Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 3, 1891.

Farm Notes.

No farmer should make a specialty of a single crop. Diversified farming entails fewer risks of loss. True farming is not to cultivate large acres, but to concentrate the manure and fertilizer on a limited area and make the land produce crops from early in the season until late. There is nothing to prevent the farmer from growing onions as well as wheat. The one crop requires more labor than the other, but it is from the proper application of the labor that the profit is derived. The demand of the markets should be studied and the demand supplied, no matter what kind of crop may be required.

When grass is allowed to produce seed it exhausts the soil more than when a crop of hay if cut before the seeds are permitted to appear. When seed heads are formed the plant has filled its mission, and has stored in the seeds a larger proportion of the mineral elements than remains in the stalks of the plants, as in many cases, the green plants, when cut down early, consist largely of water. A grain crop and a crop of seed from grass deprive the soil of a portion of all the fertilizing substances that exist therein.

Crab grass will now begin to take possession of the ground. The only mode of keeping it down is to kill it when it first appears. After it becomes established it can only be thoroughly removed with the hoe. Among the seedling strawberries this season is a variety that clears itself from the stem when picked, but it not adapted for shipping long distances. As a berry for family use, however, it is excellent, being very sweet. It needs no stemming after it is removed from the vine.

Strawberries have been grown to an enormous size this season. Mr. William Elvins, of Hammonton, N. J., who ships thousands of quarts to market, filled some of the boxes with only thirty berries to each box, some of the berries being three inches in diameter. If the strawberry continues to improve in size at the present rate of progress it will soon be as large as the apple. Already berries have been produced that were larger than plums.

Heavy sod ground is not easily reduced, but if corn is planted on such land the keeping down of the grass will cause the sod to rot, and when the next crop is planted less work will be required. One of the best fertilizers, and the cheapest, is lime. When lime is freely used and applied every year, the soil becomes more easily worked, the available proportion of plant food is increased, and the manure more quickly decomposed.

In giving salt to animals it should be done in a manner to allow each animal to partake of as much as it desires and prefers, instead of giving the salt in the food, thereby compelling some animals to use more salt than they wish. Each animal has its individual preference, and the proper mode of allowing salt is to place it where the animals can have access to it at all times, as each will use only the amount needed.

The rosebug is an enemy that is very difficult to destroy. They come in countless millions, and attack all kinds of fruits. The grasshopper plague is not to be feared more than the rosebugs. As yet no certain remedy has been discovered for combating them, as it is diffiult to poison them unless the poison is used in such quantities as to damage the trees and fruit as well as adding largely to the expense.

It is claimed for land plaster that even in times of drouth it keeps the plants green by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. In some sections, where plaster has been scattered around the hill of corn, this claim has been verified, the stalks that had plaster around them not only showing a greener tinge, but also withstanding drought better than the stalks to which no plaster had been applied.

There is quite a difference in trees that have been properly pruned and those that have been allowed to grow too much wood, so far as the thrift of the trees are ooncerned, as the trees that have been cut back will produce more new wood, send out more rootlets and be in better condition for producing a crop of fruit the next bearing season.

Experiments made in spraying one side of the peach trees with insecticides and leaving the other side untouched confirm the claim that the depredations of the curculio and other insects can be prevented, as the comparison of the trees show great advantages resulting from spraying.

Do not be afraid to plant more peas for a late supply. If the fall-growing varieties are used it will do but little injury if they fall over. Do not be deterred from planting because of the difficulty of providing supports, as they may be omitted.

It may be much easier to allow the trees to have the branches high in order to permit the horse and cultivator to work near the trees, but the trees that are cut back and kept low can be easier and better harvested of the fruit.

When cucumbers are planted place some brush near the hills, so that the vines can climb on the brush for support. In this manner the young cucumbers intended for pickling can be more easily picked.

When the pig pen gives off an odor that reaches the dwelling house it indicates that more composting material is needed in the pens.

After each rain the cultivator should be used if the young weeds are to be removed and the soil prevented from baking and becoming hard.

Kill the peach borer, whitewash well around the trunk and then bank up the earth around the trees.

How to Count Bank Bills.

