Bellefonte, Pa., January 25, 1901.

FARM NOTES.

-Until within a few years it, has been the prevailing custom in Huron county, O., to follow corn with oats, the oats with wheat and then seed to timothy and clover; but now many sow their corn ground to wheat, following with a second crop of wheat to get the ground in good shape for

seeding. More would follow this rotation if they didn't object to sowing wheat after wheat, and, while it is somewhat risky, where a stiff sod is turned under for corn, and wheat sown in the stubble and well-rotted sod turned up for the second crop of wheat, the result is often a better crop than the

I have found that by using a disk harrow to fit corn ground for wheat, straddling each row and then rolling down in the spring, a reasonably smooth surface for a meadow can be obtained. I mowed such a meadow this year, and no one would know by riding a mower over it that it had been seeded after corn-stubble wheat. It had been rolled both last spring and this, last spring to get the corn-stubble out of the way of the binder, and this spring to farther smooth and fit the field for mowing. To get rid of the corn stubble the first season, roll on a dry day and tures, satiny surfaced wool crepes, plain when the ground is dry and it is surprising and mixed effects in transparent canvases, how few will be left standing. There will be a few corn-stubble raked up in the hay, but very few, and this is about the only

the three middle rows and lay them down in the standing corn, then fit the ground and sow this strip, which is just wide enough for one round of the drill; then, with a jack to shock up by the remaining five rows on each side and set on the ground already sown; thus the stalks will have to be carried but little way, and then a perfect stand of wheat will be secured except right under the shock.

There is no cheaper way of growing wheat, and as good crops as I ever raised were grown in this way, and for the last three seasons I have seeded the ground with excellent results.

-There is going on in the West a "battle of the breeds," and the war is conducted so bitterly by those engaged as to render it disagreeable on the part of judges at the live stock shows and fairs to make awards. The contest for superiority is be-tween the breeders of the Galloways, Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus-all beefproducing breeds-and so close are these breeds in public favor that to attempt to select "the best" would be to undertake almost an impossibility. This battle for supremacy in the West also concerns Eastern farmers, for it is to this struggle for the best that is due the monopoly of the East-ern markets by the great packing houses, which could never have competed with our Eastern butchers but for the fact that they supplied beef of superior and uniform qual ity, and this quality could never have been secured if the breed had not been considered by the Western farmer as of equal importance as the feed. It is an example showing the triumph of the breeds, and the farmer who considers one breed as good as another, if given plenty of feed, may sneer at the "fancy farmer" and leave him to his fate, but it is the "fancy farmer" who has gone to the front in supplying the world with meat, and he is also taking the sidered of so much value in the West that at the shows and fairs some particular animal will have hundreds of friends interested in its success if it is a superior representative of some breed that is extensively used. The feed is considered but secondary to the breed, for until the breed came to the front feed alone did not enable West-

ern farmers to make cattle pay.

While the breeds mentioned are capable of producing individuals that attain great weights, yet at the fat stock shows and fairs the largest animal may not win. After the prizes are awarded the butchers come in, and every prize winner in each class is killed and cut up. This is the main test, and it is often surprising to find that the sweepstakes steer, which secured all the ribbons on foot, is far below some other after being chopped up on the block. The blood from the throat is caught in a vessel, and every portion of each animal is weighed-sides, tallow, liver, blood, etc. a careful examination being made of the "ripeness" of the meat, the relative proportion of lean and fat, the prospective steaks that can be cut and the value of all the parts, not excepting the offal. In the East such close competition is unknown. Then there is the competition in gain according to the amount of food consumed and age. At one of the large fat stock shows the average weight of all steers between 1 and 2 years old was 1376 pounds each for 652 days of age, being a gain in weight per day of 2.12 pounds, one steer gaining 2.60 pounds per day. The average weight of steers between 3 and 4 years was 2086 pounds for 1341 days. The average weight of the carcasses of the dressed steers, that is, in proportion to gross residut was about 68 per cent. These weight, was about 68 per cent. These steers were fed for market, but grades, though treated and fed the same as the pure breeds, did not come up to the weights nor equal the latter in quality of meat, though they were excellent. This same thing happens every year, and at several large shows. It is educating the Western farmer and making his hold on the Eastern meat market stronger every year.

