

FARM NOTES.

Lambs bring twice as much in market as sheep, including the wool derived from the sheep, and the market is seldom overstocked with lambs.

Keep the cabbages well worked. The more one cultivates the crop the more thrifty the plants. An occasional application of a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda, scattered around each plant, and worked into the soil, shows excellent effect after a rain.

Bran is probably the cheapest food that can be purchased and brought on the farm, with the exception of cotton seed and linseed meals. One advantage in favor of bran is that it is rich in mineral matter, and when fed in skim milk to pigs it gives excellent results.

Fertilizers pay better on fruits than on corn or cotton, but they should not contain too much nitrogen else wood growth is too much stimulated. Phosphate and potash are the best fruit fertilizers, but cotton seed meal, nitrate of soda, or stable manure may be used if it appears that the tree itself is not growing fast enough.

The watering trough on some farms are never scrubbed, and have a slimy appearance. They are breeding places of disease, as any disease affecting a single animal is more easily communicated to the others through the drinking water than in any other manner. While it may be impossible to prevent the animals from drinking from the same source, yet every trough should be cleaned daily.

Lambs should be allowed to eat very sparingly of second growth clover in late summer and fall. If a lamb can be carried through the watery and slushy period of the fall rains, and into winter quarters without scours, there is a chance for him, but if this debilitating disease, which is itself an indication of weakness, once lays fast hold of the young animal it will be a hard matter to bring it through to spring.

There is no better way to fertilize poor land than to sow it with cow peas, using phosphate of lime and sulphate of potash to furnish the mineral fertility that this crop requires to perfect its growth. It is no nitrogen when the pea crop most needs other than what the pea roots supply by deriving nitrogen from the air, but to form the grain both lime and potash are required. With these supplied the soil will grow richer every day.

No farmer who can patronize a creamery, and who has as many as ten cows, can afford to be without a hand separator. The amount of cream that he will save by its use in one year over the old method of setting in cans or crocks, will pay for the machine, and if the machine is given decent care it will last ten or fifteen years. The hand-separator is just as important to the dairy farmer as is the twine-binder to the grain farmer.

There are more elements for producing growth in clover than in corn, as clover is richer in both lime and nitrogen than corn. The feeding of corn and clover, or a variety of food, produces better results than when only a single kind of food is allowed, but there is then a balance in the elements required for support and less waste, the animal making more growth of bone when young and increasing more rapidly in weight when matured.

The value of live stock and farm products produced in the United States last year is estimated at \$6,415,000,000. The value of the farm products exported reached the enormous total of \$900,000,000. Of this nearly one-third, or about \$350,000,000, was for live stock and animal products. Approximately one-half of all the exports of the United States were produced on the farm. The value of the country's farm products is increasing with great rapidity.

The eradication of weeds already established is difficult owing to the varied habits, etc. Annual weeds, by repeated cutting before they form seed, can be killed out. Many of them will have to be cut several times during the season. Weeds that have tap roots, as in the case of many biennials and perennials, should be cut off below the crown under the ground. Those that spread by their underground stems or roots can only be mastered by cultivation and harrowing out and destroying the roots. It is a good plan to pull up by the roots, just after a rain, obnoxious or dangerous weeds.

Diseases of plants in pots is sometimes due to accumulation of acid in the soil. Placing the plants in new, fresh earth is one of the remedies, but, as some plants will not bear removal, the use of hot water is resorted to. First, stir the soil as deep as it can be done, and pour water at a temperature of 140 degrees on the earth in the pot until it runs off clear from the bottom. At the beginning the water will be clear, then brown, then again clear. The sickly plants will be invigorated and will soon show evidences of improvement. Keep the plants in a warm location until the soil becomes somewhat dry again.

