

FARM NOTES.

—Make war on the poison ivy. —Cut the rye heads out of the wheat. —Timothy sod is right for rutabagas. —Study the matter of raising a little alfalfa. —There is too much waste land along our fences. —A poor, slow milker will spoil cows, however good. —Butter is better when it is fresh than it will be again. —Never churn fresh unripened cream with ripened cream. —Clean out the swill barrel. Rotton swill is unfit for hogs. —When cows are fed any kind of putrefying food the milk is unwholesome. —The operation of milking should never be hurried, but the milk drawn steadily. —Life is too short and time too precious to fool with cows that have any especially undesirable traits. —Milk with the largest globules contains the most butter, but the smaller globules are more suitable for cheese making. —Cows will not make good butter when running on short, weedy pastures during the heat of summer. Be prepared to avoid this. —The total which in milk are largely dependent on the quality of the food given, while the ratio of the ingredients depends on the breed. —No one knows exactly what a certain cow will do until she is tested. Even cows which give a large quantity of yellow milk are not always the best cows. —If penned out-of-doors be sure to have a shelter from rain, and an awning or trees to shade from the sun. Hogs easily blister and suffer. Give them good water. —A hog can be reared in the pasture with the cattle, almost without cost. It will learn to love and to follow the cows as easily as will a pet sheep. Free-range hogs are healthy. —The better care and feed given the cows, together with the introduction of new and improved machinery raised the average quality of butter in all parts of the country.—Penna. Farmer. —Experiments are of more value to the farmer when practiced on the farm than at the experiment station. Five dollars expended on the farm in that manner on small plots will be money well invested, which may return fifty-fold in the future. —Don't let a crust form on cultivated land. Start the cultivator going soon after each rain. A crust means that the soil moisture can rapidly evaporate. A dust mulch prevents such evaporation. Stir the soil every week or two days, until time to lay-by the crop.—Penna. Farmer. —Buttermilk is a valuable food for both man and beast. It is that portion of the milk left after the fat has been removed. It contains nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, soda and certain portion of milk sugar. A ton of buttermilk possesses a manurial value of \$2. It is a more valuable food than many suppose. —To give harness a good finish, first saturate the leather with as much oil as it will take, and then sponge the harness with a thick lather made of castile soap. When dry, wipe gently with flannel and follow in the same manner with a solution of gum tragacanth, which is made by boiling half an ounce of the gum in two quarts of water, boiling down to three pints, stirring freely while it is on the fire. When cool apply it lightly on the leather. —In an experiment made to determine the absorptive powers of milk, there was included in jars a portion of milk, and in different jars, but not in connection, different substances, giving off flavors. At the end of eight hours a portion of the milk was drawn from near the bottom of each jar, by means of a pipette, so as not to disturb any part of the milk. In every one of the jars—the milk had absorbed the flavor to such an extent that it had penetrated the very lowest stratum. —If you have any old trees that have failed to give profitable crops of fruit, dig the soil up thoroughly, apply a good dressing of well-rotted stable manure and work it thoroughly into the soil. Then, if you have them, apply a dressing of wood ashes. If these fail to revive the tree, after giving a good pruning, it is past redemption and should give way to something better. Good rich soil for three or four years can be profitably planted to some crop while the trees in the orchard are growing, but after that the best plan is either to seed down to clover and use as a hog pasture, or to cultivate without allowing any crop to grow. —It is well known that fine, dry dirt is one of the best of absorbents and disinfectants. It is also plentiful, and costs nothing but the labor of handling. It makes excellent bedding, if covered over with a few inches of straw, and it really keeps the stalls clean, even