Bellefonte, Pa., March 22, 1901.

## FARM NOTES.

-Weeds will start just as soon as the ound begins to become warm. Some ground begins to become warm. Some weeds can endure considerable cold, and once they get a start in growth are not injured by light frosts. The war on weeds should begin just as soon as the ground can be cultivated.

-If prices of any crop were low last year many will refrain from growing such crop extensively this year, the consequence being that the supply will be reduced. It is a good plan to grow largely of any crop that others are neglecting, as prices will be higher if the supply is not as great as last

—It is claimed that if currant bushes are thoroughly sprinkled with water from a sprayer and the bushes then well dusted with sifted coal ashes the currant worm will be destroyed. This is a safe remedy if efficacious. The usual remedy is white hellebore, to which some object, as it is a

grow one kind of crop continually. Each crop has its special enemies, and if it is grown year after year these enemies become more numerous. To change the crop for some other, as is done by a system of rotation, is to reduce the number of insects

—All plants seem to be benefitted by cultivation. A Dakota farmer made an experiment and found that with six pounds of seed and cultivation in rows 50 bushels of wheat could be grown upon an acre. As soon as the weather will permit the wheat should be harrowed, with a smoothing harrow. It will benefit the wheat, while not injuring the plants, and will be of advantage in sowing clover seed.

-Cuttings of plants, such as grapevines, may be made this month. The Japanese privet requires pruning early, and the cuttings will easily take root if placed in rows in the ground. They make fine hedges, and the ease with which the plants can be procured should encourage all who delight in hedges to use this ornamental and useful

-Sheep are excellent destroyers of weeds. They will eat certains weeds that cattle will not accept, and they graze very close to the ground, preferring the young plants that are just appearing above the surface. They consequently give weeds no opportunity to grow. Even thistles will succumb if the land is given up to the sheep, provided the thistles are first cut down, so as to allow new growth for the sheep.

—If blackberry, raspberry and grape canes have not been trimmed of their sur-plus wood there is but little time left for so doing, as such work should be done when the ground is cold. Blackberries

This is the season when farmers must be careful of whom they purchase seed. Inferior seed is not cheap at any price. Novelties should be tested in a limited way as some of them may give good results in one locality and be unsuitable in another. If any seedsman supplied good seed last year it is better to patronize him again rather than to accept risk with some untried party, but it should be the rule not to purchase of those who violated their guarantee of purity of seed. The reliable houses are careful to send out good seed, as they cannot afford to disappoint any farmer in a community. Seed must also be ordered as early in the season as possi-

—Poultry in orchards are beneficial to the land and to the trees. When fowls are confined in yards where young trees have been planted the destruction of insects is a work that is industriously performed by the hens, as they are nearly all the time close to the trees, but if the fowls are on a range they do not give so much of their attention to the trees. On some farms where peaches and plums could not be grown success came when such trees were planted in the poultry yards. Birds have the pow-er of quickly discerning small objects, and they closely search every portion of the yard and the trunks of the trees for bugs or worms. It is also claimed that instinct prompts certain moths not to deposit their eggs where fowls have free access, as to do so is certain destruction. This claim may be unfounded, but it is well known that fowls greatly assist in protecting fruit

-March is a cold month, but in a few weeks the land will occasionally be clear of frost and plowing may then be done. The land should be plowed early, in order to allow the frost to penetrate and pulverize it. The deeper the plowing, provided the land is well drained, the more moisture it will retain, and the warmer it will become by reason of the air penetrating. When the laud is to be prepared for corn, provided it is plowed early, it can be gotten into good conditions later with the disc harrow. To insure a good start for corn the land should be worked to a fine conditional start of the land shoul tion, and, although the cost for labor is greater, some farmers find an increase in the yield of corn by plowing early, turn-ing the manure under while so doing, and en harrowing the field over several times before planting. The more work that can be done during the warm periods of April the less pressure of work during the busy period after spring opens.

