Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 8, 1895.

Farm Notes.

—Green peas may be planted just as soon as the ground permits. They are hardy and thrive best when planted early in the season.

—Now it the time to make the hot-bed and get ready for the early plants. Labor can be given such matters now with less cost than to delay until next month.

—The farmers who buy bran, middlings and linseed meal for his cows will make a large profit on the increased value of his manure and save loss of fertility.

—Scatter air-slaked lime freely around the grape vines, so as to cover every portion of the ground. It is on excellent in assisting to destroy the spores of the grape rot.

—Seed corn freezes if exposed to severe cold, but the liability to injury depends upon the amount of moisture in the corn. It should be dry and also kept in a dry place. Any precaution used in caring for the seed corn may prevent loss in the spring.

—Coarse manure may be spread on the heavy clay land, and hauling can be done to good advantage when the ground is frozen, but before hauling out manure care must be taken that it be not spread on the fields that are liable to be washed by the heavy spring rains.

—What to do with the bones from fresh meat is a problem to those who have no mode of reducing them to a fine condition for the land. If the bones are placed in the stove and heated, so as to become brittle, they can be easily pounded, which converts them into excellent foods for all kinds of poultry.

—Those who grow large watermelons state that they make the hills in winter. If the ground is not frozen too hard a pile of fresh horse manure is placed where each hill is to be, and the manure covered with earth. In the spring, after the weather becomes warmer, the manure is well incorporated with the soil.

—The San Jose scale insect has been found as far East as Ohio, and it is claimed that it had already put in an appearance in some of the New Jersey nurseries last year, but which may be a mistake. It attacks peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees, and also rose bushes. The kerosene emulsion is used as a remedy.

—The more land the more capital required to successfully farm the soil. The safest plan is to use one portion of the land as cash for cultivating the other by disposing of all that cannot be used to advantage. One of the losses on farms in the spreading of the manure on too large an area, it being insufficient to impart any susceptible benefit to the crop; but where the manure is concentrated over a smaller surface the proportionate gain is much larger.

—When any kind of contagious disease appears on a farm no one should go into the yards or pens and then into the adjoining farm, as the smallest particle of dirt or manure may serve to carry the disease to the neighbor's flock or herd. Even the walking across a field upon which diseased cattle or sheep have access may be the means of spreading it to other flocks or herds. All diseased animals should be separated from those that are healthy.

—Experiments made with crimson clover in New Jersey last fall demonstrate that it not only thrives on sandy soils, but seems to adapt itself to all conditions. On fields of light sandy soil, where red clover would not grow, the crimson variety covers the field thickly. It is impossible to know what the crimson clover will be before the spring opens, but appearances indicate that it will make rapid growth and provide a large amount of green material, which can be turned under for corn.

—Some of the best heifers are ruined when they come in with their first calves. To properly train a heifer to be milked requires patience. To strike her for not permitting herself to be milked when she does not really understand your object is to aggravate the difficulty. She should be gently handled when a calf, and taught by kindness alone. If she shows any faults they must be corrected by teaching her that you are her friend. It is better to send her to the butcher at once than to use a stick on her.

—Plaster is not capable of preventing the loss of some of the ammonia in the manure heap, but it is an assistant in so doing. Manure that is kept moist, and which does not become overheated, will lose but little of its ammonia, as water readily absorbs ammonia and prevents its escape. Kainit (crude sulphate of potash) is excellent as a substance for mixing with the manure, but the objection to it is that it contains other substances not so desirable as the potash. It is cheap and serviceable, however, and readily prevents the loss of ammonia.

—A vessel recently arrived at Philadelphia with a large crop of canned "French" peas grown in England. That we should import green peas, canned from Europe, when such a crop can be grown in every section of the United States, is not very creditable. They are always salable in winter, which is demonstrated by the fact that we send abroad for them, and they bring good prices. Here is an opening for some of our farmers to combine, build a canning factory and grow green peas. They will prove more profitable than cereal crops.

Some Facts About Bean Culture.

[The following instructive and interesting article on bean culture was published in the New York *Tribune* lately in answer to a letter from our townsman Mr. William Shortlidge, whose interest in agriculture has led him to investigate and acquaint himself with many subjects of interest to the farmers of this section, ED.]

