

FARM NOTES.

The Essex hog differs from the Berkshire and Poland China in being entirely black. When dressed, however, the skin is very white. It is largely used for improving some other breeds.

Young colts are easily injured, and seem to use but little precaution for their safety. To avoid injury they do not contain turned out on pastures that do not contain ditches or barbed-wire fences. They should be given an allowance of ground oats at least twice a day, and should also be treated as pets.

The ewes which have had the care of young lambs should be gotten in good condition before September. Some of them will be very thin, despite good pasturage, and will make but little gain in flesh until the lambs are removed. A gilt or two of ground oats to each ewe when they come off the pasture at night will show wonderful results in the way of improvement in a short time.

There is a loss in poultry products in the neglect to provide nests and accommodations for the fowls. The hens should not be compelled to lay in horse troughs or where difficulty in finding the eggs may occur, as time devoted in that direction is wasted. Ducks should be confined at night and kept until past sunrise, as they usually lay early in the morning. They are not now producing many eggs, having laid their quota earlier, but they should be given shelter at night in order to protect them from enemies.

The hens prefer clean nests, and when they refuse to lay in the poultry houses begin to deposit their eggs in the hay loft, in the food troughs or away in the fields, the chances are that lice have taken possession of the nests. A single broken egg in the nest will soon cause millions of lice, and once they secure a foothold they stick closely until they are driven off by heroic treatment. The nests should be kept clean, and tobacco dust or earth saturated with carbolic acid should be scattered for scattering in the nests when cleaning them.

The opinion of Mr. Sumner Perkins, given in the "Poultry Monthly" is: Nothing will answer as well as complete periodical change in the poultry runs. To be sure we can remove some of the dirt and replace with fresh earth, but this is only partial. What we want is to seed down old runs to congenial soil for its rapid growth in the earth rich from poultry droppings, taking away the hens entirely and not returning them until the vegetative processes of the crop have completely renovated the ground. To make this change of runs readily facilitated, we want light, movable coops and fences, so there will be little trouble in making the transfers. It is no use in denying it, large numbers of chickens and fowls are lost every year simply and only because breeders persist in penning them year upon year in the same spots, thus rendering the ravages of disease unavoidable and irremediable. Variety is the spice of life, and it applies to poultry runs in a very literal sense indeed.

When a plant that has been making satisfactory growth suddenly drops its leaves, you may be quite sure that its health has been injured in some way. Possibly the cause may be the red spider, but if, after examination, you find none of these insects at work, you will be obliged to look in other directions for the source of the trouble. Before beginning any kind of treatment, try to find out what has caused the difficulty. When you have ascertained that, you can go to work intelligently. If the pot is too large, put the plant in a smaller one. If too much water is given in the soil, the drainage must be defective. If too strong a fertilizer has been given, the plant, giving it a soil of moderate richness. If the heat of the room is too intense, temperate it in some way and give plenty of fresh air.

In treating a sick plant let the soil get quite dry, then repot the plant. Give a small pot and remove all the diseased soil. After potting the plant, water moderately, and wait until it shows signs of growing before giving more, unless the soil is likely to get too dry.

If the trouble comes from worms in the soil, take a piece of fresh lime as large as a teacup, and dissolve in a 10-quart pailful of water. When dissolved, pour off the clear water and apply to your plants, giving enough to thoroughly saturate the soil. This will almost always drive out or kill the worms and seldom injure the plants. If one application is not sufficient, repeat it. Most plants are usually benefited by the use of lime water occasionally, as there is an element of plant growth in the lime. I depend on this in fighting the worms, and it generally gives complete satisfaction if used as directed.—Vick's Family Magazine.

There is no insect that does more damage to apples, pears and quinces than the Codling Moth (Carpocapsa pomonella), and none that is more surely controlled by a little effort in applying the means that have been recommended by the entomologist. The adult is a small chocolate colored moth which lays its eggs in the early spring on young fruit when it is in blossom or about the time the petals fall. In a few days the eggs hatch and the larva, a small white caterpillar, spends a day or two on the outside. It then borrows into the young fruit and feeds around the core, and causing what is commonly called the "wormy" apple.

When it is about full grown, which is about the middle of the summer, it leaves the apple, spins its cocoon in some protected places, such as under the scale of the bark of trees. In a short time the adult moth emerges. The female lays her eggs on the fruit generally at the side, when two apples hang in contact. It is these larvae that are the "worm" of the fall fruit. They spend the winter in cocoons on the sides of trees and in rubbish after having fallen with the fruit. They do not become pupae until the next spring, and then the adult moths emerge in a few days. Thus is completed the annual cycle, with two broods per year.

