

FARM NOTES.

Don't blame the breed if your hens do not lay. If your methods are wrong the hens need pity rather than censure.

One of the best places to use coal ashes is around the base of the fruit trees. Put a mound of them around each tree. Borers will not be so apt to trouble them.

The common fruit tree sprayer used by orchardists is a much more convenient way of destroying lice on cattle than to apply lice killers by hand. A hose with a fine nozzle, which will throw a very fine spray, is the best, but its point should be held close to the skin. Two or three applications may be needed, as some of the lice may be in the egg and not be destroyed by the first application.

The most precious plant food in manure is its nitrogen compounds, because they are exported or carried off the farm in the product sold in larger quantities than either potash or phosphate, and because they are also most easily lost from the manure or the soil through careless management of the manure or the feeding of the crops. It costs more to replace them when lost than to replace any other plant food.

It is a small farm well tilled that is the profitable one. If the farmers were to begin at once to cut up their farms into small tracts of from 10 to 50 acres each, sell the same for whatever reasonable price they could get for them, and thoroughly cultivate the remaining acres, they would reap the harvest in lower taxes, in fewer fences, in better crops, in quicker returns, in less work and in less general wear and tear of body and conscience and anxiety of mind.

There are two classes of farmers, says a recent writer: First, the man who is big in every way but his farm. To such a man it doesn't make much difference how many acres he has, he runs the farm on close practical business principles and makes a profit. Second, the man whose farm is bigger than he is. No matter how many or how few acres he has, he doesn't run the farm. The farm runs him. E. P. Snyder gives an account in the Ohio Farmer of a dairyman living near Toledo, who keeps 35 Jersey cows on 100 acres of land and has made them earn the past year \$4,400 gross, from which he had a profit of \$2,200. He makes butter and sells it in Toledo at 25 cents in summer and 30 cents in winter. His cows, counting the milk and everything, earned him over \$125 apiece. This is an extraordinary herd.

Ten years of experiments with oats at the Ohio experiment station show that varieties of the Welcome type of oats have given the largest average yields per bushel and the heaviest weight per bushel. American Banner, Improved American, Colonel and Clydesdale taking the lead.

On the somewhat sandy clay of the station farm plowing the ground for oats, as compared with merely disking it, has been justified by additional yield.

It has been more profitable to use nine to ten pecks of seed per acre than a smaller quantity.

It has paid abundantly to sow only the heaviest seed, as obtained by thorough screening.

Seeding not to exceed one inch in depth has brought larger yields than deeper seeding.

It has been better to broadcast the seed than to cover it two or three inches deep with the drill. Shallower drilling is strongly indicated.

To prevent droopy chicks set hens in clean nests in a clean apartment. Dust the hen well with insect powder after she has set a week. Grease the head of each chick as soon as hatched with sweet oil or lard and no danger from head lice need be feared. Put the hens with chicks in a clean box or house. A new barrel under a bush is much better than an old box or coop that has a suspicion of mites or lice. Feed often, just as they will eat; don't leave any to sour. If milk is fed, use it warm to mix meal or soft bread or cracker. Milk, sweet or sour, is not good for food for hungry chicks, as they gorge themselves and soil their plumage with it. When used constantly like water for a drink it is good. Stop of any kind is not fit food for fowls. The very best food for young chicks for the first week is bread crumbs, corn bread, oatmeal and cooked potatoes, all dry, not wet. Feed often and let them have a grass run when dry. After the first week mixed meal and table scraps may be fed. As soon as whole wheat and broken corn can be handled by them feed this at night. A variety of food is food. Always remember the gizzard is not intended to grind slop, and you will have healthy fowls.—Commercial Poultry.

