-The shaping of a tree should be done when it is young. The practice of allowing useless limbs to grow, only to be sawed or chopped off when the tree is large, is as every undesirable limb grown deprives the other limbs of so much food

-A gill of crude carbolic acid (which is much cheaper than the refined article), made into an emulsion with half a pint of strong soapsuds and a quart of cold water then added will be sufficient for moistening bushel of sawdust, which may be sprinkled in the stalls as a disinfectant.

-Rake up all the debris around the grapevines and burn the leaves and other materials. Scatter air-slaked lime liberally on the ground around the vines. In the spring turn the soil under and use more lime. In this manner the ravages of the rot can be greatly mitigated.

-The winter is the time for farmers to meet and discuss matters pertaining to farming. Many good hints, some of them very valuable, may be gained or imparted at such meetings, and no better way spending the time can be devised if the weather is too severe to permit of other

-The black knot is the scourge of the cherry and plum, but it can be prevented by vigilance. Cut away any of the limbs that show signs of the disease, and spray the tree with kerosene emulsion or the Bordeaux mixture. The disease will spread to every tree in the orchard if allowed to go unchecked.

-To make a good firm walkway in the garden, or through the lawn, which will be smooth and dry at all seasons, mix · Portland cement one part and ashes two parts. Make into mortar, spread over the path, and smooth down with a trowel. The bed for mortar should first be well beaten down, and if convenient a layer of gravel be spread over it, with the mortar

-Nut growing is profitable, but it requires years to bring a nut tree to a stage of growth where it will pay well; hence only young farmers are induced to devote land in that direction. Walnuts, chestnuts and butternuts will improve with cultivation. In a few years walnut trees will be so scarce that the farmer who has a grove will secure his own price therefor, the timber being exceedingly valuable.

-For trees and plants of undoubted hardiness there are some advantages and no great risks in fall planting. Some kinds, like larch, birch and beech, it is always best to plant in the fall. With evergreens it is different; plant only in the spring, or just after midsummer. After several hard frosts the earlier that fall planting can be done the better; if leaves remain strip them off. Stake securely in windy places and mound up. Never plant a tree or shrub deeper than the collar.

-Before the ground freezes the raspberry plants should be laid down and covered with a slight covering of earth, and the strawberry plants should also receive a covering of some coarse material-always remembering that as this plant is partially an evergreen it must not be covered so deep as to keep the air from the green leaves. Whatever tender plants there may be in the garden that are to be left over winter should be carefully protected before the cold

-This is an excellent time for looking after the garden. As soon as the frost kills the weeds or other growths rake the garden plot over and burn the collected material. Plow to the depth of six inches and spread as much manure over the plot as can be spared. There will be no danger of applying too much. The manure will be rendered fine by the frost of the winter, the soluble matter will be carried down by the rains, and the garden will be ready supplied with plant food in the spring.

-While the udder of the cow should be washed at every milking, to insure perfect cleanliness of milk, yet the cow should be kept where she will be clean. The dairyman who allows his stalls to be in such condition that the sides of the cows become plastered with filth and the udders and teats smeared with the liquids of the stalls is guilty of neglect. The use of straw for several successive days and nights without change is a mistake. If shredded corn stalks and cut straw are put in the stalls every day, using only fresh material, there will be less labor to perform than when an attempt is made to economize with the use

-Meat should not be allowed to freeze hard before it is salted, if it can be avoided. A small quantity of ground pepper thoroughly mixed with the salt will improve the quality of the meat. A board, or shallow box, or tub, should be used to avoid wasting the salt. With one hand hold the piece of meat and with the other rub well. This is important, and many fail to have the meat keep because the salt is not well rubbed in. With hams and shoulders the ends should be well rubbed and carefully filled with salt. Then lay them down, either in a box or on shelves, and sprinkle with salt again; let lie ten days or two weeks, or even longer, depending upon

-The question of spreading manure in the fall has been discussed for many years, and opinions are divided as to whether the spreading should be done in the fall or the manure retained in heaps until the spring planting begins. Many farmers believe in using manure in hills, but the method of using depends upon the quantity of manure on hand. If the land is level, and there is no possibility of rains washing the manure from the soil, the work of spreading may be done in the fall where plowing has been done. The question of when to spread is one that each farmer must determine for himself, as everything depends upon the conditions on the farm.

