

FARM NOTES.

Fowls having a free run find their own feather making food.

Keep the sheep's fleeces clean and free from burrs if you wish to get the top price of the market for the wool.

It is generally conceded at the stockyards that the marketing of clipped lambs does not pay, as the packers' dock is more than the wool is worth.

Two specialties upon the farm fit well in with each other—dairying and market gardening. The manure from well-fed cattle can be used in no better way than by applying it to a good vegetable garden, and in time, much may be utilized from the garden to supplement the feeding of the cows.

If a 2½ year-old steer can be turned off at a better profit, weighing 1250 pounds, than if kept until 3 years old, and brought to a weight of 1600 pounds, it would be folly to hold him. The older an animal gets the more it costs to put on flesh, and cattlemen are adopting the policy of feeding off earlier.

The true way to make the dairy more profitable is to grow better cows, care for and feed them better, and thus by the use of improved machinery and methods reduce the cost of production. This can be done, and sooner or later must be, for the world demands that the necessities of life shall be made cheaper.

Some fruit growers are of the opinion that the best trees can be had from seed planted where the trees are to grow, and then top grafting them with the desired varieties, disturbing the soil as little as possible, except to keep it clean. They advocate that the forest tree thrives because its roots are never disturbed, and also because protection is afforded by the leaves, which cover the ground in subsiding.

Deep plowing, subsoiling and under-draining are excellent precautions against drought. Subsoiling is of no advantage unless assisted by good drainage, and the deep tillage not only carries off the surplus water during wet spells, but supplies moisture during periods of drought, by capillary attraction of the soil, as well as allowing the roots of plants to penetrate deeper.

The roots of many plants retain their vitality under intense temperatures. Boiling water has been applied to some without injury, and some plants absorb poisons that are destructive to others. The seeds on which birds have fed often retain their powers of germination for a long period, as the birds sometimes carry them in their bodies from one country to another, where they have grown and multiplied.

From various causes many colonies of bees are found after the honey season is over that are too weak to withstand a cold winter in their poor condition, and it becomes necessary to strengthen them in some manner. To do this, says a practical bee-keeper, is by alternating the frames of comb from each hive, which separates each colony to itself, but so mixes the bees up that they become, to a certain extent, exceedingly bothered by the new state of things, and have too much to do to quarrel.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that because turnips are often grown without a direct supply of nitrogen in manures they are less dependent upon a supply of this substance than corn crops. If any farmer feels a doubt on this point let him try to grow turnips for a few years in succession on the same land, using mineral manures alone, and removing the produce. A rapid decline in the crop will soon convince him how dependent the turnips are on a liberal supply of nitrogen in the soil.

Dairymen abroad have been experimenting for the purpose of determining which yield of milk, the morning or evening, is the richer of the two. The decision was in favor of the evening milk being the richer, both for butter and cheese-making qualities. The milk of cows fed on ground feed in winter was richer than that produced by the same cows from grass in summer. This is not a matter of very great moment to the dairymen, though he should keep well informed on all these minor points.

When transplanting small trees care should be taken not to plant them in the ground any deeper than they originally grew. Do not use stable manure around the roots, but incorporate thoroughly in the soil a liberal amount of well decomposed vegetable matter, or loam, such as florists use for potting plants. After the trees are set, press the earth about the roots firmly, and then stake the trees, so that the wind cannot rack them over. Superior varieties cost but little, if any, more than common, and no one has an excuse for cultivating inferior fruits.

How to Oil Harness.—Wash the leather with castile soap and hang up to dry. Before entirely dry the harness is ready to be oiled. Take a tub and fill two or three inches deep with machine oil, using the best oil that is recommended for binders and mowers. Dip all the parts of the harness so as to cover well with oil, giving the leather time to get saturated with oil. Then hang the pieces over the tub to drip. After which rub all parts with a flannel cloth. By using machine oil there will be no danger of rats or mice gnawing the harness.

Feeding Wheat to Stock.—When wheat sells at low prices considerable of it is fed on the farm, but when it approaches the dollar-a-bushel mark it is considered an expensive feed. In many cases this is a mistake, for wheat will be found very useful in making a variety in the ration. Indeed, it is, with us, essential in the ration fed to laying hens, and we have fed it profitably and paid a dollar a bushel for it. Then too, we consider it profitable as a ration for young pigs mixed with equal parts of ground-corn and skim milk, the wheat also being ground. This ration gives them a start that nothing else can.

