

FARM NOTES.

The rug hog cannot root for a living. It is not possible by any known method to make dirty milk into clean butter.

The longer you keep sheep the more fine, white clover you will have in your pastures.

Look after the watering places in the pasture. Some of them may be dried up or have become filthy and unfit for use.

It doesn't make much difference whether you cook pumpkins for hogs or not. Cornmeal and bran are both good to feed with them.

Some birds eat the green-striped maple worm, such as the robin, blue bird, tufted titmouse, red-headed woodpecker and others. These should be protected.

The fall pigs should be kept growing but not too fat. They will pay to winter for feeding next summer. The early ones will go to market in January and February, well fed.

The eyes should be bathed several times daily in a saline solution. After which time an eye lotion should be injected into the eye. Give animals access to medicated salt.

The best of the spring crop of lambs should be selected for breeders; inferior ewes, wethers, lambs, etc., disposed of. Ewes that have not been profitable should also be turned off.

There are now 65 active beet sugar factories located in 16 different States. Last year 365,000 acres were given over to beets, and the farmers delivered to the factories 3,470,000 tons.

It is estimated that there are over 2,000,000 acres in this country, and all are practically free from tuberculosis. Those and of them are milk goats, and are used regularly for this purpose.

Do not leave stock out in the fields on cold nights. It is cruel, besides being unprofitable. When man was given dominion over the beasts of the fields he was not given license to practise inhumanity.

Do you know the size of your various fields, or do you merely guess at it? You ought to know exactly, not only that you may accurately estimate fertilizer needed for the land, but that you may know the crop yields.

Not more than one-fourth of the crop of apples and one-third of the crop of apples will be gathered this year in Pennsylvania. The loss to the growers of the State, estimated at one million dollars, is due mostly to the codling moth.

Paris green sprayed on the trees will kill the young caterpillars; one pound to 50 gallons of water may be used, but one-half pound will probably be sufficient. Arsenate of lead may be used as strong as 2 to 4 pounds for 50 gallons of water.

A trench dug about the tree a foot deep, with sides sloping under, will trap large numbers of caterpillars as they leave the tree in search of a place to bore into the ground an enter the pupa stage of their life. In the trench they can be easily killed.

A good rotation for mixed farming is wheat, clover, meadow one year, cow pasture for one year, corn and oats one year. This makes a six-year rotation. Where there are permanent pastures on the farm one year can be out by not pasturing the clover the second year.

North Dakota farmers claim that millet is not a good food for horses, as it affects the kidneys, causes swellings of the joints and lameness. This might be true if the millet is used exclusively. In conjunction with other feeds, millet is all right, provided it is cut at the proper time.

The largest grapevine in the world flourishes at San Gabriel, Cal. It was planted by the San Franciscan friars and is 120 years old. The stalk is 1 1/2 feet in diameter and eight feet high, and the branches and foliage cover 5000 square feet. Last year it produced 2 1/2 tons of grapes.

Live stock of all kinds is now on a high basis and no doubt will continue so for some time to come. There is money in growing farm animals, both for the animals themselves and for the good they do in producing fertilizer at home. Keep all young stock growing on pasture, and do not be afraid to feed a little grain to supplement the grass ration.

Hogs not living in dusty houses that have persistent coughs are, as a rule, suffering from worms. An excellent remedy is to dissolve one-half pound of coppers in warm water and mixing in the slop for 100 head of pigs. This dose should be given for five mornings; then wait a few days and repeat if necessary. For a smaller number than 100 give a good dram to each head.

The use of the separator on the farm, if a good machine, benefits the owner by close skimming, makes few utensils to wash, permits the use of the skim-milk, new and sweet, and saves hauling a heavy load to the creamery each day. If a man has but one or two cows and does not patronize a creamery, it will not pay to buy a separator. With good, cold, deep setting, the milk may be skimmed closely, and just as good butter made as with a separator.

A combination of fruit-growing and poultry raising is especially recommended in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. If possible, locate the poultry houses so that the runs will be in the orchard. The fowls will destroy thousands of harmful insects, thus greatly benefiting the trees and increasing the prospects for fruit, and the fowls will at the same time gain great comfort and benefit by the protecting shade of the trees. Plum trees and cherry trees are especially benefited by the presence of fowls about their roots. Peach trees will grow most rapidly and soonest give an abundant shade.

