

Bellefonte, Pa., October 16, 1908.

FARM NOTES.

Work thought out ahead is half done.

Secretary Wilson reports that the production of beet sugar has increased five-fold in seven years. The yield is now 345,000 tons.

French poultrymen mix spices and herbs with the feed for fattening poultry, so as to impart a delicious flavor to the meat.

It is claimed that a quart of milk is equal in feeding value to 20 cents, which is the cost of five-sixths of a pound of sirloin steak.

After comparing the merits of whole corn or cracked corn for laying hens, the Maine Experiment Station concludes there is nothing in the results to suggest that it is necessary or advisable to crack the corn for the hens kept for laying eggs.

It is time well spent to scrape the old apple trees. The rough bark may all be removed and burned, thus destroying myriads of insect eggs. Follow this up before spring opens with a wash made of strong soft soap ends, washing the trunk thoroughly as high as possible.

Despite all that has been said and written in favor of sheep husbandry, there has been a decided reduction in the number of sheep in the United States during the past ten years. Figures from the Department of Agriculture showed that on January 1st, 1907, this had decreased to 53,240,000 head.

Sour crop is a more or less common ailment among fowls. Fowls thus afflicted vomit a quantity of fluid when held with head down, and there is a soft feeling to their crop. A good remedy is one teaspoonful each of sugar and baking soda, mixed in a teacupful of warm water. Give the bird two teaspoonfuls of this once a day.

Feather-pulling among fowls may be checked by dissolving powdered aloes and water and washing the feathers of the birds that have been plucked. This renders the feathers distasteful to the culprits that do the plucking. Bran moistened with vinegar is said to cure the habit in hens that have contracted it as a result of indigestion.

There is an old belief that sheep and cattle will not feed on the same range, but this is denied by a Texas writer, who says: "Down our way we have the finest cattle and the finest sheep of the country, both feeding from the same range and both doing well. The owners are prosperous alike from both these branches of the stock-raising industry."

Some writers claim that the kingbird does not eat any bees, but the dromedary preferring them because they cannot sting. Be that as it may, we do know that this bird eats the robber-fly, one of the worst enemies of the bee-hive. In fact, he is a great destroyer of flies of all kinds. He is also valuable to the farmer for driving away the crow, hawk, eagle and all birds which molest poultry.

The average weight of eggs is about eight to a pound, so that a dozen eggs would weigh about one and a half pounds. A pound of eggs contains more nourishment than a pound of meat. There is no flesh food that may be served in more palatable ways as eggs, nor as easily obtained by farmers. Eggs are a perfect food, containing all the constituent elements of nourishment.

The crops of 1908 will be worth nearly \$8,000,000,000, according to figures prepared by the Department of Agriculture. The report says there are indications for great crops. For eight years the American farmer has enjoyed unopposed prosperity, and now the ninth promising harvest is practically assured. Never have there been nine such years—years of big yields and high prices.

A Pennsylvania farmer is reported in a Government bulletin as having made over 100 bushels of corn per acre, rarely falling below that yield. He plants clover after wheat or early spring crops are harvested, and finds it greatly improves the soil. The clover is plowed under during the fall and mixed with soil by cultivation next spring. He selects his seed at harvest time and practices shallow cultivation. His entire crop for last year averaged 130 bushels.

Manure applied to the soil at the Iowa Experiment Station, at the rate of eight tons per acre, was decidedly beneficial to the growth of clover. In one case the manure increased the yield of the crop from 2800 pounds per acre to 5130 pounds. The station concludes that if 40 tons of manure are available on a farm of average size, this material should be applied to four or five acres of land which are to be seeded with clover. The clover which is grown should be fed on the farm, and the manure used to fertilize another field of clover.

Have you ever tried a winter rye pasture for the cows? It is well worth while to do so. Then you will need very little butter color preparation.

In the past few years stock feed has become higher in price and harder to get. The cry of the cities for pure milk has imposed requirements on the modern dairyman which have had considerable effect upon his profits. Hence, to him, the separator, with its saving of labor, time and money, its benefit to his product, has come as an incalculable benefit. Especially is this true of the hand separator. In the early years of separator use, power had to be available; and to the farmer on small scale the expense for a boiler and engine precluded its use. Besides, few had the necessary knowledge of how to use power.

Milk should be cooled immediately after being taken from the cow to keep it clean and sweet. When the temperature is up the germs develop a great deal more rapidly. The cooling may be done by placing the milk in a tank of cool water (preferably lead water) and stirring the milk frequently.

Don't use cheap salt in making butter. Use table salt as the barrel kind is too coarse.

Fresh, clean, solid butter always brings a better price on the market than the soft kind.

Dairy cows should not be too fat. They should not rob the milk pail to put on flesh.

Cows know almost to the minute when feeding time comes 'round and they should not be kept waiting long.

