

Bellefonte, Pa., July 13, 1894.

Farm Notes.

Plant turnip seed this month, and prepare the ground thoroughly in order to have it fine and to kill the weeds. If eggs are low at this season they at least cost nothing, as the hens can pick up all the food they require on the range. There are many farmers who plant by the moon, but they follow the same methods that have been abandoned half a century ago.

Put in a row of peas again for a late supply, and even corn for the table may yet be planted for a crop after the earlier supply has gone. The hoe, used between the plants, may be more laborious than the horse hoe between the rows, but it prevents many weeds from appearing next year.

The more docile the calf the better milk is the cow or the better feeder is the steer. There is little danger of handling the calf too early or too much.

Sore places on animals, caused by flies, may be anointed with a mixture of one pint of crude petroleum, one tablespoonful of wood tar, and one tablespoonful of carbolic acid, well mixed.

It is claimed that if fresh meat is immersed in buttermilk in a cool place, allowing it to remain therein until desired for use, the meat may be kept in good condition for a week or more.

Melons will need very little cultivation after they begin to run. They should not be disturbed in the hills, but have the ground well worked before the runners. If the vines are not thrifty, apply nitrate of soda around them, but a complete fertilizer is also excellent.

Knowledge is power in farming. The man who reads, knows animals by their pedigrees, understands the characteristics of breeds and feeds his land according to the needs of the crops has a large advantage over he who is not so fortunate. Intelligent farming always pays.

Cutting grass too early because it is tender is a mistake. The best hay is secured from mature grass. The hay that has been cured properly and cut over-ripe or beginning to change to yellow, contains the greater share of nutritious matter and less water than does the very young and tender grass.

It is doubtful if keeping two pigs together in order to make each eat more than ordinarily, from greediness, will pay. There may be a loss of food by overtaxing the digestive organs, and there may be a waste by inducing disease. Such hogs may show rapid gains, but the cost may be greater than with moderate feeding.

Bran is rich in mineral elements, and for that reason should be made a portion of the ration of all classes of stock. Containing as it does, a large proportion of bone forming material, it is well adapted for young stock. Midlings may be fed with profit also, as such food is nearly of the same quality and composition as bran.

Fertilizers can be made to perform a very effective service on the farm if farmers will make themselves familiar with the requirements of their farms. A large amount of money is annually expended for fertilizers that are not suitable for the land or the crops to which they are applied. A thorough knowledge of the farmer will prevent many expensive mistakes.

After strawberries, raspberries and blackberries have been harvested, give the land an application of wood ashes, or apply about 100 pounds of sulphate of potash between the rows. The same quantity of ground bone, or phosphate of any kind, additional, will also be an advantage. The best time to apply the nitrogen is early in the spring.

Wearing the land out, or over-cropping it, is not possible if the soil is not properly supplied with the food necessary for the nourishment of the plants, and no farmer who is enterprising will attempt to compel his land to produce a crop unless he first restores the loss of fertility from the soil. Manure and fertilizers are indispensable when large yields are expected.

Flies worry the cattle and hogs very much in warm weather, and the horses also are great sufferers from the pests. Spray or sponge them with a solution made by adding a gill of carbolic acid to three gallons of water. This is about one per cent. solution, by volume, and may be used without danger, though care should be exercised in applying it so as to avoid getting the solution in the eyes of the animals.

The cost of keeping one extra horse for a year, in order to perform useless labor on a bad road, which might be avoided with good roads, is more than the tax that would be paid by its owner to assist in having the road put in good order and kept in excellent condition for five years. The cheapening of labor, gain in speed, and avoidance of the accidents are strong inducements in favor of good roads.

If the poultry house contains lice clean it out and saturate every portion—roof, walls, roosts, and floor—with kerosene. Take the nests outside, lightly sponge them with kerosene, and apply a lighted match, so as to have the flames flash over every portion. Then fill the nests with tobacco refuse. If the lice once make an appearance they will multiply very rapidly. Clean out the poultry house at least once a week, if possible.

Theory of the Formation of Hail.

The interesting theory of the formation of hail and the part which electricity plays in the phenomenon is set forth in a recent lecture. The scientist said that while the hailstone has been, to the popular mind, simply moisture that has been condensed in falling through strata of cold air, its production is now shown to involve so many processes that the little sphere attains a new scientific interest. The raw material upon which nature is about to work its alchemy, the hailcloud, is first drawn out by the wind in the form of a horizontal tongue. It becomes rapidly evaporated, producing an intense cold. There are thus formed flakes of dry snow, which by friction against the minute drops of water, become charged with negative electricity and are then attracted by the positive electricity of the drops of water. The snow flakes behind the cloud are covered with a layer of ice, at first dry and then moistened. They are at the same time charged with positive electricity, and are driven in an outward direction by the positive electricity of the rain drops. Being thus cooled below zero, they break through the cloudy stratum and, becoming charged anew with negative electricity, they are coated with a new snowy layer, and are again attracted by the cloud. Each hailstone, taking a wavy line, becomes enlarged by coating itself with alternate layers of opaque and transparent matter, and is ultimately thrown to the right or the left, occasioning thus the roaring noise which precedes the fall of hail, which then takes place in two parallel bands, separated from each other by a region of rain.

