FARM NOTES.

-Charcoal given to the sow will correct scours in the pigs.

-- A small handful of oil meal will have a good effect on the system.

-The hog pastures must have shade or shelters, and abundant water.

-The sows should be well supplied with water and salt, and ashes and charcoal should always be within reach.

-Watch the hogs and be sure that they are not lousy. If lice are found, spray the hogs with some good dip or kerosene emul-

-When the little pigs begin to smell around the trough, give them some milk and oats or middlings in a small trough, in a pen not accessible to the sow.

—By sowing buckwheat early and plowing it under when in blossom, two crops may be obtained. Always use air-slacked lime on the land after turning under a green manurial crop.

-Fifty years ago the average weight of beef cattle on the hoof was only 800 pounds, but improvement of breeds has so greatly increased the size of cattle as to bring the average up to 1400 pounds at the present

-The custom of loading farm wagons so that the heaviest weight is upon the front wheels is all wrong and adds materially to the draft. The heaviest weight should be carried by the hind wheels. This has been proved by official and careful tests.

-A farmer can bring an orchard to the bearing point, and at the same time produce nearly as much corn, potatoes or other produce as if it were not there. It will add greatly to the value of his farm, whether he intends to make it his home or sell the place.

-Keep the blossoms picked off the pansy plants or they will cease to bloom, as the production of seed is an end to flowering. Work a small quantity of fertilizer into the soil around each plant occasionally, and at the end of the year trim them, mulch with straw, and the old plants can then be used

—It is perhaps the proper system to water the animals at regular periods, especially horses, but animals differ, and may desire water at times when they do not receive it. To give all animals free access to water is certainly not contrary to natural law, as they are better judges of eating and drinking, so far as they are concerned,

than their owners. —Gluten meal is that portion of the corn left over after the starch has been removed, and it is, therefore, a highly nitrogenous food. It should be fed in connection with other articles. When middlings are used it is best to mix such foods with cut hay that has been sprinkled, as the unadulterat ed middlings are liable to cause indigestion. Bran and linseed meal form an excellent combination at all seasons. Cows will always appreciate a variety, and it

-A day's ration for a sheep is estimated at two pounds of hay, half a pound of ground oats and half a pound of bran, when there is no pasture, as in winter, but as higher the pound of the p large sheep consume more than smaller height, but of different mould and proporones the estimated ration may not be strictly correct. Sheep should also be supplied
with specular food, aliced covers here. highly relished. They should not be overfed, but should be kept in moderate condition. In summer good pasturage is suffi-

-When cultivating young corn it must be done in a manner to destroy all weeds; hence shallow cultivation may not answer, as the weeds must be destroyed by any method possible, rather than to permit them in the corn field; but, after the corn is well advanced, it may prove detrimental to run the cultivator deep, as it then cuts many roots. Root cutting has been tested and found injurious. After the weeds are killed the only work required is to keep about an inch or two of the surface soil

-Public tests demonstrate that there is no limit to the capacity of an animal as long as the conditions are not complied with. It may be able to do more without having been given an opportunity for so doing, and it is on the farm. The farmer should not condemn his animals until he has faithfully endeavored to give them the full privilege of demonstrating their capacity, and when he has performed his part he will then know that his profits will be according to the quality of the stock, as he can retain any such as have proved them-selves worthy of his confidence, while the inferior class will be discarded, the result being that the stock will be gradually improved and the profits increase

-The constant mowing of the meadows sooner or later causes them to fail. It is seldom that a farmer will spread the ma nure on the meadow as long as his corn nure on the meadow as long as his corn land needs it. It is surprising how some meadows have been capable of providing grass and hay for many years with the treatment received, but it is safe to say that the meadow pays as well as any other land on the farm. It depends upon the land on the farm are never land with some such land on the farm. It depends upon the land on the farm are never land on the farm. It depends upon the land on the farm are never land on the farm are never land on the farm. It depends upon the land of the kind of soil, however, but meadows are usually in the valley, where the land receive the washings of the uplands, and where moisture is more plentiful than on the hem of the drop skirt. The deep other locations. The meadow deserves a tucks and flounces used so abundantly as other locations. The meadow deserves a treatment peculiar to itself. It is the re-sult of the adaptation of grasses to the soil, for the varieties best suited will crowd out the others and usurp the land, which is one of the reasons why the meadows do not "run out" as soon as special grasses that are seeded down occasionally.