Cattle and sheep should always have plenty of shade or shelter. When they have eaten enough they like to lie down in a cool shade and take their comfort, and if they can do so they will thrive much better. A few shades for this purpose will pay well for any drain they may make upon the fertility of the soil. If there are no trees it will pay to erect a shed, even if it is but a rude structure of four posts set in the ground, with a roof covered with brush-wood or pine woods. It should be open to the north always, and may be open on all sides if more convenient. The effect of the blazing sun on a cow when lying down seems to be more marked than while she is feeding and cannot fail to make the animal feverish, thus injuring both the flavor of the milk and its keeping qualities.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Browns and Purples.—The fashionable colors this season, writes "Ninette" from Paris, are browns in every shade; a new "vert Empire," or vieux vert, a shade between moss and laurel green, and "bon rose," a tint that is likely to become the favorite in the fashion handicap to be run this winter.

Then comes the manifold shades of purple, containing a warm dosing of crimson in the dye; aubergine, amethyst, pansy and nobelia-purple are the newest, especially the last-named, that, in combination with crimson, rose-red, orange or heliotrope, look very rich and lovely.

Hats naturally follow suit, and quite, ostrich feathers—the latter more often shaded than not—and rich velvet flowers, dahlias, begonias, fuchsias—the purple and red variety especially—marigolds, orlans, d'ors, crimson and golden brown dahlias, small and compact, and the entire scale of deep-tinted roses are to be found on autumn and winter hats.

Small velvet sunflowers are also sparingly employed in seasonable millinery.

Hats and large bonnets will be eminently picturesque.

Rigs for the Little Fellows.—Rough tweeds and Scottish mixtures of woollen and worsted and the old sturdy chevise serge are much used for school suits for boys.

A sack suit for a boy of fifteen is of mixed chevise, dark blue predominating. The corners of the sack coat are carefully rounded. The rather high waist-coat is fastened with eight buttons and has a double notch at the lower edge. Pockets are plentifully furnished. A bright carnation-color is plaided into the dark blue silk cravat. An Eton collar is worn with this suit.

The brown tweeds are in demand for school suits. Sometimes they are indistinctly flecked with a touch of russet, or of dull orange in occasional threads. Cutaway coats are liked with these suits. Home-spuns are out into school suits for long-trouser suits, and the "betwixt and between" costumes.

"Betwixt and between suits" intervene between the big boys' long trousers and the sailor suits of lads under nine years of age. Full trousers mark "betwixt and between" and the Norfolk jacket is its special feature. The suits, therefore, possess many features in common with a golfing costume or camping outfit.

This costume is well shown in dark leather mixture in which brown predominates. The belt of the Norfolk is slipped under the long box pleats which descend from the shoulder seam down the front.

The trousers full at the knee are extremely stylish, and materfamilias will discover that trousers so made do not wear thin and "knee out" nearly so fast as the old-fashioned close-fitted "knee pants."

Boys too young for a dinner jacket or a Tuxedo may still make a change of dress for festive occasions. He may wear an Eton suit, the short or cut-off jacket of unfinished black worsted, parting widely to show an expanse of black waistcoat to match. The long trousers are of dark gray material, with hair lines of black traversing vertically the material.

Flat Eton collar and a black cravat are indispensable parts of the costume.

"Eton collars," the flattened, rather low-necked bands of linen worn by the pupils of Eton College are now preferred by American school boys to the high collars. The turnover collars are certainly more comfortable for the throat of the average school boy who does not enjoy prising his neck in the stock collar of last season's pattern.

Hand-knit stockings for boys are now being sold in the shops. They are particularly adapted to wintry weather, as they are frequently knitted of warm "Sootch fingering" such as is used for golf stockings.

The knitted brown stockings made to match brown tweed or homespun suits are very handsome.

Patent leather hats for little bits of boys are considered an article of full dress outfit of doors. They are meant to be worn by the boy still in dresses, "kilts," perhaps is a term less ignominious from the masculine standpoint.

Tan leather brown caps are sold to match some suits. The cloth, serge and felt sailor hats, set halo wide on the back of the head, and are extremely becoming. The cloth hats are made to match the child's refter or overcoat, usually of dark blue, brown or dark red or tan.

The Russian turban, with its shaving brush pompon or aigrette poised at the left side, is sometimes worn by the small boy to match an overcoat with braided frogs. This style of dress has few admirers and does not seem to suit our athletic American boys.

What a Little Woman Should Not Wear.—Her object is to look as big as she can, and many succeed in giving the impression that they are a great deal taller than they are by taking care of the lines of the figure. There is more in the way she holds herself than the highest heels that can be worn; she should hold her head up and her shoulders back. Then much depends upon her skirt; a skirt that is long in front increases her apparent height. Short women should not wear capes, and wide belts are to be avoided. A long waist gives height, and an actress who desired to increase her height managed it by building up the heels inside the shoe some four inches. This renders walking dangerous and difficult. Four inches high is a height many short women patronize. Very flat hats should not be worn.

World's Fair Excursions. Low-rate ten-day excursions via Pennsylvania railroad, October 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th, 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. 49-37-4t

Plenty of Fun for all Hallow'een.

