## FARM NOTES.

While there are many farmers who be-lieve that the fine wool sheep are profitable yet the majority of those interested in sheep are giving their attention to the mut-ton breeds, which not only produce wool, but also grow to large size, afford superior lambs for market and enrich the land. Investigation of the sheep industry by the Department of Agriculture shows that this country does not supply itself with mutton. Sheep will give a large profit on valuable land, which is demonstrated by the fact that in England and Scotland, where rents are high, the best lands are devoted to sheep. In this country the average is about 25 sheep on 1000 acres, while in Scotland the average is 1380 sheep per 1000 acres, England sustaining 680 sheep on 1000 acres. In the United States we have made wool the special object in keep-ing sheep, but in England and Scotland the wool is secondary, the preference being for choice mutton and the use of mutton

breeds only. QUALITY OF MUTTON. Compared with the quality of the mutton sold in the English markets, this country is deficient. Occasionally a prime carcass is sold at a high price on the stalls of some leading market, and yet the same quality of mutton is found in every market in Great Britain; in fact the mutton sold here, coming as it does largely from cross-breeds and common sheep, would be almost unsalable in Europe, and yet we have allowed the opportunity of securing large profits to pass by in the vain effort to make wool pay instead of mutton. Farmers in the United States are becoming aware of the mistakes of the past and the aware of the mistakes of the past, and the best specimens of mutton breeds of sheep have been selected in England and imported into this country, with the result that the value of the sheep in the United States is greater than ever before. Many experi-ments have been made in feeding the mutton breeds in order to give the farmers full information regarding their use, the Government having issued bulletins which will no doubt greatly assist in fostering the breeding of mutton sheep. It is not to be overlooked that farmers must abandon the belief that sheep are self-supporting, as the keeping of sheep on hillsides, and with liberty to roam at will, producing wool but inferior carcasses, is not profitable campared with providing the sheep with shelter, good pasturage, grain and special care when the lambs come in. It is possible that more expense must be incurred with the mutton breeds than with the fine wool sheep, but the profits will be larger and less land will be required for obtaining the same profit than would be derived from inferior sheep. COMPARISON OF FEEDING ANIMALS.

It will pay to feed sheep literally, so as to secure the greatest weight in the shortest space of time. Some breeds of sheep attain heavy weights, if pushed from the start, but they must have rich pastures and be given plenty of grain. A full allowance of hay will be sufficient with but little grain, but some of the mutton breeds will consume over two pounds of grain each per day. An experiment with lambs at the Iowa station Old Chinese clasps for belts, in which experiment with lambs at the Iowa station showed that 109 lambs of various breeds consumed 34,501 pounds of tood in 90 days, and gained 4,678 pounds, while seven selected individuals of the breeds consumed 23,792 pounds of food and gained 3,281 pounds. The gain was at the rate of one pound increase in live weight for each 7.37 pounds of food (dry matter) of all breeds these ornaments that they almost suggest tested, and one pound for each 7.25 pounds of food by the seven special breeds, the food Those who have coral are consisting of corn, oats, bran, oil meal, turnips, mangels, pea hay, clover hay and timothy, the average gain being a little over half a pound a day. The cost of the gain in live weight was 2.88 cents per pound for the selected breeds and 2.93 the fleece, labor or manure. The lambs sold at \$4.75 per 100 pounds, live weight, and the yearlings at \$4.25. Shropshire yearlings, dressed, over 62 per cent. Where early lambs are gotten into market the prices received are somewhat very high, and the growth at the lambs is promoted by lib-eral feeding and care. The object in call-ing attention to the mutton breeds is to show the importance of feeding lambs and sheep instead of depending on cheap lands and scanty pastures. In summer give the sheep good pastures and grain; in winter feed a variety of food, using plenty of bay and grain, and give them comfortable quarters at night.

-When the land has been plowed in the when the land has been plowed in the fall the farmer sometimes objects to cultivating or cross-plowing the field early in the season because the hardy weeds put in an appearance almost before frost leaves the ground. This is in favor of the farmer, if he will give the subject the proper view, as he can destroy the weeds by loosening in the soil, allowing warmth to en-ter, thus forcing the weeds to germinate, so as to destroy them before the seeding of grain is done. The earlier the weeds can be started the fewer there will be later on on if the cultivator is used frequently after the weeds begin to appear.

-The heaviest tax a farmer pays is the one he inflicts upon himself hy economizing in room in the stables. He keeps too many animals in proportion to space, and they do not thrive. In connection with this is the tax paid in food by keeping stock in quarters that are not warm. In the winter season the animal is warmed by the food, and the greater the exposure to cold the more food required. Warm shelt-and end also prevents the chilling er saves food and also prevents the chilling of young animals and the checking of their growth at an early age.

-It is sometimes claimed that a garden becomes too rich, and that it produces an enormous growth of vine, with but little seeds of fruit. The difficulty is that the garden contains an excess of some kind of plant foods. Rotate the crops or make the garden in a new location, growing corn potatoes and cabbage successively on the old location when it may be used as a garden plot again. It is doubtful, however, if a garden can be too rich.

