Bellefonte, Pa., April 4, 1902

FARM NOTES.

-A common method now to do away with the horns of stock is to prevent their growth by the use of chemicals on the calf. This seems to have had its beginning about the year 1890 and immediately grew in favor. The Maryland station seems to prefer this method to cutting or clipping the horns and has the following to say about it:

It is quickly and easily done. It is comparatively painless, causes no nervous shock, and it is done at a time when there is no milk flow to injure. The ordinary method is to use a stick of caustic soda or caustic potash when the button or small horn can first be felt. Clip the hair from over the button with a pair of scissors, wet the end of the stick of caustic with saliva and rub the skin over the horn vigorously. The operation requires about two minutes. The work can be done very easily by one man-in fact, as easily as two can do it. The best age at which to perform this operation is as soon as the button or young horn can be felt with the finger. This is usually when the calf is about a week old. But it can be done with perfect success up un-til the time the calf is a month old or even older if the operator is careful to make a thorough application. It is better to use the caustic on the calves when they are young enough to insure that the operation will be effective, and this age is from three days to three weeks.

In our work at this station we have used the stick caustic potash or caustic soda entirely, and in its use we necessarily handle it with care, not allowing it to come in contact with the fingers, as it has a burn-ing or corroding effect and will take off the skin very quickly. This can be prevented by simply wrapping the end of the stick in a piece of paper to serve as a handle. In applying the caustic to the head it is well not to allow the spot to become too moist, as it will run down the side of the head, making a sore, removing the hair and leaving a scar which may show, and then there is danger of it running into the eye, which would certainly cause blindness. It would be well to have some water standing close by, so that the caustic could be dipped into it a couple of times during the application. In using the caustic thorough rubbing is necessary, as insufficient rubbing causes many failures. It is well to rub until the skin over the horn commences to look red, as though the blood was about to start. This will take from fifteen seconds to about half a minute to each horn.

There is of course some pain caused to the young calf by this use of caustic, as it has the effect of entirely burning away the sein from over the horn, but this pain is not in the nature of a viol-nt nervous shock and there is no loss of blood. There can be no possible danger from its use. For a short time after the application the calf goes around shaking its heads, but it never refuses to eat immediately after, when the pain is the greatest. In some instances the calf shows no sign of suffering after fifteen minutes have passed. The operation appears to be more humane than removing the matured horn, and doubtless it is so.

The head of an animal dishorned with chemicals presents a much different appearance from one dishorned with clippers. In a neat job with the chemical dishorner it would be difficult to distinguish between it and the head of an animal of the polled breeds. When the clippers are used, the head presents a square appearance, rather unnatural for an animal without borns, and yet many prefer it to the rather pointed head of the polled breeds or the animal dis horned with chemicals. It is economical to buy caustic soda or potash in sticks costing about 25 to 30 cents a pound, and a pound will dishorn a hundred calves or

-When the weather becomes warm, as often happens in April, there is a temptation to plant early, and especially the garden seeds. It is a mistake to do so, however, as there is a liability of frost at any time, even as late as May. If the ground is not well warmed the seeds may never germinate, and plants that are tender and which come up early may be so checked in growth on a cool night as to seriously interfere with their progress during the season. It has often been noticed that late plants which come up from seeds make plants which come up from seeds make moved, the colors brightened and any in more rapid headway than some grown in sect harboring in it is speedily killed. hotbeds and transplanted. This is due to the fact that they get abundant warmth at the start, and are not checked at any stage of growth. It is well to get the plants out as early as the weather will permit, but it is better to wait a week or two rather than incur the risk of loss from late frosts, as time thus lost cannot be regained.

-Hand-painting scaly trees. We mix lime, red and yellow other or any other coloring material, not containing lead, into a thick paint with raw linseed oil. This is then thinned with whale oil or common soft soap, so as to be applied to the trees by a paint brush. Before applying, we cut all the limb ends off and paint all of the remaining wood. One application is enough. The principal and probably the only use of the coloring material is that we can see whether the tree has been fully that can be starched, or silk, are, any one Buddha in gold and jewels—of undoubted authenticity. An account of the discovery of the tomb, as well as of the birthplace of Buddha (also recently identified) will apgone over. The oil prevents the material from washing off. We have been using this for several years and have never injured a tree nor failed to remove the San Jose scale by one application.—W. E. L. in American Agriculturist.

-Plow the garden location deep and work it well with the harrow until the ground is very fine. One-half the labor will be saved if this is done, as the laying off of the rows and the covering of the seed can only be done well when the ground is fine. For a small garden there is no tool so serviceable as a steel hand rake, as it can be used not only for making the soil fine but also for destroying young weeds.

