

FARM NOTES.

—Lift some parsley plants and set them in a box filled with good soil and place it in a light cellar or under a shed.

—Massachusetts is starting a movement against the disfiguring of farm buildings and fences with advertising signs.

—The champion squash of the recent American institute fair in New York city weighed eighty-nine and one-half pounds.

—Excellent success has been had in feeding squashes to hogs. Feed corn sparingly till the hogs have acquired a liking for the squash.

—During the winter months, say from October to May, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are the best days for fruit and vegetables to arrive in the New York market, according to a marketman.

—No farmer should depend upon one crop only. A single crop may be overtaken by wet weather, or drought, leaving the farmer with no resources, but with several crops some may be better able to endure wet or dry seasons, as they may be planted earlier or later than the others.

—The best place for all kinds of slop, soapuds, etc., is on the manure heap. It is an advantage to keep manure somewhat damp (not wet), and when all refuse matter is added the manure will be better than when kept very dry. If the manure in the heap is turned over at least once during the winter, and the coarser portions thrown to the bottom, decomposition of the mass will be more uniform, while the addition of the soapuds, etc., will prevent loss of ammonia.

—Feeding the Bees.—It is very poor economy to let bees go into winter without a good supply of honey in the hives. It is also very poor policy to wait until very late in autumn to feed bees. Sugar fed colonies usually winter well if fed early and given abundance to carry them well over winter. Feeding should be done at night, so that the bees can take the food at night, which they will do as well as during the day, and no trouble will arise from robbing.

—There is a fungus which sometimes attacks carrots and turnips, causing decay at the roots, or a misshapen growth and a withering of the leaves. This may be prevented by a liberal sowing of air-laked lime upon the soil, 30 or 40 bushels per acre, and harrowing it in before the seed is sown, as the fungus lives in the soil. But it is better and cheaper usually to put the root crops on new land where this fungus has never been seen.

—The first pound, or 100 pounds, of mutton, beef or pork is where the profit is made, as the young animals grow and gain rapidly. The greater the weight an animal can be made to attain in the shortest period of time the smaller the cost per pound, proportionately. It requires no more labor to feed and care for a steer weighing 1000 pounds than for one weighing much less. The cost of production does not depend solely upon the amount of food consumed, but upon the food, shelter and labor.

—To a hard-working horse repose is almost as much a necessity as good food, but, tired though he may be, he is often very shy to lie down, even when a clean bed is provided for him. Unless a horse lies down regularly his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen. While it is true that some horses that sleep in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much longer, and perform their work much better, if they rested naturally. Young, nervous horses not infrequently refuse to lie down when first led to occupy a stall, and when introduced into a town stable the habit may become confirmed, unless inducements are offered to overcome the disinclination.

—In Germany it is estimated that one cow will produce 14 tons of manure in a year, including the bedding, and that the cost of the manure will be about \$1 to a ton. Its value, however, depends upon the kind of food from which it is produced. Manure is never of the same quality. The moment it begins to ferment, no matter how it is kept, it gives off a portion of its substance (ammonia) in a gaseous form, but this gas may be largely prevented from escaping by the use of absorbents, dry earth, water or acids. In the soil the fermentation is more gradual, the soil also being an absorbent. The fermentation of manure in the soil is both chemical and mechanical in its action on the soil itself. It tends to decompose the insoluble matter, being a disintegrating agent, by reason of the fact that the decomposition of manure in the soil induces and hastens chemical reactions of the insoluble substances.

—A short snout and a long back make a good hog combination.

Interest in mushroom culture is increasing. The business as a business requires more experience and skill than some disappointed gardeners imagined.

Remove the tops from the asparagus to prevent them from scattering seed.

Good drainage in the orchard is essential to success. Like human beings, fruit trees cannot stand wet feet.

If we studied our blacksmith as well as the feet of our horses it would pay. Hundreds of men who ought to be shoveling gravel on the streets are tinkering with horses' feet.

It is claimed that artificial irrigation in the east is probable about two years out of three and that many market gardeners find it profitable to irrigate every year.

—There is a difference in the keeping qualities of root crops. Carrots and beets seem to lose their sweetness after being frozen, but parsnips and salsify can be left in the rows all winter. The parsnip is a more valuable crop than some others. Freezing does not injure its quality and it is excellent for stock and on the table. It can be cooked in various ways.

Celery for winter keeping should be packed while quite green in dry earth or sand and stored in a dark, cool cellar.

To keep down the brown rot of the peach, destroy the mummified fruit hanging on the trees in autumn or winter.

Nothing equals good sound grain for feeding growing fowls. It is a mistake to think that musty, shriveled or inferior grain of any kind is just as good.

A cabbage grower of much experience says, "Take the cabbages up with the roots on and store in well ventilated cellars, where they will keep till midwinter."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The changes in this year's styles seem to concentrate on sleeves. Skirts are growing wider, bodices more tight-fitting, but both these changes are being brought about in a gradual way.

But sleeves! A gown is "made" if the sleeves are right, and spoiled if they're just a little bit out.