—The two principal troubles with the plum are the black knot and the curculio. Neither of them need be formidable. The black knot may be prevented or cured by promptly cutting off all on its first appearance and burning it. More commonly it is allowed to spread a year or two unobserved, and then it is justly pronounced a very oval shape is the most popular, but scarce-formidable and incurable disease. Taken in ly so noval as the square, which are more ourculio is readily destroyed by jarring the insects down on stiffened sheets and killing them with the thumb and fingers, or burning them. The jarring is affected by striking with an ax or hammer on iron plugs inserted in the main branches. It must be continued daily, or twice a day, as long as any insects are found. If intermitted the an easy and appropriate way of giving the remedy will prove a failure.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Never talk secrets before a child-"little oitchers have long ears"-if you do, and he repeats what he has heard, as most likely he will, and thus perhaps make mischief, it will be wrong to scold him, you will, for your imprudence, have yourself only to blame. One woman meets another woman on the street and they will stop and gossip about all sorts of things while the small boy or little girl standing beside them lis-

Altogether Christmassy, yet absolutely rich and dignified, is a new holly hat in the shape of a toque. In accordance with the prevailing mode. It is thatched with leaves, only these leaves, instead of being of the favorite ivy, violet, oak or grape, are of holly. The rich, glossy quality has been caught exactly, and the foliage is lightly stitched to a wire foundation, which has been draped with green malines in exactly the same shade. The holly leaves cover the entire hat and just enough of the gay and lovely berries are introduced to give the natural effect, which is not too colorful. At the left back there's a smart bow of velvet ribbon in holly-berry red, and a couple of the loops are drawn part way across the crown. The others. fall over the hair, are tautly knotted close to left back of the hat.

Fashion can rarely resist the temptation to juggle with sleeves. Dreadful things

she did with us a few years ago.

And now she has besieged the lower portion of the sleeve. It flows in ruffles three deep, and it hangs in great drooping puffs at the elbow; it is slashed to make room for an undersleeve, the intricacies of which are an inspiration for a poet,—a fashion But, seriously, the sleeve is really the distinguishing feature of the presentday gown. There is no use in trying to disguise last season's garment, unless the sleeve will lend itself to the desired change. The sleeve on the whole is rather an attractive feature for the women with the long. slender arm. The woman with the short, dumpy arm should beware how she adopts inartistic lines.

It is significant that the best-gowned women wear the simplest shirt waists. The fabrics are of the best, but the style of the garment is never very ornate, and the most expensive tailors offer models that are comparatively plain and severe, though perfect in style and finish. The blouse of the season that will be worn with the cloth costume or special skirt to the theater, small dinners, teas and the like, will be as dainty and attractive as it has been during the summer and autumn. Handsome cloth costumes have appeared in more stylish forms than ever, and the shirt waist, in one guise or other, remains a necessary adjunct to the skirt-and-jacket style in which these tailor made models are made up. The jacket may be long or short, or loose or tight-fitting, the skirt plain or decorated as fashion demands, but the shirt waist remains essentially the same-it differs only in detail between one season and another.

A simple but stylish tailor costume. easily copied, has a skirt of sage green cloth, with blouse Eton jacket of green velvet with revers faced with dark mink for. The jacket has a centre back seam. and the stitched, curved belt heads a short peplum which fastens to the belt and not tie." Speaking generally, say cravat; and the stitched, curved belt heads a short to the jacket. Turnback cuffs finish the bishop sleeves. The skirt is laid in inverted box pleats all around, with a double box pleat in front, and two at the back. The skirt has the fashionable slot seam finish, and is edged at the hem with five rows of machine stitching. The vest is of tucked silk, briar-stitched in green silk, and fastened with small gold and green enamel buttons.

of flowers or a rose tucked among the fluffiness on the crown.