Before milking wash and sponge dry the cow's udder to prevent impurities getting into the milk pail.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. And lovers, of all creatures, tame or wild, Can least brook management, however mild. —Cowper.

With skin, hair, teeth and hands immaculate and well cared for, there are still the clothes of the well-groomed woman to consider. They, too, are spotless to the smallest detail. Her tailor-made gowns are always kept pressed, brushed and cleaned, no matter how coarse the material; her shirtwaists are always clean and unstamped, no matter how simple; her collars and neckties are always fresh each morning; her shoes are polished each time she goes out of the house, and the heels are never run over; her white gloves are always white, the fingers are always whole, and the buttons all in place. The braids on her skirts are never frayed, and the buttons are never off her waists. When she lifts her skirts in the street she reveals neither a ragged silk skirt nor a bedraggled white one; nor is a hole in her stocking revealed just above the shoe top. Every article of clothing is clean and whole, and looks as well as care can make it. Moreover, everything fits, if one has the good fortune to be able to find a good tailor or dressmaker. Skirts hang evenly and fit around the hips; jackets follow the line of figure and do not bunch or drop carelessly in the hollows. Everything fits that can be made to fit, with the best lines that nature and the tailor combined can give one. Gloves and shoes should fit perfectly, since they are not dependent upon the perversities of tailors.

Invisible nets solve the problem of mussed hair for many. Naturally they must not be too tightly adjusted. It is this tightness that has influenced many against them and convinced others that a net and a graceful coiffure cannot exist on the same head.

While these nets will not perform wonders, they will preserve waves much longer than these evidences of the iron would otherwise last. These waves, by the way, may be made to last longer by applying preparations that hold the hair in curl; quince seed or gum arabic are the two preferred sticky ingredients. Of either of these only a small quantity should be used at a time, because as the liquids dry they take on a powdery appearance that is very noticeable.

MAKING CURLS STICK. A harmless and effective bandoline is made from three ounces of gum arabic dissolved in half a pint of warm rose water. This will take several hours. Afterward it is strained and a drop of a solution of aniline red is added to give a tint.

To use it, put on hair before waving with irons or curlers. Persons who prefer a quince preparation should use this formula, consisting of a tablespoonful of the seeds put into a pint of soft water and gently simmered until it is reduced to three gills. After straining and cooling, two tablespoonfuls of cologne and two of alcohol should be added.

This is applied in the same way as bandoline. VALUE OF MOISTURE. Many women would find that if they gave their hair sufficient moisture it would wave or show a tendency to curl. This is not the case, however, with tresses that are naturally oily, whose heaviness can only be taken from straightness by the application of heat or other drying means. But for hair of light fluffy texture the water treatment has great possibilities. Sometimes merely dampening it with water will be sufficient. This is done while dressing the hair. The hair near the head is then lightly gone over with a wet brush, and efforts should be made to lay it in waves.

Better than water and very efficacious for holding loose ends in place, are glycerine and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the former to half a pint of the latter. This makes a dressing that is not greasy, but "holds" better than clear water.

This is to be a season of feathers. Milliners say that never before has there been so great demand for plumes, tips, quills, feathers of all kinds, on the Fall hats. Especially are the sweeping picturesque styles of feathered trimmings desired. And it behooves the woman who would be well-dressed to choose carefully the ostrich feathers which shall grace her best Winter headdress.

Nothing looks quite so cheap as a cheap "made" plume, while a good natural ostrich feather will last through half a dozen seasons. The quill should be one long continuous piece, according to the forewoman of one of New York's largest wholesale feather houses, and it should also be smooth, glossy and pliable, and the fine web, pliable and without defective marks visible to the eye.

When buying a black ostrich plume always be careful to select the one with the finest gloss. Dull blacks and brown blacks indicate either a poor quality or poor dyeing. If it is the latter, the plume may be redipped, but if the former, it is no good except for lining, and poor lining at that. The most popular and useful ostrich feather is the 16 inch plume in black. Get the best grade, recurl it carefully yourself or have it done by a skillful repairer and you will have your money's worth of wear from it.

The best ostrich plumes are plucked from Nubian birds in South Africa. While good feathers are raised in several parts of this country, they are so few that it seems almost useless to take them into consideration when the demand is so great.

Nearly all fancy ostrich feathers are made of the cheaper grades. By fancy we do not, however, mean either the willow plumes or the first-grade pompon. Both styles require the best grade of feathers throughout.

Willow plumes will be worn more this season than during the last season, and if possible they are even more beautiful. The price of good willow ranges from \$15 to \$50. As the tying of the feathers requires skilled handiwork and the best materials, there is good reason for the price. On the other hand, a good willow does not lose its curl and freshness soon, and for that reason it is well worth the extra dollar paid for it.