Ensilage cannot be made of immature green foods. If so it will be lacking in quality. Several years ago many of our most progressive farmers, as well as some of the scientific investigators, violently attacked ensilage, claiming that it added nothing to the available supply of food in winter, that it was also lacking in nutriment, and came out of the silo in an acid condition. That there were good grounds for this opposition is now made apparent, as the causes of failure have been discovered, but that ensilage is now considered an indispensable article on the dairy or stock farms is no longer denied by any one. It has forced its way to the front wherever dairying exists, and with our cheap corn fodder, which gives the American farmer an advantage, the failure to use ensilage is to sacrifice opportunities. The mistake made by those who first built silos and stored green fodder therein was in supposing that immature green material was more suitable than that in the advanced stage of growth. Corn was broadcasted and the fodder cut when but two or three feet high. Such material contained an excess of water in its composition, and was lacking in food elements. Its keeping quality was also deficient, and though highly relished by stock when fresh, it proved unsatisfactory as ensilage. It is now known that the only proper mode of securing ensilage from the corn plant is to grow it in rows, so as to cultivate it until it produces ears. It is cut when the ears begin to glaze, and is then stored in the silo. By allowing the corn to reach this stage of growth before cutting it, there is stored in the stalks and leaves (also the ears) an amount of valuable nutriment (and of a different character) that does not exist in the plants when they are cut down in the mature state. Clover and grass crops, if intended for the silo, should be cut when the seed heads are forming. By cutting the crops when they are nearly matured a larger amount of ensilage is produced and the quality is much superior to that obtained at other stages of growth.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Hiccough is usually a sign of stomach derangement and is often caused by babies being fed at irregular intervals, either too frequently or not frequently enough. In either case the child suffers from repletion because after a too long fast it takes more than is good for it, and this repletion results in indigestion. Regular hours of feeding should be strictly enforced; otherwise much more troublesome symptoms will arise. A teaspoonful of fluid magnesia should be given once or twice, and this will probably cure the hiccough. If it does not, the food will probably need changing, more especially if any farinaceous food is being given. If hiccough persists and increases, a doctor should be consulted.

Russet shoes have returned to favor. It may be truthfully said that they have never gone out, but for two summer seasons the wave of favor has gone toward the black half shoe. This summer the brown in all shades comes back into fashion.

There are some feet that always look best in black shoes. Every woman can't wear a russet half boot to her own advantage. The women who really should wear them are those who have lovely feet, slender and small, because the russet calls attention to their shape as no other shoe does.

Men say that many mistakes women make with russet shoes is in neglecting their polish. A woman thinks that a shoe should be polished only when muddy or soiled, and a man knows it should be polished every day. It is this extravagance of his that keeps the leather with such a high luster and adds to the appearance of the shoe.

In black shoes the styles have changed slightly. The dull kid is very acceptable. The calfskin is worn by those who can stand a not heavy shoe in hot weather. They must be constantly polished to look well, whereas the dull kid only needs infrequent touches.

The broad sole extending beyond the shoe, is approved for all morning wear, but for late afternoon and evening exceedingly fancy shoes are in fashion.

Proper bathing is one of the greatest aids in securing and maintaining a good complexion. Unless the pores are kept open the skin will become muddy and pimples and blackheads accumulate. A good hot bath every night, followed by a dash of cold water as a bracer, and a brisk rubbing with a soft, firm towel, will do wonders toward clearing and freshening the skin. A cold shower in the morning has a bracing effect on many people, but others find the shock disagreeable and prefer using tepid water. A few minutes' brisk rubbing with Indian clubs or exerciser, and a careful massage of face and neck, should follow the bath, night and morning. Some good skin food or cold cream should also be used at night, kneading into the skin as much as it will absorb. This will help to build up ill-nourished tissues and secure a smooth, clear complexion.

The busy woman who has discovered how to use time may reckon on success. The bustling, rushing woman very often impresses other people with the idea that she is a great worker, but as a matter of fact she generally achieves but little. She fritters time and strength in bustle and chatter. It is the quiet, self-possessed woman who is the really busy one. She works consistently and quietly for the necessities that if she takes care of the minutes the hours will take care of themselves, and the practice of this belief is what makes her successful in her business, whatever it may be.

Swaying back and forth does not mean exaggerated bending at the waist, but taking correct standing position—imagining, in fact, that one is a flower swayed back and forth by the wind. The weight of the body must be well off the heels and on the balls of the feet. If the body can then move easily to and fro, from the feet up, the posture is correct.

In this way physical buoyancy and lithe, melodious movements are acquired.

Many women, although beautiful of feature, are creatures of outrage and grace, and they fail to charm, while a comparatively plain woman with an erect, supple figure has a great power of attractiveness.

The svelte form possesses the "sweet, attractive kind of grace" of which the poets sang, and with its exquisite curves of limb and shapely limbs, has a charm to which a complexion, limpid eyes and tresses of "burnished raven's wing" or molten gold cannot lay claim.

The instep length skirt with a long skirted coat will undoubtedly be the smartest walking suit for the coming season.

Hip yokes, panel fronts, clusters of pleats, full pleated effects, braid trimmings, pendant ornaments and velvet or taffeta bands with fagoting are among the predominant trimming styles for the tailor gown for autumn.

