

FARM NOTES.

The fall is the season of the year for applying lime to the soil, though some farmers use it early in the spring. It does well when a green crop has been plowed under the lime broadcasted over the surface of the land. Lime is procured in two forms for use on farms, that from limestone being preferred, but lime made by burning oyster shells is also excellent, while wood ashes contain a large proportion of the lime from stones being taken direct from a mineral substance, the shell lime being a product of shellfish, while that in ashes is produced through vegetable sources. In all cases, however, the lime is the same, but in variable quantities, according to the materials from which it is derived, though stone lime gives the most direct results. When limestone or shells are burned there is a liberation of carbonic acid, the substance being changed from carbonate of lime to lime; but as lime has a tendency to revert to carbonate of lime it is disposed to take again carbonic acid from the air or any substance containing it in the soil. When slaked with water the result is hydrate of lime, and when air-slaked it takes water from the atmosphere, becoming a fine white powder, in which form it is used on land. If the hydrate of lime is not immediately applied, but remains long exposed to the air, it unites with the carbonic acid of the atmosphere and becomes carbonate of lime again, being then in the same condition as before being burned. It is really returned to limestone, only it is in the form of a fine powder, and has then lost its power to exert immediate chemical effect. Lime should, therefore, be applied as soon as it is sufficiently air-slaked to become fine.

LIME AS PLANT FOOD.

Lime is not classed among the fertilizers which are quickly available to plants. While it enters into the composition of plants it must consequently exist in all soils, but its value depends more upon its tendency to hasten chemical action in the soil rather than upon its use as food for plants, and whether the soil is light or heavy, sterile or fertile, there is some change induced by lime when applied to the land. Its tendency is to work downward, for which reason it is advantageous to apply a small quantity each year after the first application, beginning with 20 bushels per acre on light soils and 30 bushels on heavy land, but even ten bushels will show some results, as lime fits the soil for the presence of micro-organisms which perform an important function when providing plant food, an alkaline condition of the soil being sometimes necessary. As carbonic acid is largely generated by the decay of vegetable matter in the soil, the application of lime creates many chemical changes, in which other mineral and organic substances are broken up in their combinations, rendering soluble many inert materials that could not be employed as plant food but which exist in the soil abundantly. While lime is not, therefore, a necessary adjunct to the soil with other fertilizers, it does bring about a benefit to a crop itself, yet its indirect action unlocks stores of materials and supplies the crop with available fertilizers. The action of lime in the soil has been investigated years ago, as it has always been known to agriculturists, yet it is not fully understood at the present day how it changes soils and dissolve substances which are not affected by it outside of the soil, as it seems to play certain parts according to the soil on which it is used.

EFFECTS ON SOILS.

If lime compels the soil to liberate the plant food it is but natural to suppose that the constant use of lime will lead to impoverishment of the soil. With all the advantages lime can cause injury if used improperly. That it will stimulate the soil to give up its plant food is true, but lime is not to be considered as something to be used alone, or with the expectation of having it perform the service which belongs to nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Lime gives the best results when used in connection with manure on green crops that are turned under. It is in the manure or crop that provides the plant food, and not the lime, but lime induces hasty action and enables the materials added to the soil to assume the form, most available for plants. When the land is sour and grown up with sorrel (which contains oxalic acid) lime is said then to "sweeten" the soil by removing the sourness, but what it really does is assist in changing the acids of the soil into carbonate and oxalate of lime, through chemical combinations, the soil becoming alkaline because the lime has taken up the acids which existed before its presence. With the changes thus made follow others, but they may be rapid or slow, according to circumstances, sometimes the benefits from lime not being apparent until the second year; but on soils upon which lime has been applied for years it never fails to give excellent results, and in proportion to the benefits derived it cost but little, is plentiful, and should be used extensively.

The following regarding feeds for swine is credited to Prof. W. A. Henry: Among the grains grown which have been found to have the same feeding value as ground corn. Generally speaking, a bushel of wheat will produce twelve pounds of pork. Wheat for hogs should be ground and fed moistened either with water or milk. Dry whole wheat has not been fed satisfactorily. Even when soaked, a large percentage of the grain passes through the hogs and appears unbroken in the droppings. The best results have been obtained where wheat has been fed ground in a mixture with ground corn. Ground barley has proved about 8 per cent. less valuable for producing gain in hogs five to fourteen months old than ground corn. Pigs relish barley meal most when soaked in a comparatively large amount of water, at least three pounds of water to each pound of meal. Barley is thought especially desirable for growing hogs and to add variety to the ration. Oats in the proportion of one-third ground oats to two-thirds cornmeal have been fed with good results. Whole oats scattered thinly on the floor is reported excellent for brood sows when maintenance and not rapid gain is desired. Sorghum-seed meal fed wet had a feeding value of about 55 per cent. of that of cornmeal. Hogs maintained themselves and made some gain on sorghum syrup skimmings alone. When fed with cornmeal good gains were made. Hogs did not relish pigeon-grass seed alone, but on one-third pigeon-grass to two-thirds cornmeal they made nearly as good gains as on cornmeal alone. When pigeon-grass seed was cooked, it appeared more palatable to pigs than when fed raw. When so prepared it may constitute two-thirds of the ration.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Woman will never be man's equal until she can look upon an unopened telegram without palpitation of the heart.—Baltimore Herald.