-If bees are kept from fruit blossoms, by netting or other artificial means, the amount of fruit set is little or none. It not infrequently happens that inclement weather prevents or hinders the flying of bees during the period when the flowers are receptive. A fruit tree, half of which was subjected to a continuous spray of water during the flowering period, produced no fruit upon the sprayed portion, but an abundance upon the other. A failure due to the above mentioned cause cannot well be prevented, but may be modified by having bees near at hand to utilize the short favorable periods which do occur. An in-sufficient supply of bees will hinder the setting of fruit. While other insects may take part in the carrying of pollen, the fruit raiser must rely chiefly upon honey bees. Experience shows that, though bees may fly two or three miles, hives should be within half a mile of the orchard or small fruit patch.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

The round, deep collars that have been worn so long are made becoming by slashing into points or by an edge that dips down in front and in the back.

Buttons are everywhere and of every variety. They end the tab of stock col-lars, and they hold in place, or seem to, the panels of skirts, cuffs, yokes, plastrons,

The deep turnover linen collar is one of fashion's returned favorities, but, like all other revived styles, it has undergone a transformation. If you wish, you may wear the plain mannish variety; but if you wear the plain mannish variety; but if you love pretty adornments you can indulge yourself and yet look trim and tailorish about the neck. First of all are the stiff embroidered collars we imported last year from France, and which still hold their place. For those women who cannot stand severe lines under the chin there are collars of soft Irish linen that are starched only just the least bit. These have a straight high band fastened on with collar buttons like the others, but the turnover part is treated in different ways. All are embroidered and scalloped at the edges, but some have an edging of narrow lace added. Bias ties of silk worn are modish, and those comfortable long ties of sheer lawn

The one aim and ambition of the tiny woman is to be like her taller sister. While it is impossible to actually elongate the figure with perfect safety, or at all, it is nevertheless comparatively simple, avers the London Express, to give her the ad-vantages of from two to six inches which

will again be used.

might otherwise be lost altogether. There is more in the way a little woman holds herself so that she makes a good appearance than in the highest heels and

longest skirts that can be worn.

By throwing the shoulders back and tilting the chin just a little in the air a woman seems to present a different perspective to the observer. Instead of looking down on her, the observer is compelled to look at her, and the relative size becomes more nearly equal.

Not only does a great deal in the way of suggesting height depend upon the manipulation of the skirt, but the cut and length of it are responsible for a gain of almost as many inches as a woman desires-that is, to a reasonable amount. A skirt that is very long in front, if it lies on the floor several inches, increases the height, while a very long train decreases it.

Ankle-length skirts play dreadful havoc with a short woman's appearance, and, to be consistent, one should emphasize the "don't" here. But, then, walking costumes have become one of woman's most cherished belongings, and it would be a pity to deprive a small woman of their comfort, just because they make her appear smaller. However, there is more than one way of getting round the difficulty, and the best is to have the skirt cut with the greatest skill and art, keeping a watchful eye to lines that may tend to balance the curtailed skirt.

Short women should forego capes and all full garments that tend to cut long and

down lines. Wide helts, unless they are carefully and specially shaped to the figure, should be eschewed by all women who are not longwaisted, slender and long-limbed. In this connection it might be mentioned that there are small women who appear small

A long waist, it is generally admitted, and 8th, good to return until June 13th, gives even a tiny woman a semblance of inclusive, at rate of a single fare for the height, while a short waist renders her almost insignificant as to inches. On this local ticket agents. account it is more than important that a small woman should gown herself so as to gain every possible inch and fraction of inch in height.

