than did the carcasses of cattle given pasture, but no additional moisture. It is a generally accepted principle of feeding that it costs more and more to produce meat as the moisture decreases and the dry matter increases. From this we are able to deduce the fact that it cost less to grow the steers that have plenty of water, and so made watery carcasses than it did to grow steers that had no water other than in their food and produced a dry carcass.

What is true in the cases of steers would hold equally true with sheep. Sheep given plenty of water will produce mutton more cheaply than will those deprived of it. Muscle expansion will be more active in the one case than in the other, and that is another reason why mutton production would be cheaper.

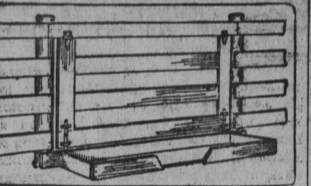
There is considerable water in any of the pasture crops that sheep eat, and they get still more moisture from the dew that collects on the grass blades in early morning and late evening; but from these two sources, while it gets enough water to keep it alive, a sheep still does not get enough to keep it in the very best growing condition nor to keep all its bodily processes going on in the most effective manner possible.

There is not an organ in the body that can function properly without water to aid it. Being one of the chief constituents of blood, water is carried to every part of the system, and not alone helps it in getting its nourishment, but also in ridding it of impurities. It is obvious that a large amount of water must be necessary to keep the sheep doing well. Enough is not got with the food and this amount should be supplemented by all the sheep will drink when given constant access to it.

FEEDING TROUGH FOR SWINE

Heretofore Troublesome Task Made Easy By Placing Receptacle Outside of Fence.

The feeding of hogs in a trough is always a troublesome task, as the hogs will get in the way of the food if it is in liquid form, and prevent the



A Feed Trough on the Outside of a Fence to prevent Swine From Getting in the Food.

trough from filling evenly. One farmer overcame this difficulty by setting the trough on the outside of the fence and hinging a panel of the fence so that the bottom would swing outward. A stop is placed at each end to hold the panel in place while the food is poured in the trough. The stops are also used to prevent the panel from being pushed farther than the outside of the trough. The food is placed in the trough evenly and then the stops are raised and lowered to catch on the outside edge of the trough. The trough should be secured to the fence post at each end.

RESTOCKING THE HOG HERD

All Animals Passing Through Outbreak of Cholera Can Be Regarded as Permanently Immune.

Farmers who have lost all or part of their hogs from cholera are asking for advice as to the best way of restocking their herds. In this connection there are a number of things to be kept in mind. All hogs that pass through an outbreak of cholera can be regarded as being permanently immune, especially if they showed symptoms of the disease. However only a small portion of a herd will survive an outbreak unless the serum treatment is employed. In herds treated with serum, provided there were undoubted cases of cholera prevalent, all hogs surviving can be reasonably regarded as being immune. Close association with sick hogs at the time of treatment is very essential.

Where it is desired to bring new hogs into the herd they should be vaccinated before or at the time they are placed on the infected premises. Some breeders are selling brood sows and boars guaranteed immune to cholera.

Wasteful Practise. To supply more than will be eaten at once is not only wasteful but it encourages the animal to become dainty regarding its food; which bad habit in the end often prevents eating a proper quantity.

THE CENT-A-WORD COLUMN.

This space is to be devoted to small ads of any kind,—lost, found, want, for rent, for sale, any honorable use at all, and the charge will be just one penny for each word. For example, John Jay has a cook stove he wishes to offer for sale and he words it like this:—"For Sale. Good cookstove, John Jay." The ad would cost the said John Jay just six cents, no more for each time he would have it inserted.

FLYING FOX AN INDIAN PEST

Depredations of Peculiar Creatures Make Them Cordially Disliked By Agriculturists.

People who have lived in India are familiar with the long strings of flying foxes which can often be seen swarming their way in single file from their sleeping places in remote trees to the fruit gardens upon which they prey. These curious creatures sometimes measure as much as four feet across the wings, and have reddish-brown fur and mole colored wings. After their nocturnal depredations they fly away with the dawn to a tree in some isolated place, and there rest during the day, hanging head downward from the boughs in the masses of bats, clutching the branch with their feet. As the flying foxes gather on the tree selected there is a tremendous commotion, for each newcomer is vigorously driven off from one place after another until he eventually manages to secure a perch for himself. Those on the tree meanwhile keep up an incessant wrangling, each endeavoring to secure the highest and best place to rest on. Sometimes many hundreds of these destructive creatures may be seen hanging from the branches of a large tree. When opportunity offers they are often shot, and some of the natives consider their flesh a delicacy, though it hardly appeals to Europeans. When the foxes start their flight in the early hours of the morning they frequently swoop down into any water which is handy, and when on the wing do not fly in flocks, but follow each other in single file, flying with a peculiar, slow, measured sweep of the wing.—Wide World Magazine.

Reputation. What's a reputation? Half the world waste their lives trying to live up to it; and the other half waste theirs trying to live it down.—Eleanor Gates.

Soft Answer. Hub—"I wonder where the money is coming from for that new gown of yours?" Wife—"From the mint, I hope, dear. I'd be sorry to think that you were a counterfeit."

Study Great Men. To be ignorant of the lives of the most celebrated men of antiquity is to continue in a state of childhood all our days.—Plutarch.

New Source of Ivory. French scientists have found a new source of vegetable ivory in the albumen of the fruit of a small palm growing in the French Sudan.

On and Off. Save when you're young—then, when you find yourself well on, you'll also find yourself well-off.—I. D. Rockefeller, before 1900.

The Easter Way. A lot of men who think they have been born to achieve greatness lie around and wait for somebody to thrust it upon them.

Their Friend in Need. Ford—"Has Suburbs a well-appointed house?" Shaw—"He must have. Since he moved out to Lonelyhurst his neighbors never think of going anywhere else when they want to borrow anything."—Judge.

Prominence. There are many whose aim seems to be prominence; but that quality, they should remember, is possessed by a wart on the nose.—Brander Matthews.

Best Regards to Science. "Science attacks the sandwich," is a headline. Here's hoping it has better luck with it than we have had with some purchased at railway lunch counters.—Boston Transcript.

True. Gradual elimination naturally has the least terror for those most in favor with those doing the eliminating.—Cleveland Leader.

Baltimore & Ohio
EXCURSION TO
CUMBERLAND
AND RETURN
SUNDAY AUGUST 30, 1914
ROUND TRIP \$1.00 FROM Meyersdale
Special Train Leaves at 11:10 A. M.