-The location of bee hives during summer is important. Bees do not work contentedly in a hive that is exposed to the sun. During mid-day, when the tember of a stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an exposed to the expose sun. During mid-day, when the tem-perature of the atmosphere is high, work inch and a-half deep. The sportswoman within the hive, such as comb building, could find nothing so smart for outings must be suspended, as the heat is then too great for comfort, especially as the bodies of the little workers also give off consid-

-Growers of fruit trees should destroy every worthless tree, as it is a nuisance in an orchard. Such trees become the harbor- and multitudinous frills. The frilled ing places of insects and disease. Thrifty trees are those that are well fed. Select a single tree and give it an ample dressing

are regarded as excellent trees for lawns in this climate, as they are hardy, grow rapidly, and are free from insect attacks, compared with some kinds.

Another quaint conceit borrowed from other days is the tucker made of Valenciennes, threaded with baby ribbon and bearing a tiny border.

well as a faithful worker along all church work will be greatly missed ever they go, we wish for them pleasant relations that exist here. -The white-leaved and weeping lindens

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Millinery is extremely pretty just now, and the flat and wide shapes will certainly be continued on into the spring. The feature of the presen t hat is the employment of summer flowers. Roses in particular are wreathed round many toques in pale pink or deep crimson tints.

The brims of hats are turned down or

up, or crinkled or twisted to suit the face. Entirely floral hats are the most worn at present and are very pretty. No founda-tion or trimming is seen other than the blossoms arranged flat and low on the wide

The baby's legs are soft and beautiful; the symmetry of contour and pink flesh is

a joy to behold. It is then that mothers, in their pride, do not realize the bones are still very soft. There should be a drop or two of lime water added to the infant's food to give the necessary bone-making element to the system—as a chicken needs it to make shell.
When the little toddler takes his first

steps, if the limbs are not perfectly straight and a tendency to curve the child should be carefully treated. His bones are abnormally soft and his body too heavy to hold him. Friends will tell you of numerous cases where children have had bowed legs and "out-grew" the difficulty. This may be true in some cases, but it is safer to follow a simple rule for rectifying the deformity.

Purchase shoes with little supports of steel for the ankles, and which teach the child to toe out. They are made for that particular purpose. Invent a play for his feet, if possible, which will throw the toes out. In this way the muscles and tendons are strengthened and bone straightened. At night before retiring the inner muscles must be massaged carefully-tenderlythen the oil is rubbed in to soften the ligaments and rest the tired muscles. This

also strengthens and develops them. Toeing out will positively straighten the limbs of any child in youth, and is much less painful than wearing the brace. In the massage, the inner muscles need the particular care, as it is there principal trouble lies

After the massage treatment and the child has been taught to toe out, do not give up the attempt to keep him in this habit. Otherwise it is more natural for him to ease the strain upon the inner chords, which are shorter than they should be.

The child's boots may be made to suit the difficulty. Have the shoemaker put an extra line of leather on the outer side of the heel and sole, which throws the foot over and out, and gives the boy the correct pose of his feet. It soon grows upon him to watch them in action, and after a while he takes pride in walking properly. The position of the feet has much to do with the poise of the body. Every one should

avoid a waddling gait.

There is a method of straightening legs in surgery which is terrible pain for children to endure—at vanity's shrine.

The patient is put under an anaesthetic During this healing period the patient suf-

fers intensely, as with a broken leg.

If the case happens to be an adult, after to cut the hard bone half way before it is

This heroic treatment may be necessary for an adult and the pain endurable, at least the man is judge of his desire in the piasters. matter, but for a child to be subjected to means if persistently followed.

The first thing to do with a sprain is to apply water as hot as can be borne and repeat until the pain is gone. The hot wapeat until the pain is gone. The hot water may be showered on the sprain, or wet cloths may be used if frequently renewed. The foot or ankle can be conveniently immersed in hot water. The next thing is to keep the injured part thoroughly warm. This is done by winding it with wadding or flannel. The less a sprained limb is used and the quieter it is kept the more likely it is to get well quickly.

To Freshen a Carpet. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into half a pailful of water (warm) and wipe the carpet with a cloth wrung out in it. The dust is thereby re-

Lace of all sorts and kinds continues to be in immense demand, and the finer sorts of Irish lace, as well as the coarser, are successfully making a bid for favor, although entire dresses of lace are now perhaps a little out of it. The Louis XVI oat of guipure is now "le dernier cri."