Narrow belts help in this detail of dress, and if they follow the much-abused dip or point in front the length of line from shoulder to waist will be considerably increased. It is a temptation to small women to put on the new and extremely wide belt, but—"Don't do it," is the advice of those who have studied its effect.

Don't wear extremely flat hats is an adabout an inch or two of the surface loose, in order to conserve moisture, as well as to put an end to any young weeds trifling difficulty to her to whom it is uttered. When all the fashionable hats are the ready to start. choose such a style runs a risk of looking unusual for the sake of a few inches, she is not to be blamed if she refuses to heed this particular "don't." However, it is quite within the power of a good milliner to adjust the trimming on a flat hat so that it presents just a suspicion of extra height without appearing out of style. Small bats are not exactly suited to little women, either, as they tend to increase the impression of insignificance, and to obviate this a hat of medium or larger size of brim has been found to accomplish the end with admirable results.

> The latest innovation is a fichu-shaped shoulder drapery substantiated by a frame-work of whalebone. This is calculated to broaden the shoulders enough to suit the most exaggerated taste. So much attention has been demanded by the broad sloprate get-ups are provided with some such provision for the skirt hem.

The favorite one as yet is the cable cord skirt garnishings are useful for such poses. Two or three deep tucks or folds that give a tuck effect finish to many of the new skirts. A gown, walking length, of changeable blue taffeta is box pleated at sides and back and given still more fullness by the introduction at the top of shirrings between the box pleats. Below the knees are two wide tucks followed by a deep hem. The creases of the box pleats extend to the bottom of the skirt, although they fall free from a shallow hip yoke

In the toilet of dotted changeable messa line the skirt has three shaped frills. The bolero is trimmed with a fancy lace galon and is edged with a lace frill. Double frills of lace finish the sleeves. A scarf of velvet ontlines the collarless neck of the bolero and is knotted in the front.

Summer parasols will have artificial flow

New ribbons have an edge of real lace.

Stockings positively must match the gown, says fashion.

Facts for Curious People.

The amount of water given off by an acre of grass is said to be 30 hog-heads a day. The area covered by the St. Louis fair is 1,240 acres; that under roof is 128 acres. Alaska is more than five hundred and

The cost of the English navy amounts to \$22 a year for every family in Great Britain.

Abyssinia produces the finest ostrich feathers, the price there being \$1.44 to \$2.31 per dozen for the best white, 96 cents to \$1.93 a dozen for black and half as much for gray feathers.

An Arabian woman who is in mourning for a near relative abstains from drinking milk for eight days, on the theory that the color of the liquid does not harmonize with

The great Corliss engine that furnished the power for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia had 300 horse power. At St. Louis one engine has 8,000 horse power.

It is reported that the trunk of a large tree as been encountered at a depth of 1,000 feet by oil drillers at Crockett, Tex. Large pieces of perfectly preserved bark and wood of clear grain have been brought to the sur-face. The wood is of very hard texture, and the tree is estimated to have been between two and three feet in diameter.

palm for length of years. A reliably correct computation puts the extreme age of the largest of fish at 400 years. It is said in India that elephants have been known to live over three hundred years. Certain species of birds, as the swan and raven, pass the one hundred year mark; camels some times live 50 years; horses from 20 to 30. Sheep, oxen and dogs have less vitality; it is seldom that a dog lives longer than 15 years.

Those who suppose that the umbrella is a modern contrivance will be surprised to learn that umbrellas may be found sculptured on some of the Egyptian monuments and on the Nineveh runs. That umbrellas bearing a close resemblance to those of today were in use long before the Christian era is shown by their representation in the designs on ancient Greek vases. The umbrella made its first appearance in London about the middle of the eighteen century, when one Jonas Hanway, it is said, thus protected himself from the weather at the cost of much ridicule.

tion for 1903 was 66,351,713 tons. average price of \$2.50 brought the value up to \$152,036,448. The number of men employed to mine the output, which amounted to 5,000,000 more tons than in 1902, was 150,463.

