Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 28, 1891.

Farm Notes.

If sheep are kept for mutton and wool, take well selected ewes and breed to thoroughbred rams.

It is very lesirable to keep the breeding stock in a good, thrifty condition. A failure to do this will show in the off-spring.

Too close breeding should be avoided with sheep fully as much as with any other class of stock. Change the same every two years at least.

Too much live stock is quite as bad for the farmer as too much land. Do not crowd the stock, and do not keep more than can be fed well, pastured well and housed well. If you have more than this sell off the surplus speedily.

Careful observation throughout an extended portion of almost any of our best farming districts will show that not one farmer in ten exercises due care in the management of the manure produced, even allowing it to go to waste while buying commercial fertilizers to take its place.

In breeding stock do not expect to get better animals than those you breed from, for you will in all likelihood be disappointed. "Like begets like," and if you want good colts and good calves look closely to qualities of both sires and dams. You cannot get perfect animals by breeding cripples.

It is a good thing to be systematic. Teach your boys this. Let them begin by keeping a record of everything—of the weather, of the work done on the farm, the loads taken in of each crop harvested, the cost of everything bought or used, and the income from the sales made. It is a good practice.

When commencing to feed out the silage this fall keep in mind that to obtain the best results it should not be fed alone. Combine it with clover hay and you have an excellent coarse fodder. Then for young cattle, and for making milk and beef, use in connection with this bran, shorts, corn meal, etc.

The Chinese are the best gardeners in the world, not even excepting the Germans. The reason for this is that they count all labor well spent that adds an iota to the richness of the soil. They save fertilizers and manures of all sorts with a methodical care that is wholly unknown to our advanced agriculture.

Root crops cannot be considered directly as fat or flesh producing, but they make an agreeable change of diet and are valuable to use in connection with more concentrated foods, such as corn, bran, oil meal, etc. Consisting mostly of water, they have a loosening tendency that must be counteracted with heavier food.

A calf, in order to have the fullest development of which it is capable, should have the very best of care from the time it is born. The first year in a calf's life is the all important one. It should never be stinted in any way. Give it all the food it wants, so that it may take advantage of every quality of growth that it possesses.

There are those who claim that the hen house should be cleaned out at least twice a week in warm weather. Many lady poultry keepers will be content with no less than having it done six times a week. Can the houses be kept too clean? We think not. But there is a limit to the amount of work than can be profitably put into any business.

Some of the much puffed "washes" for peach trees by which the borer is to be circumvented would no doubt be effectual on the larvae if applied at just the right time; and, to be sure of the right time, apply every day from June to September! But will that pay? An examination of the tree and a search for the borer, with a hoe and knife in April and October of each year, costs less and is much more effective.

We are beginning to learn some things of value in the dairy. The milk tester, for instance, is opening the eyes of dairymen to the vast difference existing in the milking qualities of cows of near kin in the best milk-giving breeds. In the majority of herds may be found indivinuals that do not pay for their keep, and yet their performance is sufficient to pass muster until subjected to an investigation by the tester or by an analysis.

Manure may be spoiled by either of two extremes—by being kept too dry or too wet. By the former it will burn, or fire fang, thus losing a large portion of its nitrogen; and by being kept too wet it will leach out, thus losing all elements of plant food. It is best (when not applied directly to the land) to keep it just moist enough to keep down the heat. One or two buckets of water thrown upon the pile each morning will accomplish this.

Take the seeds of apples, pears and cherries, and others desired to grow; plant them and give good culture, removing the first year and setting them the second year in the orchard where the roots will never be disturbed. When the first fruit comes top grafting can be employed on those trees which do not have good fruit, and in this way a hardy, healthy, permanent orchard can be had. Many of the trees will bear good fruit without grafting.

Do not forget that sheep are subject to internal as well as external parasites. In addition to the dip, they should have a little hardwood ashes or finely pulverized tobacco occasionally in their food, which will usually be sufficient to keep them free from worms. It is of the first importance, in sheep raising, that the health of the animals should be closely looked after, and we advise flock masters not to neglect any item, however trivial, that will help toward this end.

