

FARM NOTES.

Use plenty of lime about the stable. No body ever saw a successful farmer who had inferior stock. Try to hire brains when you hire a farmhand. Brains pay everywhere. Blue grass has strong roots, and hence will stand a good deal of dry weather. Parsnips are a good vegetable, although some people do not seem to realize it. Cut the burdock off just below the crown and it will be the last of the burdock. Do not throw slops about the house. If you do disease germs will likely develop. On clay soil, we would say to an inquirer, either lime or raw bones will make a good fertilizer. Cabbage is a good food for the milk cow; and besides the leaves there are soft heads that are good for nothing else. When the pig is in good health its tail curls; when sick it droops. Hence the saying: The curl in a pig's tail is worth a dollar. Those who neglect hot weather duties in the poultry yard will this fall be claiming they "did not have very good luck this season."

Clay makes a better stable floor than planks, for it contains a little dampness which conduces to good feet, and the horse finds irregularities in its surface, and by placing the heels on the higher surface the tendons are relaxed, giving them needed rest, while in plank floors the slant is backward, making the animal stand with the tendons always on a strain.

A quart of bran mixed with a peck of cooked turnips will give better results than when the same proportions of bran or turnips are fed separately, for the reason that the turnips are composed mostly of water and the mixture is more complete as a food, while the bran is better digested when fed with the bulky food. Variety in feeding conduces to health, and the less valuable foods become valuable by mixing them with substances that are more concentrated and nutritious.

For experimenting to determine the benefits of charcoal feeding, if any, four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats, and four others of the same breed were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food. These had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed the same day, and there was a difference of one and a-half pounds each in favor of those supplied with charcoal. They were the fattest, and the meat was superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

If the land was well manured last spring a portion of the manure will remain over and now, although the corn is grown on the land, the ingredients of fertilizers can be purchased of dealers in separate form or mixed. Phosphate, such as bone meal or ground rock, may be applied in the fall when seeding, using the drill, about 200 pounds per acre being ample. It need not be acidulated. About 100 pounds of sulphate of potash may be applied at the same time with the phosphate on heavy soil, if preferred; but as phosphate is very soluble it will be an advantage to apply a mixture of 100 pounds each of nitrate of soda and sulphate of potash as early as possible in the spring by broadcasting, then harrowing the field of wheat as soon as it can be done, using a smooth harrow.

Gravel usually found in most soils has been rounded by the air, water and heat, through wear and tear, says the Farm and Fireside. Unless sharp it is valueless. As soon as the round fowls of a sharp substance in the gizzard it is voided; hence, hens prefer sharp shells to ground gravel. The reason they eat more shells when laying (or more sharp grit of any kind) is because (when laying) more food is required, and consequently there is better digestion and assimilation. Because an egg has specks or flakes of lime on the shell does not imply that it is due to feeding shells, as the same thing occurs when no oyster shells are given. It may be due to the food also. As a rule, such hens are fat. Some kinds of gravel are limestone and of the same composition as oyster shells. There are millions of hens that never saw an oyster shell, and they do not lay soft-shelled eggs. Soft-shelled eggs always indicate overfeeding.

Concerning a new and peculiar disease of sweet corn, which causes the plant to wilt and die, a bulletin of the Geneva (N. Y.) station says: In the market gardens of Long Island early varieties of sweet corn are much subject to a wilt disease in which the fibrovascular bundles of the plant are gorged with multitudes of short, yellow bacilli. The disease seems to be confined to sweet corn and is most destructive to early varieties. Field corn and popcorn are entirely exempt. Outside of Long Island it is positively known to occur only in Iowa, but probably careful search will show that it is widely spread. It is disseminated chiefly by means of the germs which cling to the seed, but also by manure, implements and washing of the soil. As for remedial measures, the principal things to be observed are (1) care in the selection of seed and (2) the planting of resistant varieties. Lime and sulphur, applied to the soil, have been tried and proved unsuccessful.