"There are two kinds of bank bills," said a man who has handled a good many of them. "There are the national bank bills and the Government notes. The former have vignettes on each end, the latter on the left-hand end only. The Treasury Department made a mistake in putting the vignette on the left end of the Government note, for this reason: Take a bundle of these bills in a bank, the bank clerk in counting such a bundle places his left hand on the left end of the bundle and counts the right end with his right thumb and finger. The vignette is the most difficult thing to counterfeit, and for that very reason it is counterfeited most. In counting such bills as I have been speaking about this vignette is not seen by the bank clerk, and he is more liable to count in a spurious note than if he saw the vignette. The expert knows a bad vignette almost at a glance. I think if the Treasury Department had thought of this the vignette would have been put on the right end of the bill."

This was told to the cashier of a Dearborn street bank. He smiled when he heard it. "In the first place," he said, "bank clerks do not count bills in the way you mention. If they do they violate orders. The instructions are that they shall handle the bills so that each one will come entirely within the range of the eye. I presume there are violations of this rule in every bank. Even so, an expert has other means of detecting a bad bill than looking at the vignette. However, I am of the opinion that the vignette would be an additional safeguard if it were on the right end of the note."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Remarkable Pieces of Cutlery.

"Yes" said a Main street hardware dealer, "that is the largest knife in America. It was made to order by a firm in Germany. One man did the whole job, and it took him just a year."

The knife in question is known to almost every person in Cincinnati, and perhaps for a hundred miles around. It has fifty-six blades and is a tool chest in itself containing everything from a slender toothpick or a cigar punch to a pair of scissors or a handsaw. The handle is of tortoise shell and the movable parts are plated with gold. It weighs thirteen pounds, and a modest card attached says, "For sale, $500."

"That is not the largest in the world though," continued the dealer. "Jonathan Crookes invented and made a unique and superb specimen of cutlery in the shape of a knife with 1821 blades, which has been the wonder of the world of cutlers. He then worked for Joseph Rodgers, of Sheffield, England, who now has the big knife in his possession. But Crookes has since started up in business for himself, and with his old employer and George Wostenholm has made Sheffield famous for its cutlery.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Ostentation at Funerals.

It is a sad commentary on a Christian community, which takes that distinctive title from a religion whose founder is called the Consoler because his word plucks the sting from death, that it surrounds death with every circumstance of woe and gloom. The distinctive ministry of the faith seems to fail at the very point to which it is especially addressed. The natural Christian tone at the burial of the dead would seem to be the cheer that springs from the thought of immortality—a sublime hope, a tender resignation.

The Christian thought in that hour should instinctively dwell upon the soul, not upon the body, and the simplest and most unostentatious rite of burial would seem to be the most truly Christian. But the ostentation of Christian funerals has become so great that burial reform associations are formed, both in this country and in England, to relieve the poor of the painful and needless cost which from mistaken respect for the dead, they will not spare so long as ostentation is the custom.

THE RULING PASSION.—Deep river boasts that it is the home of the most philosophical man in Connecticut. A few days ago he was leading a Durham bull, of which he thinks the world, when the animal, becoming angry, knocked his owner down, trampled on him and finally left the poor man lying on the ground with two broken ribs, a broken leg and a hole in his thigh. Neighbors went to his assistance and finally succeeded in bringing him back to consciousness. He opened his eyes and, smiling proudly, feebly whispered, "Didn't I always tell you Custer wa a highly spirited bull?"—*Boston Herald.*

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—Friend—So yours was a case of love at first sight?

Mrs. Getthere—Yes, indeed, I fell desperately in love with my dear husband the moment I set eyes upon him. I remember it as distinctly as if it were yesterday. I was walking with papa on the beach at Long Branch, when suddenly papa stopped, and pointing him out, said, "There, my dear, is a man worth ten millions."

FORGOT HIS YOUTH.—He (five years after)—All this gush about love is extremely stupid; where did the book come from, anyhow? I must say the person who selected it showed a very insipid taste.

She (quietly)—It's the book you gave me during our honeymoon, John; we read it eleven times the first week we had it.

Prolonged silence.