Almost every kind of sleeve has been called in to help out the general variety; every style, that is, with the exception of that with the large puff below the elbow. That was good last year, and fashion resents, most definitely, the repeating, two seasons in succession, of a marked style.

Some of the prettiest of the sleeves on evening gowns are plain, tight-fitting to the elbow, where they flare out prettily in two or three very full ruffles of the material or of some effective lace. A sleeve all little ruffles to the elbow, where the last ruffles widen, is another extremely good style.

Cost sleeves run from the plain sleeve, with just a little fullness at the shoulder, to elaborate affairs, trimmed up in all sorts of daring, unusual ways.

But it is in dresses, rather than coats, that sleeve-fancies have been given full power to display themselves. Puffs and puffs and puffs, varied by puffs, with shirring and ruffles put on with a free hand, are all part of them.

Three-quarter sleeves are seen on a great many of the newest gowns—and even on coats—while for evening gowns they seem the favorite length.

Almost every sleeve is trimmed somewhat at the elbow. Sometimes a deep cuff gives excuse for a ruffle to fall from the puff above; sometimes puffs and ruffles run all the way down.

A single very full puff, tucked in the shoulder and again at the elbow, flares just below the elbow into a rather full ruffle, which has just below it a ruffle of wide black velvet ribbon, and just below that another ruffle—this time, of lace.

In Paris the smartest creators of modes are beginning to use the perfectly plain-topped skirt for tailored costumes, a dart or two over each hip, but no folds, tucks or plaits appear. Many of these skirts show a gored fullness instead of plaits from the hips down. Some of them are topped by tight or semi-fitting jackets, with basque skirts perhaps three inches deep forming godet plaits at the back, but plain over the hips, with rounded and flat corners in the front. A velvet collar and large buttons are the extent of the trimmings used.

Most bodices are now constructed over a fitted lining, both in Paris and here. Many of the beautiful new frocks in soft silks and crepes for afternoon and evening wear have various sorts of yokes in lace or embroidery, or other ornamental trimming, and the silk of the bodice proper is disposed in soft close folds across the front and back, the bodice fastening in the back. The fitted lining ends in the front in a sharp point some three inches below the waistline and curves up sharply to the waistline at the hips, coming off sufficiently below the waistline at the sides and back to cover the skirt band, as this style of bodice requires no girdle, being worn over the skirt, the shirred silk forming its own finish.

The skirts going with these bodices are usually cut in such goring effects that they are very full at the bottom, and the tops are shirred for two or three inches below the waistline, sometimes all around, sometimes a five or six inch plain space being left directly in the front. This shirring is very smart, so that the size about the hips is not increased to any appreciable extent, although thin, narrow-hipped figures may be improved by having more fullness about the top to shirr in.

Although the outer skirts of soft materials are voluminous around the feet, the foundation skirts are not over three or three and a half yards around, the bottom being stiffened with huge cords, thus keeping the skirt of the costume from winding around the ankles; the catching of the outer skirt to this foundation at intervals of five or six inches, by tiny strips of tape or an inch and a half long, keeps the folds in their place.

Velvet is to be one of the smartest materials for handsome reception as well as evening gowns.

A very smart coat for an older girl, is named the Courty. This particular one is of burnt onion broadcloth, made with a broad belt in front, which goes over the shoulders and around the back forming the collar. Inlaid on the edge of this, and depending from it in tabs, are small pieces of cloth several shades lighter.

It is a well-known fact that her hair is a woman's crowning glory, but when this is so why do not women take more care in the arrangement of that glory? Sometimes pretty hair is a woman's sole claim to beauty, and yet she fails to make the most of her one good point. Again, a really pretty woman spoils her appearance by a careless or unbecoming coiffure. To avoid an excellent plan if every girl old enough to have her hair up should take a course of lessons at a good hairdresser's and learn to make the most of her tresses. If she does not do this, she should at least study her face well in her own mirror and decide for herself as to the most becoming style of coiffure.

A round face needs hair coiled on the top of the head or brushed off the forehead, and a middle part should never be worn.

A low brow, when the eyes are not set too far up, requires hair off the forehead, with perhaps a few wavy lines around the temples, but a broad forehead should always have the hair off the temples.

A receding forehead's homely effect can be partly obviated by a fluffy pompadour.

The fashionable curls and ringlets are the salvation of many a homely woman of today, whereas a beautiful face is apt to look better with a simpler style of hair arrangement.

House-cleaning is now in progress in most households, carpets are going down for the winter, and, therefore, the appropriateness of the carpet stretcher shown in one of the stores for only 25 cents. It is the sort of thing used by professional carpet layers and ought to be owned by every woman who tries to lay her own carpets, and wears her hands out smoothing wrinkles out of the fabric.

The stretcher has five sharp prongs, which take hold of the carpet and are attached to a sliding bar. Operated by means of a lever, these teeth effectually overcome any resistance on the part of any floor covering and the handle of the lever can be detached and used to hammer the tacks in.