No matter how the exaggeratedly long coats seem to have stuck the popular fancy, there are exaggeratedly short jackets equally smart and really far more exclusive.

Bayadere frocks are more seen just for the moment than the perpendicular kind.

The covered dishes of the latest style dinner sets are very much lower and broader than the old-fashioned ones. They are round, oval or square, with the oval shape decidedly in the lead.

Small boys still revel in the baggy trousers and comfortable jacket of the Russian blouse suit, but for this winter the newest ones are of pin-striped velvet in grays and browns, with narrow gray, brown, black or white suede belts.

One of the best remedies for thin hair is homely and malodorous, but inexpensive and infallible—that of kerosene. It is claimed to grow hair on bald heads, a very little rubbed in the hair roots every night will soon arrest falling hair and promote a new growth. Vaseline is good also. Only as much as the scalp will absorb should be used, so as not to grease the hair. The oil of mace is a powerful hair invigorant. Half an ounce of it added to a pint of alcohol makes a good hair tonic.—Household Ledger.

The "sway-back" victims must indulge in the following exercises every morning. The purpose of this exercise is to fill out the muscles of the back. It is a hard exercise to master quickly because our canary-bird-breathing plans do not embrace the back part of the lungs. We breathe only in the upper story of our lung houses—those of us who haven't learned better. Place the hands on the back above the waist, spreading the fingers out and downward; then distend the muscles of the back, making the greatest effort about three inches above the waist line. The woman who is afflicted with a prominent abdomen should go through this exercise twenty or thirty times every morning, beginning with ten times only and increasing each week. If it is not possible to distend the muscles much, bend the body forward, rounding the shoulders until you get the idea. The muscles will gradually strengthen themselves. You won't be troubled so much with backache after a time. You won't be troubled so much with worry, either, for when the body is ailing the brain is sure to sulk and the nerves will sizzle, and then—oh, then—we won't say what.

The leading note in the fashionable creations for evening wear is length; the velvet dresses that are so much in vogue for afternoon wear are made in long lines without flounces or double skirts, and the evening dresses in crepe de Chine and tulle have this long, swinging effect, although the tulle dresses are only seen in the 1830 much beruffled style.

The latest fashion of dressing the hair is to have a thick, wavy piece of hair brought well forward on the forehead and the sides somewhat brushed upwards, and the Parisiennes lightly pin this lock of wavy hair to the bandeau of their hat, thus avoiding any ugly break. The French women always prod and poke their hair about after their hat is put on, so that all the indentations of the hat should be gracefully filled up.

Undoubtedly the basque is a feature which is to be firmly established in winter fashions, though it is not strictly in character with the 1830 and the Second Empire trend of styles. But for those who do not care to be rigidly bound down to uniformity it is made to take off and on, buttoning on to the skirt above the hips, under a high silk waistband.

A successful color scheme for a room should have three parts—a predominate, an intermediate and an accidental. Anyone can match one color, but it takes the hand of an artist to properly mingle three color tones; yet when correctly done the result is perfect. A good scheme for a Colonial setting with white woodwork is green predominating, red as an intermediate and gold as the accidental.

The stock is disappearing before the needs of the linen collar. This very neat article of dress is back again and will be seen this winter in many guises. The plain high, straightband, turnover collar is fashionable and women are running to the collar department to get it.

It is only a year ago that such a thing as the straight linen collar could hardly be bought, and women who were devoted to it were obliged to buy boys' collars. But now fashion's wheel has revolved and the linen collar is the thing again. They are buying these collars and washing the stiffening out of them. With an embroidery needle the woman of nice tastes now embroiders a pretty vine around the collar and then, when it is completed, she has the collar laundered again. This gives her something handsome and smart in the neckwear line.

Collars are made up in blue linen as well as in white, but there is a something about white that recommends itself above all other colors. The daintiest of the linen collars have the vine embroidered in colors.

In spite of the usual autumnal predilection for browns, myrtle green and plum color, there can be no shadow of doubt that the novelty so far in imported robes of the brilliant shade properly called winter blue. These must not be confounded with navy blue or the duller shades of that popular color.

