

FARM NOTES.

The cleaning of cows by using the brush and currying on them, as well as giving them a scrubbing and rinsing with a sprayer, may appear as a waste of labor to those who have never tried the plan, but if the cows were so treated the result would be more milk and butter, as the cows would be more comfortable. It is more important to brush cows than horses, as the dirt from the cows easily finds its way into the milk.

Considering the neglect giving blackberry and raspberry canes in late summer they pay well in comparison with other crops. If fruit growers will cultivate the canes and clean the ground well of weeds and grass as soon as the berry harvest is over, and apply fertilizer on the land, the effect of the good treatment will be apparent the following year. Weeds and grass rob the canes, and when it is considered that with the canes producing crops for several years in succession, and weeds and grass taking possession between the rows, the land becomes exhausted, the crops fall off and the canes die out.

My experience in raising calves extends over fifteen years. Of course, every one knows how to feed calves, but many do not know just what is best to feed. Ask me, and I will say "shelled corn." "When do you begin?" "I begin when the calf is three days old. Feed it just a few kernels at first and gradually increase to a pint by the time the calf is six weeks old. They chew it all up. I never knew a calf to pass a whole grain. I never feed a calf more than two quarts of milk at a feeding. If I am raising calves for milkers I do not feed them enough to make them fat. I have experimented with all manner of ground foods, but none of them equal shelled corn. My calves' hair is sleek and glossy; they are growing rapidly; they run and frisk about and are always ready to eat corn. My neighbor, who persists in feeding his calves all the milk they can drink, besides a couple of quarts of ground feed, has funny looking calves. They are little, pot-bellied things; hair standing on end. They have the scours nearly all the time; lie around half asleep. I wouldn't trade one of mine for a dozen of his. In short, if you want good calves feed them corn. If you want poor, worthless animals, feed them something else.—I. H. Watt, in Practical Farmer.

It is remarkable how many soiled eggs may be seen in the country stores and elsewhere. Many make no attempt to clean them and many more do not know how to do it properly when they make the attempt. Stained and smeary eggs hurt the sale to a marked degree, as it is not only a matter of taste, but it gives the eggs a stale look.

Eggs of all one color and perfectly clean make an attractive appearance and will readily bring several cents more per dozen than a dirty lot, particularly when quality goes with appearance and the one is generally an indication of the other. An egg is improperly cleaned when it is wet too much and not dried with a dry cloth. Some, when they see spots of dirt on eggs put them in a pan of water and wash them like potatoes. There is, on the freshly laid egg, a mucilaginous covering which gives it a velvety appearance peculiar to new eggs. Water removes this, making the egg have an older appearance and destroying its keeping qualities, as this covering makes the shell impervious to air. If the egg, then, if it is not much soiled, should merely be moistened where necessary and rubbed dry. If the blemish is in the nature of a stain, a little powdered scouring brick will help, and if this is not effective vinegar may be used in addition. In this way any stains may be removed from an egg. Sometimes they have to be put in water, but do not do it unless it is necessary, and then rub dry afterwards. If this is not done they will look soiled and dingy. Eggs should be collected twice or more times a day.—G. Davis, in Ohio Farmer.

