

FARM NOTES.

A Wisconsin farmer, who had some Canada thistles on his farm, says he exterminated them by cutting them off an inch under ground and giving them a dose of common salt.

A writer in an exchange says shredded corn fodder makes good feed, good bedding and good manure. Shred when perfectly dry and store under a rain-proof shed in not too great bulk, and it will keep all right.

If the hogs are crowded and the weather is cold they will pack close together at night for warmth, when possibly the one underneath may be crushed. Two or three in a pen will thrive better than a larger number.

A sheep should be caught by the hind leg or by placing the arm under its neck, and never by the wool. To carry the sheep, stand at its left, pass right arm over, with hand resting under brisket just back of fore legs, lift and grasp left hind leg with left hand as you lift.

Sheep will not drink ice cold water unless compelled, consequently they at times do without water as long as possible. The water for them should be warmed, as it is essential for the ewes to drink a large proportion in order to provide milk for the lambs.

There is a popular idea that sweet corn is richer than common field corn. In fact, they are chemically just the same, the carbon in the sweet corn appearing as sugar and starch and in the field corn as starch alone. The sweet corn is most palatable, therefore probably most digestible.

With a roll of building paper and a bunch of plastering lath a man can save dollars in feed. Have plenty of windows to let in light and warm sunshine, and provide for ventilation. Some stables have an opening over the mangers through which to put hay down. This should be closed in severe weather.

On many farms early lambs have already appeared, and the object should be to force them in growth as much as possible. One of the best foods for them, as soon as they are old enough to eat, is ground oats. The ewes should be fed not only grain and hay but also carrots, turnips, and other succulent food, so as to induce a full supply of milk.

When snow is on the ground rabbits have a hard time securing food and will eat anything that will prevent starvation. It is then that they gnaw trees and do damage which is not within the power of the farmer to repair. Smearing the trunk with blood or wrapping the trees with tarred paper or mosquito netting two feet from the ground serves as a protection.

Cooking of grain and meal for stock is only profitable when it is done in cold weather and the feed is given while still warm. A temperature at or near animal heat is an advantage, as the stomach has to warm it to that extent. But the heat required for cooking carbonaceous food expands it so that the stomach can contain less of it. If the digestion be good the uncooked food will in the same bulk have the most nutrition and do the greatest good.

There is one important point in connection with a milch cow, that should never be overlooked, and that is her disposition. She may be an excellent animal as a producer, and capable of giving a large profit, but if she has a disposition which renders her difficult to handle she will always be a source of annoyance and anxiety. When raising a heifer she should be handled from the day she first appears on the farm until she becomes a producer.

When putting down drain tile it is better to take time and do it properly than to slight the work, as any defect after the tile is covered cannot be remedied without incurring an extra expense, and an obstruction is not easily located. The tile should be so laid that the joints will not be displaced and the bed on which the tile rests should be firm. If the work is done intelligently, and in a manner to provide perfect drainage, the tile should do service for many years without getting out of order.

The hatching of ducklings for the early market is now in progress on the large duck farms, and ducklings require plenty of water to drink (but not in which to swim), it may not be known to some that if they are given water that is very cold they are liable to die suddenly with cramps. Those who hatch them with the aid of hens or ducks should be very careful with them while the weather is cold, as the down is no protection. Only after they are well feathered should they be allowed on ponds.

Hot baths made by putting sulphur in water are a specific for scab in sheep. It is very infectious, and any sheep having it should be kept by itself. The bath will need to be repeated at intervals of one or two days, for at least three times, in order to destroy germs that were not advanced enough for the first application to kill. The Australian sheep growers have succeeded in eradicating scab from that country. Now every sheep brought to Australia has to submit to the bath once to destroy possible germs that have not become visible.