-Specimens of German, or Dwarf Essex, grape grown show the power of the plant for securing feed and moisture. Plants only one foot high were dug up having large roots extending four feet down, while the feeding roots near the surface were not only numerous, but extended over a large area. In times of drought the plan can get moisture in plenty, as it reaches far into the sub-soil.

-Alfalfa is a valuable leguminous crop. Experiments made with it on the light, soils of New Jersey demonstrate that sand soils of New Jersey demonstrate that if the seed is sown in August, alfalfa can FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Woe to her to whom yellow is impossible for reasons of the complexion! She shall be ranked among the unprocressive, and to her shall much of "the very latest" be forbidden.

For tawny orange, shading into the reddest of browns, which for some months has been the rage in Paris, has made its way over the sea. New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities are already taken by storm.

The color is not, of course, used in bulk. It occurs in touches much as we applied the parrot green, during the past spring

In millinery it takes the form of huge choux of burnished silk or velves; of exquisitely shaded ostrich plumes and paradise feathers. The yellow note of the hat is repeated in

the costume in the form of collar, cuffs, waistcoat, or trimming of some sort. The new color is especially rich in velvet, and this fabric-with perhaps the excep-

tion of plumes—is the most popular means of applying the fashionable touch. The leading idea in color effects will be the combination of two or three shades of the same, rather than the use of contrast-

ing colors. Olive greens are to figure as revivals both for dress material and bat trimmings this coming winter. It has been many years since this color has been in fashion. Both in cloth skirt and velvet are these olive greens rich in tone and becoming while for street suits it is particularly adapted.

The revival of the high-crowned hat and the increased use of velvet are to be the salient features in hatdom. Plumes are to be again the smart dressy trimming upon hats this winter.

Madame la Mode strongly favors the more feminine and dressy styles of hand wear for autumn. Brown and tan shades are to have an increased vogue.

Great attention will be given to footwear the coming season owing to the popularity of the instep skirt. A new French style is to have the even-

ing slippers made of the same material as the gown, and finished with rosettes of

Veils measuring anywhere from five to ten yards in length will be an autumn novelty. All of these veils are bordered, some with ribbon, some with lace, but the very latest are edged with a narrow band

The whims of fashion are proverbial. Small wonder it is, then, that more imitation jewelry and semi-precious stones are worn this season than ever before and that the innovation is made by the ultra wealthy women rather than by their aspiring sis-Needless to say, such jewelry is regarded from the standpoint of decorative value alone. While stones of intrinsic worth are safely housed in city safes their owners, glad of the freedom from care, are wearing others of imitation, enormous in size often, and highly effective as decora-tions. Indeed, it might almost now be said that a shirt waist style of jewelry is

Those who have coral are now using it to good advantage, since long strings of these beads are extremely effective when worn over the ubiquitous white bodices. Usually such long strings are passed several times around the neck and then alpound for the selected breeds and 2.93 lowed to fall just below the waist line. At the end of such a chain a small round box, the fleece, labor or manure. The lambs similar to those formerly used for bonbons, is sometimes suspended. The of novelty in the box is a good sized bit of coral set in its top. The box holds a tiny powder puff with which its fair owner may remove from the face all traces of unwel

ome perspiration. In anticipation, perhaps, of the American demand, the price of coral of good can demand, the price of coral of good quality has gone up like a skyrocket in both Rome and Naples. In New York it can today be bought quite as cheaply as in either of these places. Here, however, one must expect to pay anywhere from \$100 to \$300 for a long, pink tinted string of real coral. Probably not one out of every twenty of such strings one sees, however, are genuine coral. The imitations are quite defiant of detection by the casual observer. defiant of detection by the casual observer, and can be bought for a comparatively

small sum. Far from being laid on the shelf, long chains are now more popular than ever. This is perhaps because so many delightful little trinkets are attached to them. "Ditdone" is the name by which these small frivolities are known.

Suits for everyday wear this fall are marked by their simplicity and their prac-tical styles. Many of the skirts for these suits are made in regular ankle length, while others barely escape the ground. The fullness of these walking skirts is held, sometimes, in closely stitched pleats in the belt, and sometimes it comes in below a narrowyoke. Both long and short coats are worn, the perfectly plain, tight-fitting coat reaching half way to the knees, worn

is cut just long enough to come below the hips, a half loose coat, made with tailor sleeves, pleated fronts and a loose helt; and still another model for these plain tailor snits is a tight-fitting coat with the postillion back, and a colored vest. Such a coat might well be chosen for a suit if one wished to have two skirts, one in walking length and one made longer. Many women have solved the problem of being always suitably dressed in this way. The skirts of all these suits must stand out well in the back, and to insure this, a little pad is often worn in the back of the skirt, and sometimes a petticoat ruffled almost to the waist line is worn with these skirts. You can suit your fancy this winter in selecting cloth for a suit, for both the small colors are to be worn but as the season advances plain cloths will probably be more desirable.