Chemical analysis shows the old-process linseed oil-meal contains an average of about 5 per cent. of nitrogen, 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 1 1/2 per cent. of potash. Nitrogen may be purchased in nitrate of soda at fifteen cents per pound, phosphoric acid in raw bone meal at about five cents, and potash in muriate of potash at four and one-half cents, these being among the cheapest commercial sources of fertilizing substances. New process linseed oil-meal contains about one per cent. more nitrogen than old-process. As it has been demonstrated that not more than one-third of the fertilizing value of a feeding stuff is lost in feeding, provided the manure be carefully saved and used, linseed oil-meal offers a cheap source of fertility to the farmer.

A mistake is often made by setting the lawn mower to cut too short, as there is sometimes not enough of leaf growth left to give the strength to the roots of the grass. A more natural condition is given by cutting a little higher, and the lawn is made more like velvet, while there would be less danger of the earth below being dried or burnt by exposure to the sun. Owners and gardeners are sometimes puzzled to know what to do under the shade of trees where grass will not grow freely. The best remedy is a free seeding with Kentucky blue grass, which will endure shade better than most other lawn grasses. Another mode of treatment is to cover the ground around the trees and beneath their shade with some hardy evergreen running plant, as the periwinkle or ivy; or it is well to keep the lawn and shade trees in separate allotments.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

GOOD FORM AND ENTERTAINMENT.

BRIDE.—With fish potatoes are sometimes served, but not always. When they are served they are usually small balls of potato boiled with melted butter or cream sauce, or chopped parsley, over them. Celery may be served with the fish, or sliced cucumber or tomatoes. With oysters only celery may be served.

With meat any vegetable may be served peas, beans, corn, asparagus, stewed celery, tomatoes, rice, eggplants, etc. With lamb the usual vegetable is peas, but this is not an essential point. With pork or roast duck apple sauce is usually served as a vegetable.

There is no special rule about salad. It is seldom served with a meat course, but often with the game course at a course dinner—otherwise alone.

A little of the parsley or watercress used for a garnish may be put on each plate. Croquettes may be served from the pantry or by the host, as you prefer. It is the fashion now to serve everything from the pantry—even meat, but it is a matter of choice.

In hot weather a fruit mixture, iced, may be used as a first course, and soup may be left out. After-dinner coffee is served after a dinner or a luncheon, and after an evening entertainment also, very often. Butter in balls is served with a small fork or spear; when it is not in balls and has to be cut a butter-knife is used, but the balls are more correct. Finger-bowls are placed on the table at each cover by the waitress; they are used at the end of every meal except breakfast, when, if fruit is served at the beginning, a finger-bowl is at each place when the meal is begun. Finger-bowls are proper after an evening entertainment when the guests sit down about the table; not otherwise. On a fruit salad you can use either French dressing or a mayonnaise, or, if served as a first course or a dessert, the mixture of fruits may have a little syrup of lemon or wine and sugar for a dressing. Sherry or maraschino syrup may be used.

CLARENDON.—It is not bad form to drink bouillon from a cup. After taking the first few mouthfuls with a spoon it is correct to drink the remainder. Cold desserts are often served in glass dishes, and it is perfectly correct. Vegetables are served in silver dishes or vegetable-dishes made of china; only aspic-like cold cucumbers and cold tomatoes and salads are served in glass dishes. It is better to serve a spoon and fork with all desserts, preferably a dessert-spoon and a dessert-fork. The fork is usually held in the left hand while the knife is being used; when the knife is not used it is correct to hold the fork in the right hand.

"IGNORANCE."—A married woman signs her name as Elizabeth Martin Mason. She may keep her maiden name if she wishes. It is only when she wishes to tell her married name—in business letters, and when she wants to indicate how to address her—that she signs as Mrs. Charles White. Even then the proper signature is Anna Mason White (Mrs. Charles White) written underneath in brackets.

DOUBE.—Your card, sent to the reception, was a regret, in answer to the invitation. You owe the hostess a call after the reception. It is better to call late than never. It is perfectly proper to call any afternoon between four and six. On leaving, you do not need to ask the person you are calling upon to call on you, as your call indicates that you wish to keep up the acquaintance.