An expert judge should be able to select an animal by the sense of feeling, and in judging cattle the touch, as well as the eye, is brought into request, according to an authority. Except in regard to certain points of conformation and some special things, by no means sure that "touch" is not the most important qualification. The skin and the flesh can only be fully examined by touch or handling in ascertaining if the bones are well covered with flesh, and also if the latter is soft to the touch and ample in quantity on the examined points. The squeeze of the palm of the hand is not so delicate as the touch of the tips of the fingers; the former ascertains the quantity, the latter judges the quality. The touch may be hard or mellow, thin or harsh, good or bad, as it is frequently termed. A slow feeder is marked by having a thick-set, hard, short hair, which constitutes a bad touch; a thin, meagre, papery skin, covered with thin silky hair, though the opposite of the one just mentioned, does not constitute a good touch, but is indicative of weakness of constitution, though probably of good breeding qualities. A good touch will be found in a thick, loose skin, floating, as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the least pressure, springing back toward the fingers like a piece of soft, thick, elastic leather, and covered with thick, soft, glossy hair, which looks rich and beautiful and seems warm and comfortable to the animal. A curly pile of soft hair indicates a vigorous constitution and also a propensity to fatten. Such a skin is termed "mossy" from resembling a bed of fine soft moss. The sensation of a fine touch is very gratifying to the handler, the animal is liked, and more especially as it is more accompanied by a symmetrical form. Long practice is required to appreciate a fine touch, but when it is acquired it is alone sufficient to estimate the feeding properties of an ox. In a fat animal the position of the flesh on the carcass is a great consideration. The finest meat lies on the loins and rump and on the fore and middle ribs. Consequently that ox that carries the largest quantity of beef on these parts is the most valuable. The other parts, of various qualities, and used for soups and salting, do not fetch the high price of the parts described. The point on top of the rump is the first part of a feeding ox that shows the real condition, for there is a wide difference between the apparent and real fatness of an ox. The flesh of an ox that appears very fat to the eye may feel loose and flabby, but a truly fattened animal always feels "hand fat." Such handlers never deceive the butchers, while loose fastenings never kill well.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The sleeve's the thing in autumn modes. The disposition to bring in flounced wide skirts in place of the close-fitting clinging ones, in favor so long, is most marked. The old fashioned very long pointed front waist, quite high on the hips, is revived for evening bodies. Sleeves are finished at the bottom, flare fashion rather than gathered into a band like cuff in bishop style. Lace is being used on cloth gowns as much as ever.

It is considered very swagger to have house gowns made so the joining of the waist and skirt does not show.

The inverted pleat skirt back is, according to a leading modiste, again to be first favorite, the habit back that has had precedence all summer being on the wane.

Fancy waistcoats are among the new fashions this season, made of dark or bright colors and just on the lines of a man's waistcoat.

White undersleeves made of rows of pleated crepe lisse is one of the smartest sleeve finishes of the season, but is very perishable.

A recent fad for house gowns is to have a lace fichu outlined with a narrow band of fur as a bodice garniture.

All transparent materials in embroidered muslins and batistes, as well as embroidered pongees, are being more trimmed with embroidery or embroidered or lace applique figures than with lace this autumn.

The yoke effect carried into the tops of the sleeves is a very fashionable design for house gowns at present.

If you would have lily-white hands. Keep a pair of soft gloves to wear when engaged in heavy work. While it is true that soap and water will wash off dirt, it is also a fact that the frequent use of any except the very best soap is detrimental to the hands, making the skin harsh, coarse and red. It is also well to coat the hands with refined vaseline before the gloves are put on. When all your work is finished, remove the gloves, wash the hands in warm water with soap, and then rub them with vaseline or a cold cream until they are quite dry. Gloves which you wear at night must not be old or stained. Buy a pair of cheap, white gloves at least two sizes too large. Before putting on the gloves massage the hands with an emollient made of:

- White wax.....1 dram.
Spermaceti.....1 dram.
Lanolin.....2 ozs.
Oil of sweet almonds.....3 ozs.
Attar of roses.....10 drops.
To prepare this cosmetic melt the first three ingredients, add the oil of sweet almonds, beat until almost cold, and then add the perfume.

Buttons are the most conspicuous decorative feature of the season, without doubt, and a whole chapter could be devoted to their elegance and variety.

Gold buttons are much used on coats and outer waives of all kinds, and even on hats; wherever, in short, the military touch is desired. Art buttons form a class in themselves, and are very expensive, being, indeed, almost as ornate and elaborate as jewelry.

Smart tailor-made gowns are trimmed with many rows of very small buttons. Dressy coats of velvet and silk are exquisitely ornamented with jeweled buttons, both art nouveau and antique.

Up to the fifteenth year most young people require ten hours' sleep, and till the twentieth year nine hours. After that age everyone finds out how much he or she requires, though, as a general rule, at least six to eight hours are necessary. Eight hours' sleep will prevent more nervous derangements in women than any medicine can cure. During growth there must be ample sleep if the brain is to develop to its fullest extent, and the more nervous, excitable or precocious a child is the longer sleep should get if its intellectual progress is not to come to a premature standstill or its life cut short at an early age.

