

FARM NOTES.

The wood crop is a valuable, and the only obstacle in the way is the length of time required for its maturity. Growing trees for timber require no labor after the young trees are planted other than to clear out the ground until they are well started, for once they secure possession they will crowd down all opposition. The capital invested will be the land, the value of which depends on its location, quality and adaptation to more immediate and remunerative crops. It is claimed that forest growth increases the rainfall, promotes healthfulness and renders the climate less variable as well as serving to mitigate the force of winds and preventing destruction of buildings and crops. There are sections where the walnut can be grown to perfection, and many of the choice timbers used in the arts can be grown and made to produce nuts until the time arrives for cutting down the trees. There are thousands of acres of land that cannot be conveniently worked with the aid of farm implements, such as hillsides, mountain slopes and rocky lands that are too stony for cultivation. The growth of timber along the roadsides would serve as protection against drifting snows and scorching suns, and also add to the beauty and ornamentation of the grounds. The trees will sometimes grow where other crops fail, and by utilizing the unprofitable lands there would, in time, be derived a large return, while a general tree planting by the whole community would greatly aid in mitigating the severity of droughts, also tempering the cold of winter. Arbor day has been instituted with a view of inducing co-operative effect in tree planting, but the work can be best promoted by the farmers' clubs and by a joint operation of the farmers in an entire section. Allowing each tree thirty feet of room (that is, planting the trees thirty feet apart in checked rows), an acre will permit of about fifty trees. They will not be ready for market, to be sawed up into lumber, until they are about twenty years of age. Their value will then depend on the kind of trees and the number of feet of lumber that can be sawed from each tree. If the trees are twenty-five feet apart about sixty-five trees can be grown on an acre, but the closer the trees the slower the growth and the sooner they must be cut down. Each acre of land can be made to produce \$100 in choice trees in twenty years, or at the rate of \$5 per acre annually, while the yield of nuts will more than pay the interest on the capital. No correct estimate can be made of the value of an acre of walnut.

The lack of rain in summer is more severely felt than at any other period, as it is then that the seeds for the various crops are being planted. The rainfall cannot be anticipated, the farmer being in a state of uncertainty until the rain comes. It is useless to put seed in the ground, followed by a prolonged dry spell, as it may never germinate, while the delay in planting may throw the work over into July only to be met by another dry period; the season for growing the various crops being shortened in proportion to the days lost earlier. Fortunately the lack of rain exists only in certain sections, as some regions are more favored at times as when the corn is planted, but in this section there are localities upon which no rain had fallen until recently for several weeks, and the farmers are therefore greatly delayed with corn. Such a condition at this season is not unusual, but the danger is that the dry period may be extended. There is a limited period for growing corn, as it must be sown by frost in October, or even as early as September, and no farmer feels that his crop is safe from fall frosts until it is out in the fields and ready for storage. To plant corn in June is not too late, but there may be more dry weather and delay in growth, good rains being worth many dollars to the farmer. An early start is desirable, although corn will make rapid growth if favored with warm nights during the summer, but there must be plenty of moisture or the yield will be short.

The remedy is to take care of the moisture in the soil. There is such a thing as holding on to what is already in possession and preventing its escape, and it is important to apply the labor necessary for the accomplishment of that object rather than lose the crop, as it is better to incur a little more expense than sacrifice the labor already performed in the fields. If the land is ready it should be kept smooth and loose with the harrow or weeder until the seed is in the ground. Weeds will start, as some kinds seem to thrive in dry weather, and the harrowing will destroy them in advance of planting. One of the greatest sources of loss of moisture is through the weeds. Wherever they exist they take water and evaporate it. It is customary to wait until the corn is put in and destroy the weeds at the same time—after the first rain that falls—but the weeds are not so easily killed then as when the ground is dry, while every day that they remain means a loss of moisture and plant food. After the corn is planted it should be cultivated in a manner to have the surface always loose, not a weed to be allowed, and there should be no "laying by" of the crop as long as grass and weeds can be seen in the rows. It is better to give more room between the rows, so as to cultivate late in the season, than to be crowded out by having the rows too close and allow the horse hoe at a time when weeds and grass get ahead.