-Farmers are not accustomed to feeding hay to hogs, but Kansas Experiment Stahay to nogs, but kansas Experiment Station reports, that better results were obtained from feeding alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn to hogs than from Kaffir corn only. The hay was fed dry, in forkfuls, and the pigs were given an abundance. They pick out the leaves and finer stems, rejecting the coarses portions. It was demonstrated coarser portions. It was demonstrated coarser portions. It was demonstrated that pork could be produced cheaply by putting the hogs on pasture in summer and feeding hay in winter, allowing a proportion of grain during severely cold weather. It has long been known that when clover hay is cut very fine and scalded, leaving the mess over night, and sprinkling it with bran and cornmeal, it is very acceptable to swine. Such a ration is very complete in both the carbonaceous and nitrogenous ele-ments, and costs much less than grain. Pigs that are fed on grass grow more rapidly than when given grain exclusively, although an allowance of grain will always be of advantage. All animals are benefitted with bulky food, as grain is too concentrated, and is better digested when mixed with other foods. FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The bolero reigns supreme.

Lansdowne will be one of the most favor ed materials for spring and summer wear.

Muslin gowns are being made with flounces of color—as, for instance, a white muslin with pale blue flounces. Red and white for seashore, mountain or country wear is most fetching.

Outside of shirt waist suits, which will see great vogue this summer, our gowns of sheer materials will be quite elaborate. Foulards, dimities, organdies, swisses, mousseline de linde, lawns, etc., are wonderfully varied in pattern, and their is little or no simplicity about their paterns. They are just as ravishing and artistic as the artist can make them.

The trimming of skirts will be varied and elaborate. One may rely on an abundance of tucks and ruffles, of many shapes and sizes, which, of course, is all very dear to the heart of the summer girl, for frills and furbelow she must have, it is part of her stock in trade. Lattice work is shown on many of the advance Paris fashion plates. Narrow velvets and ribbons come in very nicely for this trimming. The lattice effect proves wonderfully attract The best way to multiply insects is to lace. Say, for instance, of white background, narrow black velvet, outlined with

cream or ecru lace. A style of skirt which has been trying its level best to gain headway for several seasons, and which at last has touched a responsive chord in the breast of Madame La Mode, is in the form of three deep flounces, covering the entire skirt from waistband to for the sister of short, stout proportions they should be carefully set aside as "poisit has a tendency to accentuate one's proportions, whether they tower or spread.

We shall see more and more of the corselet skirts as the spring advances. They have been worn very generally during the winter, but always have the Eton or bolero jacket. With the corselet skirt blouses will be very popular, the newest mode being the blouse that is baggy all around. The sleeves on these are very flat at the shoulder, but bag at the wrist.

March is an excellent month for attending to one's lingerie—a most important the Pan-American Bureau of Publicity. etor of a well-regulated wardrobe. In making up night robes, chemises, corset covers, skirts, etc., the material used at the present time is nainsook, though old fashioned cambric is still chosen by many women who are satisfied with no kind of white wear. An abundance of lace is used wide and very open in effect. Valencien-nes and Maltese trim the best lingerie. Torchon, the old reliable, must not be passed unnoticed, for while the threads hold together it still wears. All the shops have had the most remarkable lace sales, especially in the cheaper grades, which comes in so beautifully for lingerie. Beautiful little laces and insertions are selling should receive an application of fertilizer at from three to eight, ten and twelve, early in spring, and if cow peas are broadcasted between the rows after the crop is ing effect. During the winter a small revopicked, and the peas plowed under when the seed pods are about six inches long, it will greatly benefit the plants.

This is the seeson when formers must be are still popular. Black has exceeded all others in shade. For evening and indoors nothing is considered too elaborate or gay.

> It is said that, when fresh, paint marks can easily be removed from clothing by rubbing with turpentine or paraffin appiled with a bit of cloth. If they have dried on, rub with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and pure alcohol, and clean with benzine.

The greatest pains should be taken to cure a child of stammering just so soon as the defect in speech is noticed. Before beginning to talk he should take a long breath through the nose, filling the lungs with air Then pronounce slowly and carefully the words he invariably stumbles over when words he invariably stumbles over when he tries to say them quickly, without preparation. In obstinate cases professional assistance may be necessary, but much may be done by home training. If there is an obstruction in the nose which prevents the free passage of air, surgical advice should be obtained. be obtained, otherwise a perfect cure can-not be expected.

Shirt manufacturers have learned to cater to every tastes by producing no less than a dozen varieties of the invaluable garment, ranging from the perfectly plain percale and duck to the most extravagantly embroidered organdie and fancifully trimmed silk madras garments. There is no tendency to reinaugurate the use of the stiff white linen collar. Contrasting and fanciful neckties hang cheek by jowl with the shirts, and no woman can escape the the shirts, and no woman can escape the hint. Sleeves, as is only natural, are inclined to the bishop shape, to wrist puffs or double cuff effects, and bosoms still pouch a little and hang in soft fullness.