Regular exercise is one of the best means of reducing superfluous flesh, but to do any good it must be taken systematically every day, and in the open air if possible. It is a mistake to begin by taking tremendous walks unless accustomed to much walking. The best way is to commence with very moderate exercise, say, walking two miles a day, or even less, and increasing this distance gradually.

Where outdoor exercise is not possible calisthenics may be resorted to with almost equally beneficial results. But the rule which applies to walking is also applicable with regard to calisthenics. Exercise with light clubs or horizontal bars should be of short duration for the first few weeks. By using patience and perseverance the stout girl will soon surprise herself and friends by her greatly improved appearance.

The pretty fashion of cutting children's dresses low in the neck with a white lawn guimpe is a favorite one this fall. The gowns have half sleeves which show the white lawn sleeves of the gimpes. There is a double advantage in this fashion. Not only is it extremely becoming, but it enables a child to make a neater appearance, since the sleeves of the gown are protected from the dust and soil of school desks. The gimpes are so inexpensive that they may be changed once a day or oftener, if necessary. Scotch plaids are used for girls' school waives in preference to almost any other material. The variety of color allows a wide choice. Plaid gowns should be trimmed with velvet bands or with plain cloth to relieve the monotony of the repeated pattern, and when the plaid is not especially becoming near the face there should be a yoke of the plain cloth, unless the gown is worn with a guimpe as described.

Monogram belt brooches give promise of maintained popularity for the coming season.

There is no tendency toward striking eccentricities in fall models. They are graceful, smart and novel, but the differences in cut are slight and the chicness consists rather in the shaping of adjuncts and disposition of trimming. The eye has gradually become accustomed to an increased length of shoulder and fullness of skirt in the fashionable silhouette, and the replacing of the pouched blouse by fitted fronts has been too gradual for the result to appear really startling now.

An old-fashioned wood cornice covered with linen taffeta in a pattern of bright, old-time garden flowers is a consistent, unusual and effective idea for the windows of quaint colonial rooms. Suspended from this is usually a ten-inch ruffle of the covering material, but a ruffle—not even the suggestion of a valance about it.

Big Corn Crop.

Statistics of Department of Agriculture Will Show a Yield of 2,313,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture on the production of corn in 1903 indicate a total yield of about 2,313,000,000 bushels, or an average of 25.8 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 26.8 bushels one year ago 61.7 in 1901 and a ten year average of 23.9 bushels.

The average yield in Pennsylvania in 1903 was 31.2 compared with 36.1 last year, 35.0 in 1901 and a ten year average of 33.1. Illinois, with 34.3, shows the highest average in 1903 of the twenty principal corn states.

The general average in the United States as to quality is 83.1 per cent, as compared with 80.7 last year, 73.7 in 1901 and 85.5 in 1900. It is estimated that about 5.2 per cent of the corn crop of 1902 was secured in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1903, as compared with 1.9 per cent of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1902, 4.6 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1901, and six years' average of 6.1 per cent.

The preliminary estimates of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 17.7 bushels against an average yield per acre of 18.1 bushels in 1902, 18.6 bushels in 1901 and a ten year average of 17.6 bushels.

The plurality estimates of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 84.7 bushels against an average yield of 96.0 bushels in 1902, 65.5 bushels in 1901 and a ten year average of 79.5 bushels. The average as to quality is 86.4 per cent, as compared with 90.4 per cent in November last, 78.4 in November, 1901 and 88.1 in November, 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 786.3 pounds as compared with the final estimate of 797.3 pounds in 1902. The average as to quality is 85.9 per cent.

Buzzard Charged With Chicken Theft.

Reformed Outlaw, Cool and Collected, Listens to Tales of Raid.

Abe Buzzard, the reformed Welsh mountain outlaw, who has spent 30 of his 52 years in jail was Friday held in \$1,500 bail for court on the charge of wholesale chicken stealing.

Half a dozen or more farmers from Berks and neighboring counties appeared at the hearing before Magistrate Kreider and told of Buzzard's alleged raids on their chickens during the last few months. They claimed they were held up at the point of a revolver, and even shot at, when they caught their prisoner in the act. They identified as their property a lot of turkeys and chickens which were in Buzzard's possession when arrested. A Reading produce dealer said he bought from 40 to 100 chickens from Buzzard every week since last spring.