when used in the stalls without straw, as it is easily removed from the hair with a brush. A stall bedded with dry earth can be cleaned out in a much shorter time than when the earth is not used, and, as dirt absorbs the liquids and gases, quite a saving is effected in that manner. Its use goes beyond the stall. As the stable should be cleaned daily, quite a large quantity of dry earth will be used in the course of a year, and will necessarily be added to the manure heap. —Every tree in an orchard should be washed at least twice a year with strong soap, but there will be no necessity for scraping them. The caterpillars should be destroyed as soon as the nests are seen, which will end large numbers with amazing rapidity; the escape of a single pair means thousands next season. One of the best assistants to an orchard is the little wren. If farmers will give him proper protection by constructing boxes with entrances so small that no bird but a wren can enter, the sparrow will be unable to drive it away. As the wren is an active and busy creature, it destroys a large number of insects in a very short time, and, as it increases rapidly under favorable circumstances, quite a large number of them may be secured and induced to remain in the orchard, if proper facilities are afforded for their protection and accommodation.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Washing Belts and Shoe Ties.—Since broad ribbons are now almost universally worn in low shoes instead of the cheap but ugly lacer of former days, they make quite a hole in the allowance of the average young woman. Now, soiled, crumpled ties not merely ruin the appearance of any shoe, but they have a hopelessly untidy look that reflects ill on the orderly habits of the wearer. If money is not easy, therefore, and new ribbons may not be bought every few days, there is but one thing to do—learn to overcome the difficulty. Fortunately this is by no means impossible, as shoe ties with a little care may be laundered to look like new. The secret of her immaculate lazers was confided to me by one young woman who always looks as spry and span and well groomed as an army cadet, though she has very little money to spend on extras. "I always wash my shoe ribbons—white and black both," she replied to my admiring comment on her shoes' fine appearance. "Now would you believe those ties have been done up half a dozen times? They really do look almost fresh and new, do they not?" "How do I do it? Why it's nothing at all. I stretch my ties out flat on an old white marble table top I have (the top of a stationary washstand or any flat, clean surface would do just as well), rub them thoroughly with a pure white soap and scrub with a small stiff nail brush till perfectly clean. "Holding a tie at a time very tightly stretched between the hands, run it back and forth under the cold water faucet until the soap has been entirely rinsed out. Shake the wet ribbon up and down to get out most of the water, then put it between double thickness of a towel and pat smooth till almost entirely dry, when the ribbon can be hung smoothly over the towel rack to complete the process. "I use to laboriously wind my ties while wet on a bottle or paste them on the mirror, but find my new way much quicker and just as effective to get the ties perfectly smooth. I really think they are softer and more like a perfectly fresh ribbon, for the bottle gives a certain amount of stiffness. "I clean my ribbon belt, the new moire kind they wear so much this summer, in exactly the same way. It does not even seem to take the color out of the most delicate pinks and blues and lavenders." There is nothing new about shoes, except that a great many gray ties and pumps are being sold. Pumps for walking shoes are as stylish as ever, and patent leather divides popularity with Russia. White shoes in castor and canvas are to be worn a great deal. Walking ties are very mannish in appearance, and it is said that, not content with mere appearances, more and more women are buying their walking shoes in the boys' department of the shoe stores. A very good boy's tie can be purchased for \$3.50, which is lower than is usually paid for women's ties. A word of caution: The boy's tie will be a great deal heavier than the shoes you have been wearing, and will probably cause you some anguish until you get used to them. Wear them a few hours at a time the first week or so.