The woman whose pocket money does

Bees on the Farm

In proportion to the population, the num-ber of persons who keep been is very small, yet there is no branch of farming (for it should be connected with farming) more profitable at certain seasons than the keep-ing of hees. A good, strong colony in the midst of the busy season will collect and store four or five pounds or more of honey daily, the amount of work done by the bee depending upon the forage and the strength of the colony. As soon as a colony becomes weak and incapable of defense it will be attacked by the stronger ones and robbed. Hence, in order to keep each hive up to its fullest capacity, the backeeper must provide plenty of comb foundation, in order to lessen the work to be performed, and sow such crops as will afford honey later in the year when the flowers have finished blossoming. The swarming process is nothing more than the departure of the old queen and her working bees, in order to abandon the hive to the younger queen and bees. By being on the alert and hiving the swarms as they alight, the number of colonies may be largely increased, but the weak colonies seldom swarm. Moths usually attack the weak colonies, and only the stronger col-onies are able to pass safely through the winter. The common bees may be gradually replaced with the Italian or Cyprian varieties, by removing the old queen and substituting a new fertilized queen of either kind preferred. If she is carefully guarded in a small cage for a few days the bees soon recognize her, and in the course of a few months the old bees will all be dead, and the new ones will be of the desired kind. The queen is compelled to lay numbers of eggs daily in order to supply the great loss constantly occurring by the de-struction from birds, storms and other difficulties. They should be left plenty of honey for a winter supply, and the hives should be well protected from storms.

What the bookkeeper should aim to do s to sow such crops as will enable the bees to lay in a large supply of honey, and he can well afford to do so if he has a number of hives. At this season the bees find plenty to do in working on the flowers, but later the crop of buckwheat affords ample forage while it is in blossom. Enterprising bee-keepers combine bee-keeping and poultry raising, finding that a small piece of ground may in that manner return large profits. How to manage bees well cannot be explained in a single article. All who are interested should first make themselves familiar with the details before beginning by consulting authorities on the subject That bee-keeping is a profitable occupation however, has been demonstrated satisfac torily to all engaged.

## Niagara Falls Excursions.

The Penusylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: Sept. 9th and 23, and Oct. 14. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.35 P. M.

Niagara Falls at 9.35 P. M. Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10.00 from Washington; 7.80 from Altoona; 7.40 from Tyrone; 6.45 from Bellefonte; 5.10 from Ridgway; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.72 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over iwill be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket

returning.

The special trains of Pullman cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion. For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo.
W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

49-26-7t

### Reduced Rates to Baltimore la Pennsylvania Railroad, Account National Con

vention Fraternal Order of Eagles For the National Convention Fraterna Order of Eagles, at Baltimore, Md., Sep tember 12th to 17th, the Pennsylvania rail-road company will sell round-trip tickets to Baltimore, at greatly reduced rates, from

to Baltimore, at greatly reduced rates, from all stations on its lines east of and including Pittsburg, Erie, and Buffalo.

The rate from Pittsburg will be \$9.00, from Altoona \$7.49, Erie \$12.00, Williamsport \$6.33, Buffalo \$11.00, Canaudaigua \$9.70, Elmira \$8.50, New York \$6.30, Newark, N. J., \$6.10, Reading \$5.15, Wilkesbarre \$7.05, Dover, Del., \$3.90, with corresponding reductions from all other points.

Tickets will be sold on September 11th and 12th, good for return passage leaving Baltimore until September 19th, inclusive. On payment of \$1.00 to joint agent at Baltimore an extension of return limit to

September 25th will be obtained.

Tickets via Philadelphia permit stoporer within limit, deposited with the ticket agent at Broad street station.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit Washington during this meeting, excursion tickets from Baltimore to Washington will be sold September 15th and 16th, good returning within two days, including date of sale, at rate of \$1.60.

# Reduced Rates to Centre Hall, Pa.

To accommodate visitors to the encampment and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandary, to be held at Centre Hall, Pa., September 17th to 23rd, the Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets from all stations in Pennsylvania and from Elmira to Centre Hall,

Pa., at special reduced rates.

These tickets will be on sale and good from Setember 16th to 23rd, inclusive, and good for return passage until Setember

# World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day excursions via Pennsylvania railroad, September 14th, 21st and 28th, rate, \$15.55 from Bellefonte Train leaves Bellefonte at 1:05 p. m., connecting with special train from New York arriving at St. Louis 4:15 p. m. next day.

MORE PLAIN TALK .- Mr. F. P. Green makes a few more plain statements. If the food digests properly, impure blood cannot exist, if the blood is pure, there can be no catarrh. Since catarrh is the result of impure blood, and impure blood is the result not reach the demands upon her purse can add quite a sum by the cultivation of mint.

We often look over our fortune searching for the uncommon, but the little mint and are not satisfied with results he will be as easily grown as any grass crop. When seeded down in spring it has failed as weeded crowd it out.

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"Blank says that the last time he was married the ceremony cost him only ten cents.

"Why, he's led so many women to the altar the minister gave him excursion

FEARFUL ODDS AGAINST HIM .- Bed ridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, Ohio. years he was troubled with Kidney disea and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies. "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Green's druggist.

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