

FARM NOTES.

A sole diet of corn produces too much fat, when given to laying hens.

A sick animal relishes something dainty. A few sliced carrots, a warm wash of bran and ground oats, or a mess of clover hay that has been cut and soaked and slightly seasoned with salt, will usually be relished.

But few farms contain quince trees. One or two quince trees will be found valuable for a family. The quince tree is a great feeder, and requires cultivation, as it soon shows the effects of neglect. In the markets there is seldom a full supply of quinces, and they bring good prices.

November and December are excellent months for pruning apple trees, as the wood is then matured. There is much to learn on the part of those who go into an orchard and saw off limbs, without regard to the symmetry of the trees or the injury inflicted. Such work should be done only by those who have had practical experience in pruning trees.

The time to fatten hogs is when the season is mild and cool, as less food will then be required to keep them warm than after winter begins. The largest profit from hogs is secured when the cost is reduced by warm and dry quarters and judicious feeding. Corn is the best food, but the greatest gain is made when a variety of food is given.

Field mice do not attack old trees if they can get the bark of young trees, but they sometimes do much damage to orchards. Wrap the trees with tarred paper, extending the paper several inches into the ground. This method not only prevents the depredations of mice, but also serves to protect against the borers. The paper need not extend over a foot above ground.

Horses of good breeds are in greater demand now than formerly, despite the fact that electricity is restricting their use. The horse is indispensable on farms and in drawing loads in cities. The automobile and traction engines are too costly to take the place of one horse. Good horses are bringing fair prices, and the scarcity of beef cattle is also sure to increase the demand for both steers and cows.

The Russian thistle, which was considered a dangerous pest in the West, has not spread very rapidly, as was expected. It seems to thrive best on alkali soils, and is not partial to every kind of land. Since its appearance it has subjected the Canada thistle and has been very beneficial in certain States. Though it is not a desirable plant to have on the farm, the farmer who has learned how to keep it in subjection no longer fears it.

If a cow gives 16 quarts of milk per day she must consequently consume at least an equal quantity of water. If the water is icy cold she will not drink because she thereby becomes chilled. She will fall off in her yield of milk because she cannot produce unless she drinks a quantity sufficient for the milk and the demands of her body. She voids usually a large quantity of water. The water for the cows in winter must, therefore, be warm if the flow of milk is to continue.

By the use of ensilage the ration can be greatly cheapened, but ensilage is not a balanced food, and must not, therefore, be used exclusively. A ration of 45 pounds ensilage, 8 pounds of clover hay, 1 pound of bran and 1 of linseed meal will cost about 10 cents a day, and be as nearly balanced as could be desired. This ration will be better digested than one composed mostly of dry food, and the ensilage can be grown from silage corn at a cost below that of any other food that can be produced on the farm.

Fields that are left in stubble, or that are covered with weeds, cannot now be benefited by cultivation, as the seeds of the weeds have already been scattered, but as soon as the frost does its worst, and the weeds are dry rake over the field with a horse rake and burn all the refuse. Dead weeds form harboring places for field mice and insects, and during windy days, after the weeds are thoroughly dry, they are blown to other fields. By burning all refuse there will be fewer weed seeds turned under next spring.

It is surprising how soon young pigs will begin to eat with the sow or drink milk if it is placed where the pigs, but not the sow, can have access to it. As soon as the pigs show a disposition to eat there should be a separate place provided where they can be fed by themselves and run back and forth to the dam. This plan tides over the check most litters will receive when the pigs need more nourishment than the dam can supply, and as a consequence some are half-starved.

It is much easier to destroy birds than insects, but as the number of birds is reduced the insects multiply. The wren is a very useful bird, and may be induced to remain near dwelling houses if boxes are provided for them, but as they are unable to contend against English sparrows the entrances to the wren boxes should not exceed an inch in diameter, as the wren is very small and can protect itself by going where the sparrow cannot follow. Every encouragement should be given birds by feeding them and providing suitable places for their protection and accommodation.

Now that the period for the harvesting of corn is here there will be grain to sell, but every farmer should endeavor to convert the grain into meat, if possible, not only for the sake of the higher price to be obtained, but because meat is not as bulky as grain and the expenses of marketing are less. When a farmer sells corn or any other grain there is nothing left behind, but when the grain is fed to stock much of its real value is retained on the farm in the manure. Fat takes less from the farm than the protein, and the fatter an animal that is sold the smaller the loss of the soil elements proportionately and the larger the profit.

