

Bellefonte, Pa., March 20, 1903

FARM NOTES.

-Compost is simply fresh manure mixed with muck, dirt or any absorbent mater-ial that is in a fine condition. The heap is kept under cover, and if a large supply of material has been selected, making a bulky heap, soapsuds and urine are thrown upon

-The small farmer should produce the best horses, as he is better prepared to carefully mature the two or three colts un-der his care, and by handling them con-stantly they are educated to work; but most farmers do not appreciate their advan-tage; they raise the scrubs, and let the larg-er dealers raise those from which the most

many quarts, and may represent one or two dollars, or more. This will occur when to your own satisfaction, think of the inbedding is provided. A crack in the wall,

-Good farm hands are worth all that may be paid them, as intelligence is of ful farm hard may demand high wages, but his work will be worth more than that of an incompetent person.

-To make an asparagus bed in the spring get two-year-old roots and place them three feet apart in the rows, the rows to be five feet apart. They will soon fill up all the spaces in the rows. The first work should be done now, if the ground can be worked. Make trenches three feet deep. A trench 100 feet long will be sufficient to supply an ordinary family. Fill the trench with fresh horse manure, two feet deep, and scatter 50 pounds of bone meal and 50 pounds of sulphate of potash on the manure. Put on a few inches of dirt and trample the mass. Then add more dirt until within 18 inches of the top. Leave it until ready for setting out the roots, then cover them which will leave them in the ground 18 inches below the surface, filling up the surface. Soapsuds may be poured in the rows from time to time during the winter. A row thus prepared will give cuttings for twenty years.

-The orchards of this country have received more consideration during the past decade than for a century previous. Crops of apples were formerly allowed to waste on the ground, the trees were not protect-ed from insects, and the quality of the fruit was a secondary matter, while overbearing was considered a fortunate occurrence. It is difficult to convince fruitgrowers, however, that it is to their advan-tage to thin the fruit off the trees, and in that respect they suffer a loss which could easily be avoided. It is maintained that the amount of fruit on a tree may be regulated in two ways-by pruning away a part of the branches to prevent the formation of too much fruit, or by picking off the superfluous fruit as soon as possible after it is formed. With such fruits as grapes, raspberries, blackberries and the like pruning is preferred, as it is more easily done than by picking off the fruit. In the case of currants and gooseberries, which are, as a rule, pruned less severely than grapes, raspberries and blackberries, ries were 7 per cent. heavier on the thin bushes than on the others. There is also the attractiveness of the fruit in market. which must not be over looked, as the appearance has much to do with the prices obtained. It seems like a sacrifice to deliberately remore the fruit from the tree, yet at the Hatch Station the yield of Gravenstein apples on the trees that had been thinned by hand was nine bushels of first quality hand was nine bushels econd quality, and ten fruit, one bushels second quality, and ten lic. varities the trees that had been thinned of fruit gave two bushels of choice fruit, while the unthinned trees gave none at all. The market value of the fruit on the trees that had been thinned was from two to eleven times as much as that from the others, the net gain ranging from 85 cents to a \$1.85 per tree. The results with plums were very similar to those with apples regard-ing the increased production of fruit. A tree each of Guci and Victoria plums was divided into approximately equal halves, one-half being thinned and the other half being left as a check. The thinned half of the Guci tree yielded nine quarts of marketable fruit and the unthinned half five and a half quarts. The yield of market-able fruit from the thinned and unthinned halves of the Victoria tree was 16 quarts and nine and a half quarts respectively, the net gain due to thinning being 20 cents and 41 cents respectively. Another re-markable result was that the thinned fruit was much less affected by disease. The advantages of thinning fruits from the trees are many. Thinning increases the size of the fruit, gives more color and also better flavor. It diminishes the pro-portion of windfalls, increases the amount of first quality fruit, and the total yield is larger, while a higher price per bushel is obtained. It lessens the amount of rot, especially in the case of peaches and plums, since the diseases can spread less easily where the fruits do not touch each other. Thinning also tends to keep all injurious insects in check, as care is taken to remove all infested fruit. Another point is that it weakens the tree more to produce large quantities of inferior fruit than to yield the same quality of first quality fruit in bushels, as the extra amount of seeds in the more numerous apples, peaches, plums, etc., taxes the trees severely. It is well known that many trees that are overloaded one year seldom bear the next, but by producing the work required of the trees it is possible to have a crop every year. Favor-able years, which are marked by great pro-duction of fruit, overcrowd the market, low prices ruling, only choice fruit selling at a profit, and with the increase of quality due to thinning follows better prices, slight increase in the prices being the dif-ference between profit and loss. The prop-er time to thin is before the fruit become so large as to overtax the tree, and the pickso as not to allow the fruit to touch, giv-ing a distance of from four to six inches be-tween each. The advantages of thinning have been clearly shown to give better prices and larger yields, but the greatest obstacle in the way is that of inducing fruit growers to thin the fruit, as many of them look upon the practice as a sacrifice.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

