

FARM NOTES.

—Don't think that a pig eats merely to live. —A wet, slippery pen often makes a lame hog. —It is well to shift the hog pasture every year or two. —A good grade cow is all right, but avoid the grade sire. —In crossing, use males from the smaller of the two breeds. —If facts are really facts, they are better than theories on the farm. —Early chicks, early broilers, early eggs—that is how poultry pays. —Have you any animals on the farm that return such large profits for the money invested as sheep? —Keep the best pasture for the lambs. Clover is good, so is a fresh blue grass pasture, but an old one is productive of worms and possibly death. —Never buy a poor sheep; you have no time to fool with it. Let your neighbors experiment and throw away their feed if they wish. Buy the best quality you can, but try to have the whole flock uniform. —Many farmers ship produce to market at certain seasons and buy articles that could be dispensed with by using those grown on the farm. In such cases they pay transportation in two ways, which lessens the profits. —Parent hogs over fed with corn always produce offspring weak in bone and muscle. It requires bran, middlings and ground oats to make healthy pigs, and the sooner the farmer learns this the larger will be his profits. —A rise in the grade in the road of one foot in ten doubles the draft. A rough, soft or sandy road increases the labor of the team to nearly or twice the same degree, and unrolled axes will also as effectively double the labor and weariness of the animals which pull the wagon. —For family use there is no necessity for having six or seven varieties of a single kind of fruit. Early, medium and late varieties may be used, but it is better to have a variety of a kind that is prolific and satisfactory than to have the land occupied with several varieties that seldom produce crops. —It is best to have salt boxes in the pasture where the sheep can find them at will, but if not done, make a practice of salting them every Sunday morning. You will get acquainted with your sheep then, and careful shepherds know it pays to promote friendship between flock and flock-master. —An insufficient supply of bees will hinder the setting of fruit. While other insects may take part in the carrying of pollen, the fruit raisers must rely chiefly upon honey bees. Experience shows that, though bees may fly two or three miles, hives should be within half a mile of the orchard or small fruit patch. —The Americans are getting the mutton eating habit. Heretofore they have been wedded to the sultion steak, but now they are catching on to the merits of the mutton chop. This change in taste means much for the future of the sheep man, for the sheep will make good meat out of much food which is generally wasted on the farm, while the income from the wool may be counted anyhow as so much clean profit. —It is difficult to sow grass seed by hand and secure an even "match," and the seed should be used in every case. It is not always that a seeder can be found on a farm where the seed drill is used, but broadcast seeding is best done by seeders especially adapted to such work. It is important to sow the seed evenly as to prepare the soil, as poor seeding adds to the expense of seed and reduces the yield. —In summer the hogs will thrive on clover, and also make as rapid growth as with any other food. If the hogs must be kept in pens, cut the clover into short lengths and let them have it three times a day. If there is no green clover, use clover hay, which may be cut with a hay cutter, scalded, sprinkled with bran and fed to the hogs. They will thrive all the better if given some kind of bulky food. —A day's ration for a sheep is estimated at two pounds of hay, a half pound of ground oats and half pound of beans when there is no pasture, as in winter, but as large sheep consume more than smaller ones the estimated ration may not be strictly correct. Sheep should also be supplied with succulent food, sliced carrots being highly relished. They should not be overfed, but should be kept in moderate condition. In summer good pasturage is sufficient. —Some horses will eat at all times and consume almost any quantity of food without appearing to improve in condition, although they may not be doing much work. Horses differ and what is best for one may not give as good results with others. Good grooming is an important matter, but there is not, as a rule, sufficient variety in the food of horses. While oats will continue to be a standard food for horses, yet a small allowance of linseed meal and corn fodder will also be relished and give excellent results. Hay and fodder should prove superior to hay alone. —Too much reliance is placed on the disc harrow as a substitute for the plow. There is no implement more useful than the disc harrow in some lines, but its place is to cut up the soil and render the soil fine after the land has been plowed, though farmers frequently use the disc harrow for preparing s'ubtle land, leaving out plowing altogether. There is something more in plowing than simply loosening the ground for seed. When land is properly plowed it holds more moisture, absorbs warmth rapidly and permits of greater feeding capacity for plants. —When cultivating young corn it must be done in a manner to destroy all weeds hence shallow cultivation may not answer as the weeds must be destroyed by any method possible, rather than to permit them in the corn field. But after the corn is well advanced it may prove detrimental to run the cultivator deep, as it then cuts many roots. Root cutting has been tested and found injurious. After the weeds are killed the only work required is to keep about an inch or two of the surface soil loose, in order to conserve moisture, as well as to put an end to any young weeds that may be ready to start.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. Courtesy is Economy.—John Jay Chapman.

The exploitation of fine lawn, hand embroidered and beautiful makes of lace can be, perhaps, best appreciated by a study of the present-day blouse; and charming, indeed, are many of these garments. There is or should be, a great fundamental difference between the blouse and the shirt, for the latter, in its correct interpretation, is a tailor-made, manly cut garment in linen silk and wool mixtures, and Ceylon flannels to be worn with coats and skirt suits, whereas the blouse is a far more ethereal garment, with a distinct cachet of femininity. The shirt for ordinary wear in linen is usually made with a separate high linen turn-over collar, and this does not come into the category of the blouse.