The Eastern farmer has every advantage

His markets are almost at his door, and the butchers are willing and anxious to buy in order to cut loose from the Western monopoly. It is the Western farmer, with the beef breeds not the realest of the resident of the eds, not the packer only, who has secured the Eastern markets, and the Western farmer began under less favorable conditions than the farmer in the East, as the long-horn steer was his only founda-tion, upon which he improved. It may be claimed that the Western farmer has cheaper corn, but in the East the farmers waste much of the corn crop by not having ani-mals to utilize the fodder, or they permit it to be destroyed in the fields. The real cause of the loss of the markets by the Eastern farmer is the fact that he still uses the scrub bull. He destroys his calves at birth, instead of making choice beef of them at 2 years old. The call that will gain two pounds a day until 2 years old will give a good profit to the owner, and where the farmer has a large number of cows he can no doubt make grade calves reach a thousand pounds at 2 years old and they will bring more than the regular quo-tations in market. Whenever a lot of such cattle are sent East the butchers struggle and compete to secure them, sometimes paying more than they are worth because they advertise their business, but the beet cattle found on the farms of the East, as a rule, are not desirable in comparison with Western beef.

The very fashionable thing is this heart-shaped buckle placed either up or down or across, but they are hard to find.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Chocolate and Cocoa Fudge—Two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of milk, two squares of chocolate, one heaping teaspoonful of cocoa, butter the size of an egg. Boil sugar, milk, cocoa and chocolate to-gether 10 minutes; add butter and cook until candy hardens when tried in cold water. Take from the fire and add onehalf teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into buttered pans to harden.

There are two pure white fabrics in the race for shirt-waist favor, the French brilliants and the white ginghams. Exactly like a satin-striped taffeta are the French brilliants, the satin stripes being mostly a sixteenth of an inch apart, more or less. These cost 55 cents a yard Outside their beauty the chief charm of the white ginghams is the fact that they will not muss like lawn or nainsook.

What figure they show is in cord effect: and double cross cords which form attractive little plaids. Womankind has not been slow to recognize the value of decided-ly high-class offerings.

Delicacy, light weight, and transparency, distinguish the smartest new woolen stuffs for spring. Nothing will be to light to please fashion's fancy. The thinner the fabric the more stylish. Feather light veilings that can be tracked shired light veilings that can be tucked, shirred, plaited or puffed over silk linings, will be the top notch of style. After this albatross, very thin grenadines in silk and wool mixshowing the silken lining underneath corded and striped fancy woolen goods, some few of them chenille, dotted, are the objection to seeding after corn-stubble.

To prepare corn ground for wheat I put 13 rows of corn in one row of shocks, cut It is now an assured fact that novelty soft transparent woolen materials will be most smiled upon by Madame La Mode, the

coming season.

Just what colors, or tints she may deign to favor, cannot be foretold so positively. As far as can be determined, however, it looks as if the tan shades will retain its vogue for both silk and wool, with navies, browns, grays and a few heliotrope effects following in the order named. Some light greens with an Empire tinge, old rose and cardinal will be very

There never was a style that shaped the forehead as well as the overhanging one The pompadour is no longer the favorite mode—that is, the pompadour wish its inner roll and its high stuffed front. On the contrary, the pompadour has fallen a little, and its place has been taken by the low or pillow and which is a puff that low or pillow puff, which is a puff that can be pulled down in front with the fingers. In this way the forehead can be raised or lowered, shaped or unshaped, and made or made over, to suit the owner.

Advance fashion advices are to the effect that the simplicity that has always been considered the best form in a tailor-made and which has been prevailing the past winter, will be retained the coming spring. There will, however, be a trifle less leaning, as far as cut is concerned, to the ex-

treme English severity, with the French chic or grace more in evidence. The skirts will still be very tight fitting around the hips and over the front gore, but several of the advance models show much added fullness in the back, particularly well toward the bottom, where some fall into quite deep pleats. There isn't the slightest approach to stiffness, how-ever, as the most desirable new linings in use are very soft silk, first, or next an exedingly soft alpaca, while the only interlining appearing is hardly more than a band about the bottom of a new soft muslin that seems ideal. This latter is claimed to combine consistency, suppleness and

imperviousness to dampness.