it is to be systematic in all our work, how infinitely better to keep clean and orderly, always with a place for everything and everything in its place, then to bring things into order after a few days or weeks of disorder we are far on the road that leads to economy of strength. Spend a quarter of an hour each morning in planning and ar-ranging the duties of the day. Think of the different ways a task may be done and become the one which seems most thorough the different ways a task may be done and choose the one which seems most thorough. Make a daily list beginning with hour of rising, and closing with the going out of the evening lights. Then pick up each lit-tle (or big) duty on time and do your best with it, but have it finished in time for the part in order. In this part, may any set

next in order. In this way you will do your work better, and accomplish more than ever before. You will find along near the bottom of the day's list the hour for tage; they raise the scrubs, and let the larger dealers raise those from which the most money be made. —The loss of a pint of milk in one day from each animal in a herd amounts to library table, its marker in place and the larger dealers raise those from one of two search of the bottom of the b

the stalls are not warm, and insufficient creased comfort of the other lives in your home! How pleasant for mother to be sure bedding is provided. A crack in the wall, when the wind is damp and cold, may cause distress to all the animals, yet the cost of repairing such may be but a small sum. -Good farm hands are worth all that

ones ! It is impossible to overestimate the may be paid them, as intelligence is of more value sometimes than the actual labor performed, for when an incompetent per-son is intrusted with particular work, and mistakes are made, the entire crop and a season's preparation may be lost. A skill-ful farm hard may demand high wages, but his work will be worth more than that may be avoided

> Yon hear much talk about one paper having "a good design" and another hav-ing "a poor design." Not one person in a thousand really knows what a good design is. Yet if you put a poor design upon your walls you will injure the effect of your room without being able to account for it. Follow the better part of valor, as you so often do in buying dress goods; get a plain color, as "always satisfactory," "not likely to go out of fashion," and so on. Be wary of the matter of borders and friezes. In these a good design is seldom to be had. Also, they are generally too narrow, obliging you to put your picture at their junc-tion with the wall paper, which may be entirely the wrong place for it. The right place for a picture molding is even with the tops of the different heights of doors and windows, then it should be even with the greatest number. A simple and satisfactory way of treat

ing a room is to carry the calcimine of the ceiling down to the picture molding, pos-sibly 18 inches or more, and let the paper begin there. Obviously the ceiling should be one of the lightest shades of the paper, or else cream color. Some pretty rooms have been made by selecting a good paper frieze and calcimining or painting the rest of the wall to match one of its darker colors. If the frieze is not wide enough, its lower edge may be set at the proper height and the ceiling color carried down to its upper edge. The upper edge of leaves or some other irregularity may even be cut out before pasting it upon the wall.

Pillows are made in three sizes-20 by 27, 27 by 28 and 20 by 30 inches. Pillowslips should be an eighth of a yard longer than the pillow after they are bemmed and wide enough to slip easily over it. They may be either plainly hemmed or stitched. Pillowshams should be larger than the pillows that they are to be used for. The average sized sham is 30 by 30 thinning might be an advantage. With inches. If the round bolster is preferred to supply the energy in the forms of heat and currants the removing of the tips of the stems gave 15 per cent. more of the stems gave 15 per cent. more berries to the cluster, and the separate berover which ticking in drawn. It may then be covered with any desired material. Pillowshams and bedspreads are often made of linen and simply or elaborately embroidered.

Plain Talks With Mothers.

Teething. This is a time usually much When we have learned how much easier dreaded by mothers, and the period of dentition is really the time of the greatest mortality amongst children. We do not however, wish to alarm mothers whose babies are just reaching this stage, for many a child passes through it comfortably with only the "dribbling" and a slight increas-ed restlessness as indications of the change. At the period of teething important changes are taking place in the body, the stomach and digestive organs especially, and these exercise their share in producing constitutional disturbances.

Cutting Teeth. As a rule a baby begins to cut its teeth at seven months old, but children vary in this as in all others functions of the body, so that the safer way is to watch carefully for the first symptoms.