There is no necessity for feeding to horses in winter if they are not at work. Hay contains more mineral matter, starch and protein than an idle horse will require, and grain is of no advantage. It is proper, however, to give horses a variety. A mess of scalded bran once or twice a week and carrots every day will be ample. Some farmers make their horses too fat. While it is well to have horses in prime condition, yet they are not benefited when excessively fat. In order to exercise horses in winter they should be made to do duty at the tread or sweep powers, so as to thresh and clean the grain, saw wood and grind and cut food. The horses will keep in better health by doing some kind of work.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

There's no question about it, we must puff and we must ruffle!

A peep at the plates in any dressmaker's shop will convince doubting ones that puffness is to prevail. Some dresses are but huge puffs! Most sleeves are puffy. Whole blouses are but puffs. Puffs form panel fronts.

About the biggest puff is seen in the skirt which is gathered around the hips, and again at the knees. This gathering in at the knees is loose, however, and quite different from the tightly-clinging style of the past year.

It is in sleeves that the puff is at its best. Two puffs is the rule, and if discreetly managed this double puff style may even be used in a cloth street suit. Of course it must not be overwhelmingly puffy, or fussy.

Since skirts ruffles are so pretty and so variously placed one feels tempted to call them movable feasts.

At any rate there's no saying where a skirt ruffle is likely to appear. One may choose (if one be reckless) to place it around the knees. Or even just below the hips.

Some few of these flounces are flared, though for the most part they are old-fashioned ruffles cut on the straight, either pleated or gathered. As a rule the wide-pleated flounce is at the foot of a skirt. So is a deep-gathered ruffle which boasts a festooned top. And many of these so-called festoon tops take unto themselves all manner of forms, varying from a wedge shape to a "U" upside down. One box pleated cloth skirt breaks each pleat about half-way down to introduce a five-inch ruffle with a tucked top in a shallow scallop effect. All this is in addition to the yet favored skirts formed entirely of two or three flounces.

Though all manner of ruffles are introduced on cloth costumes, with discretion naturally, it is on house and evening dresses that the ruffle is in its glory. Only a few seasons since the ruffle was fairly confined to the bodice. Now it rambles up and down at its own sweet will on the skirt as well. On a dainty silk dress there are three tiny, inch-wide ruffles at the knees and three more at the foot. An odd and lovely house dress shows two scant flounces, the top one set on the full skirt at the knees, the lower flounce set onto the upper one. Set in with each of these is a narrow ruffle, a bit over two inches in width. Another one is added on the edge of the lower flounce. The effect is as pretty and graceful as can be, thanks to deft workmanship.

In shoulder effects, there's no more drop. Sleeve-tops lap over the shoulders. Trimmings run from sleeves to neck. Box-pleated sleeve-tops extend to the neck. Sleeve-top fullness is pleated rather than gathered. In many cases it is impossible to tell where the sleeve leaves off and the shoulder begins. Though full and flaring, the new sleeve-tops do not rise up back of the shoulder. The effect is as pretty and graceful as can be, thanks to deft workmanship.

When 1830 styles daintily tripped our way, all sorts of pretty conceits in bags and pockets came along—exquisite new versions of old-time reticules.

They're too pretty and useful for the pocketless feminine to let go again in a hurry. But she's constantly evolving some new way of making them.

One of the prettiest—to wear at the side—is made of ribbon in two widths. Five-eighths of a yard of six-inch wide ribbon makes the foundation, and two yards of one-and-a-half inch ribbon cuts into the little fringe-like tabs that hang from it. It's easy to make, too.

With lengthening evenings, salt-factory lighting becomes once more a daily function to be looked after. Even in homes lighted by electricity or gas the lamp has an established place on the library table or in the dining room, and it is a matter of importance to see that it is always in condition to fulfill the expectations that center about it. It is not essential to dilate upon the discomforts caused by lamps improperly cared for, irregularly cleaned, carelessly trimmed, "smelly" reeking with oil on the outside and shedding but a dim and irregular light.

We have all suffered under such afflictions and know whereof we speak. Good lamps are cheap and there is no excuse for using those that have out-lived their usefulness.

See that you have a perfect one that does not leak, with a burner easily manipulated, and that you use oil of the best high test, which should be kept in a closet where dust cannot reach it. Cleanliness is an absolute essential if a clear, steady light is expected. The fonts and all parts of the tubes must be absolutely fleckless.

Where the lamp is used every night, the metal holders and burners require boiling every three or four weeks in a water to which has been added a teaspoonful of salt and soda. Heated metal gives out an extremely disagreeable odor. Use a small brush to keep the holes clean and the burner, and all parts of the lamp free from dust and bits of wick. It is really better to rub off wicks with soft paper. The former should never crowd the tube. If you light pull out two or three of the threads lengthwise.