Winter blues are clear and bright. No one can say of them "that is a gray blue," or a dingy purple-blue.

Winter blue is blue, and it is bright. Just what is desired for a long-coated two-piece suit for out of doors.

The full bloomer trousers of the boys' Russian suits, so fashionable now, only show an inch or two below the blouse, so long has Madame la Mode decreed the blouse shall be. All baths should be of short duration. No bath, unless for some special reason, need last longer than ten minutes. In cases of insomnia, the hot bath has been known to produce sleep when nothing else would. It should be taken very quietly, and with as little effort as possible, and the bather should remain in the water just long enough to get the body heated and then go to bed at once, without delaying a moment, and be sure to cover up warmly to prevent taking cold.

Autumn Evening Games.

Testing the Five Senses by Amusing Experiments.

Guessing games are enjoyed by the older children, and several can be used in an evening. With slight preparation tests of the five senses can be made. On a table in one room have twelve familiar objects, allowing one or two minutes for observation, then ask all to retire to another room and write the names of the twelve articles without help from each other. An umbrella, flatiron, inkwell, vase, pencil, lemon, tennis, cup, purse, book, slipper, key and scissors are suggested.

Next in very quick succession let them hear sounds made by a saw, hammer, tea bell, triangle, music box or gramophone, piano or organ, door banging, tearing paper, cat meowing, sneeze and other causes, not allowing any memorandum to be made till all noises are over and then limiting the time for writing.

For testing the third sense, have small packages as near one size as possible, all wrapped alike, in which there is coffee, tea, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, cheese, soap, mustard, lemon, banana, cabbage and halibut (or any smoked fish) and allow all to sniff at them for two or three minutes and then make out their list.

In a dimly lighted room set 10 or 12 bowls on a table, supply each guest with a tiny spoon and see how quick they are to discover and remember what they taste. In the bowls have diluted vinegar, coffee, cider, weak peppermint tea, maple syrup, catsup (diluted), water, beef broth or clear soup, salted water and chocolate, all of the same temperature—preferably cold. If convenient, prepare a small room for testing the sense of touch, so there may be no accidents to mar the evening's pleasure. Remove all furniture except one heavy chair, and all pictures or bric-a-brac within reach of the outstretched arms. Beside the chair, have a basket and a feather duster and a large tin pan in the chair. In one corner have a broom, a fishing pole and mop stick, and in another an ironing board having an old fur cap or bonnet, or sponge fastened to it. A wooden chopping bowl having artificial flowers in, may be set on a very firm table if the room is large enough, and over the curtains ropes may be hung. After spending three minutes in the dark room, each one must write the name of at least ten objects touched. If such a plan is not feasible, have the company blindfolded, and hand around quickly a clothes brush, shell, sponge, pencil eraser, pie pan, potato, handkerchief, flower, bicycle, egg whip, paper cutter and a lump of coal the size of the potato.

Hard on Fathers.

Winks—"What's the matter, old boy? You look as if you didn't get sleep enough. Got a new baby?"

Jinks—"No. Got a daughter old enough to have callers."

General Manager W. W. Atterbury has issued an order requiring the following employees to wear uniform while on duty: Agents, station masters, passenger conductors, train agents, baggage masters, passenger brakemen, ticket examiners, baggage agents and assistants, checkmen, gatemen, ushers, special officers, police officers, watchmen, cab agents, baggage porters, cleaners, station porters, cabmen, dining and parlor car conductors, porters, waiters' attendants, mail wagon drivers, messenger boys. A provision of the order is for the wearing of white collars and cuffs, and keeping of coats buttoned.

Try It.

Here is a puzzle that puzzles everybody. Take the number of your living brothers double amount, add to it three, multiply by five, add to it the number of living sisters, multiply the result by ten and add the number of deaths of brothers and sisters and subtract 150 from the result. The right figures will be the number of deaths, the middle will be the number of living sisters, and the left will show the number of living brothers. Try it and see.

DISASTROUS WRECKS.—Carelessness is responsible for many a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary. Mrs. Lois Cragg of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung diseases by Green's Pharmacy Price 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

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Bears the Signature of
CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

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FOR FINE BANANAS, ORANGES,

Pine Apples and Lemons,
come to us.

SECHLER & CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA

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Medical.

AYER'S

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"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 53 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung diseases cured by it. I am never without it."
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CONSUMPTION

Health demands daily account of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

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FOUR SECOND-HAND ONES
which we wish to dispose of. Prices to suit the times. Call and see them.
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All work guaranteed in every respect.

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In 167 pound sacks,

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standing timber, sawed timber, railroad ties, and chemical wood.

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