At the very commencement there is an increased amount of saliva, which keeps the mouth moist and cool; and here we

cut out a piece of oil silk the same size as the flannel; bind both together with nar-row white ribbon, and tie round the baby's neck with the flannel next the child. By this means all risk of cold is avoided

Painful Teething. Later on, the mouth becomes hot and dry, and other derange-ments are likely to follow. The child be-comes fretful and feverish, and constipation or discharge the better it is beneficial, but if protracted may become a source of danger. Either one or both checks become red, and an eruption some-times appears. Thirst and loss of appetite

ers the child's resisting power, and may convert a course of easy teething into one

cause more disturbance than a half dozen in another.

Number of Teeth. The first, or temporary set of teeth, is usually cut in pairs. The lower front incisors. The upper front incisors.

The two upper lateral incisors.

(4) The two lower laterals, though ocasionally a double tooth is cut before them

(5) The first grinders in the lower jaw.
(6) The first grinders in the upper jaw. The lower pointed or canine teeth.

The upper pointed eye teeth. The second lower grinders. (10) The second upper grinders.

These last seldom appear before a child is two years old. From the time the first fore the first set is complete. There are twenty teeth in the first set; at two years old a child usually has sixteen. Teething Rings. It is a bad plan to give tooth is cut two years generally elapse bea child coral or ivory to bite when teething, as it hardens the gums, and causes the teeth to come through with greater

Milk Better Than Meat. Milk may be regarded as one of the most important foods of the majority of house-

Mrs. Eddy's Relation to Christian Science.

The North American Review for March is publishing a reply to Mark Twain, from the pen of Professor Wm. D. McCrachan, of New York, under the title "Mrs. Eddy's Relation to Christian Science." Mr. Mc-Crachan says in part : "The bond of love and gratitude between

Mrs. Eddy and the multitudes who have been healed, reformed and comforted by her spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures, grows more secure and real as time goes on. If any individuals, lacking a proper understanding of her teachings, have thought too much of her human personality, they have either long since cor-rected this fault, or their own overweening sense of personality has been revealed to them as a god to be abandoned.

give a useful hint. About Bibs. Cut out in good stout flan-nel a bib of the ordinary shape, but half an inch smaller, so that it may be covered be the wave over the transport of the transport

appreciate more highly that for which they pay than that which is given them, and sincere persons, as a rule, prefer to make some sort of return for what they receive.

"That the business affairs of the Chriscomes fretful and feverish, and constipation tian Science denomination are on a sound or diarrhoea ensue; the latter if not severe financial footing is conceded. Is there any fault to find with that? Is it not rather a welcome mark of stability and good faith that this donomination can meet all its liabilities as they grow, can erect its own churches and at its own cost maintain free

the child sleeps badly, and frequently moans in its sleep. The child should be especially guarded against exposure to damp or cold, indiges-tion, or any disturbance of the anotes. which by lowering the general health, low-tian Science denomination called upon the child's resisting power, and may those who have not had the benefits of its Christian bealing to contribute towards its of pain and danger. As a rule, the irritation increases with the number of teeth being cut simultane-

ously, but a single tooth in one case may but under present conditions, there is no such pretext. "Christian Scientists, as all those know

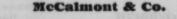
who come in touch with them, are what they are from individual experience. The Christian Science denomination grows as the result of definite, demonstrable men-

tal, moral and physical benefits, accruing to those who come to it for help. "Those who have had financial relations with the Christian Science denomination,

the great body of people who attend Chris-tian Science services, visit Christian Science reading rooms, and enjoy the benefits of Christian Science prayer are fully qualified to judge for themselves concerning the value of what they receive, while the still greater body of those who know Christian cientists need only turn to the latter for information.

validity of her mission to the world, in spite of the suggestions of foe or friend. She has stood undaunted and undismayed, the teeth to come through with greater difficulty. India-rubber rings are the best, as they are yeilding and increase the flow of saliva, which relieves the inflamed

> -When thread twists in sewing, take hold of the loose end, push the needle



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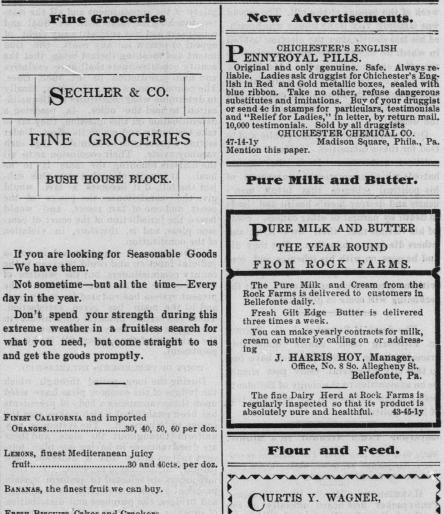
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same society stratum as the one who al- the same, and it was asserted that either ways carries her hankerchief rolled in a the milk or the bread, eaten alone, would

White shirt waists are selling by millions. Colored waists are scarcely in the running. White mercerized stuffs are first choice among materials, with white em-broidered linen as their chief rival.