This insect may be combated by spraying with arsenites. The trees should be sprayed when the young apples are still standing upright or when the petals have fallen from the blossom. A single spraying may be sufficient, but is better to make a second application about a week after the first. Either of the following mixtures will be found effective: (1) One pound of Paris green or London purple to 150 gallons of water. (2) Fifteen ounces of lead arsenate to one hundred gallons of water.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

If you ever endured the agony of a felon you will appreciate the fact that it can be cured by woolen smoke. Place the woolen rags under an inverted flower pot, and put coals upon them, or set them on fire, some other way, then hold the felon over the smoke and it will extract all the pain.

It is well to remember that hot water will set grease stains in clothing. If grease is spilled upon aprons or the white goods of the summer sewing become spotted with sewing machine oil in the making, wash out the spots with cold water before putting in hot suds.

Blood stains are also quickly removed soaking and washing in cold water before using hot water or soap.

Summer heat and dampness will quickly cause mildew at this season, and it is difficult to remove it from clothing. The best plan is to use a weak solution of chloride of lime, about a teaspoonful of lime to a quart of water.

To remove white stains and spots from furniture rub them with spirits of camphor, then with flannel wet with linseed oil, and finally with dry flannel.

Hand-embroidered linen shirt-waists suits are the height of the vogue. Bulgarian embroidery is one of the stunning examples.

Monograms on the left sleeve of the shirt-waist are swaggers.

They should be done on the cloth and not patched on.

All the different stitches—feather, herringbone and the like—share the favor of out-and-out embroidery.

English wheel embroidery has proved to be a real fad.

A really smart feature of summer dresses is the coat of white linen or pique which reaches a little below the hips.

It may be a box, Norfolk or the half-flirt variety that has a flaring seam down the centre back.

It must have a plain look, no matter if it is trimmed, and if it presents a great amount of work therein rests its smartness. One thing certain, this is not a garment for the ordinary woman to indulge in, as it requires great style in the wear, and above all, smart clothes to be worn with it.

It's the easiest thing in the world to be dowdy in such a garment. In fact, though it's safest to be worn with a skirt like itself, but it is not very unusual in that fashion.

Of course the coat must be immaculate, which usually means a single wearing between washings.

The "Gibson" cushions continue high in favor. Each one of these shows in outline some one of Charles Dana Gibson's clever pictures in which the charming American girl figures. The foundations of these tops are duck, damask or linen, and the outside is worked with any preferred shade of Roman floss or marking cotton. Cotton cable cord or hemstitched ruffles of the material finish the edges of the cushion, while the size may vary from the tiny head rest to the huge cushion for the settee corner. Being made of washable materials throughout, these tops are especially serviceable.

Fronts become straighter and straighter and one can truly say that stomachs are going out of style. With the hips gone women wonder what will become of the rest of her anatomy?

The fat women is benefited by the straight front, for it forces her to release the waist a little, but the thin woman is gradually disappearing into nothingness, as she pulls her strings tighter and tighter and gets into smaller and smaller compass.

The leather fob is to the fore in all kinds and colors of leathers. Very smart are the extremely narrow fobs of white calf with gilt mountings, a stirrup forming the pendant.

Black and white remains ever popular, followed closely, however, by the season's favorite combination of blue and green. These shades have obtained such a foothold that they are veritably almost a livery amongst fashionably dressed women. Cerise used judiciously gives a bright touch of color to a gown, especially for brunettes. Harmony in coloring is the great end to be attained, and is truly the secret of good dressing. A conglomeration of colors in a gown always offends the eye and are never distinctive, while a dress of one color with a touch of some shade harmonizing with it, carried out on hat, collar, belt or trimming of some kind, is always effective and in good taste.

There's a veritable fad for cherries and cherry color. Not the garing cereus, which never was cherry color despite its name, but the real ripe redness which is now glistening amid the green foliage in many a garden. A bunch of big darkly glowing cherries is extremely coquettish under the brim of a big droopy Tuscan hat. Indeed, cherry and pongee color form one of the best combinations of the summer, and a belle who is much admired is luxuriating in a beautiful pongee dress embroidered with clusters of these luscious fruit. A novelty are linens embroidered in bunches of cherries not only in their own vivid coloring of the varying shades of red, but in all colors, purple, blue, white and even black. In the natural colors, however, they are most attractive, and especially on the corn linens. They are decidedly effective made up in outing dresses, simple skirt and blouse, with perhaps an extra touch of red in the way of a vest or tie.