A Chester county farmer recently purchased a horse that had been worn out in the service of the town fire department. The horse now mistakes the sound of the farm dinner bell for a fire alarm, and every time it rings he whirrs around in the surry or wherever he may be and makes a bee-line for the house, taking with him the plow or whatever he may be attached to. One day the farmer's wife started to market with the horse hitched to a small delivery wagon, and the husband, desiring to attract her attention, rang the dinner bell. Like a fish the horse wheeled around and dashed back to the house, leaving the farmer's wife and her load of vegetables distributed along the road.

WORLD'S BANKNOTES.

Shape, Size and Color of Paper Money of the Nations.

The only paper money that is accepted practically all over the globe is not "money" at all, but the notes of the Bank of England. These notes are simply printed in black ink on Irish linen water lined paper, plain white, with ragged edges. The reason that a badly soiled or worn Bank of England note is rarely seen is that notes which in any way find their way back to the bank are immediately canceled and new ones are issued.

The notes of the Banque de France are made of white water lined paper printed in black and white, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures. They are in denominations of from 25 francs to 1,000 francs. Bank of England notes are of a somewhat unhandy size—5 by 8 inches. South American currency resembles the bills of the United States, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors. German currency is printed in green and black, the notes being in denominations of from 5 to 1,000 marks. The 1,000 mark bills are printed on silk fiber paper.

It takes an expert or a native to distinguish a Chinese bill from a laundry ticket if the bill is of low denomination or a freetracker label if for a large amount. The print being in red on white or yellow on red, with much gilt and gorgeous devices. Italian notes are all sizes, shapes and colors. The smallest bills, 5 and 10 lire, are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks.

The most striking paper currency in the world is the 100 ruble note of Russia, which is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow blended as when a sun ray passes through a prism. In the center in bold relief is a finely executed vignette in black. The remainder of the engraving on the note is in dark and light brown ink.

The American practice of scattering strands of silk through the paper fiber as a protection against counterfeiting is unique.—Harper's Weekly.

POLAR PHENOMENA.

The Mirage and the Mock Sun of the Arctic Regions.

In the spring of 1900 I changed over to the steamer Corwin and sailed for the Arctic ocean to establish a trading station somewhere on the northern shores of Alaska. Although we went on a purely commercial venture, there was a good deal of talk about the pole during the seven months we spent in the almost continuous sunlight.

Dr. Cook relates instances of seeing mirages above the ice fields—mountains passing in solemn review and sometimes inverted and standing on their peaks—but he goes on to say that there were no forms of life. Mirage is a common sight even in lower latitudes than those mentioned by Dr. Cook. I have seen the spires and domes of well defined buildings, whole cities, in fact, appear above the horizon, sometimes lingering for several minutes, or again, with their towers reaching up higher and higher, attenuating apparently, to a mere thread. The "mock sun" is a common phenomenon in the Bering sea. On the evening of June 2, 1900, perhaps 100 miles south of St. Lawrence island, about 9:30 o'clock and past sunset, the sun was visible as though half an hour high, but appearing as a much flattened oval. Then another sun more nearly round emerged from the horizon beneath the "goose egg," rising quite rapidly until it blended with the descending orb. Thereupon, instead of settling below the horizon, the light was quickly dissipated in the air. This phenomenon was probably due to the unequal density of several superimposed strata of air producing refraction of the sun's rays from below the horizon.—Captain Edwin Coffin of Ziegler Polar Expedition in National Magazine.

Parental Severity.

The children of two centuries ago fell on stern times, if one may believe that the spirit of family life was accurately expressed by an excellent mother of that day who said, without humorous intent, that her children "loved her as sinners dread death." There is little doubt that parental control at that date was as rigorous as this anecdote indicates. It is said that when little Andrew Elliot, afterward lieutenant governor of New York, objected to bolled mutton his father, Sir Gilbert Elliot, frowned. "Let Mr. Andrew have bolled mutton for breakfast," commanded the stern parent, "cold mutton for dinner and cold mutton for supper till he has learned to like it."—Youth's Companion.

A Bushel of Cents.

It beats all what odd questions reach some of the departments of government in Washington. Not long ago the treasury received a letter from a man who had made a bet asking "How many cents are there in a bushel?" The answer was not easy to offer. If the man had asked about pounds he might have received a definite answer. As it was, he got in reply a guess from a clerk that "roughly there is something like \$320, or \$2,000 pennies."