It is always the best milk that gives the most trouble in milking. This is really cause and effect, for having the udder filled with milk makes it very sensitive to the touch, and it requires very careful handling not to hurt the cow. The natural results is that such cows are beaten and ill used, thus causing them to hold up the milk and usually to do some vigorous kicking as the result of the pain they are suffering. If there is a large amount of milk thus retained it is likely to cause garget and permanently spoil the cow. Generally if the cow kicks, most milkmen will either kick back, or will take a safer means by getting far enough away so that the cow cannot kick them, and the laborer her over the back and sides. Such measures are cruel and wholly unnecessary. If a ring is put in the cow's nose and her head is fastened up so that she cannot get it down, she cannot kick. Each vicious kick is accompanied with a lowering of the head, as if to hook. When the cow goes to lower her head she finds that the ring in her nose hurts her, and that at once will make her desist. It is a very simple method, and has always proven effectual when tried.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Annie Kline Kickert, once a famous Confederate spy, is now President of the Stockton and Touhame county railroad, a 60-mile track in California.

The first fall jackets brought out by the cool October afternoons have almost a saucy air of chic. The smartest among them savor very much of the masculine "swallow tail coat." But of course the feminine version of the swallow tail coat boasts instead of stiff shirt front, a graceful jabot of lace frills or a soft front of pleated mousseline de soie. If the jacket is closed at the front then the revers which are of all sizes and shapes are trimmed attractively to give the jacket a dressy air. The long coats, too, have been completely revised since last fall. Most of them are longer at the back, rounded at the front and are trimmed with circular ruffles of the goods.

Even the long capes, which are very numerous, are cut with this decided rounding point at the back and circular frills are generally in evidence. These and the long coats are almost invariably of tan or light gray cloth at this season. They are especially adapted to traveling and in their linings are no end of convenient pockets, large and small, for tucking away little traveling necessities. Beware of the Spanish flounce or any shaped flounce not cut and hung by the experienced hand. Unless it sets well it is an abomination. To set well it must be cut by a pattern which is perfectly accurate.

Despite fashion plates and the news that is sent out from time to time to create a boom in the corset trade, women are dressing more sensibly and more healthfully than ever before. They are wearing looser shoes and gloves and bodices. Their waists are bigger and the idea of an 18-inch waist being a beautiful possession is extinct. The shirt waist has done more to make women dress more sensibly and the bicycle has also taught them the delight in wearing lightweight, loose-boned waists instead of that instrument of torture, the corset.

But I have often wondered if women realize that the form which is corseted loosely will retain its prettiness of curve, its texture of skin and its firmness of muscle for years, while the woman who laces tightly becomes old in her figure just as soon as she removes the artificial support and the compressing bones of her corset. Every woman who laces tightly knows that her corset leaves unsightly ridges about her waist and reddens the skin. I have women among my patients, some of them 40 years old and the mothers of families, whose figures have all their youthful lines. These women have never become addicted to tight lacing. Some of them have worn corsets, but they have not made the corset the most important item of dress.

A sensible modification of the corset for a woman, who thinks she must have a corset to be fitted with a tailor gown or the evening gown, is to wear a loosely laced corset for the street and with evening dress. For the house she may wear loose empire gowns, and for a time at least remove the pressure about the waist. Yes, I know fat woman cannot do this. But women should not be fat. Fat is a disease.

If your neck is serawny and black bathe it night and morning in cold water rubbing it well at the time. Sometimes spend ten minutes in this way. Every night rub your cheeks and chin with a downward movement. Both palms of your hands and finger tips as well, always covered with a fattening skin lotion. Wool fat and cocoa butter are the two ingredients that composed the agent. If your neck is disfigured by a rim of red, low the water will help to whiten it but will not do the work fast enough so buy some peroxide of hydrogen and diluting it in a little water use it in place of plain water.

Peroxide will whiten. There is no doubt about it. It is harmless, which is a great point in its favor. For this reason it is an invaluable toilet aid. Of course, it must not be dashed on the face, but carefully applied, for in using any lotion the eyes must be looked after and guarded from harm.

An attractive going-away dress is one of the new winter fabrics, with a black ground shot with color, such as green or mauve, and with a silk design of the same color. The skirt is trimmed with three rows of the fashionable silk passementerie in black and the prevailing color, and the full bodice, epaulettes and sleeves are diversified with bands of it. The tucked vest is silk, the same color as the design on the dress, with a frill on the left side, and the bows are made of satin to match. The hat is black, trimmed with broche ribbon resembling the dress, and mounted with poupon feathers of the newest styles.