While the perfectly plain tailored skirt is first and foremost, the most desirable and most strictly tailor-made, yet for less conservative women slight differences from these extremely simple lines are made. A Watteau-like back, with a large double pleat, is observed on some of tnese less conservative models, only a little more spreading and with the pleats laid less carefully over each other. A new idea is to have a narrow inverted pleat in the centre of the back with a tiny group of finely set gathers on either side. This effect is quite new and insures a very gracefull fall for the skirt. One is struck with the idea when viewing it how pretty it would be

In jackets, present indications point to a tight fitting double-breasted Eton model, with the L'Aiglon collar, the generally adopted favorite. They open high upon the bosom with a turned down collar that is notched and has small, narrow, pointed or square revers to frame the opening. A notch in the centre of the back is a feature added to some of the collars to give variety. Sleeves still continue quite long and quite close fitting, and while the Pingat sleeve, or a bell-shaped bottom, may be seen on less exclusive tailor-mades, just

matching the collar, only a trifle broader, will be the preferred wrist finish. The skirt with the high back is to-day the most exciting feature of fashion. I appeared last month on two or three imported gowns and then the home dressnaker started in to accomplish it.

the plain stitched wrist, or a tiny rever

And if you think it is an easy thing to Its very much worse than achieving the low point in front because you could cut your skirt out yourself in front and bring the belt down over it. But its quite another thing to shape the skirt up in the

It is useless to question the fact that the best method of getting this curve in the belt is by wearing the blouse over the skirt, then putting the girdle on the lower edge of this. This means that the blouse must be lined and boned, but all of them are now, except the flaunel ones.

But this is useless unless the skirt goes

But this is useless unless the skirt goes up to the belt in the back; and right here don't make the mistake of trying to pull a skirt that is cut low in the back, up to a high point on the waist so that the belt will cover it.

For it will shorten the skirt in the middle of the back, making it hang in a very shorten the skirt in the middle of the back, making it hang in a very shorten the skirt in the middle of the back, making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back, making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back, making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back, making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back, making it hang in a very shorten the skirt goes up to the back, and right here don't make the mistake of trying to pull a skirt that is cut low in the back, up to a big back pair the back pair the

placket.

If the skirt is cut so short at the waistline in the back that it will not submit to being pinned up on the waist or brought up by the inside belt of a blouse, wear the belt down to the skirt, make it quite wide, and then shape it down in front. This gives it the effect you desire. To do this the belt must be pinned securely in the back at top and bottom, and for this use slender ornamental pins, for obtrusive buckles will not curve into the figure and

Senators Elected

The following United States Senators have been elected: George F. Hoar, Mass.; James McMillan, Michigan, and Wm. P. Frye, Maine. Ex-Senator Fred. T. DuBois was elected in Idaho to succeed Shoup; in Colorado Thomas M. Patterson was chosen to succeed Wolcott, and Harry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire, was elected to

In Montana William A. Clark was elected Senator by a majority of 10 votes.

Ninety-three votes were cast Clark receiving 57.

A ballot was taken in the Nebraska Legislature for two Senators, but without re-

Had Tested Her.

Briggs-That medium doesn't know a thing when she's in a trace. Briggs-What makes you think so? Griggs—Because the other day I tried to steal away in the middle of one—without paying .- Detroit Free Press.

Business Notice.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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"There are thousands of suggestions of-fered to prevent one from taking cold," said a physician at the Pennsylvania Hosout of doors all day long I know of no better one to remember than the top button It seems a small detail, but if attention were paid to it more than half the men who are now suffering from colds in some form or other would never have them at all.