Stove Lifters.

Customer—Do you keep stove lifters in here? Grocer's Clerk—Not the iron ones, madam. But we can give you a pint of kerosene.—Boston Transcript.

Ebony Repartes.

Mistah Cole—Whah you gwine at, huh? Mistah Dusky—I's gwine at whah I's gwine at—dat's whah I's gwine at!—Puck.

A BARNUM TRICK.

Getting His Posters into Canada Without Paying Duty.

One of P. T. Barnum's most successful feats of bamboozlement was played upon the Canadian customs authorities. The veteran showman's tours were always planned far in advance, and one winter he made up his mind to take his great circus and menagerie through Canada during the summer after the next. This gave him about two years in which to mature his plans.

One important item of a showman's expenses consists of his advertising placards, and Mr. Barnum was always lavish with these gaudy prints. He was aware that the Canadian government imposed a high duty on this class of imports, and yet he wanted to paint Canada red, yellow, blue and green with a lavishness that no showman had ever displayed in that country before.

Now, there was no printing house anywhere in Canada that could begin to turn out the kind of work that Mr. Barnum required either in size, color or finish. Nevertheless his immense expenses consisted of his advertising placards, and Mr. Barnum was always lavish with these gaudy prints. He was aware that the Canadian government imposed a high duty on this class of imports, and yet he wanted to paint Canada red, yellow, blue and green with a lavishness that no showman had ever displayed in that country before.

So Barnum studied the question awhile and finally sent on at once a great lot of circus posters of the most gorgeous designs whereon yellow lions and clawed striped tigers and brown bears fought with blue hippopotamuses till gore flowed into beautiful crimson backgrounds. No agent appeared when the posters were detained by the Canadian customs officers to pay the duty. They were accordingly held for twelve months, then duly advertised for sale for three months more and finally put up at auction with a lot of other unclaimed parcels and were designated in the catalogue merely as "colored prints."

Nobody took any interest in them when the auctioneer called for a bid, and finally the whole batch was knocked down for a song to a secret agent of the circus who had been sent up by Mr. Barnum for that express purpose.

THE CROCODILE.

Terror of the Stealth of the Cunning Brute's Approach.

One of the reasons given by old writers for the crocodile being worshipped in Egypt was the somewhat cryptic one that it "laid threescore eggs and lived for threescore years," but from twenty to thirty is the common number of eggs found in a "clutch." In the reptile's easy code of ethics, however, its parental responsibilities end with the act of oviposition, for, having covered the eggs with a layer of sand, it leaves the sun to do the rest (whence doubtless Shakespeare's "your mud and the operation of your sun") and leaves it also to the ichneumon to do its worst. In some places it seems that water tortoises, too, eat crocodiles' eggs, but the ichneumon is the real desolator of crocodile homes, scratching up the nests and eating or breaking the entire "sitting" at a meal. Crocodiles' eggs, however, are absurdly small, a mother twenty feet long being content with an egg no larger than that of a goose, and the newly hatched young, hardly more formidable than a common newt, are preyed upon by birds, which a little later the rapidly growing crocodile would like nothing better than to get within its reach as well as doubtless by many other things, including old crocodiles themselves.

The real horror of the members of the crocodile tribe lies in their usual noiselessness. "They swim with great silence, making scarcely even a ripple on the water," says M. du Chailu, and the terror of the stealth of their approach is well conveyed in Rudyard Kipling's "Ripple Song."

"Wait, ah, wait," the ripple saith, "Maiden, wait, for I am Death!"—London Times.

"The Fault of the Dutch."

It was to Sir Charles Bagot, minister at The Hague, that Canning in the course of a tariff dispute with Falk, the Dutch premier, addressed his famous dispatch in verse, which, as we have seen it wrongly quoted on several occasions, we venture to append: In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much. With equal advantage the French are content. So we'll clap on Dutch bottoms at twenty per cent. Twenty per cent. Twenty per cent. Nouns trappersons Falk with twenty per cent. —"Links With the Past."

A Real Consolation.

Little Molly's father can't quite see where Molly got her information. One day when he unmarried aunt was visiting at their house Molly became impressed with her aunt's solitary state. "Haven't you any husband, Aunt Molly?" she asked. Aunt Molly's pretended grief over the fact that she was a spinster was so real to Molly that she undertook the task of consolation. "Never mind, dear Aunt Molly, husbands scold."—Delineator.

