

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 18, 1898.

FARM NOTES.

- Put the old bones around the grape vines, a foot below the surface of the ground, and if broken fine they will be more valuable than if used in large pieces. If bones are scarce, buy bone meal and use

—A special crop for the use of poultry is millet seed. The use of such seed for that purpose increases the number of eggs and enables the farmer to get a good price for his seed by keeping large numbers of hens. The yield is about 20 bushels per acre, and it can be grown on nearly all kinds of soils.

-It is claimed that within the past fifteen years there has been a decrease of fully 46 per cent. in the number of our native birds. Surely this is appalling when we consider the vast increase in the number of injurious insects. Stringent measures should be adopted to prevent the wan-ton destruction of our feathered friends.

-Leaves make the best kind of bedding and are an important addition to the manure heap, as they are not only excellent absorbents, but quickly decompose in the heap. When used in the stalls, during very cold weather, they prevent draughts of air along the floors and retain warmth. They cost nothing but the labor of raking and hauling, and a large supply should be stored away for winter use under cover. so as to have them dry.

-Hog cholera and other diseases of swine seem to prevail in the fall of the year more than at any other season, and in a majority of cases the disease appears in the pens where corn is used exclusively. Experi-ments made to determine the value of foods show that the hog increases more rapidly in weight when the food is varied, and the meat is also then of better quality. Corn is an important food in fattening hogs, but when milk, cooked roots, cut clover hay (scalded) and bran are added to the corn the hogs will improve more rapidly and keep in health.

-The secret of producing choice bacon lies in the feed trough. If any one doubts this let him put two Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester-White, Duroc Jersey or any of our recognized breeds of hogs in two different pens, feed one all the corn he can eat until fat, and the other boiled potatoes, milk, barley or wheat ground fine and some peameal until fat (the old country way). Kill both, put in dry salt for six or seven weeks, then take out and wash, and hang it up in the kitchen or drying house until thoroughly dried; then cut off a good big chunk and boil it, let it stand till cold; then cut off a few slices and you will see the corn-fed meat is not so firm, is more oily and not so many streaks of lean as meat fed on barley, potatoes, milk, etc., and this is all the difference you or any one

-There are many people who object to picking feathers alive on the score of cruelty. But if the picking is done only at the time the feathers loosen, there is no cruelty in it, though it is a dirty and disagreefeathers is usually secured from each goose picked alive. The feathers are loose, or, as they are technically called "ripe" every six weeks. If not picked then the loose feathers gradually fall out and are scattered generally comes about the time the birds for nests that led farmers' wives to picking them for the feathers. The price of feathers is now much lower than it used to be, as other material is now generally considered more healthful for bed making.

in blanching celery are too well known to be described, but both require a considerable outlay of time and money. If the celery patch be at all extensive the outlay for boards will be correspondingly large. On the other hand, if simple earth bleaching is resorted to it will necessitate at least the green and drain prices will dissolve the green and drain prices. expensive, rapid and satisfactory improvement on either of the above methods would water. The frequent use of lye in the

no doubt he practiced in many others were give a violet odor to the breath. its advantages better known.

Truckers in the vicinity of large cities often secure the pasteboard cylinders used by the manufacturers of various fragile articles, such as globes and bottles. These cylinders seem to afford the best possible

means of protection to the celery plants.
Rural gardeners, however, being unable to secure these cylinders are compelled to resort to old newspapers and the like. To these I think I can offer some suggestions that will enable them to utilize old papers to good advantage.

Procure newspapers, cut these into strips about 19 inches long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Fold these so as to form strips $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Crease these strips in the centre. This will cause the paper to assume a V shape. This creasing obviates assume a V shape. This creasing obviates unnecessary and laborious folding around the celery plants. These papers can be cut out, folded and laid by for future use.

Now, supposing the celery to be ready for blanching and the soil fairly loose, stand astride the row, and, with the left hand, firmly gather the plant by the tops, so that the stalks are compact and straight. With the free hand now slip the V-shaped slip of paper around the plant as close to slip of paper around the plant as close to the ground as possible. Then, with the fingers of the left hand, prevent the paper from unwinding, while the right hand draws up and presses enough soil to hold the paper in position, and proceed to the next plant.

As it requires but little soil to hold the paper securely, the whole operation is soon finished. The gardener can, after the taking it. The best time to indulge in the plants are all papered, bank up the earth as high as the top of the paper if he so desires. The whole operation of papering one plant consumes but a few seconds and with a little practice one can fairly run

down the rows. The advantages of this system are: 1. The plants can be banked up higher than ordinarily without fear of covering the heart of the plant. In fact, the banking can be carried even higher than the plant, provided the paper is high enough.

2. The celery will be cleaner and freer

from sand and dirt. 3. If several thicknesses of paper are used the protection against freezing is in-

4. One man can do the work of two, and do it as rapidly and satisfactorily.

This last being a time saver is consequently a money saver, and enough to secure for this method a fair trial.—Phila.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The secret of washing well any woolen goods, says the New York Evening Post, lies chiefly in having the different waters of equal temperature with none of them at any time too hot to put the hand in comfortably. Soap should not be rubbed on the article, but used in the form of thin suds. It should be a good, white soap, too. A little borax is probably the best thing to soften the water. For washing blankets or baby flannels it is to be preferred. Woolen should not be wrung by the hand, but rinsed or dried by squeezing. Woolens of any sort should never be allowed to freeze.