"For instance, when a man goes into a store or an office intending to remain for minute or two only, he does not take off his overcoat, although it is generally necessary for him to unbutton it. In nine cases out of ten when he goes out on the street again he neglects to button the top button of his overcoat until a chilly feeling at the chest warns him that he is making a mistake. Many men walk along the street with the collar of their coat turned up to protect the back of their neck, but seem to think that there is no danger at all in leaving it unbuttoned all the way down. They could not make a more serious mis-

"Even with men in office buildings, passing from one floor to another-just a short ride in the elevator it is an excellent plan to button the top button of the coat. A change of temperature, no matter how slight attacks the chest first. Even if the coat is not buttoned all the way down, see that the top button is all right. The trite head cool and the feet warm rule, is an excellent one, but to prevent taking cold I should make the top-button rule of importance for men constantly going in an out of heated buildings to the street. Women are more careful about this precaution than men. You seldom see a woman come out of a store, even to cross a pavement-to take a car, unless she is well wrapped up about the chest."

-"You are looking handsome tonight, Miss Flite,"Bagster remarked in the pauses of the dance. "So Mr. Smythe told me a few minutes

Bagster, only remembering that Smythe is his hated rival: "Well, you wouldn't believe anything that chump said, would

Found It Was Late.

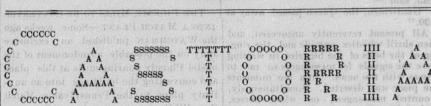
Kitty-This is a very pretty little thing; shall I sing it?
Tom-Oh, yes, if you like. I was just going anyway.

dle of the back, making it hang in a very ungainly way, and it will cause the skirt to fit wretchedly over the hips and at the to fit wretchedly over the hips and at the years olu, I now am able to do all my own

—In one sense a camel is better off than men. It gets along very well with the hump provided by nature, but if men want to get along in this world they have to hump themselves.

If you wish to cure scrofula or salt rheum permanently, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels all impurities from the blood.

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If you have any chronic form of disease do not expect to get rid of it without any treatment, for, if nature has allowed your disease to become chronic, it is proof positive that she has been unable to overcome and throw it off, and that through proper remedies, nature must be aided in the work, or you will carry the disease to the grave; or, more likely, it will be the means of carrying you there before your time. Delays are dangerous, where there is nothing to be gained. This is particularly applicable to Diseases of the Air Passages, such as Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Coughs; why carry [them or let them hasten you to your grave?

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Until within a very few years diseases of the eye and ear have baffled the most learned men of medicine. It is within the range of the present generation to remember when there was little or no hope for the person whose sight or hearing had become impaired by age or disease. But thanks to the untiring efforts of men who have devoted their lives to study and research, these conditions no longer exist. Like the advance in electrical science, so has wonderful progress been made in eye and ear surgery; and to-day diseases that less than a score of years ago were pronounced incurable yield at the hands of the adept surgeon to the work of a few moments, a few hours, or possibly treatment for a few weeks. The best part of Dr. Stites' life has been spent in the active practice of medicine, with frequent periods of study and research in the best medical colleges, post-graduate schools and hospitals in the world, thus ever keeping in touch with the progress in medical science. Always ready to learn, he does not scorn to accept new truths trom other men, but he has contributed his share and more to the store of knowledge. His crowning snocess, his last and greatest achievement, is his New Treatment for Catarrh and Deafness. It

For the Past 12 Years Had Suffered From Catarrh Deafness and Throat Trouble, Finding no Relief Until he Began the New Treatment, given by Dr.

Stites.

The disease from which I have suffered for the past 12 years, finding no relief from numerous treatments and remedies which I have tried, is that national complaint Catarth, hawking, spitting, taking cold continually, until they became chronic, dropping of mucus in the throat causing frequent coughing, these and various other symptoms, caused me untold misery. In time my hearing became very much impaired and I grew rapidly worse, I spent sleepless nights (and a great deal of money.) All efforts to get well proved ineffectual, until I went to Dr. Stites, and began this New Treatment. To-day I gladly recommend him to all my friends as well as to all sufferers of Catarthal diseases, for I have improved so rapidly that I am most grateful. I have not had a single cold since taking the New Treatment and sleep soundly all night long, this is I think encouraging to all despairing ones. Respectfully.

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