The quality and quantity of milk given does not alone determine the value of a dairy cow. A little pan of 5 per cent. milk may satisfy the city man but that ratio will not profit the commercial dairy. Too often cows are judged by the quantity of their milk, when the low per cents of fats and solids should condemn them to the block. Some authorities insist that quality follows quantity, but this has been repeatedly disproved, although quality can be improved by generous feeding.

General Grant Lost.

He Became Too Much Interested in a New Orleans Horse Race.

One of the most interesting men I ever met in the Judge's stand was General Grant, says Judge Simmons in the New York *World*. The popular impression of General Grant is that he was singularly reticent, but I found him to be pleasant and communicative.

I met him first when he was returning from his trip around the world. He had been through Mexico and stopped in New Orleans on his way home, and was the guest of Mr. Walter Fearn, who was minister to Greece under President Cleveland.

As president of the Louisiana jockey club I invited General Grant to come ont and see our racing.

"The newspapers have been attacking me a great deal on account of my love for horses," said he, "and perhaps I had better not go." I told him he was no longer in office and there could be no harm in his going. He finally consented, and was driven out to the track by Dr. Choppin, president of the Boston club. I invited him to come up into the stand, and he chatted very freely.

"Do you know," said the general, "that I never hear of racing that I do not recall my experience in New Orleans in 1844. At that time I was a young lieutenant stationed in St. Louis. I went down to New Orleans to visit Mr. James Hewitt, and one day I accepted an invitation to go out to the track and see a horse race.

"I do not remember the names of the horses that were running, nor do I recall the distance of the race. I only know that I was standing watching them when I saw one, a gray horse, about 30 yards in front of the other.

"The excitement of the race overcame me, and I enthusiastically yelled out: "I'll bet $40 on the gray horse.' A gentleman standing beside me said quietly: 'I'll take that bet.' I reached down to get my money, when he said in a courteous way, 'Your word is sufficient sir.'

"You can imagine my feelings when a few moments later my horse began to fall back and the other horse to move up. Presently the second horse passed the gray and won very easily. Then I felt in my pocket and found that all the money I had in the world was just $40. I gave that to the gentleman who had won it and went back to Mr. Hewitt's very much crestfallen.

"I was ashamed to tell Mr. Hewitt I had been such a fool as to lose my money on a horse race, and I knew nobody else from whom I could borrow, and I wanted to go back to St. Louis.

"One day I was walking along the wharf, wondering how I was ever going to get back home, when I saw the steamboat J. M. White unloading. I knew this was a boat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, and a brilliant idea occurred to me. Why not see the captain, tell him my story, and ask him to trust me for a passage.

"I at once went on board and asked for the captain. I was told he was in the barber shop and would be out in a few minutes. When the captain came in I said: 'Captain, I am Lieutenant Grant, and I want to get to St. Louis, where I am stationed. I have no money.

"I shall be delighted to have you, lieutenant," replied the captain. 'The boat leaves to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock; come abroad whenever you wish.'

"I have never forgotten that race, and I have never forgotten Captain Swan's kindness."

Knew When He Had Enough.

Duel in Maiden Lane Between Two Drivers of Trucks.

Two trucks, one driven by a long man and the other by a short one, met in Maiden lane yesterday afternoon. There was a third truck by the curb. The street is narrow and there was not room to pass. "I've got the right of way here," shouted the short driver.

"You're a liar," shouted the long man. "I'm going up hill, and I've the right of way myself."

"I've got a load on my truck," the short man retorted.

The long man said he didn't care. Each refused to back his team and let the other pass. They argued for five minutes and then the short man got off his truck, took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. The long man jumped off his truck, too, and made the same preparations. Neither spoke a word. The short man walked up to the long man and biffed him on the ear. The long man responded with a hot blow on the mouth. Then they went at each other—biff, bang, smash. The short man's lip was cut open; the long man's nose was bleeding, and his ear was swelled. At the end of two minutes the short man's right eye began to swell up, and one cheek puffed out. In another minute the short man held his hands up above his head and said:

"I've had enough."

These were the first words spoken after the men had got off the trucks. The long man dropped his hands. The little man pulled down his shirt sleeves, put on his coat and got on his truck. Then he backed his team with his loaded truck out of the way. The long man drove ahead without a word, and the crowd that had watched the fight cheered the short man for when knowing he had enough.—*New York Sun.*

——Scriven county, Ga., has a genuine curiosity in the form of a colt which carries a pair of unmistakeble horns on his head. He is now nearly a year old, and in no way remakable save for the horns, which have grown with him until now they are nearly a foot in length and as handsome a pair as any cow ever carried.

