

Bellefonte, Pa., October 19, 1906.

FARM NOTES.

-A ton of manure will not help a plant that has a canker eating out its heart.

-By taking the fence corners and burning the materials many harboring places of insects will be destroyed and the farm made cleauer in appearance.

-Did you ever see a rosebush whichdespite the most beneficent environment of soil-of synshine-and of atmosphere,seemed never to achieve a healthy growth.

-Sheep are the only animals which do not really exhaust the land on which they feed. They distribute manure evenly on the field and trample it into the soil, feeding upon plants that other animals will

-To., for too, many farmers are finding out that unthreshed oats, out when the grain is in the rather soft dough (milky) state, and cut fine with a stalk cutter, are better than meadow hay—but equally fine—to feed cattle, especially milch cows. As a rule good farmers raise far more weight of oats to the acre than of hay.

-It is not economical to attempt to grow a pasture crop on land that contains weeds or crab grass. The common practice of sowing grass on wheat or oats stubble should be avoided unless the grain crop has been preceded by some crop that has been hoed, or which requires frequent cultivation, the foreign seeds being destroyed by such methods.

-To protect trees from borers mix cement with skim milk and apply with a stiff brush. Mix only a small quantity at a time, as it may "set." Apply it in a somewhat thin condition, and then make a second application. First, remove the earth from the trunk of the tree and apply the mixture six inches below the ground and a foot shove ground and a foot above.

-The cooling of milk by forcing air through it (aeration) is an excellent method, as the oxygen of the air assists in purifying it, but the aeration must be done in some place where the air is as pure as possible and free from dust. To force air that is laden with dust and odors into the milk is as injurious as to expose the milk to such influences, hence the greatest care should be exercised in aerating.

-Clover is injured when cattle are per-mitted on the field when the land is very wet. There is a temptation to allow cows to use the clover fields some, but any gain by so doing is always at the expense of loss in some other manner. Cattle do much barm by tramping; for which reason not even the pasture should be used until the grass has made considerable growth. Close grazing should never be allowed.

-Parasites develop rapidly and should never be allowed to exist if possible, as the sooner the work of stamping out the cause of the disease is done, the less labor re-quired. Minute fungi should be carefully sought and fought with the spraying mix tures. The spores increase so rapidly that a day's delay may result in heavy loss. Each form has its own habit, requiring prompt and hasty work for its suppression. Nearly all plant diseases are the result of fungus growth.

-To give some idea of how weeds multiply it may be stated that a single plant of pepper grass will produce 18,000 seeds: daudeliou, 12,000; shepherd's purse, 36,-000; wheat thief, 7000; common thistles, 65,000; chamomile, 16,000; ragweed, 5000; purslaine, 375,000; plantain, 47,000; and burdock, 43,000. The importance of not allowing a single weed to produce seed cannot be alluded to too frequently. A single hour's work in destroying weeds may save weeks of labor next season

-There are two ways of completely de stroying weeds. One is to let them bave the opportunity to grow and, by frequent-ly cultivating them, turn them under as fast as they make their appearance, the other being to crowd them out by growing some crop that will not give the weeds a come crop that will not give the weeds an chance to grow. No system of cultivation will kill all the weeds if a crop is desired—such as corn—for the grass and weeds will only be kept down so long as cultivation lasts, especially "laid by" at a time when the weeds are producing seeds, thus establishing themselves for the speceeding establishing themselves for the succeeding years. As a test of what supposed clean culture of corn may be simply cut down a row of stalks and a row of weeds will remain. As a single weed produces thous-ands of seeds the labor of destroying the weeds must be repeated next season

—Here are some good suggestions from a Canadian bulletin, giving the points of a "If a horse is short-ribbed he is light in his middle and is nearly always a poor

"A light-centered horse seldom weighs well, and weight in a draft horse, if it comes from bone, sinew and muscle, goes a long way to determine his commercial

value.