"If I were coming out this winter," said a very pretty girl the other day, "I would select a dress of pure white organdie for which I would pay fifty cents a yard; and if I could get enough money I should have a white silk lining. I would trim the skirt with bands of white satin ribbon set in groups of four rows each. For a belt I would wear snow white ribbon and I should trim my waist with chiffon and small artificial flowers, which by the way are the vogue this year. I should also have a slight bolero effect of lace and insertion upon my waist to make it more Parisian."

A broom is fit only for the removal of coarse dust or litter. In carpets of deep pile its penetrating bristles often carry in more dust than is brought out. If used to dislodge and scatter the particles of dust the carpet should be promptly gone over with cloths that are slightly dampened to catch and hold the loosened particles. The feather duster has no use in the cleaning process, except to dislodge from high places and unreachable walls and corners the dust. which must then be gathered and burned. Sanitary teachers insist even that dust cloths are not only to be thoroughly washed and rinsed in boiling water, but should be dried in the sunshine as often as possi-

In the fall, while it is yet too early for a jacket, the utmost attention is given to neckwear. The very broad scarfs are in again and they are prettier and gayer than

in the spring. They are also marvelously expensive. You must pay from \$3.00 to \$7.00 for a tie. After you have paid this sum, which to a woman of modest purse will seem much, you find yourself in possession of a broad, beautiful searf which when tied under the chin will extend nearly to the belt. The ends are finished with fringe, and the colors are the same on both sides of the scarf, so that really it is a part of the dress.

Those who would economise can pur-chase striped silk by the yard, and as the scarf is only two yards long, there are but two yards of silk required in the purchase. Silk costs a dollar a yard, but it must be remembered that out of a width one can get three very good scarfs. These can be finished on the edges and trimmed with fringe or with a ruffle. Many women fringe the confit the scarf. the scarfs themselves by pulling out the threads at the ends as if for hemstitching,

until the desired length is obtained. In spring this style of dressing the neck vas popular, but nothing to what it is now. able job. About one-quarter of a pound of You see these scarfs in perfectly immense sizes displayed upon the counters for the approbation of women shoppers.

Among the newest stocks are some very about as the goose runs. The first picking attractive ones of corded or tucked velvet, rounded in front, fastening to the collar are making their nests and preparing to lay eggs. It is quite possibly the habit of geese in picking out their breast feathers

A teaspoonful of vinegar boiling on the stove will counteract the smell of more healthful for bed making.

Strong food. A teaspoonful of ground cloves on a few hot coals will produce the ing is resorted to it will necessitate at least two men to perform the labor properly in the least possible time. Therefore, an inno doubt be welcomed.

The plan of first protecting the plants with paper seems to possess these qualities to quite an extent. This method is pursued in a number of localities, and would small piece of orris root, if chewed, will

> Not less than a ten-inch facing, and that of the best French haircloth, is necessary to give the stylish set to the bottom of

The temperature of a beautifying bath should be from 70 to 75 degrees, and it should be of daily occurrence. A bag containing almond meal, oatmeal and orris root should be placed in the water a few minutes before the bath is ready. This renders the water very milky, and has a wonderfully softening and whitening effect. Baths in which milk, bran or starch has been placed are found to refine or whiten the coarsest, reddest skin if persistently used. Softness and firmness of skin may be obtained by the use of a simple unguent made famous by the Greek and Roman women. The following is delightfully exhilarating after the bath:
Beat white vinegar, one pint; rosemary,
rue, camphor and lavender, of each two
drachms. Let the herbs soak in the vinegar for several hours, then strain, rub thor oughly all over the body, and a deliciously comfortable feeling and a dainty perfume

will remain with one all day long. It may, perhaps, not be known to every-one that a real salt bath can be taken as well at home as at the seashore, minus the exhilaration of wind and wave. A cup of rock salt dissolved in water and added to the bath is most refreshing to the exhausted sweet cream into which has been beaten

tincture of benzoin and a little saltpetre.

This serves as an excellent emollient and is refreshing. The ingredients used will preserve the cream firm and sweet for several days, or much longer in cool places. Fever blisters can be gotten rid of by the use of powdered alum. Thick lips may be reduced by rubbing them with tannin. Camphorated cold cream is useful for lips that chap easily and can be advantageously used every night during the cold weather. When the lips are dry a little glycerine and rose water may be applied to

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

43-37-3m

glycerine and rose water may be applied to

counteract this tendency.

Some Good Recipes.