As the wicks soon become clogged with the paraffine in the oil, they must be taken out and occasionally washed, boiled and dried. Soak them in vinegar that they may give a clearer light. Always attend to lamps the first thing in the morning, do not leave it until night, and when not in use keep the wick below the top of the burner. Turn up gradually when lighting.

Temper the chimneys by placing them in cold water, bring to a boiling point, then allow the chimney to cool off. If by accident kerosene ignites, do not throw water on it, but cover with dirt or flour.

Essays by Children.

A boy who was required to write an essay on hens produced the following: "Hens is curious animals; they don't have no nose nor no teeth nor no ears. They swallow their wittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em". The outside of hens is generally put into pillers, and into feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled with marbles and shirt buttons and such a hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato plants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum puddings. Hens have got wings and can fly when they get frightened."

A little girl wrote the following essay on boys: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas and girls are women that will be ladies by-an-by. When God looked at Adam He said to Himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again,' and He made Eve. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy. Man was made, and on the seventh day, he rested. Women was then made, and she has never rested since."

The Sugar Cane.

The sugar cane and its uses have been known in India, its native home, from time immemorial. It is perhaps the earliest source from which sugar was produced, and all other modes of manufacture have been borrowed from or based on it. The early classical writers knew sugar vaguely as "honey of canes." To the Greco-Roman world the swarthy Indians delighted to chew and from which they extracted a mysterious sweetmeat.

It was the Arabs—those great carriers between the east and west—who introduced the cane in the middle ages into Egypt, Sicily and the south of Spain, where it flourished abundantly until West Indian slavery drove it out of the field for a time and sent the trade in sugar to Jamaica and Cuba. Early in the sixteenth century the cane was taken from Sicily to Madeira and the Canaries. Thence it found its way to Brazil and Mexico, to Jamaica and Haiti. Cane sugar was well known in Italy about the second century and has been common in England since the Tudor period. The strenuous days of great Elizabeth had sugar for their sack, and ginger was hot f' the mouth, too, as we all well remember—Cornhill Magazine.

Toward old age both men and women hang to life by their habits.

Niagara Falls Excursions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: Sept. 24th and 25th, and Oct. 14th. 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.

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 will 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 car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaplain 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 26-74

Union County Fair.

For the benefit of persons desiring to attend the Union county fair, to be held at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st, the Penna. railroad company will sell excursion tickets from Bellefonte, Newberry, East Bloomsburg, Mt. Carmel, and intermediate points, to Brook Park, on September 28th, 29th, and 30th, valid to return on day of issue only, at rate of single fare for the round trip (no less rate than 20 cents).

Special trains will be run on Thursday, September 29th, and on Friday, September 30th, as follows: Leave Mifflinburg 12:00 noon, Vicksburg 12:05 p. m., Biehl 12:13 p. m.; arrive at Brook Park 12:18 p. m. Returning, leave Brook Park on September 29th for Coburn, on September 30th for Glen Iron and intermediate stations at 5:45 p. m. Special trains will also be run on Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, between Lewisburg and Brook Park every half hour from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. 49 37-24

Reduced One-Way Colonist Rates Via Pennsylvania Railroad to Colorado, Arizona, Mexico, California, and Other Western Points.

The Iroquois theatre, in which nearly 600 persons were burned and smothered to death on December 30th, 1903, was reopened recently in Chicago as a vaudeville play house. The theatre has been refitted at a cost of nearly \$100,000 and constructed so as to meet every requirement of the law.

FEARFUL ODDS AGAINST HIM.—Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, Ohio. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitter. 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.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children.—Experience against Experiment.

WHAT IS CASTORIA. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER. IN USE FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. 48-43-21m

New Advertisement.

NOTICE. The undersigned, executors of the estate of J. W. Stover, late of the borough of Millheim, deceased, offers for sale his entire stock of general merchandise. Said stock is in good condition and will be sold at a bargain. Call on Mrs. H. T. STOVER, W. F. SMITH, Executors. 49-35-2m.

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. 48-18-1v

MINE EQUIPMENT. CATAWISSA CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, CATAWISSA, COLUMBIA CO., PA. BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF Bituminous Mine Cars. Every type. Mine Car Wheels. Plain. Solid hub roller. Bolted cap roller. Spoke roller. Recess roller. Mine Car Axles. Square, Round, Collared. Car Forgings. Bands, Draw bars, Clevises, Brake, Latches Chain. Rails and Spikes. Old and New. Iron, Steel and Tank Steel and Iron forged and prepared for any service. We can give you prompt service, good quality, lowest quotations. Distance is not in the way of LOWEST QUOTATIONS. 48-26

Accident Insurance.