"A stallion whose feet are contracted and brittle and whose books are puffy and fleshy-looking should be avoided, as such books are generally associated with a coarseness throughout his whole conforma-

coarseness throughout his whole conforma-tion and a general lack of quality.

"When a horse is well coupled together on top and has a short back, he must have the length below from the point of the shoulder to the back of the thigh. When so built he will stand the

strain of drawing heavy loads much better than if he has a long, loose back. "The front feet and hocks are the parts of either a draft or a driving horse that come directly in contact with the hard work, and unless they are sound and good a horse's usefulness will be very much im-paired and his commercial value very

much lessened. "Before using a stallion get the groom to lead him away from you. Stand square behind him and see that he picks up his feet and place them on the ground proper-ly, traveling in both trot and walk clear and clean, not striking the ground first with the toe and then bringing down the

"The feet should be large and waxy in appearance. The sole of the hoof should be concave, the frog spongy, plump and elastic, because it acts as a buffer to take the concussion from acting too severely on the foot, pastern, and fetlock. See that both sire and dam have sound feet, free from flatness and are not contracted. There should be no "gumminess" about the books of the draft horse, as it indicates coarseness. They should be large, flat and firm, and should be wide, especially from a side

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT. Speech is great, but sitence is greater.-Carlyle.

The Pumpkin Party .- The pumpkin party was given in the early fall, and squashes, by courses called pumpkins. were used as freely as their humbler brethren. The admission fee for each person was a pumpkin or squash of any kind, size or color. Visitors who came unprovided were allowed to contribute a nickel instead, to add to the library fund.

As the pumpkins accumulated, they were piled upon a platform carpeted with green, before a background screened with green, so that when arranged artistically in pyramids and rows, the mixture of various shades of green and yellow was really

peautiful. The housewives who assisted at the refreshment tables had one table set for preparations of pumpkin. Pumpkin pies were as the sand of the sea in number; there and biscuit; something that looked and tasted like a Turkish sweetment with flavors of rosewater or ginger was admitted to have been originally blocks of raw pumpkin; there were pumpkin custards, pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the apparatus of the strands of man in the comb, which it can readily make as perfectly as the bee, though of a different material. The chief difficulty, perhaps, would be to prevent the remainder. These figures do not include can owned by private comments to the apparatus of the apparatus of the strands of man in the comb, which it possessing to the needs of man raw pumpkin; there were pumpkin custards, pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the appetite; and there were dishes, served hot, of pumpkin or squash as a vege-table, mashed, buttered, salted and pep-pered, and also strips of baked pumpkin to be buttered and eaten hot with crisped

Shapely pumpkin shells scooped out and cut in halves served to hold salads; while hollowed out pumpkins made acceptable lanterns, hong outside, and in every other

wise dark corner, inside. The program for the evening was short and simple, and was followed by a social hour. It began when half a dozen small boys in jumpers and overalls marched upon the platform and standing in line faced the audience. The first boy sang, while the piano played very softly the air of 'Little Drops of Water :"

We are little farmers. Early in the day, Working in the garden Like a pleasant play. and the rest of the boys took up the refrain Like a pleasant play.

Then the second boy followed with hi stanza: First we make the soil right,

Digging with a spade, Taking all the lumps out Till the bed is made.

"Till the bid is made," echoed the boys; and the story went on with suitable gestures : Then we plant the pumpkin, Just the best we know,

And the golden sunshine Helps the seeds to grow Then we watch it closely, Lest the meddling weeds Take the room that's needed For our pumpkin seeds

When we see the rain fall, Very well we know Every drop of water Makes the pumpkins grow.

When the season's ended. And we take our prize Homeward with rejoicing, Mother makes the pies

The little farmers then retired to the back of the platform where they stood while their places were taken by six small girls in calico gowns and sunbonnets.

Said the first, "I went to the garden and picked a pumpkin." Said the second, "I cut it in pieces and put it in a kettle of boiling water."

The others continued: "I took it out of the kettle and rubbed it through the strainer.'