No farmer should depend on a particular crop. As soon as the opportunity is gone of securing a good yield of the preferred crop take a later one. It is difficult to secure a crop of millet or buckwheat after the season is late for corn, and it is never too late to grow a green crop for the land. Late potatoes and cabbage may be planted late, and as turnips need not be planted until July or even in August, there are crops that can compensate for corn. One point in favor of corn, however, is that it is almost sure to produce fodder if no grain, as the fodder may be cut at any stage of growth, and if the hay crop should be short the fodder will be valuable. But there is too much dependence on corn. Some farmers omit other valuable crops making corn their specialty, and if the corn crop fails they are compelled to reduce their stock. They should grow more root crops, and not omit other grains than corn. Hungarian grass and millet are quick-growing crops, and will provide against loss should there be a shortage of grass. It may be that the summer will be very warm, and the rains frequent, and if so there will be an abundance, but the farmer will not be mistaken by preventing the weeds from robbing him of soil moisture; any stirring of the ground while waiting for an opportunity to plant will be so much saved, and will also be of advantage, whether rains are frequent or the season dry.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The following is so good that we feel we are doing an act of charity in publishing it: Many recipes are given for preparing various shampoos for the hair. Many writers recommend an egg shampoo; others bicarbonate of soda; still others, a dash of ammonia in the water, although ammonia and borax are both said to destroy the lustre and vitality of the hair. It is queer that everybody seems to think little of soap, yessoap and water are cheaper than an elaborate shampoo, and they do the work quite as thoroughly. Opinions differ as to how often to wash the hair. Some women get along with two or three times a year, and from the color of the water in which they rinse-off their locks it is evident that that is quite often enough. Others wash their hair once a week, and claim that that is none too often. Each must decide for herself. If the hair remains dry and brittle for a week after the shampoo; it has been robbed of too much oil, either from using too strong a soap or shampoo fluid or else because it did not need washing. On the other hand, oily hair will stand washing oftener. If the hair is naturally dry it is a good idea to rub a little vaseline into the roots. This does not mean that the hair should be gumped up or slicked over with the grease, but a wet bit should be taken up on the finger and massaged into the scalp. Sweet oil or almond oil answers the same purpose.

Give the girl whose limited income forces her to dress by her wit a half dozen shirt waists and then just watch the result. With a good style skirt or two, a wide-brimmed hat, and perhaps one in a fancy out, the resourceful girl is sure to readily acquire a reputation for smart dressing. She can even do it with less, if economy forces her.

Her six shirt waists, of course, must be selected with the greatest care. She must have two made with a tailor like severity of style, and if she has been dressing by her wits for any length of time there is no reason why she cannot make these waists herself. Heavy linen is the best material to use for one of these waists, and Scotch madras in one of its effective striped patterns, or cotton chevise, for the other.

These waists should be made with a yoke back, with the fullness in the front laid in pleats at the neck and the waist line and with a plain shirt sleeve. This is the style of waist to be worn when playing golf or tennis or for general early morning wear with a short walking skirt.

The effect of these two waists can be changed many times by varying the collar and belt worn with them. A narrow black snakeskin belt, with a brass harness buckle and a small black silk four-in-hand tie, are good style. A white linen stock and belt, both made with tab ends, are equally appropriate. The stock should be worn with a turnover of hand embroidered linen, using, for instance, wild strawberries in their natural color for the embroidered collar and having the same design on the tab ends of both the stock and the belt. These ends will look well if drawn through a good sized cotton ring, either worked in red or white mercerized linen thread.