Shir at least one of your thin summer gowns if shirring is becoming. It is to be one of the favored modes this summer. The skirt may be shirred around the hips to form a yoke. The entire bodice and sleeves may be shirred if it suits your fancy; and provided the material is thin and soft.

The cape collar, a suggestion of Directoire modes, is one of the new touches on costumes. Directoire effects, by the way, are good, and you are quite safe in introducing them into your spring gown if you wish.

Be sure and give the long effect to your shoulder seams. This is quite an important feature of new gowns, and stamps them at once as newly arrived, or of the past. Trimming extending from the collar band down over the arm achieves it. So also do the lace collars that droop well over the

Contrary to the natural inclination, dark heavily shaded pictures should not always hang in the strongest light, but should in some cases seek a sheltered position, away from the glare of the windows. Near the light may hang pictures in fainter tints, the subdued water colors, the line engrav-ings whose best points need illumination. Just as in a well planned room, the dark-est color is found in the carpet, and melts from that through the shades of the curtains and furniture to the lightest nuance in the wall, so the lower pictures should be more somber in hue than the upper, and should lead the eye unconsciously from the deepest tone to the highest light.

The hip yoke bids fair to be a conspicuous feature of our summer dresses.

An Exposition Booklet. Another Beautiful Production from the Bureau of

Publicity of the Pan-American at Buffalo.

miniature reproduction of the famous pos-ter, "The Spirit of Niagara," which has had a most remarkable demand. The envelope in which the poster booklet is mailed also bears a reproduction of this artistic work. The booklet is a popular picture book, the first page having an engraving of the magnificent Electric Tower, which is 391 feet high, and which will form the glorious center-piece of the great exposition. On the same page is a miniature sition. On the same page is a miniature of one of the tourch bearers which will adorn the wings of the Electric Tower, and beside it a picture of Niagara Falls. second page shows a picture of the Electricity Building and five other small illustrations of the uses of electricity. The third page shows the splendid group of buildings erected by the National Government and which will contain the Government exhibits, also five miniature illustrations, one of them showing the life saving station, where exhibitions will be given daily by a picked crew of ten men, during the Exposition.
The fourth page is devoted to the wonderful displays of government ordnance; the fifth to the Machinery and Transportation Building and four other illustrations of modern machines and vehicles. The center of the booklet shows a birdseye view of the Exposition, and gives one some idea of the great extent of the enterprise upon which about \$10,000,000 is being expended. The grounds contain 350 acres, edge of garment. For a tall, slender, wil- half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter lowy creature the effect is delightful, but long. Other pages show horticulture, for the sister of short, stout proportions graphic arts and mines, manufactures and liberal arts, the Music Temple, the Plaza on." Under no circumstances should a short or fleshy woman effect this style, as or athletic field the agricultural live stock and ethnology features, and a few of the 30 or 40 ingenious and novel exhibits which promise to make the Midway the most wonderful that has ever been prepared for Exposition, whereon the location of different buildings is indicated. The railroads will make low rates from all parts of the country during the Exposition, which opens May 1st and continues six months, and the people of Buffalo are preparing to entertain comfortably the millions who will attend. Anyone desiring a copy of this booklet may have it free by addressing

## The Speed of Birds.

If you consult the usually accepted authorities on the speed of birds in their flight you are likely to be misled by an exaggeration of from 100 to 300 per cent. This is because figures have been given on hearsay, appearence and very superficial observation. But recently American, English and French observers have been comparing notes and are practically agreed, after most careful calculation, on the speed of the known birds.

They started with the carrier pigeon and have made him a base of comparison. He has heretofore been credited with 110 miles an hour, but it is now agreed that he is entitled to 50. A quite recent long distance, carefully conducted test of 592 miles, from the Shetlands of London, showed that the most rapid pigeons made 37 miles an hour. On shorter distances none made more than 50 miles.

Because frigate birds have been seen far from land and have been supposed not to fly by night or to rest on the water they have been credited with a speed of from 150 to 200 miles an hour. If they did fly at that speed, they would have to overcome an atmospheric pressure of from 112 to 130 pounds to the square foot of flying surface. There is no certainty that they fly more rapidly than a passenger pigeon or that they do not fly at night or do not sleep on the water.