Just One Short.

An Antarctic Island Where But Six Days Make a Week.

There is a small island in the South Pacific, said John L. Davis, a veteran sea captain, who was at the Lindell yesterday, where there appear to be only six days in a week. This extraordinary phenomenon is brought about by the location of the island. Travelers around the world are acquainted with the fact that time is lost traveling west, the difference of time in a transatlantic journey along being about four hours. I had long been to Chatham island once when disabled, and was amused to see the way in which the people accepted their fate in regard to the jumping of time. This little island is just on the line of demarcation between times and dates. In order to keep right with the remainder of the world it is necessary to skip from noon on Sunday to noon on Monday every week in the year to spend a whole day at dinner without eating an average meal. The mountain is so near the antarctic region that days and nights are altogether mixed up from the idea of an ordinary individual, but this plan of jumping the afternoon of one day and the morning of the next so as to keep in line with the almanac is something so ridiculous that none but a seafaring man can appreciate it or understand the necessity.

Farmer Tibbits—Hang that cow!

I always have to club her fore I can make her stand still Little Nephew (from the city)—Is that the one that gives the whipped cream?—Chicago Tribune.

The Czar of Russia takes 300 trunks with him when he travels.

Business Notice.

Children Cry or 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.

Medical.

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

CORDIALLY INDORSED.

RESTORES NATURAL GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN ALL OTHER DRESSINGS FAIL.

I can cordially indorse Ayer's Hair Vigor, as one of the best preparations for the hair. When I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head—about half of it—was bald. The use of only two bottles restored a natural growth, which still continues as in my youth. I tried several other dressings, but they all failed. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the best.—Mrs. J. C. PRUSSER, Converse, Texas.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

New Advertisements.

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WHY THE NON-PULL-OUT

Bow on the JAS. BOSS FILLED WATCH CASES, MADE BY THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trademark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to makers.

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Notes from the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS COMPARED WITH SILAGE.

In Bulletin No. 26 of the Station, Professor H. J. Waters and R. J. Weld report the results of a comparison of the yields of digestible matter produced by mangels, sugar beets and silage corn when grown under similar conditions, and also a comparison of the merits of roots and silage for the production of milk and butter.

On fairly good upland clay limestone soil, made rich enough for a fair crop of corn or beets, and under reasonably good field culture, the following results were obtained:

Table with 3 columns: Green Substance, Dry Matter, Digestible Organic Matter. Rows for Yield of corn per acre, Yield of beets, Increase of corn over roots.

In other words, as much digestible organic matter was produced by one acre of corn as was secured from almost two acres of beets.

Similar although very much less striking results were obtained at the Maine State Experiment Station in a comparison of several classes of forage crops, and involving in each case two years' work.

In the Pennsylvania experiments a careful account of the cost of growing, harvesting and storing the two crops was kept with the following results:

Cost of one acre of beets in pit \$56.07
Cost of one acre of corn in silo 21.12
In 1890 the cost of one acre of beets was \$60.00.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station reports the cost of one acre of sugar beets from a two acre field, without charging rent of land and using no fertilizers, at \$53.50.

The Ohio Experiment Station grew sugar beets at a cost of \$31.36 per acre in 1890, and \$38.84 in 1891, making no charge for fertilizers or rent of land.

The average cost per acre of sugar beets, when grown on a commercial scale in California, as reported by seven large growers, was \$48.85.

At the United States Sugar Beet Experiment Station, Schuyler, Nebraska, the cost per acre in 1892 was \$49.78, exclusive of fertilizers and rent.

In special cases these figures may be considerably reduced for both crops, but it is believed that the relation between them given above is approximately correct for average conditions.

In a feeding trial involving two lots of five cows each and covering three periods of twelve days, 100 pounds of digestible matter in the silage ration produced 131.92 pounds of milk and 7.21 pounds of butter, while an equal amount of digestible dry matter in the form of roots produced 137.36 pounds of milk and 6.53 pounds of butter—a difference in the butter produced of 10.4 per cent. But when the two lots of cows were fed alike on a combined ration of beets and silage, the silage lot produced, per 100 pounds of digestible matter consumed, 139 pounds of milk and 6.73 pounds of butter, thus showing an apparent superiority of the milk and 6.46 pounds of butter, when this is taken account of it leaves a net gain in feeding value of the silage over the roots of 5 per cent.