Schoolgirls and schoolboys are by no means the only ones who enjoy the amusements and pranks common to All Hallow'een. Ghosts and "future husbands" alike prance about in eerie forms at midnight. All sorts of superstitions find their votaries and hold sway after twilight has faded the world in its mysterious embraces.

One form of All-Hallow'een party which invariably proves a howling success was originated by a girl who gets it up, as she says is, "on the spur of the moment." It is easy to arrange and is prolific of amusement.

The prizes were hung with yellow pumpkins and squash, into which lamps have been inserted, and upon the wrinkled surface of which has been cut open noses, eyes and grinning mouths. The ghastly yellow heads which swung in greeting were surpassed by the grinning image which greeted the guests who entered the hall. There stood a tall wooden figure draped in sheets and having red eyes, nose and grinning mouth glaring from the black folds and looking suspiciously like a photographer's lantern on a jag. Its hands were chained, and as the door swung open the clanking of other chains was the only sound of welcome heard.

In tin plates upon tables and on the hearth of both hall and reception room alcohol burned with a greenish-white glare from beds of salt. Every face which entered within the sphere of illumination took on the hue which is unconsciously associated with ghosts.

In the library wood was piled in an open fireplace, but nothing was alight except the same ghastly salt-alcohol, which was enough to conjure up his satanic majesty to the "door of soul" about to begin. All the guests took seats upon the floor, which was strewn with cushions, and when the alcohol flames flickered out a match was put to the logs in the fireplace, and each guest took up the thread of a story. He who did not bring a story—a ghost story preferred—was threatened with violent ejection. Staid folks with gray hairs had their nerves so worked upon by the uncanny look of those about them, when the alarm clock went off in the midst of a blood-curdling story—and it was surprising how many had thoughtfully provided themselves with alarm clocks to help out the effect of their plots.

When the tales were told and everybody was sociable and though how much nicer it was crowding on a floor than the same crowding would be in a street car, the members fell apart and electric lights flashed up to witness popping of corn, all manner of games and refreshments.

Many pretty novelties in beaten silver form acceptable favors for a Hallow'een party. Tiny, double miniature frames in odd shapes, from abroad, are accompanied by the wish, "May it be your fate to travel double."

A pretty idea is to present each guest with a dainty salt cellar and tiny spoon, from which to eat a bit of salt, standing upon a place never stood on before, when they make the fateful wish which assures to "boom true."

Another fancy is to give artistic little things, cups and saucers full of water, accompanied by the letters of the alphabet cut out of paper. Every properly educated girl knows that the initial of her future husband will be the only letter that can be depended upon to float.

Elegant little silver desk scales, with the motto, "Don't weigh your friends in the balance," might be matched by one of the bright little metal and gilt collapsible patterns with the message, "The light falls when you are absent."

"Always have a string to your kite" accompanies the gift of a handsome box for holding cord. Light metal shamrocks for holding paper, silver walnut thimble chatailaine cases, little devil paper weights, gnomes under frog-styled lanterns, and rabbit designs for keeping off ghosts are all suitable favors for a Hallow'een party.

To Stop Hiccoughs.

The hiccough is caused by a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied by a restriction of the glottis, which causes the peculiar sound. If the attack lasts for hours, or days, as it has been known to do, the exhaustion is so great that it is dangerous.

One whose system is debilitated or weakened from any cause is predisposed toward hiccough. In such persons any derangement of the stomach, as too full or empty, or acidity of the stomach, etc., will bring on hiccoughs. The hiccough in babies is usually due to some such derangement.

Several remedies have been used with varying success. Here is a method which I have tried in innumerable cases and always with success.

Seat the patient and have him elevate his arms. Stand before him and place your hands on the sides of his head in such a way that the fleshy part of the thumb presses close against the ears, closing them. Hold firmly, allowing patient to breathe naturally until the hiccoughs have passed, usually one or two minutes.

In the case of a baby, two people would be required, one to raise the arms, one to hold hands on the ears. One can perform the cure for oneself, although rather tiresome, by elevating ones elbows and pressing the hands on the ears.

Cost of Recent Wars.

Cost of our recent wars and territorial expansion has been in the last eight year twelve hundred millions of dollars, says Edward Atkinson. Think of the vast work for humanity that might be done in our colleges and schools with one-twelfth of that sum.

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SAVES TWO FROM DEATH.—"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50¢ and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by Green's. Trial bottles free.

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIEST.—Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by Green's. Only 50¢.

The Proud Papa. "Baby carriages? Yes, sir," said the dealer. "What sort of one did you want?" "Well," said Nupp proudly, "you'd better give me a six months' size. He's only six weeks old, but large for his age."

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WHAT IS CASTORIA. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Peppermint Drops and Soothing Syrup. 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 GENTLEMAN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. 49-43-21m

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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.

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