A member of a mercantile firm in Centre county, Penna., writes: "Some of our customers desire to cultivate field beans. I am unable to find any work on their culture that will furnish a beginner necessary information. I notice quotations of the prices of various kinds of beans, but cannot determine which is the best variety to grow here. Having been a reader of the *Tribune* for forty years, I would be glad to receive information on the subject through its columns. It seems to me that many would be glad to read practical articles on the subject were they published."

Reply: It is doubtful if there is any published work on bean culture in this country. Industrious and wide inquiry has been made where such work would be likely to be kept for sale if on the market, but without avail. Inquiry was extended to large bean growers and handlers, but none knew of any publication on the subject excepting a bulletin issued by the New York Experiment Station. Applying there, the director, Dr. Collier, said it was only a bulletin on the anthracuose of the bean. I have grown commercial beans, but not lately. To be sure to get right, I addressed the largest bean handler in Orleans county, N. Y., a county that ships about 400,000 bushels annually. He says: "The marrow pea beans are considered the most profitable to grow on most lands. Under favorable conditions 20 to 30 bushels an acre is a fair yield. They are planted with bean planters, also with grain drills, 2½ feet apart, in rows. They are harvested with a machine that cuts the stalks just below the surface of the ground, drawn by horses. They are cured in the sun and threshed with a steam machine. There is a machine to assort them, but it does it only partially, and they have to be finished by hand picking." From this it is inferred that they are planted in drills. I do not like the system, but that is perhaps the best that can be done where large quantities are grown. Beans are particularly susceptible to injury from a growth of weeds, and for best yield these must be kept subdued by hand-hoeing and pulling. When close together in drills there is little room to use a hoe. I would prefer by far to plant them with a hand corn-planter, four or five in a hill, 15 inches apart.

There is much in preparing the ground. It is not advisable to apply barn manure the season the beans are planted, for the reason that it will not get thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and when there happens to be an excess of manure, the beans will grow rank and not ripen with the others. This makes more hand-picking, and is a waste of beans, as all must be harvested together. It is of the utmost importance that all the soil of a field be just the same; for instance, if part be sandy, or gravelly, and part clayey, beans will not ripen so soon on the last, and that makes a mess of the whole job. In fact a clay soil is not the kind to plant in beans; they are not apt to ripen evenly or early enough to escape the usual September rains, which often damage badly. They should not be planted until the soil becomes thoroughly warm, and that is not until some time in June. I am acquainted with the character of the soil in Centre county. It is mostly sandy, and gravelly, and excellent for this crop; but the machine harvester could not be used on account of the numerous small stones. If manure is to be applied this year, let it be commercial fertilizers, evenly distributed. To harvest pull them by hand, shake the dirt off, and throw in small gavels, such as can be turned by running the tines of a barley fork beneath. When pulled, get them dry as soon as possible and with the least handling, and put them under cover at once. They shell very easily. Should they have to be turned three or four times on account of rains, about half will shatter and be wasted. Wherever stored before threshing, the bottom should be tight to save the shelled beans, unless, indeed, they be put on scaffolding over the barn floor, which is the best place. They are easily threshed with a flail. Care should be observed to get the right quality of seed. Undoubtedly all bush beans originally possessed the running habit, and they show a constant tendency to revert. A neighbor has kept planting the same seed he has grown for several years. Last season he had half an acre of the marrow pea beans, and every hill had the trailing habit, and rains nearly destroyed the entire crop. He did not get a return of his seed. Reliable seedsmen plant only selected seed, of such plants as evince no tendency to revert, and hence they charge a larger price, and the goods are worth it. Beans for seed should always be selected in the field.

Since writing the foregoing a reply has come from a prominent seedsman of Philadelphia, who writes: "In the vicinity of Centre county the large, white marrow has been largely grown; but of late years we have been recommending the Burlingame medium as the very best for field purposes. In Genesee county, N. Y., which is, as you know, quite a bean-growing section, it is grown by the hundreds of acres. They plant in rows about three and one-half feet apart, or so far as they can be cultivated handily with a cultivator." I will add that I would not plant that distance apart. It seems there would be a waste of use of some of the ground. Beans ought to be near enough to shade nearly all the ground. Some cultivators are made to be narrowed, when necessary to about twenty inches. Wide planting of beans has been discouraged here.—*Galen Wilson.*

—O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by F. P. Green.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Washington Camp, No. 626, P. O. S. of A. held Jan. 24, '95, the following resolutions of respect were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his wise providence to enter our camp and remove from our midst our much esteemed and worthy brother F. S. Geo. B. Biddle be it.