Of course, the large hat with its steeple-high crown is largely responsible for the craze for fancy feathers. It takes a lot to trim one of these huge hats, and never before have feathers been in such demand.

Breakfast Crullers.—One quart flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, a little salt. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Rub in with the tips of the fingers one level teaspoon butter and moisten with sweet milk to the consistency of biscuit dough. Roll out and cut in thin strips and twist together. Fry in deep fat until a golden brown. Drain in wire basket and oiler.

TOOTHACHE.

About the Worst Torture That Ever Afflicted Mankind.

"You of the younger generation," said the dentist severely, "don't appreciate the importance of the conquest of toothache that dentistry has made. Toothache is the worst torture that ever afflicted mankind. Its pangs—'lancinating' they are technically called—are worse than the pains of cancer. Worse than cancer; that is the truth. I have heard it from physicians; I have heard it from three old people whom cancer finally killed. They all said that the pain of cancer at its worst was mild beside the pain of the worst toothache.

"Toothache drove De Quincy to opium eating. De Quincy, too, says in his 'Opium Eater'—like all dentists, I have the passage by heart:

"No stronger expression of toothache's intensity and scorching fierceness can be imagined than this fact, that within my private knowledge two persons who had suffered alike under toothache and cancer have pronounced the former to be on the scale of torture by many degrees the worse. In both there are at times lancinating pangs—keen, glancing, arrowy radiations of anguish—and upon these the basis of comparison is rested, paroxysm against paroxysm, with the result that I have stated."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A VERY PRETTY LETTER.

The Story of Byron's Proposal to Miss Milbanke.

Byron's proposal to his wife, Miss Milbanke, was made after a long discussion and study and lacked all impulse. Lady Melbourne, who stood in his confidence, observing how cheerless and unsettled his mind and prospects were, strenuously advised him to marry. She suggested a certain lady, but Lord Byron fancied the idea of marrying Miss Milbanke.

"No," said Lady Melbourne; "Miss Milbanke will not suit you. In the first place, she has no fortune now, and you want money immediately. In the next place, you want a person who will have great admiration for your genius; she has too great an admiration for herself."

"Well," said Byron, "as you please." And, sitting down, he wrote a letter to the lady recommended by Lady Melbourne. He received a refusal.

"Now, you see," said he, "Miss Milbanke is to be the person, after all. I will write to her." As soon as he had finished his friend, still remonstrating, read the note and observed:

"Well, really, this is a very pretty letter. It is a pity it should not go." "Then it shall go," exclaimed Byron. And, so saying, he sealed and sent the flat of his unhappy fate.

The colored preacher who remarked "Brethren, there is one place to which we can turn and always find sympathy—the dictionary," probably meant more than he said. Certain it is that about the only place to which some women could turn for the sympathy they need, would be the dictionary. The husband doesn't sympathize. The family whisper "Mother has one of her nervous spells again." Everybody seems to feel aggrieved that their liberty to slam doors and romp around the house should be curtailed by the requirements of "Mother's nerves." Help is better than sympathy, and help for every nervous woman is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals diseases of the womanly organs which cause nervousness, and it nourishes the nerves themselves into strength. It does away with the "nervous spells" of women.

Bacon—Your wife is a dream? Egbert—Yes; dreams are contrary things, you know!

Keep chery and half of your troubles will disappear.

To properly fatten young geese they should be placed in a pen not too large, so that they might exercise too much, and feed three times a day all they will eat up clean of a food made by mixing cornmeal with enough hot water to work it to a dry, crumbly state, and adding 20 per cent. of meat scraps.

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.

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The haste and worry of business men, the hard work and stooping of workmen, the woman's household cares, are too great a strain on the kidneys. Backache, headache, dizziness, kidney troubles, urinary troubles follow.

Dr. C. Young, living one and one-half miles west of Bellefonte, Pa., says: "My work is of a heavy nature and as I had to do a great deal of lifting I think this brought on my kidney trouble. My back was very weak and gave me a great deal of trouble at times. I suffered with pains through my kidneys and across my loins, and although I used plasters and liniments and many other remedies I got no relief. I could hardly straighten after stooping and every move I made was so painful that it seemed as if someone were thrusting a knife into me. I began to think that nothing would relieve the trouble when I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, and being so much impressed with the good results others had obtained from their use, I procured a box at Green's Pharmacy and began taking them. The lameness left my back, and the sharp pains through my loins vanished. I never took a remedy that acted so quickly and gave such good results. I have told others about Doan's Kidney Pills, and can recommend them for lame backs for I know them to be a sure cure for this trouble."

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STORE NEWS

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MACKEREL. We have a fine late caught Mackerel that will weigh about one pound at 15 cents a piece. Our trimmed and boned mackerel are strictly fancy fish—medium size at 25c. per pound, and extra large size at 30c. per lb. These are the clean meat with practically no bone.

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