Hip yokes are noticeably prominent features of the skirts of summer gowns.

Pongee waists and dresses must be ironed quickly while wet. To secure good results the ironing must be finished before the silk dries or the article must be dipped in water and wet again thoroughly. Sprinkling or dampening with a wet cloth will not suffice.

The new belts are not over an inch in width. The cuffs on negligé waists are also narrow.

A well-known physician says that a boil should not be allowed to progress if it can be stopped at the outset, as the system is more likely to be poisoned than relieved by the gathering matter. The boil should be painted with iodine, and will not amount to anything if taken in the first stage.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

It May Be Illegal.

Flour Found in Twenty-Second District—Westmoreland and Butler Counties May Not Touch.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—If a statement made by Senator John G. Grady, of this city, that the counties of Westmoreland and Butler are not contiguous is correct, the congressional reapportionment made by the last legislature may be illegal and the act void. There is a flaw, according to Senator Grady, that renders the reapportionment invalid. The defect is in the Twenty-second district, in which Westmoreland and Butler counties are coupled.

The act of congress relating to the congressional apportionment says that districts shall be "composed of contiguous and compact territory." While on most of the maps in common use the south-east corner of Butler county appears to touch the northeast corner of Westmoreland, in reality they do not meet, if Senator Grady's statement is to be believed.

If Butler and Westmoreland are not contiguous, the whole reapportionment may be null. Whether an extra session of the Legislature would have to be called to re-district that State is a question.

Senator Grady is quoted as saying: "While on the maps generally circulated and in Smull's hand book the counties of Butler and Westmoreland are contiguous, the fact is the two counties do not come in touch at any point. There is quite a tract of land belonging to Armstrong county which lies between Butler and Westmoreland, and this fact bars this new district, at least, from conforming with the provisions of the constitution."

"This objection to the bill was quietly considered in committee, and we were in a quandary. So much difficulty had been experienced in getting a bill framed that could be passed that it was decided to put it through in this shape, notwithstanding the objection that the bill might be declared unconstitutional."

"Representative Ward R. Bliss, of Delaware, first raised the objection to the bill. He is familiar with the country in that section, in fact he has a club house right on the point of land which butts in from Armstrong county, between Butler and Westmoreland, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Bliss today is enjoying a vacation at his club house."

Grady's statement that the framers of the apportionment bill believed that Butler and Westmoreland do not touch when they incorporated them in one district is correct. Among those who held this belief was Senator Quay himself.

Grove City Bible Conference.

The Grove City Bible Conference will begin Thursday evening, July 31st, and continue to Sunday evening, August 10th, 1902. The conference promises to be the most largely attended one in the history of this work. The following distinguished men and women will have a place on the program of instruction:

Rev. Matthew Brown Biddle, D. D., professor of New Testament Exegesis in the Western Theological Seminary.
Rev. J. M. Stiefer, D. D., professor of New Testament Exegesis in the Crozer Theological Seminary.
Rev. George F. Robison, Ph. D., professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in the McCormick Theological Seminary.

Rev. William J. Erdman, D. D., Germantown, Philadelphia.
Rev. A. B. VanOrmer, D. D., Gettysburg, Pa.
Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., Boston, Mass.
Rev. H. G. Underwood, D. D., Seoul, Corea.

Mr. S. D. Gordon, chairman of the Ohio Evangelization Society.
Mr. Hugh Cork, superintendent of the State Sabbath School Association of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Nellie Pyle, state secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Ohio.
Mrs. Daniel Stecker, Perrysburg, Ohio.
Rev. Borden P. Bowne, D. D., LL. D., professor of Philosophy in the Boston University.

Rev. S. A. Hunter, LL. D., Pittsburg, Ky.
Rev. J. M. Mealy, D. D., Wayneburg, Ohio.

Dr. H. R. Palmer, music director, of New York City, will have charge of the music.

For programs and entertainment address, ISAAC C. KETLER, Grove City, Pa.

Wealth in Farming.

Some Agricultural Plutocrats in Kansas Oversee Work from Automobiles.

