

FARM NOTES.

Waste tomatoes and fruit will make good hog feed.

It is said that this year will be recorded as a banner year for dairying all over the United States.

It is estimated that in the United States this year 2,198,000 acres have been planted in Irish potatoes, an increase over last year of 2 1/4 per cent.

The fall that begins to mull during August or September has a much better chance to arrive the winter than the one that begins in the late fall.

It is said that had cases of gnawing the manger can be stopped by coating the manger and rope with coal tar, putting it on hot with an old brush or broom.

The best way to ventilate the cellar is to have the windows and doors open at night instead of daytime. Of course, there should be heavy screens to keep out rats, cats, etc.

Luther Burbank, the famous horticultural wizard, says there is not a weed alive which will not sooner or later respond liberally to good cultivation and persistent attention.

A stallion ought to be driven eight or ten miles at least and worked every day for three or four hours during the breeding season. Too many horses are ruined by being pampered.

Salt soda is excellent for removing fat and grease from milk pails, cans and separators, but soap is best for dirt alone. Salt soda is neither poisonous nor corrosive. Use with water in small proportions.

Ringbone can be prevented by keeping the horse's feet properly trimmed, not overworking him while young, careful driving on hard and uneven roads and avoiding all strains on the tendons.

An authority says that warts can be removed from horses by rubbing the warts until they bleed, and then rubbing them with salutaris. Repeat the operation a few times and the warts will be gone.

Those who feed pigs on hotel and restaurant garbage frequently suffer losses. By some this is attributed to ptomaine poisoning, while others attribute the trouble to eating broken glass in the shop.

For the cow, mare's milk is best, but it can be raised on cow's milk if it is rightly managed. The mare's milk being thinner and sweeter than cow's milk, the latter should be diluted and sweetened slightly.

For sheep in milk the best feed is whole corn and oats, equal weight, giving all the animals will eat up clean. To add succulence to the feed, yellow sweet turnips sliced fine are also good. Alfalfa hay should also be given in abundance.

The more food the cow can be induced to eat, the more milk she will produce. Usually cows do not consume more food than they can properly digest. The ration, therefore, should be made as palatable as possible in order to induce the cow to eat large quantities.

A "large roaster" means a plump, soft chicken of 4 or 5 pounds weight. The broiler weight in March is 1 1/2 pounds each; in April, 1 1/2 pounds; in May, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds. Old cock birds have a special classification, and do not come under the head of "large roasting" fowls.

In Southern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas horses and mules on the rice and sugar plantations are fed plenty of molasses, rice bran and rice straw, and omelets, as well as hay. The blackstrap molasses keeps work stock in good condition and they relish the sweetness.

Mares nursing foals should be given a ration that will not only increase their flow of milk, but materially enrich it. Oats and bran, in equal bulk, with about one-fourth in bulk of corn added, makes a good ration for a mare in milk. This should always be moistened before feeding.

If the droppings of the fowls are not in normal condition give a teaspoonful of soda water (bicarbonate) to each afflicted bird. In making the water use three heaping teaspoonfuls of soda to a pint of water. Follow with a one-grain quinine pill each night for the three nights in succession.

Partial paralysis in pigs may be treated successfully in some cases by dosing with Epsom salts, allowing one ounce to each animal, following with a desert spoonful of cod-liver oil, 10 grams phosphate of lime and two drops nux vomica as a physical laxative a day for several weeks.

Moles are often erroneously condemned. They are insectivorous and not vegetable eaters, as they have been accused. They live on insects which infest the soil, the earthworm constituting almost the sole diet. The mole gets credit for destroying roots of plants, when it is digging for its favorite food.

With horses and mules selling at fancy prices, and feedstuffs abnormally high, the patient and faithful ox is coming back into more general use in some sections. In Northern Vermont a good team of heavy horses will bring \$500 to \$600. This is considerable money for a poor man on a small farm to tie up, consequently many small farmers are using oxen for farm work.

There is a constantly growing demand for eggs that are both uniform in size and color. Soft eggs, while not demanded, are generally the first selected and all other things being even, they will sell more readily. About the only way one can judge of eggs off hand is by their appearance, and if all are uniform in color and size they will be more likely to command a better price.

Queen bees should not be kept until too old, no matter how good they may be. If they have some great excellencies raise a number of young queens from them, and then you can dispose of the old ones. The same applies to the combs in the brood chamber. Do not let them stay in the hive until they become old and worthless, but remove two or three at a time and give new frames, with at least one-inch starters.