BRIDE.—In sending out wedding-cards, the outer envelope should be addressed to "Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Brown," and the inner the same, except that street and number, etc., are omitted on the inside one. In the case of unmarried daughters, or sons, the inner envelope may also bear their names under that of their parents. But usually, when a mother-in-law is living in the family, cards are sent to her separately. Do not use the phrase "and family." Send only to your calling list in town, and to those out of town whom you desire to notify.

R. B.—A Tuxedo or dinner jacket is only worn on most informal occasions when ladies are present and at home or in summer. It is not correct for any formal entertainment or for any entertainment where ladies are present except of the most informal kind.

MANICE.—An engagement announcement is often made at a dinner. The place-cards can be heart-shaped, with the intertwined initials of the fiancées on them. A pretty centerpiece is a heart-shaped bank of roses, in which gilt arrows stick here and there. From each one a rose-colored ribbon runs to a guest's place at the table, and each guest pulls out his or her arrow by the ribbon, and finds a "fortune" or a sentimental verse on a bit of paper tied to the arrow shaft. All the dishes and decorations should be rose color. The announcement can be made in a little speech by some friend at the table, proposing the health of the engaged pair, or a toast to them can be brought in, announcing the news. If an evening party is preferred, follow the same lines of decoration. If you cannot have the guests seated they can pull the ribbons just the same.

BLUES.—It is not necessary to send cards in acknowledgement of wedding-announcement cards. Call on the bride and the bride's mother about two weeks after the cards are received if any address is given which indicates that a call is expected and if you wish to be especially courteous. This is all that is necessary. It is not necessary to answer reception invitations.

T. H. G.—An invitation to a large and formal reception demands a "party call" even if one attends the function. Only such entertainments as teas, days and very informal gatherings leave the hostess in debt to her visitors. Lettuce is eaten with a fork; no, it is not good form to use a knife for it. Substitute a piece of cracker or bread when necessary.

M.—Do what is most natural in eating with your fork—in this country and elsewhere. You may change it from the left to the right hand if it seems better after using it in the left hand while cutting the meat. As a general thing the fork is held in the right hand when it is used to take something from the plate, but the best rule to follow in all these matters is to do what is most natural and easiest. You can cut a few pieces of meat, then lay down the knife, and transfer the fork to the right hand.

—From Harper's Bazar.

A BRETON WEDDING.

Picturesque Parade to Display the Household Furniture.

A typical Breton wedding is as curious as it is imprudent. So poor often are the young pair that the only way they can set up housekeeping is by presents from their friends of food, flax, furniture and money. The youth desirous of matrimony simply offers his hand to the object of his choice. If she accept she must confirm her acquiescence by drinking wine with him. Her father's consent is asked by proxy, the deputy holding a piece of furze during the interview. The father usually offers an old woman, a young widow and a child before granting the request.

On the wedding day a cowherd leads round the village an ox wagon laden with the wedding furniture. On the top of this load two maidens are seated, one spinning hemp and the other flax.

The bride shows her fine breeding by making her friends drag her to church. On either side of the altar burns a wax taper, and it is expected that whichever of the two is nearest to the least brilliant light will die first.

The bride on leaving the church is presented with a distaff to remind her of her duties. Tripe, butter, buckwheat bread and elder form the marriage feast, toward which each guest pays his portion.

At nightfall, according to an ancient custom, the mother gives her daughter a handful of nuts. The happy pair are serenaded and are served with soup containing crusts threaded together, in symbol of unity.

SPECTACLE LENSES.

How the Glasses are Ground, Polished and Finished.

In the manufacture of spectacle lenses the bit of glass to be formed into a lens is fastened by means of pitch to a small block of hard rubber, so that it may be held. It is ground by being pressed against a rapidly revolving cast iron disk on a vertical spindle and with curvature equal and opposite to that desired in the lens.

This is the "rough tool" and is kept moistened with emery and water. Several grades of emery are used in succession, changing from coarse to fine as the grinding proceeds.