AN INCONSIDERATE YOUTH.—The Reckless Suitor.—If you don't accept me my death will lie at your door, for I will shoot myself right here before you!

The Cool and Collected Girl—Please do it in the next room instead, Mr. Simpson. The carpet in this one is just new, and mamma will scold terribly if it is spoiled.

A HINT TO THE WEALTHY.—"My health is getting worse and worse; I've tried every climate and none of them afford me any relief," said a rich New York invalid to a friend.

"I'll tell you what to do; move to Sing Sing and board at the Penitentiary. There is no record of a millionaire ever having died within its walls."

Written in Powder Mark.

Every now and then I see an old man walking down Pennsylvania avenue with his head bent in thought, paying little attention to the people he passes, but stopping now and then to look into a store window, or to look at the portraits displayed in front of the photograph galleries which abound on that street. At first glance there is nothing particularly striking in his appearance. He is slender and not above medium height, and dresses in clothes of a sort of brownish gray color. A sandy gray beard hangs in a point over his shirt front, and he always wears a derby hat.

But if he turns his face full toward you your attention is at once attracted by a mass of blue spots thickly peppering his cheeks, eyelids and forehead, which indicate that he has literally smelt powder—smelt it in close quarters. Big grains of the deadly explosive have been driven deep into his flesh. It was a bursting shell from the ram Merrimac that so marked him for life, and the mouth of the gun was not far from his face, for they fought in close quarters. Probably not one person out of a thousand who pass him on the avenue knows who he is; he is almost lost to sight and perhaps little thought of, but he is among the very last of the great commanders of the war who still linger.

He is Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor, defeating the Merrimac, which threatened the destruction of the United States fleet at Hampton roads. The shot that scarred him was fired fairly against the peephole in the turret of the Monitor at which he had his eye watching the course of the vessel. He lives very quietly here in rather a fine house on K street. It is difficult to get him to say anything about himself or about the battle in which he won distinction. He eschews all articles of dress which would indicate his profession.—*Washington Letter.*

The Markets for Farm Products.

During the calendar year 1890 our exports of the five classes of articles, breadstuff, provisions, oil, cotton, and tobacco were 76.49 per cent, of the total exports for the year.

Of the total exports of these five classes of articles 88.52 per cent. went to Europe, 2 per cent, to British North America, 2·56 per cent. to the West Indies, 2.95 per cent. to Asia, andonly 2,13 per cent. to the whole of South America.

These figures tell an impressive story to the farmers of the country. So far as our farmers are concerned, the South American markets will be, for an indefinite period, a mere bagatelle compared to the great markets of Europe. Yet the McKinleyites deliberately multiply the obstacles in the way of commerce with Europe—a policy that not only restricts the markets for our farm products, but also increases the tax burdens of the farmers. The democratic party is at war with that policy, and the year will not cease until McKinleyism shall have been overthrown.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Bad Temper Largely Involuntary.

Many people consider that "bad temper" is entirely voluntary on the part of the person who displays it. As a matter of fact, it is often to a very great extent involuntary, and no one is more angry at it than the bad tempered person himself. Of course every one, whether he is born with a bad temper or has acquired one from habit, or has been visited with one as the result of disease or injury, should at least try to control it. But his friends should also bear in mind that temper may be, and often is, an affliction to be sympathized with, not an offense to be punished.

——"We point with pride" to the "good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

JELLIED CHERRIES.—Soften three-quarters of a packet of gelatine in half a pint of water; remove the stones from a quart of fine ripe cherries; put to the gelatine half a pint of red current juice; stir without boiling until quite dissolved then mix with the cherries and about a cup of sugar.

——A cold of unusual severity developed into a difficulty decidedly catarrhal in all its characteristics, threatening a return of my old chronic malady, catarrh. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm completely eradicated every symptom of that painful and prevailing disorder.—E. W. Warner, Rochester, N.Y.

CHERRY AND TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak one cupful of tapioca over night in cold water; place on the fire with one pint of boiling water; stone one and one-half pounds of nice cherries, stir them into the boiling tapioca, and sweeten to taste; pour into a dish and stand away to cool. Serve very cold, with sugar and cream.

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