THE PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. THE \$5,000 TRAVEL POLICY Benefits: \$5,000 death by accident, 5,000 loss of both feet, 5,000 loss of both hands, 5,000 loss of one hand and one foot, 2,500 loss of either hand, 2,500 loss of either foot, 630 loss of one eye, 25 per week total disability (limit 52 weeks), 10 per week, partial disability (limit 26 weeks). PREMIUM \$12 PER YEAR, payable quarterly if desired.

Larger or smaller amounts in proportion. Any person, male or female engaged in a preferred occupation, including house-keeping, over eighteen years of age of good moral and physical condition may insure under this policy. FREDERICK K. FOSTER, 49-9 Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Lemons, Bananas, Pine Apples, Table Oil, Olives, Sardines, Nuts, Table Raisins, Confectionery. SECHLER & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. 49-3

McCalmont & Co. LIKE THE ROCK after which it is named GRANITE WARE is of enduring quality. The first cost is a little more than the best tin, but utensils of our granite ware will outlast two or three of the cheaper material. Here are just a few prices on articles of every day use.

GRAY ENAMELED Preserving Kettles, 4 qt., 30c usually 40c; 6 qt., 40c usually 50c; 8 qt., 50c usually 70c. Double Boilers, 1 1/2 qt., 55c usually 90c; 2 qt., 65c usually 90c; 2 1/2 qt., 75c usually 11.00. STEEL ENAMELED WARE

Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 17c usually 25c; 2 qt., 20c usually 30c; 3 qt., 30c usually 45c. Slew Pans with Lip and Handle, 2 qt., 30c usually 45c; 3 qt., 40c usually 60c; 4 qt., 48c usually 60c.

COFFEE AND TEA POTS, 1 qt., 25c usually 14c; 1 1/2 qt., 30c usually 50c; 2 qt., 38c usually 50c. Preserving Kettles, 1 qt., 10c; 2 qt., 15c; 3 qt., 20c; 4 qt., 25c; 6 qt., 28c. Muffin Pans, 6 cups 10c; 8 cups 15c; 12 cups 20c; Pie Pans 4c; Cake Pans 4c; Basting 5c.

TINWARE. Coffee Pots, 3 qt., 11c; 4 qt., 12c; 5 qt., 13c; 6 qt., 14c; 8 qt., 15c; 10 qt., 16c; 12 qt., 17c; 14 qt., 18c; 16 qt., 19c; 18 qt., 20c; 20 qt., 21c; 22 qt., 22c; 24 qt., 23c; 26 qt., 24c; 28 qt., 25c; 30 qt., 26c; 32 qt., 27c; 34 qt., 28c; 36 qt., 29c; 38 qt., 30c; 40 qt., 31c; 42 qt., 32c; 44 qt., 33c; 46 qt., 34c; 48 qt., 35c; 50 qt., 36c; 52 qt., 37c; 54 qt., 38c; 56 qt., 39c; 58 qt., 40c; 60 qt., 41c; 62 qt., 42c; 64 qt., 43c; 66 qt., 44c; 68 qt., 45c; 70 qt., 46c; 72 qt., 47c; 74 qt., 48c; 76 qt., 49c; 78 qt., 50c; 80 qt., 51c; 82 qt., 52c; 84 qt., 53c; 86 qt., 54c; 88 qt., 55c; 90 qt., 56c; 92 qt., 57c; 94 qt., 58c; 96 qt., 59c; 98 qt., 60c; 100 qt., 61c.

49-1 McCALMONT & CO. Bellefonte, Pa.

Jewelry.

WHERE TO GET. The Latest Novelties, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, STERLING SILVERWARE,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, POCKET BOOKS, UMBRELLAS.

SILVER TOILET WARE, An abundant Stock at Moderate Prices.

F. C. RICHARD'S SONS, High St. BELLEFONTE PA

Meat Markets.

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 Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you.

GETTIG & KREAMER, Bellefonte, Pa. BUSH HOUSE BLOCK 44-18

Plumbing etc.

CHOOSE YOUR PLUMBER as you choose your doctor—for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judge of his—by the work already done. Many very particular people have judged us in this way, and have chosen us as their plumbers.

R. J. SCHAD & BRO. No. 6 N. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA. 49-43-61

GROCERIES.

CURTIS Y. WAGNER, BROCKERTHOFF MILLS, BELLEFONTE PA. Manufacturer, and wholesaler and retailers of ROLLER FLOUR, FEED, CORN MEAL, Etc. Also Dealer in Grain.

Manufactures and has on hand at all times the following brands of high grade flour: 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, Whole or Manufactured. All kinds of Grain bought at office. Exchange—Flour for Wheat.

OFFICE and STORE, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, PA. MILL ROOFSBURG, PA. 49-19

SECHLER & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. 49-3