Sleeves upon the shirt waists for the coming season are not so large below the elbow as they were in the summer styles.

A dish of fresh water is a constant necessity where there's a dog or a cat, even though they never appear to touch it. Offering them water now and then doesn't answer at all.

To feel cool about the throat is one of the first steps, of being comfortable during the summer and a big step, toward feeling comfortable all over. The stocks of heavy linen, pique and chevrol, are extremely smart but when it comes to an awfully hot day, the neckpieces of sheer lawn, dimity, batiste and organdy are the cool and comfortable wear. These pieces are made of a stock formed of narrow bands of sheer lawn fastened together, or of narrow bands and Valenciennes insertion. From the front of the stock hang the popular pleated handkerchief ends edged with Valenciennes, or lace trimmed tab ends. These pretty and becoming stocks of lawn and lace can readily be made at home.

In deciding for color schemes for our house a few remarks on the aspect of the rooms will not be out of place. If the parlor has a southern or western outlook tones of soft green would be advisable.

If the room has a northern aspect yellow and brown would be warm suitable colors with ivory white paint. It is generally to be remembered that cool colors are needed for warm aspects and vice versa.

When we come to the arranging of our rooms see that the pictures are hung on a level with the eye and place the ornaments so that they do not give a spotty appearance to the room. Spend your money on a few good things rather than many second-rate ones. And remember the teaching of William Morris, not to put anything in our houses that we do not know to be good and believe to be beautiful.

Summer Diseases of Children.

The diseases of children peculiar to the summer season, relate almost wholly to the stomach and bowels, and the manifestation of this sort of difficulty is found to be an over-secretion of mucus on the mucous surfaces lining the gastro-intestinal tract—a catarrhal condition.

Among causes, food given in too large quantities, improper food, irregular feeding, the use of dirty nursing-bottles, and too early use of table food, are prominent ones. During the period of teething, a child is particularly and peculiarly susceptible to these causes.

Outside of these immediate causes, a predisposing one is sudden changes in the weather, especially from cool weather to hot. It should be noted here that children who take milk from the breast are not nearly as liable to these bowel disturbances as those who are artificially fed.

HOW AN ATTACK BEGINS. An increase in the number of stools, ranging from five to twenty a day, marks the onset of an attack. The discharges are greenish or greenish-yellow in hue, containing curds and some mucus, which may be a catarrhal blood-streaked. We may also get considerable pain, while vomiting may or may not be an accompaniment. There is much thirst and more or less hardness and distension of the abdomen. The pulse may become somewhat quickened and some irregular fever be present.

With proper treatment, a large per cent. of cases do well, the chief danger lying in allowing the irritant material to remain in the intestines sufficiently long to set up chronic inflammation.

EARLY TREATMENT. Taken early, a dose or two of castor oil may out short the process. This may be given by the mouth or thrown into the bowel with a syringe. Equal parts of cinnamon water and lime water, given in one or two teaspoonful doses every hour or two, is also remedial.

These grains of sugar-gallate of bismuth added to each dose enhances the effect.

From one to three teaspoonfuls of aromatic syrup of rhubarb is also useful early in these cases, especially where there is much pain.

Paregoric, or other opium preparations, are not to be used except under a physician's direction.

One of the most valuable procedures is the irrigation of the bowel with hot saline solution prepared by adding two teaspoonfuls of common salt to a quart of water as hot as can be borne, injecting preferably with a fountain syringe.

When a child is bottle-fed, all milk should be discontinued for at least six or eight hours, the child being fed small quantities of boiled water with fifteen or twenty drops of brandy in it. At the end of this time, one-half to one ounce of beef juice, or concentrated beef or mutton broths, are allowable. The assimilation of these things will be doubly assured by dropping into them a five-grain tablet of vegetable pepsin known commercially as carol.

The usual diet should not be resumed until the stools have regained their natural appearance. For four or five days after the diarrhea has stopped, a powder, each of which contains the following, may be given to advantage every four hours in the daytime: Calomel one-eighth grain, sub nitrate of bismuth five grains.

A MORE SERIOUS CASE. If the trouble gets worse, a physician should be promptly called, to avert, if possible, the next difficulty we are to consider, viz., Cholera Infantum, which is one of much more serious import.

If a child is not taken off from milk while afflicted with this disease, it is quite sure to die. The symptoms of this disease are those of the preceding one much exaggerated, the chief difference otherwise being the suddenness of the onset, the intense nausea and vomiting—which is continuous—and the odor and character of the stools, which become thin and spinach-like, or almost like water with shreds of mucus in it—the so-called rice water discharges.