Next to the one-piece costume which is most popular, there is the blouse, which harmonizes or matches the color of the skirt. In the fall, plaid skirts, and particularly shadow plaids, will be accompanied by waists of the predominating shade in the plaid. Embroidery will be greatly in vogue during the fall and winter, and those who are inclined to keep their fingers busy while whiling away the summer hours on the hotel veranda, had better be embroidering wild roses or poppies, or something or other on silk or satin. Buttons are about as elaborate as they can be, whether of metal, pearl, or bone, and there are some charming novelties in linen-covered ones. Some of them more completely covered, others have, perhaps, a single figure or flower in the center, and still others show a Dresden effect, the tiny flowers giving a very dainty appearance.

Sprays of gladiolus, stiff as quills and twice as effective, are trimming stanning hats. The variety of colors copied from the natural blossoms make beautiful combinations possible. The hydrangea, another of the milliners' products that is not yet hackneyed, trims some of the most expensive headgear. A black lace hat has its crown circled by scattered bunches of the flower in pale greens, lilac, pink, blue and cream.

An evening coat is made of oyster white rajah, semi-fitted, French seams, and trimmed with a wide silk braid of basket weave, two rows, one either side of the double-breasted front, which, laced with buttons, are covered with the silk. Two rows of the braid finished the neck. Such a coat is so much more satisfactory than some of the lace and frill ones we see on the cars, as it may be worn either in day or evening, is light, unlined as it is, and in the whole a very desirable coat to have.

Serge, an old standby but not always a favorite, is used for a large number of smart tailormades this season. On a recent occasion, when a murky sky and intermittent drizzle kept pretty thin frocks at home, gray, green and blue serges made up a large number of the smartest tailormades on the young contingent, buds and young brides, and not infrequently on girlish-looking mammas themselves. Empire effects are very prevalent in tailor-finished suits.

A velvet neckband, with ends crossed by a brooch, is worn with many lingerie waists as a finish to the costume and as a support to the collar. To women with white or gray hair nothing is so becoming as the line of black velvet with a white waist. When the hat is in color, the waist in white and the suit of neutral tone, a band of velvet corresponding to the hat is an addition.

Hand embroidery never had a greater popularity than now, although much of it is done by professionals, other people preferring to put in their time otherwise. Shadow embroidery is one of the prettiest and most sensible forms of fancy-work that we have ever had. It is no great task on the eyes, is inexpensive, and very effective.

Veils form important accessories to the up-to-date toilet, and there are almost as many varieties and as many ways of arranging them as there are people to wear them.

THE SURGEON'S TOOLS

AS FEW AS POSSIBLE USED BY THE MODERN PRACTITIONER.

To Remove an Appendix, For Instance, He Can Carry Everything Necessary in One of His Pockets. Hand Forged Instruments the Best.

"A surgeon used to carry a bag of instruments weighing often as much as twenty-five pounds when he was called to operate," said a member of the staff of the New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital the other day. "Today an average operation, such as the removal of an appendix, calls for no more instruments than can be carried in the pockets."

"I have just come," continued the doctor, "from removing an appendix, and here in this small package are all the instruments I used—a scissors, two artery clamps, two forceps and a needle. Many operations, of course—gastro-enteric, gynecological and those that have to do with bones—require more instruments, but modern science demands the use of as few as possible in order that time may be saved. Skill and haste are prime factors in an operation. In the old days, before anaesthesia was known, this was to shorten the patient's agony as much as possible. After ether was discovered surgeons for awhile operated more leisurely, but soon finding out that the shock to the patient remaining under ether so long was always dangerous and often fatal they again recognized the importance of swiftness. Diminishing the number of instruments was one of the methods for saving time. In the operating room in the old days there was always, no matter what the operation, a good sized table laid out with ten or fifteen scores of instruments, fifty artery clamps, scissors, forceps and lancets by the dozen. It used to take over an hour to remove an appendix; today the average is about twelve minutes."