"I mixed it with eggs and sugar and cream and salt and spice. "I made the piecrust and covered the plates.

"I filled them and baked them." "But who ate the pies?" inquired the smallest girl

"We did! we ate the pies!" shouted the boys in chorus. Then all the children joined hands and danced three times around a large pumpkin which was conveniently placed, then ran off the platform. A curtain being stretched across the platform for a few minutes, was then with-drawn, and the chairman announced a tableau, "Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater, had

a wife and couldn't keep her."

Peter, one of the little farmers in the preceding act, held under one arm a pumpkip, and looking at his fleeing wife, pointed imploringly to a wheelbarrow of pumpkins beside him. She, with averted face, was at a distance and had left a trail of pumpkins behind her. The second tableau, "He put her in a pumpkin shell and there he kept her very well," showed the little lady seated in a balved pumpkin which occupied the wheelbarrow, and Peter in the shafts with a broad smile, ready to act as her

charioteer. A game was arranged for those who wished to enter it called Pumpkin Touch. Six pumpkins, each decorated with a colored pennant, were placed in a row on a table, and the players blindfolded in turn. A light wand was handed to the blindfolded player; he was then placed in front of the table, turned around three times, and made to march for and aud attempt to touch a umpkin with the wand, meanwhile reciting the following rhyme, and if he had not succeeded in tonching a pumpkin by the time the rhyme was ended, he gave way to

Green and red and black and blue Count for six, five, four and two. If I touch a pumpkin white,

Forfeits then will be your right. If I touch a pumpkin gold, It is mine to have and hold. If I fail to push or clutch,

Then I loose my Pumpkin Touch. The rhyme of course told the rules of the game. After trial the relative position of the pumpkins was changed in order to con-fuse somewhat the blindfolded wielder of

the wand. The game of Pumpkin Products called for quick thought. The leader aurounced that he was going to send each of his hearthat he was going to send each of his hearers on a journey, and the only return he would ask was a specimen of the principal product of the place visited; but the product must in some way be connected with the pumpkin industry. One minute was allowed for an answer, and a failvre entailed a forfeit. Ethel was sent to Pennsylvania; she brought back some coal and explained that it was to bake the pumpkin pie. Arthur, being sent to Kentucky, repie. Arthur, being sent to Kentucky, re-turned with a horse—paused in confusion— and a forfeit was imposed. John went to Maine, brought back lumber, and bastily

announced it was to build a bakery. The pumpkins and squashes received as entrance fees were sold the next day at the nearest market, making a modest but welcome addition to the society's funds .- ConWasps Copy the Bees.

'The average countryman would laugh at you if you were to tell him that you had part of the exemplary her and gathering honey from the flower- in the garden," Pall Mall Gazette. "But to countryman would be wrong and you would be right,

this August. "What the bees think of it, one cannot say, but they are not to be seen mingling with the wasps. The latter, when they feel inclined towards honey, usually make an attack upon the nearest bee hive, and very often come off second hest unless they attack in force. But now that the wasp has shown an inclination to gather honey first hand from the flowers, surely the

Rules of War.

The Institute of International Law has roted the following articles: Neutral asylum, it is the right of a entral state to give protection to those seeking refuge from the calamities of war. Such asylum may be accorded the forces of belligerents and prisoners and their property, either in virtue of formal treaties or in cases of necessities, such as fugitives, wounded, sick and the crews of wrecked

maintaining its refugees. Prisoners, booty and prizes arriving at a neutral port on board a belligerent vessel admitted to asylum cannot be taken from the vessel while the prisoners and booty re-main on board and while the prizes remain in tow. In cases where the booty has been landed and the prizes separated from the capturing vessel, they remain the property of the owners until such time as they are adjudged the property of the capturer, ac-cording to the laws of war. Vessels ad-judged prizes may be admitted to asylum unless National legislation forbids the introduction of booty and prizes.

Conundrums

Why is it impossible to catch a thief who has stolen a complete set of harness?

Because there is not a trace left. What is the difference between an engi-One minds the train and the other train the mind.