In the face of it all Buzzard was cool and collected. He was securely handcuffed during the hearing, as, knowing his qualities, the officials were afraid he would make a break for liberty. Several hundred gathered to see him taken to and from jail.

Killed By Charge From His Own Gun.

Boyd Johnson, aged 18 years, of Muncy valley, Lycoming county, was almost instantly killed Friday morning by a charge from his own gun, which was accidentally discharged. The young man was hunting in the woods about two miles from his home and was standing upon a stump of a tree watching for a rabbit, his gun standing beside him. The weapon slipped down and was discharged entering his right side just below the ribs. A boy who was with him was near enough to hear him say "I am shot." He lived but a few minutes longer.

Pure food agents have secured samples of Hamburg steak at fifteen butcher shops in Altoona and the meat prepared with salicylic acid.

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.

Castoria.

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For Infants and Children

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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FOR FINE BANANAS, ORANGES,

Pine Apples and Lemons, come to us.

SECHLER & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Father, 82, Kills Son, 64.

Aged Peter Malzi Accused of Murder at Johnstown.

Peter Malzi, Sr., over 82 years old, is a prisoner at Johnstown, charged with the murder of his son, Peter Malzi, Jr. Father and son quarreled. The old man, it is alleged, struck the son on the head with a heavy cane and hemorrhage of the brain followed.

Then the father dragged the dead body of his son, who was 64 years of age, to the front door of his house, throwing it into the yard. A wide streak of blood was found on the floor of the house. After a time the old man aroused the neighbors, telling them that his son was dead. The coroner's jury held the father responsible.

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 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.

25c., 50c., \$1.00. J. C. AYER CO. All druggists Lowell, Mass.

FOR FADING HAIR

48-46-1t

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A FINE ASSORTMENT

of Crackers, Biscuit and Confectionery. Sure to please.

SECHLER & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

lumber of any kind worked or in the rough, White Pine, Chestnut, or Washington Red Cedar Shingles, or kiln dried Millwork, Doors, Sash, Plastering Lath, Brick, Etc. Go to

P. B. CRIDER & SON, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Original and only genuine. Safe. Always reliable. Ladies ask druggist for Chichester's English in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other, refuse dangerous substitutes and imitations. Buy of your druggist or send 4c in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail, 10,000 testimonials. Sold by all druggists CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. Madison Square, Phila., Pa. Mention this paper.

BUGGIES FOR SALE.—We have a nice lot of NEW BUGGIES

—AND— FOUR SECOND-HAND ONES which we wish to dispose of. Prices to suit the times. Call and see them.

S. A. McQUISTON, CO. Bellefonte, Pa. 48-29-1f

Sewing Machines.

IMPROVED.

ELDREDGE "B"

Will soon be here, have you made up your mind what you will give as a present. It should be something practical—Perfumes, Combs and Brush Sets, Military Hair Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Shaving Sets, Manicure Sets, Pocket Books, make suitable presents—You have a better selection to pick from if you buy early—We will be happy to show you what we have and to give you prices.

FOR THIRTY YEARS The name Eldredge has stood for the BEST in the Sewing Machine World. Here is a New Eldredge BETTER than EVER, and Superior to all others. Positive take-up; self setting needle; self threading; Seattle's automatic tension release; automatic bobbin winder; positive four motion feed; capped needle bar; ball bearing wheel and pitman; five ply laminated woodwork, with a beautiful set of nickel-plated attachments in velvet lined fancy metal box. Ask your dealer for the Improved Eldredge "B," and do not buy any machine until you have seen it.

NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

93 Rhode Street, New York City. 46 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. 48-39-6m Hearst Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Wall Papering and Painting.

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THE OLD RELIABLE PAINTER

—AND— 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.

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AN EYE OPENER FOR FARMERS!

HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE

Guaranteed 14 to 16 per cent, Goods, In 167 pound sacks,

\$11.50 per ton cash at our Warehouse!

We saved farmers a lot of money on Binder Twine this season, and are prepared to do the same thing on Fertilizer this Fall.

Choice Timothy Seed and Grain Drills at attractive prices.

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IF YOU WANT TO SELL

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

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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.

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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 we 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.

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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.

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