The white shirt waist, made of everything from lace lawn to the heaviest burlaps, promises to push the colored blouses off the counters. Nearly all of them are tempting in shape and finish, and their on-ly formidable rivals in color are striped wash silk blouses. With the white waist

As novel and modish a shirt waist as is to be found in the heavier sorts is of butcher's linen in a delicate Dutch blue; all the porcelain Gobelin and hyacinth blues are particularly good this season. It is on Norfolk jacket lines, with two pleats down the back as well as the front. These come from under the yoke, which is stitched twice with white down the shoulders, as which they regard their pastor and family, white pearl buttons serve for a fastening ful surprise for them on Monday evening the

sleeve is narrow at the top and extremely departed for their homes feeling that a very wide at the wrist, this being diversely pleasant and profitable evening bad been glorified by lace undersleeves, tiny buttons and tabs from the inside seam to the wrist, sleeve for evening wear has entirely ousted the tight lace transparent sleeve from our regard, and the very short sleeve that we ing of regret. Mrs. Faus, being the efficient of manure or fertilizer, so as to compare it with others not so treated.

regard, and the very short sleeve that we used to call "the baby sleeve," little more than a vaccinated shield in shape, completes all the ball gowns.

Down Grade to Death.

A terrible accident happened on the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad at Baker's station two miles north of Bellwood, at 5:30 o'clock last evening. The track repair crews, composed of ten men, were coming down from Lloydsville where they had worked during the day, to their homes in Bellwood on two small cars. While coming down the steep mountain grade at a good rate of speed the first car was wrecked and the men thrown off. Into the wreckage ran the second car with fatal results. One man was killed and several injured.

The cars were given a start and the journey home began. The cars gained momentum at each turn of the wheels until they got to going at the rate of thirty five miles an hour. None of the men thought of danger as they sped along, but at Baker's station, almost within sight of Bellwood. a heavy iron bar on the first car slid off, struck a tie, and catching on the car upset it. The men were hurled off and McCrack-en, Bruner and Groner caught under it. The men on the second car were nuable to stop their car before it crashed into the first

wrecked car. A couple of the men jumped before the collision occurred and saved themselves serious injury.

McCracken was taken to his home. He had been fatally injured and died in a short time after he had reached his residence. Bruner was also taken home and Groner was taken to the Altoona hospital. The other men on having their injuries dressed

went to their homes. George McCracken was aged 52 years and had been an esteemed resident of Bellwood for many years. He was a trusted employe your local dealers. of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad company for twenty years. He was a veteran of the Civil war and was a member of Sanford F. Beyer post 426, of Bellwood. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a respected citizen, a loving husband and a kind father. He is survived by his wife and these children: Mrs. Myrtle Hopkins and Mrs. Anna Mc-Gintis, of Bellwood; Mrs. Ida Hubert, of Juniata; Lizzie, Louis and Calvin at home. The funeral arrangements will be made

Hard Times for a Rodent.

Chinchilla fur has been in unusually large demand for several years. As one of the leading sources of supply is Chile the country is beginning to think that unless restrictions are placed upon the trade the little animal will become extinct.

Perhaps many of the women who use chinchilla for collars, muffs and other purposes do not know how this little rodent is confined to South America, where it dwells in colonies along the eastern slopes of the Andes from northern Peru to southern Chile, at elevations of from 8,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea.

Its little body, only ten inches long, is wrapped in soft, dense fur, gray above the dusky white beneath. It lives in the holes it burrows, coming out morning and evening to feed on roots and grass. Practically and the delicate flesh cut to the bone, which all the animals whose skins are sent to our is broken and set straight. Splints are applied until the bones have knit together. markets are captured by Indians with the aid of trained weasels.

Prof. Federico Albert of the Santiago University has just written an article in which he says that the demands of Eurothe incision is made, a chisel is employed pean and American furriers have increased so much that the exports grew from 184, 548 skins, in 1896 to 392,328 in 1898, and 364,548 in 1899, while in 1900 the exports were 695,000 skins, valued at 2,000,000

The Scientific Society of Chile has now such painful measure is wicked when the appealed to the Legislature to restrict the difficulty may be corrected by natural enormous slaughter of this beautiful ani-

The journal La Nature, of France thinks that measures of restrictions, however, will in all probability, therefore, the demand will soon decrease and the hunt for the animals will become less active. There are few fur animals that are steadily in fashion

and the chinchilla is not one of them. When the great demand for some particular fur subsides the poor animals have a respite and may regain their former numbers, while some other fur animal that has taken its place in popularity is mercilessly pursued.