There is one reason for and many against making board floors for hen houses. The boards will soon rot out, being constantly soaked with noise hen droppings. Besides, rats and other vermin will eat through board floors, while they cannot perforate one made of cement bedded on gravel overlaid with sand. A well-made cement floor is practically indestructible if kept from frost. In time cracks are sure to occur in the board floor, losing every year enough and more fertilizing material than to make one of cement. A little dry earth sprinkled over the floor will keep excrement from adhering to the cement.

Fix up the asparagus bed as soon as it can be done. It is a crop that comes very early and the preparation cannot be made too soon after the frost is out of the ground. First, rake up all the tops that were left and pile them on the rows, add straw, and burn the ground over, so as to destroy insects that may be left over from last year. Dig the ground to the depth of six inches and apply as much well-rotted manure as can be spared for the purpose, as too much cannot be used. Fertilizers will also be found excellent. Next throw up a mound on the row, at least two feet high, and when the shoots begin to appear they can then be cut more easily than when the level system is practiced. Soapsuds are among the best substances to apply to both asparagus and celery.

Cattle in the United States.

A Bulletin as to Their Number and Value Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The following bulletin, prepared by the division of statistics, was issued by the department of agriculture on Wednesday afternoon:

The returns for January upon comparative numbers and values of farm animals show as the total number of horses, 14,365,000; mules, 2,216,000; milch cows, 15,942,000; oxen and other cattle, 30,500,000; sheep, 36,819,000, and swine, 40,600,000.

The average farm prices per head are estimated for horses, \$31.45; mules, \$41.70; milch cows, \$23.16; oxen and other cattle, \$16.54; sheep, \$1.83; swine, \$4.12. The aggregate values are for horses, \$451,900,000; mules, \$92,400,000; milch cows, \$369,300,000; oxen and other cattle, \$504,500,000; sheep, \$67,500,000; swine, \$167,400,000; grand total, \$1,652,900,000.

In number there appears to be a decrease of 5 per cent. in horses, 2 3/4 per cent. in mules, 1 1/2 per cent. in milch cows, 4 9/10 per cent. in oxen and other cattle, 3 9/10 per cent. in sheep, and 5 1/2 per cent. in swine during the year. Horses and mules are increasing in the South Atlantic and Gulf states, but decreasing generally elsewhere. Milch cows are increasing in the Rocky mountains and Pacific states, while nearly stationary eastward. Several Rocky mountain states show an increase in other cattle; also in sheep. The same region, as well as the South Atlantic, reports an increase in swine. The great central states show a general decrease in all stock, so that the movement in number reported a year ago still continues.

The destruction of sheep by dogs was large in the South. The percentage in the whole country, excluding the Rocky mountain ranges, was 1.1 per cent. or about 252,000 in all.

In average price there is a falling off of 5 to 8 per cent. shown by horses, mules and swine, and a further increase of 3 to 7 per cent. by cattle and sheep.

In total value horses, mules and swine have declined 10 per cent. each and oxen and other cattle 1 per cent., while milch cows have increased 1 per cent., and sheep 3 per cent. since January, 1896. Decrease in grand total, 3 per cent., about \$75,000,000.

Reception by Governor and Mrs Hastings

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—Governor and Mrs. Hastings gave a largely attended reception at the executive mansion to-night in honor of the state officials and legislators and their wives. The distinguished guests were Governors Lowndes, of Maryland; Griegs, of New Jersey, and Tunnel, of Delaware. Others present were Major General Snowden and staff, Brigadier Generals Wiley, Scholl and Gobin and the governor's staff. It was a brilliant function.

Lost in the Capitol Fire.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9th.—Chief clerk Smiley reports that the number of bills read in place in the senate that were lost in the fire at the capitol was 95. In addition there were a large number which had been referred to the judiciary general and special committees. Nine bills were lost of which there is no record, and 12 that had been referred to the committee on municipal affairs were destroyed.

Traveler's Latest.

"Tobacco smoking," said a traveler, "is so common in Holland that it is almost impossible to distinguish one person from another in a room full of smokers."

"But supposing you want to speak to some one present, how are you to find him out?"