The cedars of Lebanon are not yet entirely exterminated, but for many years most European lead pencils were made of cedar imported from America. The largest German manufacturer now has a cedar forest of his own at home. In the United States alone 125,000 cedars are annually converted into pencils.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

tend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, June 5th to 11th, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Gettysburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, on June 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th,

Cocaine Trade.

The United States is buying 30,000 ounces of cocaine a year, at about \$3 an ounce. Of this only a very small proportion is used legitimately. Some States have forbidden its promiscuous sale, but the laws have not been enforced. It robs its victim of his mental faculties and destroys his moral responsibility in briefer time and in greater degree than any other

Castoria.

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SIGNATURE

ers-small ones-massed around the edge with green leaves falling over.

fifty times the area of Rhode Island.

The city of Glasgow makes \$7,500 a year profit out of waste paper collected in the

her mental form.

It is believed that the whale holds the

According to a recent report of the Geological Survey the total anthracite produc-

For the benefit of those desiring to at-

-At Colorado a trusting father told his girls that he would pay them one cent apiece for all the dandelion blossoms they would dig from his lawn, says the Kansas City Journal. When he came home in the evening the girls counted out 487 blossoms, and he had to pay them \$4.87. The next morning, as he started for his office, he was hailed at the gate by a small boy, who wanted to know if "them girls" wanted any more dandelions at half a cent apiece. "I've found a bully place where I can get more'n a million," he said, confidently.

-- Get the pigs out on the ground as early as possible, as they become crippled if kept on board floors.

For Infants and Children

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ALWAYS BOUGHT In Use For Over 30 Years

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to put flesh on thin people. Vin-Te-Na builds tissue and muscle, fills out the hollow places, makes graceful curves instead of sharp angles, adds flesh to thin, bony

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figures, and strengthens as it builds. Vin Te-Na improves the appetite, increases the assimilation of food, removes all impurities from the blood, and produces a quick restoration to general health-in fact a lasting cure. Mr. Green sells every bottle under positive guarantee, and is ready to re-fund the money if you are not satisfied.

-French Maid (to inquiring friend) -"Oui, madame is ill, but ze doctor haf pronounce it something very trifling, very small." Friend-"Oh, I am so relieved for I was real anxious about her. What does the doctor say the trouble is?" French Maid-"Let me recall. It was something very leetle. Oh, oui, I have it now. Ze doctor says zat madame has ze small-pox.' Woman's Home Companion.

-Edith-"Papa is going to give us a check for a wedding present." Edward—
"Then we'll have the ceremony at 11
o'clock in the morning." Edith—"Why
not in the afternoon?" Edward—"Well, the banks close at 3, my dear."-San José

MADE YOUNG AGAIN .- "One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again," writes D. H. Turney, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegeta-ble. Never gripe. Only 25c. at Green's drug store.

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You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

> CHERRY PECTORAL

up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to

"The best cough medicine mon-ey can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral. For the coughs of children nothing could possibly be better." JACOB SHULL, Saratoga, Ind.

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

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THROAT, LUNGS Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

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lumber of any kind worked or in the rough, White Pine, Chestnut or Washington Red Cedar Shing-les, or kiln dried Milwork, Doors, Sash, Plastering Lath, Brick, Etc. Go to P. B. CRIDER & SON, Bellefonte, Pa.

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5,000 loss of both feet,
5,000 loss of both hands,
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2,500 loss of either hand,
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25 per week, total disability;
(limit 52 weeks.)
10 per week, partial disability: 10 per week, partial disability; (limit 26 weeks.)

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will do lots of work if his harness fits, but the best animal on earth can't do himself nor you justice if it does not. Our harness is made right and sold

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GET THE BEST MEATS.

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PLUMBER chose your doctor-for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judged of his—by the work

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The best moth preventative is made

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