The swallow, that is indeed a rapid flier has been credited with 180 miles an hour, but he must be cut down to 65 miles, and the martin is five miles behind him, though authorities have place him ten miles ahead.

The teal duck is brought down from 140 to 50 miles an hour. The maliard is five miles slower and flies the same as the canvasback, while both of these are five miles an hour ahead of the goose and eider duck. The pheasant makes 38 miles an hour, which is three miles ahead of the chicken and quail, though the latter appears to fly much faster on account of his temporary burst of speed that seldom exceeds 200 ft.

The crow flies 25 miles an hour. Small birds appear to fly more rapidly than the large ones and have deceived many observers. The humming bird does not fly as fast as many awkward appearing, very much larger, slow fiopping birds.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Legislative Apportionment Bill. By Its Provisions Blair Would Secure An Additional

Senator Emery, of Mercer, recently introduced a bill re-apportioning the Legislative districts of the State. Under the bill the House will consist of 210 members

instead of 204 at present.

Under the bill Philadelphia's membership will be increased from thirty-nine to forty-one members with thirty-three instead of twenty-eight districts. The first eight districts, each of which will have one member, have not been apportioned. The Allegheny county delegation is in-creased from sixteen to twenty-four mem-

Chester county's representation is cut Chester county's representation is cut from four to three; Lancaster and Schuylkill from six each to five each; Montgomery from five to four; Bradford, Bucks, Crawford, Lehigh, Lycoming and Mercer from three to two each; Adams, Centre, Clarion, Columbia, Franklin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Susquehanna and Wayne from two each to one each.

Jefferson's representation is increased from one member to two.

Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Northumberland will have three members each as at present. Fayette's membership will be increased from three to four. Lackawanna's from four to six, Luzerne from six to eight and Westmoreland from four to

five.

The representation from all other counties remains the same as at present.

STRIKES A RICH FIND .- "I was troubled STRIKES A RICH FIND.—"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for year. She says Electric Bitters are splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand topic for It takes so many forms, however, that only an expert will recognize it in many of its disguises, for in this period of elaboration the fact that the yoke will be ornate goes without saying.

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fong as it ordinarily would.

When Spring Will Come. Harbingers and Almanacs Occasionally Miss Their Guess. Fib on Hand as Usual, but When Harvest Time Comes It Will be Forgotten.

When the crops are garnered this year that perennial lamentation which always bobs up at this time of the year about th wheat crop being a failure will prove its right to be classed with the political roor-back. The failure of the wheat crop in this part of the country has of late years been as systematically announced as has the peach crop. Hard freezing with little snow to protect the tender blades is given as a reason why we are likely to go short of the staff of life next winter. The weath-er man is distinctly warned by many wise country editors that unless he is very careful in his selections from the beginning of March until nature thrusts off winter and appears resplendent in spring arraignment, there will be dire consequence.

The fact of the matter is that neither the wheet nor the fruit trees are given to

wheat nor the fruit trees are given to calamity howling about the weather as are the fellows who stay awake at night watching for the harbingers of spring. There is a good deal of competition in the spring harbinger business. The robin, the blue bird, the sable crow and several others are bird, the sable crow and several others are always eager to announce the birth of spring first. Consequently their impetuosity sometimes leads to error. Old Sol shines out for a day or so early in March and then, while the harbinger is exultantly shouting the glad tidings, old King Winter resumes business at the old stand, the early worms are snowed under and the harbingers hunt a secluded spot where it is both warm and far removed from the is both warm and far removed from the credulous country editor who has accepted their report, and does not appear to know that a little bunch of harbingers do not make a spring any more than one swallow makes a summer or satisfies the thirst of

ome men. The vernal season is here, however, and the wheat crop and the fruit crop will be about as usual in Centre county. According to the almanac it was ushered in on March 21st. But even the almanac is not always a sure sign of spring. It is when the blue birds and robbins and martins and all the feathered tribe of the wood join in daily concert and hustle about here and there in search of delicate straws and other materials, when the little chicks begin to peep from their shells, when the gardener begins to dig up the soil to plant onions, and last and surest of them all, when the good house wife rips and tears up your comfortable home for house cleaning. then can one gamble big that spring is

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