Another of the waists must certainly be of pongee, for there are times when a cool shirt waist of this sort is simply invaluable. The clever girl will have her pongee waists made in some dainty feminine style and with as much handwork around it as she can possibly have. She will select white pongee, if she is wise, and have it made with inserts of heavy white lace.

A pretty style to copy is a model which shows the upper part of the waist laid in fine pleats, forming a deep yoke in front and finished with a fancy hemstitched hem. The lower part of the waist is full and it fastens up the front with conspicuously big pearl buttons.

A waist of this sort has many advantages. When worn with a white pongee skirt it makes a dainty little gown suitable for afternoon summer wear. It can also be worn with a white mohair or etamine skirt and be equally appropriate. Of course, it will wash to perfection, and, perhaps best of all, will dye well, too. In this way it can profitably serve duty throughout the entire season. With shirt waists of this kind, waists of sheer lawn with lace inserts and waists of all-over cotton lace, the girl who dresses by her wits makes for herself many different colored feather-bone stiffened corset covers to wear with them. In this way she can vary the effect of her semi-transparent shirt waist many times. The collarless shirt waists, which are really dainty blouses more than shirt waists, are charming to wear with a veiling or foulard silk skirt. One of these should go into the collection. The prettiest are made of fine mercerized linen which have almost the effect of silk, and they are trimmed with antique Cluny or Paraguay lace and oftentimes pearl buttons.

An attractive shirt waist in this style is of pale blue mercerized linen with a ponch skirt laid in fine pleats and the waist fastening in the back. A deep yoke was formed of heavy lace finished at the neck to show the throat. Straps of linen also trimmed the front of the waist and were fastened where the yoke ended with big pearl buttons. This same button and strap effect was introduced on the sleeves, the upper portion of which was laid in pleats the full puff coming nearer the wrist than the elbow.

To vary the effect of this waists the deep lace yoke may be either threaded with different colored baby ribbons or black velvet ribbons, or the outlines of the lace pattern may be worked in coarse silk threads.

Many of the new shirt waists show much Mexican drawn work, which is not only introduced on the front of the waist but on the sleeves. The girl who dresses by her wits must have one short walking skirt and one long skirt with a graceful demi-train. Undoubtedly she will find nothing more serviceable for the walking skirt than a short skirt of light-weight Kiekerbocker tweed. This skirt, of course, is unlined and yet escapes the ground all the way around. It should be made of either light gray tweed flecked with darker gray or in two shades of brown. If she can afford to enlarge her wardrobe she should copy this skirt in heavy butcher's linen or crash. The plain-crash skirt is, the better, among many of the walking skirts this year are a mass of pleats, pleats which are tightly stitched down to the knees and them which suddenly flare, either in groups of small pleats or in box-pleats.

It will be hard for even the resourceful girls to decide upon what is best for her long skirts. If she needs it particularly for dreary occasions nothing is more attractive than a skirt of either black crepe de Chine or black grenadine made over a well-fitted black silk dropskirt. The new skirts are greatly varied in style this year. Flounced, pleated and striped skirts are all worn.

—Subscribe for the WATC HMAN.

Famous Bucktails to Round-up Again.

Will Hold Their Next Annual Reunion in Lock Haven.

The reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves closed Thursday with separate reunions of the various regimental organizations in the headquarters tent in Riverside park, at the foot of Market street, Harrisburg. At the reunion of the famous "Bucktail" regiment it was decided to erect a tablet on the Gettysburg battlefield to mark the spot where Colonel Fred Taylor was killed.

The Reserves have formed a permanent organization, of which Colonel R. M. Henderson, of Carlisle, is president, and will hold a "round-up" until every survivor has passed away. Efforts will also be made to secure an appropriation by the next Legislature for the erection of a monument to Governor Curtin in Capitol park, Harrisburg.

The "Bucktail" association decided to hold its annual reunion at Lock Haven, the date to be fixed by the executive committee. These officers were elected: President, Lewis Hoover, Lock Haven; Secretaries, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rauch, Philadelphia; treasurer, Colonel E. A. Irvin, Carlisle; vice president, Henry C. White, Kennet Square.