The abdomen is retracted, rather than distended with the progress of the malady, and the average duration is from one to three days, while it may be but a few hours. Loss of flesh in this disease is something frightful, being so rapid that a plump, healthy baby is often reduced in a few hours to a mere skeleton. None but the trained physician is to be entrusted with the treatment of this appalling malady, and even he does not expect to save a majority of these cases, which get so rapidly desperate.

Beef broth and albumin (white of egg) water, are probably the best articles of diet. The ordinary simple diarrhea may be prolonged into a sub-acute form that is obstinate to treat, though under proper care it is usually quite amenable to treatment compared with cholera infantum, from which it is known by the history of the case—the milder symptoms, more gradual onset, lesser prostration and vomiting, and the absence of the large watery stools so characteristic of the former disease.

The treatment of this sub-acute form is very similar to the first mentioned form except that it needs to be more heroic and persistent.

PREVENTION. As all these diseases are caused by germs—bacteria—much care must be taken not to introduce them to the system anew by uncleanly methods. To this end, freshly boiled water should be used for drink, for preparing medicines or for bowel irrigations. All appliances used about the child should be thoroughly sterilized by steam or by boiling water.

Syringes should be well scalded each time before using. After the patient is convalescent, tonics containing cod-liver oil are beneficial if well handled by the stomach. In case it is not, the oil may be employed as an innocuous. Tonics containing iron are also often indicated as known by pale lips and inside of eyelids.

A. P. Reed, M. D., in Healthy Home.

A Dull Boy. "Thomas, you have disobeyed your old grandmother."

"No, I didn't, ma."

"Yes, you did. Have you not been in swimming?"

"Yes, ma."

"Didn't I hear her say to you not to go in swimming?"

"Oh, she didn't tell us that; she only came out and said: 'Boy's, I wouldn't go in swimming, and I shouldn't' think she would, an old rheumatic woman like her; but she didn't say anything about our goin' in swimmin'!"—Just for Fun.

Printer's Pay Day. "They must have hot times at my pa's printing office every week."

"Why?"

"I just heard pa tell ma that there was always the devil to pay on Saturday."

Dog Repays Benefactors.

Rescues a Child of Family Who Cared for it in Sickness.

A large St. Bernard dog, which had been the victim of an accident and was tenderly nursed back to health by the family of Willard Goodsell, at Drewville, Pa., saved 6-year-old Titus Goodsell from drowning.

The boy fell from a footbridge into the river. The dog was attracted by the child's screams and hastened to his rescue. Mrs. Goodsell, mother of the child, reached the bank of the river just as the dog pulled him from the water. A physician soon revived him.

One cold night in January last the dog was found sick and injured at the roadside a mile from the Goodsell home.

An Offert. Banks—the officiating clergyman is the bride's father.

Banks—I understand that he received a very large fee from the groom.

Banks—He did; but it won't last the minister very long, as the young couple are going to live with him.—Judge.

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 consumption 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

Losing your hair? Coming out like the comb? And doing nothing No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor?

HAIR VIGOR

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right." W. C. Loomis, Lindsay, Cal.

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

THIN HAIR.

Green's Pharmacy.

GREEN'S

HEADACHE

CURE

Grows in popular favor every day Easy to take—tasteless, and does the work—12 keasels in a box for 25cts—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 us on the subject, when ordering under date of April 24th, he says: " * * * "They are 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.

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First class mechanics to put the paper on the wall and apply the paint to the woodwork.

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McCalmont & Co.

HERE'S A POINT

FOR FARMERS!

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BINDER TWINE

12c. per pound, cash.

Other grades at prices accordingly. Farmers who purchase Binders, Mowers, and other Harvesting Machinery from us this year, as well as those who are using said machinery purchased from us heretofore, are allowed 1/4c. per pound discount from the above price.

McCALMONT & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Fine Groceries

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BUSH HOUSE BLOCK.

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

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

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

LEMONS, finest Mediterranean July 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.

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PURE MILK AND BUTTER THE YEAR ROUND FROM ROCK FARMS.

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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.

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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, Wholesale or Manufactured.

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

OFFICE AND STORE, Bishop Street, Bellefonte.

MILL, ROOFSBURG. 46-19-1y

Meat Markets.

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. Tax My Shop. P. L. BEEZER, 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 Meat, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you. GETTIG & REAMER, BELLEFONTE, PA. Bush House Block 44-18