"Japan Wax."

"Japan wax," as it is called, is obtained from a tree, the Rhus Succedanea, which grows in Japan, China and the East Indies. The Japanese call it Haje, or Haxe. The tree commences to bear fruit when five or six years old, and increases its product every year, till, at the age of fifty years, a single tree will produce 350 to 400 pounds of berries, from which seventy to eighty pounds of wax can be obtained. The wax is formed in the middle of the berry, between the skin and the seed, like the pulp of a grape. It is extracted by boiling the berries in water and allowing it to cool, when the wax separates from the skin and seed, sinking to the bottom of the vessel in a solid cake. The specific gravity of the wax is 0.970, and its melting point 131 degrees Fahrenheit. It is largely used, either alone or mixed with tallow, by the Chinese in the manufacture of candles. This tree should not be confounded with the "tallow tree" of China, which has a pith of solid tallow in all trees that have fully matured.

Horse Sense.

There is a trick practiced by one of the West End tow-horses on the Cambridge street hill which the Listner has no doubt been noticed by a great many people, and which is well worth being put on record. The horses stand in line at the foot of the hill, each when he returns from a tow, taking a position at the rear. In this way each horse gets his turn at towing. Among the tow-horses at this hill is a big-necked gray, a stout and wise old fellow. He has been seen, when the tow-boys are temporarily around the corner, as they sometimes are, to sneak out of his position when he has got to the head of the line and quietly move around to the foot. In this way he dodges his turn at pulling the car up hill.

The Good Old Times.

"Then times were good,
Merchants cared not a rush
For any other fare,
Than Jonny cake and mush."

But now times have changed, and the plain and simple fare of the forefathers is done away with. Patent flour, and high seasoned food, and strong drinks, have taken its place, and as a result, dyspepsia, impure blood, and diseases of the stomach, liver and lungs are numerous. The great change has led one of the most skillful physicians of the age to study out a remedy for these modern diseases, which he has named his "Golden Medical Discovery." Dr. Pierce in this remedy has found a cure for Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, in its early stages, and "Liver Complaints."

An Outrage Under the Law.

Springfield, Me., Advocate.

One of the cases where injustice may be legally done was witnessed here this week. Ervin Hodgdon, a little boy who knew nothing of the fish law, saw a large trout in the Mousam and managed to catch it with an unbaited hook. For this he was arrested by Fish Warden Load of Acton, carried to Biddeford and fined $26 and costs amounting to $40.

How a Beautiful Flower Was Named.—An old legend tells of two lovers, walking by the river Rhine. The lady begged her suitor to pluck a little pale-blue flower, growing on the bank. In doing so, he fell into the water, and was drowned; but while sinking, he threw the flower to her and cried: "Forget me not!" Thousands of women will never forget what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for them. It is prepared specially to cure those diseases from which they alone suffer, and often in silence, rather than consult a physician—as periodical pains, weak back, prolapsus and all uterine troubles. Purely vegetable, and *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

——The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Russell, of Findlay, O., died recently on the day that he predicted would end his life. He selected the suit he wished to be buried in, made other arrangements for his funeral, and at the appointed time lay back and expired.

Ringing Noises.—In the ears, sometimes a roaring buzzing sound is caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla the peculiar medicine.

——Magistrates have a great many fine opportunities in life.

——I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head--for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured. It is wonderful how quick it helped me.--Mrs. George S. Judson, *Hartford, Conn.*

Business Notices.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. 36 14 2y

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In all the World there is but one cure. Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, wheter the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
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—[AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.]—

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Fine Dry Granulated Sugar, 5cts a pound.

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Finest Fall Cream Cheese, 13cts a pound, 4 lb, for 50cts.

New No. 1. Lake Fish 90cts for 15 pound pail;

do do do do $2.00 for 40 pound quarter.

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A large bottle of Ammonia, 10cts.

Best California Canned Fruit, 25cts a Can.

Maple Syrup, full gallon can, $1.00; half gallon can 50c

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