It is hard to successfully treat ringbone after it has become firmly established upon a horse's leg. In the early stages proper shoeing will straighten the foot and relieve the strain which is the cause of the trouble. Ringbone is due to an injury to the tendons of the foot, or to blows, sprains or overworking before the bones have been fully formed and hardened. It is regarded as a disease that may be transmitted by tendency.

CROPS GROW WITHOUT RAIN.

How the Syrian Peasant Makes Use of the Moist Subsoil.

In Syria and Palestine from the beginning of April until October there is practically no rain, yet in July the fields teem with a vigorous growth of watermelons, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., all flourishing without artificial watering, although at that time no rain has fallen for many weeks.

In fact, the Syrian peasant from the moment his seed has been sown prays that no rain may fall. During the period of growth of a crop the surface of the soil to a depth of six or eight inches is perfectly dry and loose. Below this surface layer will be found moist soil, in which the roots extend and grow vigorously. In this moist subsoil plants continue to grow until late autumn. When the crop is removed in the autumn the rains commence, and the land is plowed after each heavy rain as soon as the soil begins to dry.

Two primary objects are kept in view in plowing—to furnish a favorable surface for taking up all the water and to prevent its upward evaporation from the subsoil. The great point is to keep the upper six inches of soil perfectly loose and friable, so that the moisture from below is not drawn upward and lost in evaporation, but does not ascend higher than the compact subsoil that is not broken up by the plow. For this reason the plowing is shallow, averaging from four to six inches in depth.

When the time for sowing the seed arrives the land is plowed to a depth of about six inches and the seed is sown from an arrangement attached to the plow, falls on the damp subsoil and is covered by the soil closing over behind the plowshare. From this time the upper stratum of loose soil prevents the escape of moisture upward beyond the wet subsoil on which the seeds rest and into which their roots after the process of germination spread.—Chicago Tribune.

MEXICO'S SIGN LANGUAGE.

Gestures With a Meaning Understood by Every Tribe.

Mexico is a land of many tongues, but above the Indian dialects and Spanish there is one universal language, the language of signs. It is the most expressive of all. The Mexican eye and hand are eloquent members. It is capable of infinite variation. Its shadings and suggestions are beyond all translation. But there are certain gestures that have a fixed meaning, a significance well understood by every nation and every tribe from Guatemala to Texas.

A general upward movement of the body, shoulders shrugged, eyebrows raised, lips pouted and palms outspread varies in meaning from "I don't know and I don't care" to a most respectful "Really, sir, I do not understand you." The index finger moved rapidly from right to left generally before the face means "No more" or simply "No." To move the right hand palm outward from the body toward another person means "Just wait; I'll be even with you yet."

The index finger on the temple moved with a boring twist means "He's drunk." The right hand held to the lips, three fingers doubled, thumb and little finger erect, varies from "He drinks" to "Have one with me."

To move the open hand over the cheek in imitation of a razor has reference to the idiom "playing the barber" and means "to flatter."

All four fingers and the thumb held points together and moved toward the mouth means "to eat." The right hand held before the face, the two middle fingers moving rapidly, is a familiar salutation.—"Modern Mexico."

The Helpmate. The author's young wife burst in on him joyously. "Oh, Milt," she cried, "I know now why the magazine has returned all your stories."

Milton Wiskar seemed to set light. "Why is it?" he demanded, with hopeful eagerness.

"It is because you have always inclosed stamps," said the young woman. "Haven't you ever read the notice on the editorial page which says that no MSS. are returned unless stamps are inclosed.—New York Press."

Idyllic Situation. "They are such ideal chums seemingly."

"Yes, and thereby hangs a tale, a romance in real life. They fell in love at first sight and were married right away, and for awhile it looked as if there would be no more to the story. But in time their love ripened into friendship—think of it—and now they are what you see."—Puck.

In Venice. "Yes," remarked Mrs. Malapprop-Parlington, "we had a lovely time in Venice. There are no cabs there, you know, because the streets are all full of water. One hires a chandler and he rows you about in a dogonla."

Presence of Mind. Few possess the quickness of thought and action characteristic of the costermonger's wife who exclaimed, "She said I wasn't a lolly, she did, and the next minute I 'ad 'er 'ead in the gutter."

Hardened. Tom—I'm going to ask your father tonight for your hand. Tess—But you don't seem to be a bit nervous. Tom—No. I've been both a life insurance agent and a book canvasser.—Pick-Me-Up.

BUYING THE WIND.

Iceland "Wizards" Who Used to Sell to Superstitious Mariners.

In the old days of sailing ships it was a common thing for a sea captain to "buy the wind" for his voyage, though, strangely enough, the only people supposed to deal in it were the Icelanders. When a constant succession of baffling winds or dead calms had persistently followed a ship for more than one cruise, it was not at all unusual for the skipper of a big wind-jammer to pay a visit to Iceland for the sole purpose of purchasing wind enough to last him on his next voyage or two.