"Ah, in such cases a waiter is sent round with a pair of bellows, with which he blows away the smoke from the face of every person until the right one is found."

Killed With a Fence Palling.

Bidaliano Donatelo, a stonemason, of Hazleton, Saturday night asked his employer, John H. Broadt, for some money which was due him for wages. Broadt refused to give him the money and the Italian made a pass at his employer with a knife. Broadt dodged, and seizing a fence palling, struck him on the head, killing him almost instantly. Broadt was arrested.

Conundrums.

What age is most often ill treated? Baggage.

What is the most disagreeable age? Garbage.

What age do single people never reach? Marriage.

When is the letter L like anarchy? When it makes awful deeds lawful.

What flowers are best broken before wearing? Lady's slippers.

Why is a bank of snow like a helpless boat at sea? It is adrift.

Why are the biographies of queens of great interest? They combine history with her story.

And She Went Quickly.

"Mamma has just gone across the street, ma'am," said the demure little 6-year-old to the caller.

"Did she say when she'd be back?" asked the lady.

"Yes, ma'am," as demurely as before, "just as soon as you had gone, ma'am."—St. Paul Dispatch.

An Amendment.

Vera—"What must I do about the Billsomes' dance? I dislike the Billsomes, and I don't want to go."

Phillis—"Well, say you regret you are unable."

Vera—"Wouldn't it be more truthful to say I am unable to regret?"—London Punch.

One of His Questions.

Tommy—"Pop, do soldiers ever sleep on duty?"

Tommy's Pop—"No, my boy, Tommy. Then why do they carry knapsack?"—Philadelphia Record.

Too Obliging.

Reporter—"That fellow who wanted his name kept out of the paper called in to-day. Oh, he was mad."

Editor—"What about?"

Reporter—"It seems we kept it out."

His Own.

"What fine teeth you have, Grumpy. Are they your own?"

"You can bet they are. I hold the dentist's receipt in full."

—What do you regard as the most reliable weather report, professor?

Thunder.

The Bark Supply.

Plenty of Nature's Tanning Materials in Pennsylvania to Run the Tanneries for 40 Years at Least.

During the past few years much has been said concerning the disappearance of the oil in the sections that were once famous for "fishers" and the question was asked: "What will we do for kerosene when our supply is exhausted?" This question has been satisfactorily answered by The Times, and another "all absorbing" question in certain parts of Pennsylvania is given attention.

"What will our tanneries do for bark when the hemlock and oak forests have given up their product?" is daily asked in the regions where the hemlock is fast coming down. That the tanning materials—rock oak and hemlock bark—are fast being consumed by the many giant tanneries in Pennsylvania is a fact beyond dispute. Years ago when the industry first commenced to assume noticeable proportions the Hoys, Ladwells, Osterchaus, Fayerweathers, Kistlers, Shaltzes, Hortons and other well known tanners began work on the then thought to be indestructible forests of Southern New York. Ere a decade they saw the last of the hemlock and rock oak trees disappear from the soil of the Empire State and straightway they moved into the Keystone, and renewed the attack on the forests here. Tioga, McKean, Potter, Cameron, Elk, Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton and Cambria counties are to-day the scene of their operations, also further south in Somerset, Bedford and Fulton. Nor have they stopped at the State line, but their names are familiar in connection with the similar industries in Maryland, Western Old Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. But it is with the Pennsylvania operations and the likelihood of exhausting the supply here that The Times will deal at present.