If the face is long, arrange the hair full over the ears. A flower may be worn back of the ears or a small wreath around the back hair.

If the face is broad and the chin heavy, the hair should be arranged to soften the contour-no straight lines of any sort. Breadth should be given to the top of the head, if possible, by the arrangement of the tresses, and large flowers may be worn. If the face is round and chubby, brush

the hair off the forehead, which apparently lengthens the face. Never part the hair in the middle and comb it down on each side. For ornament a wreath of small flowers may be arranged about the back hair, fastened at the top with aperky upright bow.

If the forehead is low, the most becom-

ing style usually is to part the hair in the middle and wave it each side with a half low coil at the back. Maxine Elliot affects this style, so does Lady Curzon. Ornaments may be arranged in diadem effeet over the brow.

Among the designs for fall and winter bridal gowns there are many in princess form. For short, rather stout women, this style of dress is a boon; for the former wrapper-like effect is now wholly elimi-nated. Even when a costume made with a skirt and jacket is perfect of its kind, dividing the skirt and coat has a tendency to shorten and broaden the effect. No in-experienced dressmaker, however, can possibly make a success of a gown of this kind. All the pretty accessories are added to these gowns—the fancy blonse fronts, boleros, picturesque sleeves, collars, vests,

Smart street gloves are fastened with a single large pearl button. The stitching on many of the women's gloves is finished without the spear point, the lower end of the stitching on the backs being the same

No particularly new decoration will characterize the gowns of fall and winter. Indeed, the trimmer's art has about reached the exhaustion point. Lace, smocking, embroidery and luxeil will be largely employed on gowns de luxe, while tailor gowns seem to be returning to their former elegance and severity.

Gun metal sleeve links are in evidence this season. They certainly make smart and highly acceptable Christmas gifts. The formidable and incurable disease. Taken in time there is much less labor to keep it difficult to insert in a highly-starched cuff. Some pretty links show sparkles of brilliant jet or of pale green jade embedded in the metal. Your growing hoy breaks or loses so many of his own links and those of the family's possession; so if you find a pair of extra strong and serviceable gun metal sleeve links, it is well to remember that Christmas is approaching, and here is A Few Hints for Men.

A neat little booklet, just issued by Montgomery & Co., haber-dashers of Bellefonte, touches on a point that should interest most men, especially at a point when few of them seem to center much attention. The selection of the cravat, how to wear it and when to wear it, is a matter tens to all they say. We should be especially careful in the presence of children of what we say and of whom we speak.

utter ignorance, yet the display of just a little taste and thought might add so much to their appearance that we publish the advice given in Montgomery's brochure with the hope that it will be helpful.

It is impossible to lay down any set of fixed rules that will always govern in the selection of the cravat. A few general principles, however, may be suggested here hat will prove helpful.

Four points are always to be considered in this connection, namely: complexion. clothes, occasion, and season of the year. Two others also are sometimes to be reck-

oned with: age and vocation.

Men should distinguish carefully between what is individually becoming and what is mere passing fashion. Vast numbers of cravats of scarlet, bright blues, tan, and grey are bought without regard to their becomingness, merely because they happen to be the mode of the moment.

Certain extremes of neck dress may be indulged in by the man whose wardrobe is large and adapted to all occasions. The average man, however, would better stick to the color combinations that are backed by the unchanging canons of good taste. Such are plain black and some of the shades of plain colors, such as indigo, bottle green, garnet, and suede; also black with white figure or stripe, indigo with white, black with scarlet, and kindred safe color combinations. These same subdued tones of color should prevail in the cravat when there is color in the clothing, shirt, com-

plexion, or hair of the wearer.