The glass is then transferred to the "fine tool," made of brass, and compared from time to time to a standard curve in order to insure accuracy. In this second grinding the abrading material is rouge.

Finally, the lens is polished by being pressed against a piece of cloth powdered with rouge and fastened to the rotating tool. The glass is now loosened from its block, turned over and the reverse side of the lens ground. When this has been accomplished the lens is placed on a leather cushion and held firmly in position by a rubber tipped arm while a diamond glass cutter passing round an oval guide traces a similar oval on the glass below. The superfluous glass is removed by steel pinchers and the rough edges are ground smooth on Scotch wheels.—Pearson's Weekly.

Different Times.

Sarasate once found his memory deserting him at a recital, but he discovered the reason of the mishap in time to prevent a failure. A lady was fanning herself in the front row of the stalls. The violinist stopped playing. "Madam," he said, "how can I play in two-four time when you are beating six-eight?" The lady shut up her fan, and the recital was concluded successfully.

Impudent Dog.

A dog had the audacity to bark at the deputy commissioner of Purulla, in Bengal, when he came to the house of the master of the dog on a bike. The owners of the dog were sent up for trial under section 280, and one of them, Karusha, was fined 20 rupees.—Lahore Tribune.

Allike.

Husband—What has become of those indestructible toys you got last week? Wife—They are out on the scrap heap, along with the indestructible kitchen utensils.—Life.

Obstnacy is the mask under which weakness hides its lack of firmness.—Pant.

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 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.

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FATE OF THE JUNE BUGS.

Awful Punishment That Was Decried by an Ancient Council.

"Berne has an official collector of June bugs," writes a correspondent of the Chicago News from Switzerland. "This personage is appointed by the city council when the triennial pest of June bugs occurs, and he is empowered to destroy all the insects that may be brought to him. Each owner of a small estate is obliged to gather five pounds of bugs, and those who happen to be the proprietors of larger pieces of property must collect proportionately more. For each pound that is missing from this obligatory amount a fine of 10 cents is imposed, but if more than the required quota is forthcoming a premium of 2 cents a pound is paid. This remuneration is offered also to others besides the property owners. A landholder who entirely neglects to gather any bugs at all is subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$10. School children receive permission to enter large estates, where they shake the trees and poke long sticks about in their endeavors to dislodge as many bugs as possible.

"In times of old, the ancient chroniclers tell us, it was the custom to attempt to rid the country of these unwelcome visitors by clipping them into court and by banishing them from the country, but the wily insects failed to obey the summons and continued to fly about in the face of the law, laying eggs promiscuously and contrary to edict. In a certain village it was determined to make a terrage and lasting example of all the insects found within its borders. With considerable expenditure of time and patience quantities of bugs were collected and placed in a huge sack. Deliberation was held as to the fate of these hard backed prisoners. Ordinary death was considered too light a punishment for such offenders. A hideous end must be theirs.

"A procession of the inhabitants of the village, advisers and councilors, wise men and children, wended its way slowly toward the place of execution, the summit of a high peak. This was laboriously climbed, an executioner with the bag of buzzing bugs in the lead. With due regard for the responsibility and justness of their act, the wise men approached the edge of the precipice. The bugs were to be ignominiously dashed to pieces on the rocks thousands of feet below. The executioner hung over the crag, the bag, top downward, was opened and the bugs shaken out to their death. But instead of falling like so many lumps of lead, as they ought to have done on such an occasion, the bugs, to the amazement of all, spread their wings and flew away."

Medical.

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL.

HEALTH IS WORTH SAVING, AND SOME PEOPLE KNOW HOW TO SAVE IT.

Many Bellefonte people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys, when they know these organs need help. Sick kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill-health, but there is no need to suffer nor to remain in danger when all diseases and aches and pains due to weak kidneys can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills.