Resolved—That we submit to the dispensation of the Almighty in removing one of our brightest and most active members always ready and willing to performed his whole duty as a member of our beloved order which won for him the love and respect of all with whom he associated.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That to the bereaved mother, brother and sisters we would tender our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their great sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be written on the minutes published in two county papers and a copy be sent to the family of our diseased brother.

JNO. L. BURKET, Ed. Keatley, G. W. Loner } Com.

Stormstown, Pa., Jan. 24th, 1895.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS. Death has again, visited our Grange and removed from our midst, worthy sister S. J. Shope.

Resolved. That, while we bow in humble submission, to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well and for our good We mourn for our beloved sister, as a member of our Grange, and a kind friend, and good citizen.

Resolved. That we tender our heartfelt sympathies, to the husband and family, who has lost their best friend. Our prayer is that they may be enabled, to look to Him who alone can comfort and sustain them in their affliction:

Resolved. That in token of love and respect for our departed sister, our charter be draped, in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That these resolutions, be entered on the minutes and a copy of the same, be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the *Farmer's Friend*, and one of the county papers.

M. M. WEAVER, B. G. WRIGHT, M. V. THOMAS, } Com.

—Poland is a West European transposition of Land Pole, meaning "the land of plains."

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,
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—Thin and impure blood is made rich and healthful by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives renewed strength.

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BEANS, California Limas, New York Marrow and Pea Beans, dried Green Peas.

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DOMESTIC CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TOMATOES *Cottage, Home and Worthington Brands* —CORN *Persian and Mountain Brands,* —CORN *Granules, Lima Beans and Succotash, Dew Drop brand.* GREEN PEAS, *Early Junes, Scottish chief and Cecelia brands.* PINE APPLE *sliced and grated, Strawberries and White Cherries, Dew Drop brand. Boston Baked Beans.*

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS, Yellow Crawford, Lemon Cling, and White Heath Peaches, White Cherries and Apricots.

IMPORTED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, French Peas and Mushrooms, Preserved Cherries, Strawberries, Brandy Cherries and Crosse Blackwell's Jams all in glass.

MISCELLANEOUS, Pure Maple Syrup, Honey strained and in combs, Plum Pudding, Armour's Corned Beef Potted Tongue and Ham, Condensed milk, Dunham's Shred Cocoa nut.
Rich Mild Cream Cheese, Small Family Cheese, Bradford County Dairy Butter.
Buckwheat Flour, Corn Flour, Gluten Flour, Vienna Flour.
Fine Confectioners and Cut Loaf Sugars
Extra Fine New Crop New Orleans Syrups, Pure White Sugar Table Syrup, Pure Cider Vinegar.

NUTS, Princess Paper Shell, California and Bordan Almonds, Assorted Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecans extra large, Cream Nuts, Fresh Roasted Peanuts, Cocoa Nuts extra quality.

IN CONFECTIONARY, we have Fine Mixtures, Cream Chocolates Roast Almonds, Cream Dates, Rose and Vanilla, Jordon Almonds, French Glace Fruits, Fine Chocolate Caramels Chocolate Marsh Mallows, Cocoa Nut bon bons, Chocolate Madridos, Lozenges, Clear Toys, and a large assortment of fine goods in this line all carefully selected.

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We are prepared to offer better bargains in the future than we have done in the past and we 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 smile if we compared ourselves to them, but we do not mean to be so odious, except to venture the assection 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 $8.00 to $15.00 and upwards, LARGE STOCK OF HEAVY HARNESS per set $25.00 and upwards, 500 HORSE COLLARS from $1,50 to $5,00 each, over $100.00 worth of HARNESS OILS and AXLE GREASE, $400 worth of Fly Nets sold cheap $150 worth of whips from 15c to $3.00 each, Horse Brushes, Cury Combs Sponges, Chamois, RIDING SADDLES, LADY SIDESADDLES 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 changing, over 20 years in the same room. No two shops in the same town to catch trade—NO SELLING OUT for the want of trade or prices. Four harness-makers at steady work this winter, This is our idea of protection to labor, when other houses discharged their hands they soon found work with us.

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