Similar results were obtained at this Station in 1890.

These results are also in accord with those of trials extending over four years, and involving in two experiments twelve cows each, and in two, sixteen cows, at the Ohio Experiment Station. Below is given a summary of their results:

Pounds of Milk Produced per 100 Pounds of Dry Matter Consumed.

Table with 4 columns: 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892. Rows for Beet ration, Silage ration.

The average of all Experiments points to the conclusion that, when compared upon the basis of digestible matter, silage is at least as effective as sugar beets or mangels for the production of milk or butter.

Saddlery.

SCHOFIELD'S NEW HARNESS HOSUE

We extend a most cordial invitation to our patrons and the public, in general, to witness one of the

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF

Light and Heavy Harness

ever put to the Bellefonte market, which will be made in the large room, formerly occupied by Harper Bros., on Spring street. It has been added to my factory and will be used exclusively for the sale of harness, being the first exclusive salesroom ever used in this town, as heretofore the custom has been to sell goods in the room in which they were made. This elegant room has been refitted and furnished with glass cases in which the harness can be nicely displayed and still kept free from heat and dust, the enemies of long wear in leather. Our factory now occupies a room 1674 feet and the store address makes it the largest establishment of its kind outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

We are prepared to offer better bargains in the future than we have done in the past and want everyone to see our goods and get prices for when you do this, out of self defense you will buy. Our profits are not large, but by selling lots of goods we can afford to live in Bellefonte. We are not indulging in idle philanthropy. It is purely business. We are not making much, but trade is growing and that is what we are interested in now. Profits will take care of themselves.

When other houses discharged their workmen during the winter they were all put to work in my factory, nevertheless the big houses of this city and county would send us work if we were so odious, except to venture the assertion that none of them can say, as we can say, "NO ONE OWES US A CENT THAT WE CAN'T GET." This is the whole story.

The following are kept constantly on hand. 50 SETS OF LIGHT HARNESS, prices from \$25.00 to \$15.00 and upwards. LARGEST STOCK OF HEAVY HARNESS per set \$25.00 and upwards, 500 HORSE COLLARS from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each, over \$100.00 worth of HARNESS OILS and AXLE GREASE.

\$400 worth of Fly Nets sold cheap \$150 worth of whips from \$10 to \$3.00 each. Horse Brushes, Riding Sponges, Chamisa, RIDING SADDLES, LADY SADDLES, Harness Soap, Knee Dusters, at low prices, Saddlery hardware always on hand for sale. Harness Leather as low as 25c per pound. We keep everything to be found in a FIRST CLASS HARNESS STORE—no cheap shops in the same room. No two-year-old stock on hand. NO SELLING OUT for the want of trade or price. Four harness-makers at steady work this winter. This is our idea of protection to the laborer, when other houses discharged their hands, they soon found work with us.

J. S. SCHOFIELD, Spring street, Bellefonte, Pa.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

CROWN ACME.

THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

It gives a Brilliant Light. It will not Smoke the Chimney. It will not Char the Wick. It has a High Fire Test. It does Not Explode.

It is without an equal AS A SAFETY FAMILY OIL.

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Ask your dealer for it. Trade supplied by THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO. Bellefonte Station, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Miscellaneous Advs.

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This is an exquisite portfolio of fine plates, in color, showing various views of the historic city of Venice, accompanied with descriptive text, all printed on heavy paper, with wide margins, making it a dainty work for the library table. The edition is limited, and we therefore urge all who desire to possess a copy to avail themselves of this offer without delay, as it can be obtained only by subscribing for one year to The Art Interchange. Sample copy of The Art Interchange, with three superb colored pictures, together with descriptive particulars, sent 20 cents. Trial three months' descriptive circulars sent free 20 cents. Trial three months' subscription, \$1.00, with the privilege of sending \$3.00 to complete the year and secure PICTURESQUE VENICE. Mention this paper. THE ART INTERCHANGE, New York.

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We cut the PRICES and outsell all competitors. Buy of factory and save middleman's profit. \$30 Team, \$12.50 ft. Morgan Saddle, \$1.95 Catalogue Free. U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., 38-30-1y 2 to 12 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE

New Advertisements.

Miscellaneous Advs.

AN EYE SPECIALIST

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AT W. T. ACHENBACH, JEWELER, BELLEFONTE, SATURDAY, JULY 21st

From 8:30 a. m., to 5:30 p. m.

There is no safer, surer, or cheaper method of obtaining proper relief for overstrained and defective eyesight, headache, and so forth, than to consult this specialist. The happy results from correctly fitted glasses are a grate-ful surprise to persons who have not before known the real profits to themselves in wearing good glasses. No charge to examine your eyes. All glasses are guaranteed by H. E. Herman.

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