His Neighbor.

"We are told, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "that we should love our neighbor. Now, who is your neighbor, Tommy?" But Tommy Tuckler merely blushed, hung his head and said nothing. He didn't want to tell the little girl's name.—Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN TRIED IT.

And That Ended the Naval Sweatbox Punishment.

On one of Mr. Lincoln's excursions to Fortress Monroe on the steamer Hartford in 1863 his attention was directed to a narrow door bound with iron, the use of which he was anxious to learn. "What is this?" he asked. "Oh, that is the sweatbox," was the reply. "It is used for refractory and insubordinate seamen. A man in there is subjected to steam heat and has very little ventilation. It generally brings him to terms very quickly."

President Lincoln's curiosity was aroused. "This," he said to himself, "is treatment to which thousands of American seamen are probably subjected every year. Let me try it for myself and see what it really is."

Taking off his hat, for he was several inches over six feet in height, he entered the inclosure, which he found to be little more than three feet in length or width. He gave orders that at a signal from himself the door should be immediately opened. It was then closed and the steam turned on.

He had been inside hardly three minutes before the signal was given. President Lincoln had experienced enough of what was then regarded as necessary punishment for American seamen. There was very little ventilation, and the short exposure to the hot and humid air had almost suffocated him.

Turning to Secretary Welles of the navy department, the president ordered that no such inclosure as the sweatbox should ever after be allowed on any vessel flying the American flag. It was not an hour after this order had been given before every sailor on every ship in Hampton Roads had heard of it. The effect was most remarkable on the older sailors, many of whom had themselves experienced the punishment of the sweatbox. Some of them wept for joy.

But the good results of this act of President Lincoln were not confined to the American navy. Great Britain, France, Germany and other European countries heard that the sweatbox had been abolished in America as inhuman. One and all of these nations in turn fell into line, and today the sweatbox is not to be found on any vessel flying the flag of a civilized nation throughout the world.

Highest Cross in the World.

The highest cross in the world is said to be that which caps the loftiest peak of the Harz mountains. The cross is in reality a tower, and it commands a magnificent view of the country around. The height of the tower is 120 feet, and it stands on a mountain 1,731 feet above the sea level. A stair of 200 steps leads to the top of the cross, but there is an elevator of which people may avail themselves who for any reason wish to avoid the long climb.

An Intelligent Cow.

A few nights ago a citizen went home and found a cow in his yard. He drove her out. He then went into the house and later heard the animal in the yard again. He drove her out the second and third times. The citizen's son came home later and found the animal in the yard and drove her out. The citizen then made an investigation and found the cow got in by wading around the fence on the river side. He hung up a lantern to deceive the cow as she came in, and the next morning, so he says, he found the cow in the yard with the lantern hung on her horns, using the same to hunt out the best grapefruit in his grove. Say what you please, but that was an intelligent cow. And the story is true of course it is.—Fort Myer Press.

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 Exterminators, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

In Use For Over 30 Years. 54-56-58m

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FOR THE LADIES.—Miss Jennie Moran in her rooms at Spring St., is ready to meet any and all patients wishing treatments by electricity, treatments of the scalp, facial massage of neck and shoulder massage. She has also for sale a large collection of real and imitation shell and jet combs and ornaments, small jewelry, belts and belt buckles, hair goods, and many specialties for the Christmas shopper, and will be able to supply you with all kinds of toilet articles, including creams, powders, toilet water, extracts and all of Rudin's preparations. 50-18

Do you know where you can get an fine fat mess mackerel, boue out, Seohler & Co.

Do you know where to get the finest canned goods and dried fruits, Seohler & Co.

Do you know where to get your garden seeds in packages or by measure Seohler & Co.

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DANGER SIGNAL NO. 1 comes from the kidney secretions. They will warn you when the kidneys are sick. Well kidneys excrete a clear amber fluid. Sick kidneys send out a thin, pale and foamy, or a thick, red, ill smelling urine, full of sediment and irregular of passage.

DANGER SIGNAL NO. 2 comes from the back. Back pain, dull and heavy, or sharp and acute, tell you of sick kidneys and warn you of the approach of dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently. Here's Bellefonte proof.

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