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 resignations are no longer necessary. Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. A great remedy, is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung diseases by Green's, druggist. Price 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

World's Fair Excursions.

The low-rate ten-day coach excursions of the Pennsylvania Railroad afford a fine opportunity for those who have not yet seen it to visit the greatest exposition ever held in this country. Wednesday, November 9, 16, and 23 are the dates during the last month the Fair is open. Rate \$15.50 from Belleville, train leaves at 1:05 p. m. connecting with special from New York, arriving St. Louis 4:15 P. M., next day.

GREAT FAITH IN VIN-TE-NA.—Mr. F. P. Green will refund your money if it does not cure. Vin-te-na for the cure of Coughs of all kinds, chronic and lingering, especially Bronchitis, Laryngitis, earlier stages of Consumption, ministers' or public speakers' Sore Throat, Hoarseness or loss of voice. Vin-te-na does not nauseate or debilitate the stomach or system; but improves digestion, strengthens the stomach, builds up solid flesh, when the system is below a healthy standard, and invigorates the body. As a remedy for the torpor of the liver and habitual constipation, taken in conjunction with Vin-te-na Liver Pills, it speedily effects a cure. F. P. Green gives his personal guarantee with Vin-te-na, and will pay back your money if you are not cured or benefited. For sale at Greens.

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Prospectus.

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New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exposita issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Belleville, Pa., on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1904, at 1 o'clock p. m.

All that certain tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a Linn corner running south to a hemlock corner, joining land on the east of Wm. Lyon & Co., on the southwest with Henry C. Woerner and Samuel Woerner, on the northeast with Henry Miller of the first part, from thence to place of beginning, being part of what was known as the Belleville Iron Works and containing 110 acres and 60 perches. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eliza Valentine administratrix of Abram S. Valentine deceased.

All the one-fifth part of all that certain tract of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at Friends cemetery, thence north 77 1/2 degrees east 88 8-10 perches to a post O. L. R., thence north 43 1/2 degrees east 142 5-10 perches to post, thence south 64 1/2 degrees west 120 8-10 perches to a post, thence north 10 1/2 degrees west 140 7-10 perches to a post, thence north 1 1/2 degrees west 153 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, being part of what was known as the Belleville Iron Works and containing 110 acres and 60 perches. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eliza Valentine administratrix of Abram S. Valentine deceased.

Trans.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.
H. S. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

New Advertisement.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Honorable J. G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 19th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Centre having issued his precept, bearing date the 8th day of Oct. 1904, to me directed, for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in Belleville, for the county of Centre and to commence on the 1st Monday of Nov., being the 28th day of Nov. 1904, and to continue two weeks, notice is hereby given to the Corner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 28th with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrance, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognisances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at Belleville, the 8th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord 1904, and the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States.
H. S. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

REGISTERS' NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office, for the collection of debts and legacies, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1904.

1. The final account of Mary J. Goodhart administratrix of William Goodhart, late of Gregg township, deceased.
2. The account of Margaret L. Mull, guardian of Margaret E. Jones, minor child of O. Perry Jones, late of Phillipsburg borough, deceased.
3. First and final account of John M. Dale, trustee of estate of Jane F. Mann, deceased, as filed by Florence E. Dale, executrix, of John M. Dale, deceased.
4. The first and final account of D. L. Zerby administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the estate of Michael Fiedler, of Miles township, deceased.
5. The account of William H. Fifer, administrator of estate of Sarah Fifer, late of Belleville borough, deceased.
6. The first and final account of W. H. Musser, administrator of estate of John A. Horner, late of the township of Spring, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.
7. The first and final account of William Shawley, trustee of estate of B. Mulholland, under will of John Mulholland, late of Burnside township, deceased.
8. The fourth and partial account of S. Peck, executor of the last will and testament of Henry Brown, late of Walker township, Centre county, Penna., deceased.
9. The first and final account of Lydia Zeigler, administratrix of estate of Henry Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
10. Third partial account of William Tressler, executor of Thomas Meyer, late of Beaver township, deceased.
11. The first and final account of Grant Dunkleberger, administrator of estate of John W. Dunkleberger, late of Spring township, deceased.
12. First and final account of Dora G. W. Spotts, trustee in partition to sell the real estate of William White, late of Burnside township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of R. W. Mench, administrator of estate of A. Jackson Sylvia, late of Haines township, deceased.
14. The first account of James S. Weaver and Elmer E. Weaver, executors of Aaron D. Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of James A. Smith administrator of estate of F. M. Smith, late of Liberty township, deceased.
16. The first account of J. C. Stevens executor of estate of Mary Fiedler, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
17. The first and final account of D. F. Fiedler administrator of estate of Mary Fiedler, late of Miles township, deceased.
18. First and final account of D. L. Meek administrator of estate of Kate Murray, late of Patton township, deceased.

A. G. ARCHIE, Register.

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25 per week total disability; (limit 52 weeks.)
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I always have —DRESSED POULTRY,—

Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want.

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