Delightful for the summer wear are the dainty little Paris lawn skirts, very simply made with little pleated frills and embroidered insertions down the front, with high transparent collars edged with Valenciennes lace, and sleeves ending below the elbow, finished to match the collar. Then there is the linen openwork compromise in all white, and this is very popular at the moment, with the yoke and shoulder cut in one, giving something of the kimono effect, but beautifully fitted and very becoming. These linen embroideries Anglaise blouses wash admirably, and nothing looks more charming on a hot summer's day. Again, we have the clear muslin shirt, with Valenciennes insertions, which is always dainty and popular and perhaps more closely allied to the blouse than the lawn or linen shirt.

The blouse for restaurant wear is an ethereal kind of bodice, and in many cases it is composed of lace dyed to match the skirt, for the blouse and the skirt must always have some connecting link. These dyed lace blouses are a very pretty feature of this season's fashion. Particularly effective are the very pale gray laces with a soft lining of white chiffon, worn with a skirt of gray cloth or silk. These lace blouses, by the way, require no other lining than chiffon, but the osobe-corset or silk slip beneath must be dainty in the extreme. The washing satin slips are charming and infinitely softer and more durable than glace. The tight-fitting slip is indispensable for any woman inclined to stoutness, and when they are worn separately the blouse sets very much better, while still maintaining the idea of looseness and comfort, which seems to be the distinctive feature of the blouse.

A favorite tennis hat with young Parisiennes is on the Panama order, but in rice straw. The only trimming is an Oriental scarf tied in a bow around the crown, the long ends being fringed.

Black, gray and brown are the colors most seen in the dresses of the smartest women, while the mustard or ochre tint is next favored.

Nun's tucks are used again to give a simple finish to the skirt.

The tailors encroach more and more on the dressmakers, giving us ornate creations of cloth, tussor, linen, and even of muslin.

The girl living on a farm has so many materials at hand with which to make acceptable gifts to city friends and not the least of these are the ingredients for barbers but helpful cosmetics. And by the way did you know that word cosmetic was derived from a Greek term signifying skill in the art of decoration or ornament? From the first thubarb sprouts and lettuce leaves on through spinach (for coloring creams and lotions) strawberries, cucumbers, watermelons and quince, with honey and milk and nuts the girl on the farm has the best and purest materials to choose from and work with. An expensive Italian cream is made from the ground green seeds of cucumbers, melons and pumpkins made into flour which is slightly powdered and made into a paste with sweet cream. The basis of nearly all washes for chapped hands is quince seeds so one can make their own at slight expense by adding extract of witch hazel to the emulsion. With care the girl living on a farm should have the proverbial rose leaf or peach and cream complexion until she is at least seventy-five years of age. The juice of cucumber enters largely into the preparation of many face creams and watermelon juice is a famous Southern face wash. Tomato juice is fine for an oily, greasy skin and the acid of strawberries rivals that of lemons as a bleaching agent. The best of the most satisfactory cream is clarified mutton tallow which made creamy with almond oil, sweet with your favorite perfume and colored with the juices of lettuce, spinach, rose petals or currants will give both beauty and pleasure to the recipient. Fry out mutton suet in a double boiler, just as the lard is rendered and when it is cold use the top portion, melting it in a bowl set in hot water, strain through a hair sieve then through cheese-cloth and beat in the almond oil or other ingredients while still creamy. The addition of one dram of tincture of benzoin or one half a dram of salicylic acid will prevent the emulsion from becoming rancid.

The girl on a farm will make a delightful face powder by burying roses or violets every day for a fortnight in three parts of finely powdered starch and one part of orris root sifted together through bolting cloth; and she will have a sweet-clover pomade suggestive of her great grandmother's toilet table made by simmering sprigs of clover bloom in mutton fat. And how the girl on a farm can luxuriate in egg shampoo! When the city girl pays the hairdresser from a dollar upward for a hair cleaning, she is always told that eggs are so scarce and the price so high that instead of six or eight only one or two can be used.

Milk baths are prescribed as a cure for cutaneous affections and the girl on a farm can choose sweet milk, sour milk, butter-milk or cream for her beauty bath. The use of pure cream is not so well understood as its curative properties would warrant. A stiff bristle brush until the skin glows then using a few drops of cream at a time rub the body thoroughly and go to bed. Nothing else will so quickly induce refreshing sleep and soothe the tired nerves, yet two spoonfuls of cream will suffice. In the morning put in sufficient borax to soften the water for the bath and use pure soap. Cream will soften and whiten the skin and is a good preventive of wrinkles.

Silk handkerchiefs washed in clear water with pure castile soap look like new.

THE BLACK BEAR.

Her Physic and Her Food After Her Five Months' Sleep.