Tales of sudden wealth are quite common in the famous Kansas and Oklahoma wheat belt. Fine houses, modern in every appointment, are the rule; rubber-tired buggies and automobiles are nothing to attract attention in certain communities even the farmer has grown metropolitan to the extent of building an opera house on a school lot and securing some of the best theatrical attractions in the town to entertain his guests. It is nothing unusual for a farmer to come to town and buy two or three rubber-tired buggies, or even place an order for an automobile. Mr. D. W. Blaine, a rich farmer, of Pratt county, superintends all of his harvesting in automobiles. Many others are equally plutocratic.

One of the richest farmers in the Kansas wheat belt is John T. Stewart, who came to the State five years ago. He borrowed \$50 from a friend, rented a quarter section of land in Sumner county, and began work. To day he is worth \$2,000,000 and his income from wheat in 1901 was \$64,000. He is known as the wheat king of Kansas. There are 23 millionaires in Kansas, 15 of whom are farmers living on farms and running them as an investment. Perhaps they have not all of their fortune invested in land, but a goodly portion of it is. Solomon Beasley, of Wellington, placed \$31,000 in wheat land last year and realized 30 per cent on his investment, or ten times as much as he receives from money loaned in Illinois.

Both Successful.

A well-known New Hampshire farmer of the old type has two grown up sons. One is an excellent preacher of the gospel, while the other is a liquor dealer.

A Newburyport man, in company with several other boarders at the old man's home, was talking with him about his family. At last one of the company present asked what his sons did for a living. The answer of the old man was characteristic and concise: "One is serving the Lord, the other the devil, and both are doing well."

Read-Read Carefully.

We sell harness to every part of the county, and over a large part of the State. Why should you run around looking for cheap goods when you can buy first class goods almost as cheap from us? We guarantee all goods and price, and have at the present a very large assortment of light, single and double harness—at AWAY DOWN PRICES. Don't fail to see this line of goods. We have also placed in stock a big line of shoe findings, sole leather inside and out in strips. We carry a big line of men's working gloves and mittens at all prices.

We are employing four first class workmen and your orders by mail will have our prompt attention. When you come in to see the show be sure that you see all—as you will miss a good thing if you fail to examine our line of dusters, nets and horse sheets. Respt. yours,

JAS. SCHOFIELD.

Gasoline on Burning Woman.

Man Who Doused Her With It Thought It Was Water.

Mrs. Joseph Abramson was literally roasted alive in Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday by a fire which ruined her cottage. Her gasoline stove exploded, and she was struggling to save the building and some valuable jewelry, when her clothes caught fire.

William Leisart, an iceman, ran to her assistance. Picking up a tin pail which he thought contained water, he dashed the contents over her. It was gasoline, and, of course, it added greatly to the woman's suffering.

S. Mendlebaum and D. Bitman, of Brooklyn, ran from the next house and dragged the woman from the burning cottage. They were painfully burned themselves.

Mrs. Abramson lived for a long time in New York. Her husband, a commercial traveler, is away from home.

Died on His Wedding Tour.

Colonel Nathaniel McKay, the leading millionaire hotel man of Washington, died suddenly Friday of heart failure at a beach front hotel. Col. McKay was married less than three weeks ago to Miss Mabel Gyer, and the couple were on their wedding tour to Atlantic city. Col. McKay was 71 years of age.

Loose Wrapper.

Joax—That was a pretty fierce cigar Skinfint gave me. Wender what brand he smokes?

Joax—Mother Hubbard.

Joax—Mother Hubbard?

Joax—Yes; loose wrapper.—Philadelphia Record.

Experiment and Experience.

A little girl of 10 was asked by her teacher, "What is the difference between experiment and experience?" Her reply was, "Well, experiment is trying something new, and experience is how you feel when you are trying it."—Youth's Companion.

Appeal for Mercy.

Judge—Have you anything to say why sentence should be passed on you?
Bigamist—Just think of my family, judge.

If a Man Lie to You—

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of piles, burns, boils, corns, felons, ulcers, cuts, scalds, bruises and skin eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at Green's Pharmacy.

McAlmont & Co.

LOSS OF TIME IS A LOSS OF MONEY. 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 won't 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 won't be losing money by wasting your time. Then when you have good implements, don't forget that FRESH SEEDS AND GOOD PHOSPHATE are the next thing needed. These we have also. Come in and see us and we will try to start you right in the farming business this spring.

McALMONT & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Wall Papering and Painting.

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