"The variety of instruments increases every year as surgeons meet with new needs or solve old problems. In our school here, as in others, many instruments have been devised. Especially to those having to do with the eye, ear, nose and throat have we made valuable additions as well as in the field of orthopedic appliances. The Hippocratic oath precludes the patenting of any such inventions; consequently all instruments are free to be made by all and every surgical manufacturer. "The making of surgical instruments in the United States is nearly contemporaneous with the beginning of the republic, and one or two of the prominent firms today date from long before the civil war. In no country are finer instruments made than in the United States. Though the number of men employed is small, every man is a skilled laborer and an artist, with an adroitness often as fine as that of a journeyman jeweler, capable of making even the most delicate of the great variety of instruments, amounting to about 10,000, which a surgical house must keep in stock or be ready to produce upon order. Cast and drop forged instruments have no lasting value, and once the edge is worn off they can never be satisfactorily resharpened. The process which they undergo demands that they be brought three times to a white heat. The first time the steel becomes tempered; the second and third time it becomes decarbonized and loses its temper, the result being an instrument with a shell of hard steel, capable of taking a fair edge, but beneath which the metal is soft and unfit to stand holding. "All good instruments are hand forged. Thus prices are doubled and trebled over the prices of cast instruments because of the skilled labor and time necessary to their construction. The workman in a careful factory must make a study of his work and learn the physical qualities of the steel or metal he works with, its strength and cutting and tension qualities. General operating instruments are made of steel, silver, platinum, gold and aluminum. German steel, owing to its tenacity, is used for forceps and blunt instruments; English cast steel for edged tools, as it receives a high temper, a fine polish and retains its edge. Silver when pure is very flexible and is useful for catheters, which require frequent change of curve. When mixed with other metals, as coin silver, it makes firm catheters, caustic holders and cannulated work. Seamless silver instruments are least liable to corrode. Platinum resists the action of acids and ordinary heat and is useful for caustic holders, actual galvanic cautery. Gold, owing to its ductility, is adapted for fine tubes, such as eye syringes and so forth, while aluminum is by its extreme lightness suitable for probes, styles and tracheotomy tubes. "Handles are made of ebony, ivory, pearl or hard rubber. Ebony and rubber are used for large instruments, though these at times have handles of steel. Ivory makes a durable and beautiful handle, though it and ebony are not entirely aseptic, because it is impossible to boil them for the purpose of sterilization without their cracking. Ivory and pearl are used for scalpels and for small instruments like those used in operating on the eye. On the whole, the best material for handles is hard rubber, since it may be vulcanized on the instrument, thus making it practically one piece, with no possible seam for the lodging of germs and hence perfectly safe. "Next to the materials the mode of making determines the instrument's quality. Steel overheated in the forge is brittle or rotten. In shaping with the file the form may be destroyed. In hardening and tempering the steel may be spoiled. In every stage the value of the instrument depends upon the skill applied."—New York Post.

He Was at Church. Saunders, the village slater, was a very poor attender at the church. One day the minister met him and said: "Come, now, Saunders, why is it you are never at church nowadays?" "Never at the kirk?" replied Saunders. "Te're quite wrong there, sir; I spent the hale o' last week on the st'ot!"—Glasgow Times.

This Was in 1806. Says the London Times of May, 1806: "A decently dressed woman was last night brought out into Smithfield for sale, but the brutal conduct of the bidders induced the man who was, or pretended to be, her husband, to refuse to sell her; on which a scene of riot and confusion highly disgraceful to our police took place."

There's a Reason. Bill—He used to be a lawbreaker, but he's changed now. Jill—Keeps within the law, now, does he? Bill—Oh yes. Keeps within the jail too.—Yonkers Statesman.

A man cannot escape in thought, any more than he can in language, from the past and the present.

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.

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WHAT IS CASTORIA. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, 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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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 SINGAPORE PEPPER. The price is still 22c. the pound—we invite your trade for pure spices.

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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.

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Saddlery. MONEY SAVED. IS MONEY MADE. Reduced in price—horse sheets, lap spreads and fly nets—for the next thirty days. We have determined to clean up all summer goods, if you are in the market for this class of goods you can't do better than call and supply your wants at this store. We have the largest assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE DRIVING HARNESS in the county and at prices to suit the buyer. If you do not have one of our HAND-MADE SINGLE HARNESS 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 harness 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. We carry a large line of oils, axle grease, whips, brushes, curry-combs, sponges, and everything you need about a horse. We will take pleasure in showing you our goods whether you buy or not. Give us a call and see for yourself. Yours Respectfully, JAMES SCHOFIELD, Spring Street, BELLEFONTE.

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