The black bear has her cubs, from one to three, in her den during the months of March and April, and it is an interesting thing to know that she has the power to give birth to her young at least two weeks before the proper time if driven from her den. She will return to her cubs if let alone. In the den she cares for her young until the snows of the north country have sufficiently melted to permit of her getting about, when she "hits the trail" again. She eats nothing during the five months that she hibernates, except that from time to time she will lap the icicle which is made by the freezing of her breath on her paws. She ventures forth as soon as the snow has sufficiently melted to permit of her getting about and for several days will eat nothing but hemlock bark and certain roots, which act as a physic. When in her normal state of health again she is ravenously hungry and will diligently fish the brooks and streams in search of a dinner of trout, will hunt up the carcasses of deer or moose which have been overcome by the severity of the winter or will prey upon porcupines by quickly putting her paw under the stomach and rolling the porcupine on its back, then with a snip tear out the entrails and escape the quills.—Field and Stream.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

The Quarter of an Hour Following the Winning of the Derby.

The anxieties of owners of race horses competing in the Derby do not immediately end as the horses pass the judges. The fatal "objection" may snatch the laurels from the victor. The possibility discovered itself over Carnacus' race. The owner had striven in vain to get a jockey of repute. His offer of a life annuity of £100 a year to Gostley in case of success had been declined. A stable boy named Par-

"Are the bowels regular?" That is one of the first questions a physician asks when he is called to attend a sick person. To keep the bowels open and keep them regular is a prime necessity of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will keep bowels and liver in a healthy condition, and prevent many a fit of sickness.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT WEEK.

July 15 to 20, when the Elks hold their Annual Reunion in Philadelphia, will be a glorious week in the Quaker City. Not for years have such elaborate preparations been made to honor the City's guests as those which are now being made to welcome members of the Order, and to entertain the thousands who are expected to visit the city during the week.

A grand Court of Honor in Broad Street, the most magnificent structure of the kind ever erected in America, and costing \$50,000, will be a great feature of the occasion. Every night during the week this Court of Honor, together with the City Hall, will be illuminated by myriads of electric lights of various colors.

On Wednesday, July 17, a massed band parade of over 2000 musicians will take place.

On Thursday, July 18, the Grand Parade of all visiting Elks will occur. Over 15,000 men from all sections of the country will participate. Each Lodge will have its own band and will wear a distinct uniform. Each uniform will typify the state or city represented by the lodge. Many of the uniforms will be historical and picturesque.

On Saturday, July 20, there will be a grand excursion to the Seashore. Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Asbury Park, and other popular resorts are within easy reach of Philadelphia by the fast express trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold July 13 to 17, inclusive, at reduced rates from stations over 100 miles from Philadelphia. For exact fares and conditions of tickets, consult nearest Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent. 52-26-21

sons had eventually to be trusted, and to the surprise of the learned, he got the horse home, winning by a neck. Going to scale, the lad could not draw the weight. In breathless silence the bride was sent for, and that just enabled him to balance the scale. But now Lord Stamford appeared to object that only his own horse and two others had gone the full course. The winner and the rest were already past the starting post when the flag fell. Admiral Rous looked at his watch. "Twenty minutes," he said. "An objection to hold good must be lodged within a quarter of an hour." And so the stable boy's win passed into the records, but the owner of Caracacus declared that not for £1,000 a moment would he again endure the agony of that short period following the race.—London Saturday Review.

Medical.

COMFORTING WORDS.

Mary a Bellefonte household will find them so. To have the pains and aches of a bad back removed is to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful. To tell how this great change can be brought about will prove comforting words to hundreds of Bellefonte sufferers.

George B. Laird, employed in the Inspectors Office, of the P. R. R., and living at W. 10th St., Tyrone, Pa., says: "I worked as a section hand on the P. R. R. for over twenty years, and the heavy lifting and continual stooping and bending told on my kidneys and brought on back-ache. Before I got Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills at a drug store, the pain in my back was almost continual and sometimes the sharp shooting twinges almost set me crazy. The action of the kidneys was noticeably weak and the passages of the secretions were very irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and whenever I feel the least touch of backache I use Doan's Kidney Pills and they never fail to relieve me. My daughter was troubled in the same way about four years ago, and two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured her so thoroughly that she has never had any trouble of that kind since."

Plenty more proof like this from Bellefonte people. Call at Green's drug store and ask what customers report. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburns, Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. 52-27-2m-e-o-w.

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People strive to make their houses thief-proof. When the thief does enter it is usually through the householder's carelessness, in forgetting to lock a door or fasten a window. Disease is the great burglar who breaks into the body. Everybody takes precautions against disease, more or less thorough. When the burglar disease does effect an entrance to the body it is generally through carelessness. The busy man gets his feet wet in some sudden rain storm and tramps about through an afternoon in this condition. He takes cold. A cough fastens on him. He begins to bleed from the lungs. The spectre of consumption rises up to afflict him. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when the cough begins will almost invariably prevent the spread of disease. Even when the cough has been persistent and the hemorrhages frequent, "Golden Medical Discovery" always helps and almost always heals. It completely cures ninety-eight per cent. of those who give it a fair and faithful trial.

Green's Pharmacy.

SUMMER REQUISITE

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