It may be said that where a separate skirt is worn the waist will be plaid. This is an almost universal rule. It is a common sight to see a plain black, brown, green or blue skirt trimmed only by regulation trimmings, worn with a glaring waist of most brilliant plaid design. These waists are now and then made of plaid silk, but more often of cloth, for it must be acknowledged that the cloth holds its color better than silk and can be worn to better advantage. There is something so fitting about a cloth dress for the street that most women much prefer it to silk. The colors of these plaids are red, blue, green, pink, and might almost say the colors of the spectrum, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, for all of these colors are seen in the brilliant autumn plaids.

Plaid waists are, as a rule, untrimmed, although they may have very fancy lapels. A tall, high collar is worn with them and a brilliant necktie. Striped neckties are seen with bright plaid waists, and one necktie appeared on the street the other day of green and black and red stripe, worn with a waist of green and black and red plaid. As long as the waist and necktie are artistically worn together a woman need not fear what colors she combines, for every color imaginable is worked into the new fall checks and plaids.

The universal effect of the smartest hats is to invest the brow and front hair with a semi-halo reaching from ear to ear. The shape par excellence is the one with up-turned front. It goes up either in a little piquant point or rolls "off the hair," as they say. This a very dainty, neat little shape and especially becoming to a curly head. The English walking hat, with up-turned side, is still in much favor for shopping or rainy day wear. The woman with the long, oval face can still wear the forward-tilted hat and be in the vogue. Many cling to this shape and there are lots of them to be seen in the shops.

The Game Laws in this State.

According to the game laws in Pennsylvania, enacted June 4th, 1897, it is unlawful:

To shoot or hunt on Sunday. Penalty, \$25. To shoot insectivorous and song birds. Penalty, \$25. To destroy eggs or nests of any species of birds. Penalty, \$50. (Persons of fifteen years and upwards may obtain a certificate granting the right to shoot birds and collect eggs for scientific purposes by making proper application to the Game Commission and paying the fees provided by law.) To catch or kill any Mongolian or Chinese pheasant until 1902. Penalty, \$25. To kill a deer in the water or to hunt deer, elk or fawn with a dog or dogs. Penalty, \$100. (Any dog found running a deer may legally be shot on sight.) To sell game in the State. Penalty, deer, \$100; birds, \$25. For any person or railroad to carry any game killed in this State beyond the limits thereof. Penalty, \$100.

For one person to kill more than ten pheasants, or more than fifteen quail, or more than ten woodcock, or more than two turkeys in one day, or to kill in one season more than two deer. Penalty, not less than \$50, nor more than \$100. To hunt with ferrets. Penalty, \$25. To kill any game birds or mammals in any manner save than by shooting them with a gun. Penalty, \$50. With respect to fishing in Pennsylvania, it is unlawful: To fish on Sunday. Penalty, \$25. To fish with any device, except rod, hook and line. Penalty, \$100. This does not apply to gill and seine net fishing for shad, herring and sturgeon in season; provided the nets for shad have meshes not less than four inches in width, or two inches from knot to knot, and the meshes of nets for herring be not less than two and one-fourth inches in width, or one and one-fourth inches from knot to knot, and the meshes of nets for sturgeon be not less than ten inches wide; nor does this law forbid the use of eel pots.

To use dynamite or explosives of any kind, or any poisonous substances, for the purpose of catching fish. Penalty, \$50 and imprisonment not less than thirty days. To catch trout by any means other than rod, hook and line. Penalty, \$25. To catch and kill any species of fish out of season or have the same in possession. Penalty, \$10 for each fish. To trespass with intent to fish on any lands on which there are ponds or streams used or improved for the propagation of fish. Penalty, \$100. To catch fish by drawing off or diverting water from its natural bed. Penalty, \$50. To catch black, yellow or green bass of a size less than six inches. Penalty, \$100 for each fish. The minimum size in the Delaware river, nine inches. To catch trout less than five inches. Penalty, \$20.