Why should a man in crossing the Sahara desert carry with him a watch? Because it has a spring in it. What is the difference between an artist and a cook ?

One draws a fowl and the other cooks it. Why are playing cards like great cor Because they have knaves in them.

When are soldiers and carpenters alike? When drilling. Why is an icehouse like a kid doll? Because both are stuffed with sawdust. When are dressmakers like locomotives?

g up tra There is no hidden consecration without open confession.

-Smart savings are not known by making others smart.

-Fretful preaching never leads to

-They whom God claims do not be--Reaping in rejoicing depends on sow-

Righteonsness is the response of the

The Royal Month and the Royal Disease

Sudden changes of weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great. We never think of scrofula—its bunches, cutaneous eruptions, and wasting of the bodily substance without thinking of the great good many sufferers from it have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose radical and permanent oures of this one disease are enough to make it the most famous medicine in the world. There is probably not a city or town where Hood's Sarsaparilla has not proved its merit in more homes than one, in arresting and completely eradicating scrofula, which is almost as serious and as much to be feared as its near relative, -consumption.

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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

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In Use For Over 30 Years. The Centaur Company, New York City. The Country's Ratiroads.

t you if you were to tell him that you had Tuesday made public statistics for railroads een the wasps this summer playing the in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1905, based on reports of the railroads as required by law. These show that writes a naturalist correspondent of the on June 30, 1905, the total single track railway indeage in the United States was 218,-101, or 4,196 miles more than at the end of for of late, for some mysterious reason, the wasps have been busy among the tall flaming spikes of the red-hot pokers (Tritoma uvarial,) whose blosoms are especially fine miles, including 7,568 miles of line used under trackage rights. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 306,796 miles. The number of railway corporations for which mileage is included in the report was 2,167. The number of roads in the hands of receivers

was £6. There were in the service of the carriers, 48,357 locomotives, the increase over the previous year being 1,614. The number of firms or corporations. The number of ton miles per freight locomotive was 6,690,700, an increase of 233,854 miles over 1904. The reported number of persons on the pay rolls was 1,382,196, an average of 637

employes per 100 miles of road. The par value of the amount of the railway capital cutstanding was \$13,805,258,-121. Of the total capital stock outstanding \$2,435,470,337 paid no dividends.

The number of passengers reported as carried was 738,834,667, being 23,414,985 more than in 1904. The number of tons of freight carried

wounded, sick and the crews of wrecked vessels.

A neutral state can require a belligerent to reimburse it for expenses incurred in 216,973 miles of line were \$2,082,482,406, or \$107,308,315 greater than for 1904, and for the first time, exceeding the two billion mark. The operating expenses were \$1,-390,602,152, or \$51,705,899 more than in 1904. The moome from operation or the net earnings of the railways amounting to \$691,880,254, this amount exceeding the corresponding one for the previous year by \$55,602,416.

The amount of dividends declared was \$238,046,897, leaving as the surplus from operations \$89,043,490, as against the surplus for the preceding year of \$56,729,331.

The casualties show a large increase, the total number of persons killed being 9,703, while the injury appearance of \$6000.

while the injured numbered 86,006. The greatest casualties were among the railroad men. One passenger was killed for every 1,-375,856 carried, and one injured for every 70,655 carried. For 1904 the figures show that 1,622,267 passengers were carried for one killed and 78,523 for one injured.

Medical.

TATHAT THE KIDNEYS DO.

THEIR UNCEASING WORK KEEPS US STRONG AND

HEALTHY. All the blood in the body passes through the All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

W. R. Camp. of the firm of Kirk—Camp Furni-W. R. Camp, of the firm of Kirk-Camp Furni-ture Co., Logan Ave., and 14th St., Tyrone, Pa.,

ture Co., Logan Ave., and 14th St. Tyrone, Pa., says:

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Peaches 10c., 12c., 15c. and 18c. per pound. Apricots 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.

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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 12½c. per pound is very reasonable in price.

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