Chicken Fricassee-Cut a fine, well-cleaned young chicken of two and a half to three pounds into ten pieces. Put them into a large saucepan of boiling water for three minutes; then drain in a colander and instantly plunge into cold water. Let them remain five minutes. Take out the chicken, place the pieces in a clean saucepan over the fire; cover with boiling waten Add one tablespoonful salt, two white only till tender, then drain off the broth and strain it. Melt two ounces of butter in a saucepan, add two heaping tablespoonfuls flour, stir and cook two minutes. Add the chicken broth, cook 15 minutes. remove all chicken broth, cook 15 minutes, remove all the fat from the sauce. Mix the yolk of three eggs with half pint cream, adding it slowly to the gravy, and lastly the juice of half a lemon. Arrange the chicken on a hot dish, pour over the sauce and arrange with small croutons in a circle around the dish, with sprigs of curled parsley between

Clam Chowder.

What is known as a "genuine old-fashioned clam-chowder" may be made as follows: Cut half a pound of fat salt pork into tiny dice, and fry crisp in a large pot. Remove the bits of pork with a skimmer, and fry a large onion, sliced, in the fat left in the bottom of the pot. Have ready 12 potatoes peeled and sliced, and a quart of canned tomatoes, and as the onion browns, turn these in upon it and add two quarts or water. Stir all together, and season with a liberal pinch of cayenne and as much salt as taste demands. Tie up 12 whole allspice and 12 whole cloves in a small square of cheese-cloth and drop in the pot. Cook slowly, but steadily, three hours and a half, then add two quarts of long clams chopped coarsely, and half a dozen pilot biscuits broken in pieces and soaked in milk. Boil for half an hour longer, remove the spice-bag and pour the chowder, smoking hot, into a soup-tureen.

Removal of Rust Spots.—To remove rust spots from stuffs the following methods are recommended: 1. Moistening with potassium cyanide. 2. Soaking in solutio sodium pyrophosphate. 3. Moistening with stannic chloride and immediate washing after the disappearance of the spot. 4. The best and cheapest: Take a bright piece of galvanized iron, lay it on a pot with boiling water, put the wet material with the rust spot on top, dab the spot with diluted sulphuric acid and rub out with finger. The spot will disappear in a few seconds; after that, wash immediately with ordinary water. Instead of sulphuric acid, oxalic or tartaric acid may be employed.

-Smith-Brown isn't working very much this summer, is he? Jones-Why, he told me the other day that he had been working for all he was worth. Smith-Well, it amounts to the same

thing.

-"You're getting to be a chestnut," remarked the breezy young lady to the slow young man, who had been calling on her so long. "But why do you roast me?" he asked with unusual wit. "Because," said she, "I thought you might pop."

Business Notice.

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New Advertisements.

TOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts will be presented to the Court for Confirmation on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1898, and unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before the second day of the term the same will be confirmed to wit: The first and partial account of Henry Mey-committee of Arthur Evans, a lunatic.

2. The first and final account of Ellis Orvis, ssignee of W. Miles Walker. 3. The second partial account of Nathaniel Bierly, committee of Harry Saylor, a lunatic.

A CTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Honorable J. G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Centre and the Honorable Corlis Faulkner, Associate Judge in Centre county, having issued their precept bearing date the 3rd day of Nov. '98 to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov. being the 28th day of Nov. 1898, and to continue one week, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the foremon of the 28th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrance, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 3rd day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundred and twenty-first year of the independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 30th day of Nov. A. D., 1898.

1. The account of Elijah Weston, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Wm. Merryman late of Taylor Twp., deceased. lor Twp., deceased.

2 The account of Alfred Thompson, administrator of &c., of Joseph Thompson, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.

3. The account of John B. Linn, guardian of Claude C. Williams, minor child of Annie Williams, late of College township, deceased.

4. The account of Merritt I. Adams, administrator of &c., of William M. Adams, late of Boggs township, deceased.

5. The first and final account of Daniel Ripka, dministrator of &c., of Elizabeth Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased. 6. The second partial account of William E. crove and Nathan Grove, executors of &c., of William Grove, late of College township, deceased. 7 The final account of Henry Melcher, ad ministrator of &c., and trustee to sell the real es tate of Thomas Merryman, late of Taylor town ship, deceased.

8. The final account of W. H. Corman, surviving executor of &c., of David Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.

9. The first and final account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of &c., of Annie Williaman, late of Gregg township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of A. C. Ripka, guardian of Emory L. Ripka, minor child of Henrietta Ripka, late of Potter township, deceased.

11. The account of Lloyd P Smith, administrator of &c., of David D. Smith, late of Gregg 12. First and final account of D. C. Hall, ad-ninistrator of &c., of John G. Hall, late of Union township, deceased.

 First and final account of W. S. Harter, administrator of &c., of Abraham Zimmerman, late of State College borough, deceased. 14. First and final account of George H. Rishel, executor of &c., of Joseph Rishel, late of Gregg ownship. deceased.

 First and final account of George H. Rishel, executor, and trustee to sell the real estate of Joseph Rishel, late of Gregg township, deceased. 16. First and partial account of John P. Harris and Lyman T. Eddy, executors of &c., of D. R. Boilean, late of Milesburg borough, deceased. 17. First and final account of W. L. Foster, administrator of &c., of Capt. James A. Leyden, late of Centre county, deceas G. W. RUMBERGER, Bellefonte, Oct. 28th, 1898.

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