In the plain tailored waists not much variety is possible. A loose blouse effect is the thing desired. In detail the new waists have flattened in front, lengthened on the shoulder, enlarged in the sleeve and broadened at the waist line. Deep, flat side pleats are prominent, running from throat or shoulder to the belt, giving a flat, broad line at the waist with fullness at each side of it. In thin goods more frills of course are permissible.

Nearly all the buyers for dressmakers, tailors and milliners are back from Paris, and a word of things they have brought with them. There was shown to me this morning a delightful dress of red foulard mooned with white. It had a blouse bodice and over it a short loose bolero of red cloth with gold buttons and a triple shoulder collar trimmed with straps. Cloth sleeves were finished with foulard puffs. There was a graceful skirt tucked around the hips. The white straw hat was bordered with red and decked with wings.

There are a number of new ideas this spring that are decidedly pretty and pleas-ing. This is evidenced no better anywhere than in the regular closed and its stole-suit with its collarless neck and its stole-effect front, not to mention a hundred industrial school, a girls' finishing school, a boys' Methodist college and a theological a boys' Methodist college and an industrial where than in the regular cloth walking minor touches, all new and attractive. A very fetching effect in the way of a tailor-made is a heavy worsted effect in blue shot with white. The jacket ends at the waist line and blouses slightly in front. Two pleats on either side give it a Gibson suggestion. The neck is collarless and edged with a broad black braid that extends down the front in stole effect and terminated in fourrageres. A false end over the bust is similarly bedecked. A double self-cape covers the shoulders, and is trimmed in front with two pearl buttons on either side.

Linen dresses daily multiply. A ma-jority of the prettiest are in white, espe-cially among the fine linens. Yesterday I saw a remarkably good model of coarse linen in the natural flax color. Its skirt

holds. It is commonly spoken of as a per fect food, because it furnishes the materials which build up the body tissues and keep them in repairs, as well as those which amount of nutriment as three-quarters of a pound of beef-about four ounces. Six ounces of bread will likewise supply not far from four onnces of nutritive substance. To put it another way, about one-eighth of the whole weight of the milk, one-third of

the beef and two-thirds of the bread con-The woman who indulges in the tooth- sist of actually nutritive ingredients. But pick habit on the street belongs to the the nutritive values were said to be not ball in her hand and expectorates in pub- make a better balanced food for man than the meat, because each contains the different kinds of nutritive ingredients in proportions more nearly adapted to supply the wants of the body than is the case with the

nutrients of meat. It was recommended that milk be used more liberally as a food and one of its most acceptable forms is in soups. These are not only valuable as luncheon dishes, where there are school children, but also at dinner, where the rest of the meal may be deficient in nutrients. Such soups are all made in the same way. Usually the vegetable is boiled and pressed through a sieve. When white stock is used a pint of the vegetable pulp is diluted in a quart of stock, or, for a small family, the propor-tion is one cup to one pint. Thicken with roux made of one-half tablespoonful of butter to one of flour (for the smaller quan tity) and when the soup has thickened strain that it may be perfectly smooth. Return to the fire, add a little cream or the yolk of an egg, or neither need be used Season and serve.-Brooklyn Eagle

King Decorates Preacher.

Honor for Head of American Methodist Work in Rome

The Rev. William Burt, head of the American Methodist work among the Ital-ians, was received in private audience by King Victor Emanuel Saturday, and after-ward received the decoration of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of Mr. Burt's labors, extending over seventeen years. He founded thirty-three churches, a girls' school, all in Rome, and an industrial school for boys in Venice. The Methodist building in Rome, one of the largest in Europe, which was built for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fall of the temporal power, contains two churches, a publishing house and a home for ex-priests.

-Secretary Moody has reached a de cision as to the states after which the five battleships provided for in the new naval law shall be named. The three 16,000 battleships are to be named Vermont, Kan-sas and Minnesota, and the two 13,000 vessels Mississippi and Idaho. The secre-

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