To catch shad or herring in season from sunset Saturday night until midnight Sundays. Penalty, \$100 and imprisonment not less than 30 days. To catch wall eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, less than six inches in length; nine inches in the Delaware river. Penalty, \$10 for each fish. To catch rock bass less than five inches in length. Penalty, \$10 for each fish. To catch or kill any Penobscot salmon in the Delaware river of less weight than three pounds. Penalty, \$50 for each fish. For any sheriff to refuse to destroy fish baskets and similar devices. Penalty, not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

Note.—In all cases where a person refuses to pay a fine imposed for violation of the fish laws, said person shall be confined in the county jail one day for each dollar of fine unpaid. The open season. (In force January 1st, 1898.) Animals and birds. Rail and reed birds, September 1st to December 1st. Quail or Virginia partridge, wild turkeys, red grouse, commonly called prairie chickens, October 15th to December 15th. Upland or grass plover July 15th to January 1st. Wild fowl, September 1st to May 1st. Woodcock, July and from October 15th to December 15th. Elk, wild deer or antelope, November 1st to December 1st. Gray black and fox squirrel, October 15th to December 15th. Hare, commonly called rabbit, November 1st to December 15th. Fish.—Salmon (Penobscot), March 1st to August 15th. Lake trout, January 1st to October 1st. Sprockled, California and brown trout, April 15th to July 15th. (Pike county claims open season for trout from May 1st to August 1st.)

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "just as good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

WHAT IS CASTORIA Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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Black, rock, calico bass, May 31st to January 1st. In addition, the Fish Commissioners have the power to name a close season for any desirable food fish not provided by legislative enactment.

Easy Ones.

After meals—Tramps. Clubmates—Policemen. Hot stuff—Boiling water. Keyless locks—False hair. Hard pushed—The barrow. A sole agent—The shoemaker. A hot time—The summer of '98. Of a revolving turn—The wheel. Attached to the bottle—The neck. Makes money—The counterfeiter. An air pump—The average orator. A hot report—The house is ablaze. Full of sweetness—The sugar barrel. A cold deal—Dismissing the ice man. Signs of an early fall, Fog remarked as he saw the banana skins on the sidewalk. A rising young man—An elevator boy. A windless affair—A punctured tire. Has a light task—An ear light cleaner. A pumping station—The witness stand. The modern town crier—The peevish baby. A very disagreeable old lady—Old Melaria. Unnaturalized help—An organ grinder's monkey. Whiskey can't talk, yet it frequently tells on a man. Trade papers report that bottlers are doing a corking business. Some men manage to talk a great deal without saying anything. Hens and flies are really what you might call "shoo" makers. A defective hammock has been the means of many fond lovers falling out. Potatoes planted must have their eyes about them if they are to come up. The bald headed man occasionally goes through some hair raising experiences. Signs of an early fall, Fog remarked as he saw the banana skins on the sidewalk. Even the most pronounced silverite will to accept a present of a gold watch.

Millions on Parade.

Allegheny Record.—It is estimated that the wealthiest gathering of men ever brought together will assemble in Pittsburgh this month at the Knights Templar convocation. It is said that the average means of a Knights Templar is \$25,000 and on this basis the aggregate wealth of the Knights at Pittsburgh would amount to \$550,000,000. It will require a cash outlay of \$3,630,000 to equip the 22,000 Knights who will take part in the parade.

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GET THE BEST MEATS. You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or costly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the freshest and most delicious meats, including Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere. I always have DRESSED POULTRY. Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want. Try My Shop. P. L. BEEZER. High Street, Bellefonte. 43-34-11

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ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE. THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION WILL PAY YOU If disabled by an accident \$50 to \$100 per month. If you lose two limbs, \$200 to \$5,000. If you lose your eye sight, \$200 to \$5,000. If you lose one limb, \$50 to \$2,000. If you are ill \$40 per month. If killed, will pay your heirs, \$200 to \$5,000, if you die from natural cause, \$100. IF INSURED, You cannot lose all your income when you are sick or disabled by accident. Absolute protection at a cost of \$1.00 to \$2.25 per month. The Fidelity Mutual Aid association is pre-eminently the largest and strongest accident and health association in the United States. It has \$5,000,000 cash deposits with the States of California and Missouri, which, together, with an ample reserve fund and large assets, make its certificate an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members. For particulars address J. L. M. SHETTERLEY, Secretary and General Manager, San Francisco, Cal. 42-19-11