Punctuation Discoveries.

Marks Appear to be Comparatively Modern Inventions.

Punctuation, its rules and its regulations, occupied the compositors as they smoked and sipped ice cream sodas. The senior member of the jovial little party said: "Punctuation is comparatively modern. The Greeks had none of it. The Romans had very little. Indeed, up to the end of the fifteenth century only the period, colon and comma were in use. In Irish and early English manuscripts the period was used for everything, and when they wanted to indicate a full stop they would make two or three periods and a comma.

The semicolon was the invention of one Aldus Manutius, an early printer. The interrogation and exclamation points came later, and the inverted commas, or quotation marks, came last of all. These Gillemont invented."

White Eagle Resigns.

WHITE EAGLE, Okla., June 21.—White Eagle, the chief of the Poncas, resigned today and conferred his title upon his son, Tabby. The event was made one of great festivity. In honor of the new chief 700 ponies were given away as presents and 2,000 Indians participated in the sun dance. Thousands of whites witnessed the celebration.

—Lots of things we worry over are too trivial to be worth a thought. A year from now they will be forgotten, so why let them trouble us now?

NIGHT WAS HER TERROR.—"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had one suspicion so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Green's drug store.

Medical.

AYER'S You can depend on Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore color to your gray hair, every time. Follow directions and it never fails to do this work. It stops

HAIR VIGOR falling of the hair, also. There's great satisfaction in knowing you are not going to be disappointed. Isn't that so? "My hair faded until it was about white. It took just one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore it to its former dark, rich color. Your Hair Vigor certainly does what you claim for it." A. M. BOGAN, Rockingham, N. C.

\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. All druggists.

FADING HAIR.

Green's Pharmacy. 48-26-11

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GREEN'S HEADACHE CURE

Grows in popular favor every day. Easy to take—fastest, and does the work—12 kneasels in a box for 25c.—SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

The following is an extract from a letter from D. W. Howard, leader of the Boston Ladies Orchestra—being the third one he has written on the subject, when ordering under date of April 24th, he says: "I have used and am using the best things I have ever used and as I have had headache for nearly 50 years you may know what it means when I say this to you. I have tried many things but yours is far away from them for quick relief and cure."

GREEN'S PHARMACY. Bush House Block. BELLEFONTE, PA. 44-26-17

College Hardware Co.

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE AT... STATE COLLEGE.

WE are prepared to furnish our patrons with a full line of Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware.

OUR Hardware consists of an assortment of Tools, Cutlery, Garden Tools, Shovels, Rakes, Wire Screenings, Poultry Netting, Locks and all kinds of Builder's Hardware.

STOVES.—We have just received a full line of the Prizer Ranges. We consider these stoves of the best make. For style they are unsurpassed, in weight they are the heaviest. The flues are large, with well regulated dampers making them one of the best working stoves in the market. Everything that is modern is found in these stoves. We ask you to come and see them for yourselves. The prices are the lowest, considering quality, etc.

TINNING.—Our tinning is up to date. We are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line. For spouting and roofing we use none but the best materials and the best workmen.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS.— We have also a full line of paints, oils, varnishes and glass at the lowest prices.

WE ask the public to come and see our stock. We will be pleased to quote prices at any time. It is our desire to deal fair, as we wish to continue in business.

COLLEGE HARDWARE CO. State College, Pa. 42-1

Wall Papering and Painting.

ECKENROTH THE OLD RELIABLE PAINTER

PAPER HANGER

Our entire stock of Wall Paper, Window Shades and Picture Frame Mouldings. I have the exclusive sale of Robert Graves Co., and M. H. Burges Sons & Co. Fine Florals and Tapestry effects. They are the Finest Wall Papers ever brought to this city. It will pay you to examine my stock and prices before going elsewhere. First class mechanics to put the paper on the wall and apply the paint to the woodwork.