To-day there are in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 invested in the tanning industries of this State. Their annual output aggregates almost \$25,000,000 and to produce this vast amount of leather not less than 1,000,000 cords of hemlock and oak bark are consumed every 12 months. Now the question is how long will our forests respond to the demands made upon them, and is the supply inexhaustible or not? Many wise heads in the above mentioned counties have annually predicted that "next year the price of hemlock will go up as it is getting scarce and the tanners must have it," but the price did not go up nor has it varied to any considerable extent. The supply instead of diminishing increases year after year. We do not mean to say that there are more hemlock or rock oak trees this year than last year, but more territory is opened up and more bark offered for sale, so that during the last ten years the price of either kind has not varied \$1 per cord or ton in any of the bark districts of the State. Yet that this supply is bound to run out is a fact beyond dispute. Those who have given the subject much time and study say there is no possible way to reproduce the hemlock. First, because the time necessary for it to become valuable is too long, as the trees that are falling under the blows of the woodman's ax this season were good sized saplings when Christopher Columbus first set foot on this side of the Atlantic. Second, no way has ever been devised for germinating the hemlock. The best authorities say, and their statements have never been disputed, that hemlock timber has either been felled, blown out or burned, hard wood trees, if any spring up in their stead. So if we cannot reproduce hemlock the end is sure to come sooner or later, and how long is the only question.

At the present time the tanning interests of Pennsylvania control close to 1,000,000 acres of land on which hemlock and oak trees are thickly standing. The tanneries have on hand, besides the supply in the forests, about 900,000 cords which is ready for use. This stock would not suffice to supply the plants more than one year. The million acres owned can at the outside produce less than 7,000,000 cords, and this together with what is on hand would, should all the tanneries be confined to their own acreage and run to their full capacity be wholly exhausted by the end of the above time. But such a prediction would be very unsafe, there are thousands upon thousands of acres of hemlock land in the tanning district of the State which are not controlled by the interests, yet the bark is there and can and will find its way into the hoppers of the tanneries that pay the price asked for it. Statistics show that there is five times as much bark land not owned or controlled by the tanners as is in their hands, and if this is correct the tanneries of Pennsylvania are good for 40 years at least, running at full capacity. Even then they need not close as the vast Canadian forests on the North and Virginia-Tennessee, Kentucky, and other Southern States can furnish millions of cords, and when all that they have is consumed some other and cheaper method of tanning will have been devised.

Therefore it is needless to lose much sleep over the disappearance of the hemlock, or worry as to what we will do for leather when the bark is all exhausted. The youngest of us to-day will not see the time when leather will not be tanned with bark, and the generations to follow will, without doubt, be able to provide for themselves, if nature does not supply bark or a substitute. American ingenuity can be depended upon to meet the exigency.

JOHN F. SHORT, in Pittsburg Times.

Business Notice.

Preparation for McKinley's inauguration are going ahead rapidly. Great loads of lumber were dumped in front of the different government lots below the White House preparatory to the erection of stands to be used in reviewing the inauguration parade. Every inch of available government space between the White House and the Capitol will be used for building platforms. Seats on these platforms will be rented on March 4th to the public, but the person desiring a place of vantage and a seat also will have to pay dearly for it. The money taken in at these stands will be turned into the treasury of the local committee on arrangements. The citizens of Washington subscribed \$50,000 for making arrangements for McKinley's inauguration, and they will be reimbursed after inauguration day, but all money over and above the amount subscribed will be given to the different charitable institutions of the District.

Protest from Michigan Lumbermen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A delegation of lumbermen from Michigan were at the capitol to-day to enter their protest against the reported action of the Ways and Means committee in increasing the duty on white pine lumber. A number of Michigan lumbermen, it appears, have purchased extensive stumping privileges in Canada, and they fear that the Canadian government will take offense at the increase and retaliate by placing a crown tax on stumping privileges.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Highest Honor Ever Accorded Any Maker.— UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

1851—Jury Group, International Exposition—1876, for Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. Illustrated catalogue mailed on application.

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CHINA HALL, High Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

McKinley Speaks Out.

Will Call an Extra Session to Get Needed Legislation and Then Fill Minor Offices.

CANTON, Feb. 9.—Major McKinley talked about a certain appointment this afternoon with a distinguished visitor and then changed the topic by saying: "The smaller offices below the cabinet can rest for the present. There is no hurry in filling them. I want first to get that congress together. I shall call an extra session very soon after my inauguration. Therefore I want to devote my time to much needed legislation and get it well under way before paying attention to patronage. The relief which will come to this country with proper legislation is much more important than filling minor offices."