W. R. Camp, of the firm of Kirk-Camp Furniture Co., Logan Ave., and 14th St., Tyrone, Pa., says: "Experience has taught me that Doan's Kidney Pills is an excellent remedy and one that strictly fulfills its promise. In the fall of 1897 I gave for publication in our local papers a statement covering my experience with this remedy, and recommending it to others, and now, in the month of June, 1901, I just as enthusiastically recommend it as I did at that time. Doan's Kidney Pills completely relieved me of an aching in the small of my back and lameness through the joints due to kidney trouble. We always keep this preparation in the house, for use in case of need, and it has never failed to give splendid satisfaction. I heartily endorse it." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. 51-28-o.u. 1m

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The Best and Cheapest Light.

COLT ACETYLENE GENERATORS.....

GIVE THE LEAST TROUBLE. THE PUREST GAS, AND ARE SAFE.

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PURE FOOD STORE.

We carry a full line of all goods in the line of Foods and Fine Groceries.

MANHATTAN DRIPS

A fine Table Syrup in one quart, two quart and four quart tin pails, at 12c., 25c., and 45c. per pail; try it. Maple Syrup in glass bottles and tin cans.

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The finest new crop New Orleans—a rich golden yellow and an elegant baker. That is the report our customers bring to us. Fine Sugar Syrups—no glucose.

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These Nuts are clean and sound, heavy in the meats and in every way very satisfactory. We have some very good California Walnuts but not equal to the Marbots. Fine Almonds and Mixed Nuts.

EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Peaches 10c., 12c., 15c. and 18c. per pound. Apples 15c., 18c. and 20c. per pound. Prunes 5c., 8c., 10c. and 12c. per pound. Raisins 10c. and 12c. per pound, either seeded or unseeded. Currants 10c. and 12c. per pound. Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel. Dates, Figs and fine Table Raisins. All these goods are well worth the prices named on them and will give good satisfaction.

MINCE MEAT.

The foundation of our Mince Meat is good sound lean beef, and all other ingredients are the highest grade of goods. It represents our best effort and our customers say it is a success, and at 12c. per pound is very reasonable in price.

FOREIGN FRUITS.

We are now receiving some of the finest California Naval Oranges and Florida bright and sweet fruits. This fruit is just now reaching its very finest flavor. They are exceptionally fine and at reasonable prices. Lovers of Grape Fruit can be nicely suited on the fruit we have. Lemons for some time past have been a difficult proposition, but we now have some fine fruit.

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Pure Food and Fine Groceries. BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Twelve years ago ground black pepper was selling here at 40c. the lb.—and not the best at that. We thought we could save our customers money by buying in large quantities, direct from the men who imported and ground it—packing it in pound packages ourselves—we did so, buying Singapore Pepper, and for five years sold it to you at 15c. the lb.—then it advanced to 20c. For the past three years we have sold it for 22c., it is sifted free from stems and dirt before grinding and is just what we represent it.

PURE SINGAPORE PEPPER The price is still 22c. the pound—we invite your trade for pure spices.

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SOFT DRINKS

The subscriber having put in a complete plant is prepared to furnish Soft Drinks in bottle such as SELTZER SYPHONS, SARSAPARILLA, SODAS, POPPS, ETC., for pic-nics, families and the public generally all of which are manufactured out of the purest syrups and properly carbonated. The public is cordially invited to test these drinks. Deliveries will be made free of charge within the limits of the town. C. MOERSCHBACHER, 60-32-1y High Street, BELLEFONTE, PA

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THE \$5,000 TRAVEL POLICY

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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.

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I invite your attention to my fire Insurance Agency, the strongest and Most Extensive Line of Solid Companies represented by any agency in Central Pennsylvania.

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in the county and at prices to suit the buyer. If you do not have one of our

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you have missed a good thing. We are making a special effort to supply you with a harness that you may have no concern about any parts breaking. These harnesses are made from select oak stock, with a high-grade workmanship, and

A GUARANTEE FOR TEN YEARS with each set of harness. We have on hand a fine lot of single harness ranging in price from \$13.50 to \$25.00.

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WHITE STAR, OUR BEST, HIGH GRADE, VICTORY PATENT,

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