Buddha's Tomb Found.

"The most important archæological find of thirty years in point of human, historical, and religious interest," is the way a member of the National Geographic Society speaks of the discovery in 1898 at Paprah-wah, India, of the tomb of Buddha, with the family relics contained in it. Though small in quantity, the articles are found to be of much greater importance even than the Schliemann discoveries. At the death of the Buddha his ashes were separated into eight portions, and one of these was given to the Sakya clan, of which he was the chief, and the tomb that has been found is the one erected by his family over the spot where his body was cremated. The supreme importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it brings to light one of the oldest inscriptions in India and relics of that can be starched, or silk, are, any one of them, the proper waist finish. Every shirt sleeve is completed with a soft and fancy cuff, and it is only the woman who is very young and slim or who is a trifle behind the times who wears her blouse buttoned in the back.

of the tomb, as well as of the birthplace of Buddha (also recently pear in the April Century, from the pen of Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, whom the London Times recently pronounced "the greatest living European Buddhist scholar." The article has a number of drawing. umn marking the birthplace, the tomb and its site, vessels found in it, etc.

Surprised Their Pastor.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Snow Shoe M. E. church, with a few invited guests, twenty in all, desiring to show in some dewell as along the edges. Four stunning Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Faus, planned a delightsonage. After recovering from their surprise, they tendered their friends full possession of their home and joined in merry-making. After several hours of mirth and music, excellent refreshments, in the way of ice cream. The general outline of the fashionable cake and coffee, were served; and then all spent.

> Rev. Faus is at Conference this week after which he will probably go to a new field of labor. If so, they go leaving a general feelwell as a faithful worker along all lines of church work will be greatly missed. Whereever they go, we wish for them the same

> > SNOW SHOR.

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Buy at home; save money and see what you are getting. Don't buy a cat in a bag nor from pictures ; come and see the goods. Low prices on reliable Harness. We fit the harness to the horse.

The habit of sending away for your harness wants is not justified, either in the advantage of prices or better quality. All we ask is that you compare our goods at the same prices, and let the man with the best goods and prices get your orders. We do not expect that you patronize us because we are neighbors and friends, but we would be glad to have you at least call in and give us a fair opportunity to convince you that it is to your best interest to give us your harness business. We want your harness business, and if we can sell you better harness for less money we think we ought

We are here to do business and, as w buy for cash, we can supply your harness wants for less money then any other concern in the county-big or small. Come in and let us figure with you on your wants.

Its not assuming too much to say, that having an experience of forty years in the business we are better qualified to know your wants and to manufacture what you want than you are likely to find in seed stores or hardware stores. Is not the local harnessmaker entitled to all of your trade? You never think, when your harness breaks or your collars need repairs, of taking them to feed stores or hardware men. not take care of the harnessmaker at home,

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gloves and mittens. Every purchaser of \$5 is entitled to a present of a useful piece of merchandise. Thirty-two years in business in Bellefonte is a safe guarantee. We are here to

stay.

Respt. yours,
JAMES SCHOFIELD, 43.37

Country Population Secretary of Agriculture John Hamilton

in his annual report to Governor Stone says that in the past decade the cities have drawn over a million people from the rural districts. On this subject the secretary

says:
"The country districts showed a gain in twenty-four counties amounting only to 113,552. Forty-three counties show a loss of 90,220, leaving the net gain of population for all the rural districts of the State only 23,332. The gain in the country districts occurred for the most part in the lumbering and mining counties.

"The gain in the ten lumbering and mining counties, consisting of Cambria, Clear-field, Elk, Fayette. Forest, Jefferson, Lehigh, Luzerne, Somerset and Westmore-land, amounted to 87,665. The aggregate loss to the country districts in the fiftyseven other counties was therefore 64,333, showing beyond question that the agricultural population is gradually growing less in the country districts of Pennsylvania."

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IS A LOSS OF MONEY.

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Why tinker and fool around wearing out your patience and wasting your time, trying to get your spring work done with broken or worn out implements. Farm hands demand high wages, you can't afford to waste their time, patching up and repairing old tools. That wont pay. Come to us and we will furnish you the

FINEST IMPLEMENTS

and your work will go on smoothly and profitably. You will get more done in a day and you wont be loosing money by wasting your time. Then when you have good implements, dont forget that

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Remember, that Robert H. Montgomery is the successor to Eckenroth & Montgomery and is in business and solicits your patronage.

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