All work guaranteed in every respect. E. J. ECKENROTH, 47-3 Bush Arcade, BELLEFONTE, PA.

McCalmont & Co.

HERE'S A POINT FOR FARMERS!

SISAL AND STANDARD BINDER TWINE 15c. per pound, cash.

Other grades at prices accordingly. Farmers who purchase Binders, Mowers, and other Harvesting Machinery for this year, as well as those who are using said machinery purchased from us heretofore, are allowed 1/2c. per pound discount from the above price.

McCALMONT & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Fine Groceries

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FINE GROCERIES

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK.

If you are looking for Seasonable Goods—We have them.

Not sometime—but all the time—Every day in the year.

Don't spend your strength during this extreme weather in a fruitless search for what you need, but come straight to us and get the goods promptly.

FINEST CALIFORNIA and Imported ORANGES.....30, 40, 50, 60 per doz.

LEMONS, finest Mediterranean juicy fruit.....30 and 40cts. per doz.

BANANAS, the finest fruit we can buy.

FRESH BISCUITS, Cakes and Crackers.

Sweet, Mild Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef.

CANNED MEATS, Salmon and Sardines.

OLIVES, an excellent bargain at.....25cts.

TABLE OILS, home made and imported.

PICKLES, sweet and sour, in bulk and various sizes and styles of packages.

PURE EXTRACTS, Ginger Ale and Root Beer.

NEW CHEESE now coming to us a elegant shape.

CEREAL PREPARATIONS. We carry a fine line of the most popular ones.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, the kind you can depend on.

If you have any difficulty in getting suited in a fine Table Syrup come to us and you can get what you want.

Our store is always open until 8 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday until 10 o'clock.

SECHLER & CO. GROCERS. BELLEFONTE PA.

New Advertisements.

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THE YEAR ROUND FROM ROCK FARMS.

The Pure Milk and Cream from the Rock Farms is delivered to customers in Bellefonte daily.

Fresh Gilt Edge Butter is delivered three times a week.

You can make yearly contracts for milk, cream or butter by calling on or addressing

J. HARRIS HOY, Manager. Office, No. 8 So. Allegheny St. Bellefonte, Pa.

The fine Dairy Herd at Rock Farms is regularly inspected so that its product is absolutely pure and healthful. 48-45-17

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CURTIS Y. WAGNER, BROOKERHOFF MILLS, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Manufacturer, and wholesaler and retailers of

ROLLER FLOUR, FEED, CORN MEAL, Etc. Also Dealer in Grain.

Manufactures and has on hand at all times the following brands of high grade flour

WHITE STAR, OUR BEST, HIGH GRADE, VICTORY PATENT, FANCY PATENT—formerly Phoenix Mills high grade brand.

The only place in the county where SPRAY, an extraordinary fine grade of Spring wheat Patent Flour can be obtained.

ALSO: INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, FEED OF ALL KINDS, Whole or Manufactured.

All kinds of Grain bought at office. Exchanges Flour for Wheat.

OFFICE and STORE, Bishop Street, Bellefonte. MILL, ROOFSBURG. 48-19-17

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GET THE BEST MEATS.

You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have DRESSED POULTRY, Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want. Try My Shop. P. L. BEEZER, 43-34-Ly High Street, Bellefonte

SAVE IN YOUR MEAT BILLS.

There is no reason why you should use poor meat, or pay exorbitant prices for tender, juicy steaks. Good meat is abundant hereabouts, because good cattle sheep and calves are to be had.

WE BUY ONLY THE BEST and we sell only that which is good. We don't promise to give it away, but we will furnish you GOOD MEAT, at prices that you have paid elsewhere for very poor.

GIVE US A TRIAL and see if you don't save in the long run and have better Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you.

GETTIG & KREAMER, Bellefonte, Pa. Bush House Block 44-18