The president-elect uttered these sentences with considerable feeling. He will practically take his old place as chairman of the ways and means committee and put his personality and opinions into every paragraph of the new tariff law.

Among the many visitors to-day, nearly all seeking places, was ex-Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, of New York. He said he is not here concerning the cabinet and that he does not expect New York to have a member. He declined to state his mission.

Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next California tour of the Pennsylvania railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman palace cars February 21st, visiting the great Mammoth Cave and stopping at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras carnival. Four weeks will be allowed on the Pacific coast, and two days will be spent on the return trip to Colorado Springs and the Garden of the Gods. Stops will also be made at Salt Lake City, Denver, and Omaha. This is one of the most delightful and complete tours ever planned.

Tickets, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals en route, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and return, and transportation in California, will be sold at rate of \$550 from all stations on the Pennsylvania railroad system east of Pittsburgh.

Apply to ticket agents, tourist agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia. 42-5-3t

The good care of the Jews of this country take of their own people is illustrated by the dedication and opening in New York a few days since of the "Hebrew Technical Institute," which has for its object the instruction of poor Jewish boys in such studies as will best fit them for success in the mechanical trades. The institute was founded in 1883 as a result of the united efforts of Jewish societies in the metropolis. The school includes in its plans a thorough training in common school studies as well as in some mechanical arts.

The shops will be in continuous use throughout the day, the boys alternating between the school rooms and the shops. Graduation requires a thorough knowledge of English elementary branches, as well as the elements of drawing, wood work, metal working, electrical manipulation, etc. This is progress of the right kind. And no city of the Union needs such an institution more than Pittsburgh. We are far behind any other manufacturing center of this country—of England, Germany, France, and in fact all European countries—in respect to technical education. The Hebrews are setting the Gentiles a good example.—Post.

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Medical.

MOTHER and SON

Both Sorely Afflicted, but Relief is Found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Call, Lafayette, La.

The Call has known the Byers family, of Talbot, Ind., for a long time, and J. W. Byers is one of those deliberate men who say little, but read and observe much. Mr. Byers has been suffering for the past three years with grip and kindred troubles. His mother has ever been a sufferer, resulting later in the most aggravating form of rheumatism. Some time ago Mr. Byers was persuaded by a neighbor to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It didn't take long to set Mr. Byers to talking about this remedy, and the Call sent a special representative to his home to ascertain the exact facts. The subjoined sworn statement of Mr. Byers is sufficient. It tells the facts simply and briefly:

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was persuaded by one of my neighbors, Maxen Williams, to try them, as he claimed to have been cured by them. I had the grip three times, and was taken down with rheumatism, and did not expect to live. The doctors said I would never get well. They advised me to take a change of climate. I was reduced from one hundred and thirty-five to one hundred and five pounds. As soon as I began taking the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I began to gain strength and the use of my limbs was restored. I had been almost helpless for two years, the stiffness in my limbs had been painful in the extreme. But with the use of the pills the pain ceased and now I am as limber and as active as when a boy."

"I was also troubled a great deal with my kidneys, but the ailment had entirely disappeared. I have been a subject for the doctors for a long time. Two reputable physicians had treated me for months, and I had spent a large amount of money for patent medicines, but to no avail. As I said, I finally took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and here I am well. I believe that is the most wonderful remedy ever made. I need not extol this remedy for all my neighbors know what my condition was and what cured me. They will all tell you that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

My mother, who is seventy years old, was also troubled with rheumatism and could scarcely move. She was very weakful at night and had no appetite. She took five boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and now she is in perfect health, and does all her own work on a farm.

(Signed) "J. W. BYERS."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1896.

JAMES GOODWINE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TETHING THROATLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

Schomacker Piano.

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