In every port in Iceland one or more "wind wizards" were to be found, who were ready to sell a favorable wind for the next six months or a year to any sea captain willing to invest in something he could not see. The sailor, having found his way to the magician's house, first proceeded to spread out upon the floor the articles offered in payment for the wind—tallow candles, cloth, beads, knives, powder and lead. After a good deal of haggling and many times adding to or taking away from the little pile of merchandise between them the price was finally agreed upon, and the captain passed over his handkerchief to the Icelandier. The wind merchant muttered certain words into it, tying a knot in the handkerchief at the end of each incantation. This was done to keep the magic words from evaporating. When a certain number of knots had been tied, the handkerchief was returned to its owner, with a strict charge to keep it knotted and guard it with extraordinary care until he arrived at the desired port, and at each port a knot was to be taken out.

One old captain had been so bothered with head winds that he kept crying out to the Icelandier to tie another knot in the handkerchief and another and another, so as to be sure of plenty of the wished for zephyrs, until finally there was no room for any more knots and three knives and thirty candles had been added to the heap on the floor. But when the wind greedy captain was to hurl the ship ahead of it, ever increasing in fury, until she plunged along under bare poles, with her nose deep in the brine and tons of water washing her decks, darker and darker grew the sky, and higher and higher rose the racing, foam crested waves, hammering the laboring vessel with ceaseless blows until her seams began to open under the strain and let in the sea.

Then, believing he had the devil in his pocket, the badly frightened skipper drew forth the much knotted handkerchief and threw it overboard. In a short time the tempest abated, the clouds cleared away, and the waters subsided, but one seaman never again bought wind. He was content with the kind that comes by chance.—New York Times.

One baby in arms, a couple of others tagging at her skirts as she moves about the house, no help, and yet this woman manages to sweep and cook and sew. Is it any wonder that she wears out fast? Is it any wonder that her nerves are racked? Hardly a woman is exempt from "female trouble" in some form. It is upon the woman of many cares, the woman who cannot rest that the disease falls the hardest. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to every weary, working woman, needed by a woman like as a boon and a blessing. It heals ulceration and inflammation. It dries the drains that sap the strength. It cures female trouble, strengthens the nerves, and makes weak women strong and sick women well. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotics. It cannot injure the most delicate woman.

"This is the limit!" "What's the matter now?" "I called up the loafer to find out why he didn't brought us any fee for three days."

"What was his reason?" "Said it was too hot." —His Wife—From the appearance of the clouds it looks as though rain were coming. Her Husband—Well, don't let that worry you. Sooner or later it will come down.

Medical.

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES.

KIDNEY DISEASES CAUSE HALF THE COMMON ACHES AND ILLS OF BELLEFONTE PEOPLE.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking down. Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the kidneys, and when their activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric poison circulated in the blood. Aches and pains and languor and urinary stings come, and there is an ever increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Doan's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. Bellefonte cures are the proof.

Mrs. John Fisher, living on S. Water St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I have often heard my husband speak of the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. At the time he began using them he was suffering severely from a lame back which laid him up from work three or four times a week. He had sharp, shooting pains through his loins and suffered acutely when bending. His kidneys also were in a bad way. He had often seen Doan's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. Bellefonte cures are the proof. 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.

His Harmless Candidate.

A Georgia farmer posted this sign on his front gate.

"Candidates Will Pass On. No Time to Talk to 'Em." One morning his little boy shouted from the garden walk:

"There's one o' them canderdates here, and he says he'll come in anyhow!" The man looked toward the gate and said:

"Let him in. There's no harm in him. I know him. He's been runnin' ever since the war, jest to be a-runnin'. It runs in his blood, an' he can't help it!" —Atlanta Constitution.

Explanations in Order. A man whose wife was extremely jealous planned a pleasant surprise for her in the form of a trip to New York to see "The Merry Widow" and wrote a friend in the city to let him know the earliest date for which he could secure seats. The next day when he was away from home the following telegram was delivered there, addressed to him, but opened by his wife:

"Nothing doing with the widow until the 10th. Will that suit you?" Explanations were demanded.

As to a Courtship. "He's telling everybody that she is his first love." "And she?" "She is confiding to a select few that he is her last chance."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Saddlery.

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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

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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

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SUGAR SYRUP. We have made quite a find in a genuine old fashioned Pure Sugar Graining Syrup of fair color and a fine, smooth flavor—not sharp. These goods cannot be had in a regular way and can be found only occasionally. It is a good value at 60 cents per gallon. Other good grades at 50c. and 40 cents per gallon.

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