Again, men of light complexion may favor the blues and greens, while those of darker type may lean towards the warmer shades, such as crimson, garnet, and black with searlet. Usually with a striped shirt a figured or plain cravat affords the best omplement; and, per contra, with a figured shirt a striped cravat is effective.

In cravats, as in everything else, the

highest order of good taste is most often satisfied with a quiet scheme of color and pattern, coupled with richness of quality, rather than that which is bizarre. Don't ever wear a "made-up" cravat of

ny kind. Don't stick a pin in a cravat for display only. Altho' cravat pins should be decoraive they should invariably serve the use ful purpose of holding the folds of the cravat in place.

dress. acket.

Don't wear a bow with a frock coat.

Don't wear a tie so high on a fold collar that the collar button will be visible. Don't wear a cravat designed for a special occasion at an inappropriate time. (For example, an outing stock with a frock coat or a white full-dress tie with a business

specifically, say ascot, four-in-hand, etc.,

Don't speak of "gent's neckwear." Cut out of your vocabulary "gents," "neckties," and "pants."

If the face is wide, make the coiffure high and broad. For ornament a bunch in a more humdrum fashion. Especially

day's work in an office on a cup of coffee and a roll for breakfast, and tea and toast or a cup of chocolate and a bowl of milk for luncheon. Frequently you have seen a party of girls making their luncheon on ice cream soda. They probably saved their lunch money for ribbons and frills, but

tality.

If a man tried living on that plan he would soon collapse physically, but there is no immediate danger of such a catasthan do women.

Another reason for a woman's prominent characteristics is that she never shields her nerves. They are allowed to become too sensitive. If she misses a train she does not sit calmly and wait for the next one, as she might as well do, but she sits on the edge of the seat, taps her foot on the floor and is continually on the alert for the man with the big voice to announce that her coach is ready for occupancy. Then she will hurry as fast as ever she can for fear she will not be able to get a seat. She will contract her eyebrows, bite her lips and clinch her fingers and, perhaps, talk excitedly to herself all the time she is hurrying to the entrance gate, all the time using up her nervous energy instead of storing it up for a time when she may really be in need of it. Then, when the time of need does come she is all worn out, and is ready to cry with vexation at the slightest thing that goes wrong.

How few women we see now that have that sweet placidity of countenance that is in their grandmother's pictures. Our manner is stamping itself upon our faces as surely as upon our constitutions, and many, many times it is just because we do not keep our stomachs properly filled with wholesome food and plenty of it. A girl had much better throw away her pride and take a good home lunch to her work in a basket than to depend upon such nerve destroying elements as ice cream sodas for

Fell Dead Beside a Corpse.

Miss May Alva Miller was viewing the remains of Captain Edward Fitzpatrick, she fell dead to the floor. A physician stated that death was due to paralysis of the heart caused by shock. Miss Miller was born in 1865. and was the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Miller, a widow.

removed to Oak Grove Monday. With the other men that were recently transferred from that place to Oak Grove, there are now ever 300 N. Y. C. employes at the latter place.

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men and your orders by mail will have our prompt attention. When you come in to see the show be sure that you see it all—as you will miss a good thing if you fail to examine our line of dusters, nets and horse sheets.

press the thanks of Homer Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs, causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and writes—"it complete-ly cured me and saved my life. I now

Green's Pharmacy.

TTTTT 0 0 RRR I 88 R 0 CCC

Don't wear an ornamented spiral stud in Don't wear a black tie with evening

Don't wear a white silk cravat with a

Why Women Have Nerves.

Nerves belong particularly to those women who lead what might be called a strenuous life. Not so many women are afflicted who are living out their existence are nerves found among women who are employed in a business capacity. To begin with the majority are criminally care-

Women have been known to attempt and-more than that-to accomplish a hard they expended ten times their value in vi-

trophe, since men care more for their meals

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