

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 18, 1896.

FARM NOTES.

—Have a receptacle for the liquid manure and make all preparations for saving it before winter comes, so as to have the stalls dry and a more valuable manure heap.

—A box of oatmeal should be kept in a handy place so as to add a handful of the oatmeal to every pail of water given the horse, which will prevent many of the ill effects of watering the horse when he has not cooled sufficiently after being driven.

—The hog that is forced to consume filthy food may do so from necessity, but it will not make the growth which could be obtained from better food. Economy in the production of pork is practiced most when the hogs are given food which they relish and which makes a perceptible gain.

—Two tablespoonsful of kerosene to a gallon of ashes or slacked lime, carefully stirred in so as to prevent caking, has been found to be an effective remedy against the striped cucumber or melon beetle. Dust the plants three times a week, from a tin can having the bottom full of holes.

—The bull should be made to work and furnish tread power, instead of the horse. At such work he can be very useful, and will not only be benefited thereby, but be less vicious and more manageable. He should at least furnish power for churning and cutting the feed, which work is not very heavy.

—A great many of the diseases that kill mature ewes are brought on by their poor condition in the fall. They have not the disease-resisting vitality of those that are well nourished. And, moreover, the cause of weak and dead lambs is due to the same fact. It is best to feed the ewes a half-pound of oats each day to get them in thrifty condition.

—Sheep, says a writer, are subject to internal parasites much more than formerly, and flocks are often decimated by them. Salt sulphur and spirits of turpentine are the best remedy. To administer it take salt, four parts; sulphur, one part; turpentine enough to slightly moisten; mix them and place in the trough when the animals are hungry for salt.

—Much of the food given to animals is wasted in the careless manner in which it is handled, hay being thrown into loose racks or narrow troughs, or even on the floor of the stalls in excess of the actual requirements, a portion being trampled. A saving can also be made in grinding the grain during the winter when labor is not so high, and will consequently be more digestible.

—A fruit man gives this advice: If it becomes necessary to remove any large limbs from the fruit trees, always make two cuts, one ten or twelve inches from where the limb should be cut. This will remove the weight and thus avoid the bruising and splitting; then the stub left can be cut close to the shoulders and leave the wound in better shape. Such wounds should be covered with grafting wax, or white lead will do.

—The hot water treatment for cereal smuts, so repeatedly and widely published, seems to have attracted very little attention from farmers. There is no doubt that this very simple treatment, once generally used, would greatly increase the value of Northern wheats, so notoriously smutted at present, besides increasing the yield at least ten per cent. The millers need especially to unite in absolutely refusing to receive smutted wheat.

—Butter that has a greasy appearance is not attractive in market, although it may be fresh and good. Too much working of the butter sometimes occurs. It is only necessary to get rid of the surplus water or milk, the grain to be retained as much as possible. It requires experience to fully understand when the butter is just right, but while some are careful in that respect the large majority seem inclined to work the butter longer than is necessary.

—When buying trees do not depend on the catalogue to help you in selections, but learn, if possible, which varieties will thrive best in your section. When a tree is planted and a mistake made, it may be years before the error can be discovered, when there will be not only a loss of time but of fruit, while disease may appear or the tree prove unprofitable. The first steps in tree planting are the most important, and especially in the selection of varieties.

White clover is a hardy plant and is a favorite with all classes of stock. Sheep prefer it to anything else. The seed is not difficult to sow and it will pay to broadcast it now wherever there is a chance for it to secure a stand. Much of the seed may grow, but white clover will appear on many spots that are not now covered. No pasture is complete without it. It will make sufficient growth to become established before winter and start off early in the spring.

—Many farms in this State have entailed more labor than was cheerfully bestowed in piling stones taken from the land, stone fences being seen for miles, yet right alongside of these fences of stone the farmers have driven fetlock deep in mud for years, when they could have used the stones to better advantage on the roads than in any other manner, as they were encumbrances. Now that the stonebreaker quickly reduces the stone for the purpose, muddy roads should be covered with stone.

—There is much waste every year in allowing sweet cornstalks to stand and dry up after the greater part of the ears have been removed. The nubbins that are left are worth more to feed green than they can be for any other purpose. They are worse than worthless to keep for seed next year. Yet on scores of farms this is what the last nubbins of sweet corn are left to be every year, while the farmer wonders that he is unable to raise such good early crops of sweet corn as he used to do.

—It is often thought that if weeds are piled in heaps and left to dry and are burned that all danger from their dropping seed is avoided. Yet unless brush has been mixed with the weeds so as to make a hotter fire with some coals some of the seeds will escape. This is seen every year where weeds have been burned the previous summer in the growth of weeds of the same kind as those that were burned. As the weeds dry the seed falls out of them, dropping to the soil, and the slow burning of wet or damp weeds concentrates carbonic acid gas under the heap, so that much of what is there found, though it be thoroughly dried, cannot burn. The seeds of some kinds of weeds are made more sure to grow by being exposed to extreme heat.

The Fifty-Cent Dollar.

All dollars issued by the United States contain one hundred cents. The goldites call the silver dollar a fifty-cent dollar because the silver dollar in a dollar is only worth in the market now as much as the gold in a gold dollar. This is not a fair argument, because the greenback is not a fifty cent dollar, and the paper of which it is composed is worth less than one cent, and it would be very ridiculous to call the greenback a one-cent dollar. Every silver dollar in circulation will buy just as much as a gold dollar, and there are more than four hundred millions of silver dollars in circulation, including the actual coin in circulation about sixty millions and the silver certificates in circulation amount to about three hundred and fifty millions. The silver certificates are by law redeemable in silver dollars and nothing else. If a person takes a silver certificate to the Treasury Department he can get a silver dollar. Notwithstanding the silver in circulation and the silver certificates representing silver coin in the Treasury circulates on a par with gold, the goldites persist in calling them fifty-cent dollars. Some goldites have gone so far as to utter the bold lie that the government credit is behind the silver dollar. There is nothing behind the silver dollar or the silver certificate except the legal-tender function which is bestowed upon the dollar by Congress. The law commands everybody to receive silver dollars in payment of debts and taxes. That keeps them on a par with gold without any agreement, expressed or implied, to redeem them in gold. But the goldite suggests that if silver was remonetized the silver dollar would then be worth only fifty cents, and in the same breath he says that bullion in the hands of the silver miner would be doubled in value. Now, if the silver is worth only fifty cents, how could the silver bullion be doubled in value? It would be a strange phenomena to have the amount of bullion required to make a dollar silver worth only one hundred cents and the dollar afterwards coined worth only fifty cents. The argument that the silver miner would be benefited 50 per cent, on the value of his bullion is an admission that silver bullion would go up to par with gold, and that being the case, where would the fifty-cent dollar come from?—*Silver Knight Watchman*, of Washington, D. C.

Three Points.

The depression from which this country has been suffering has been attributed to many causes; to tariff legislation and the lack of it; to tariff agitation and free silver agitation; to want of confidence and excessive confidence, or overtrading; to over production, or a persistent misfit between demand and supply, and, to the practical abandonment of silver as a monetary basis and the concentration of our financial system upon the other precious metal. The citizens suffering from prolonged hard times have a right to ask doubtfully why this last named reason for our troubles is the true reason. They have reason to suspect a fault in the judgment of leaders who in other political campaigns protested with equal vehemence that all the woes of the land were due to agitation of some sort, or want of confidence, or the tariff, and who now put the blame on currency or the currency agitation. The plain people who do the voting and have not time or taste for much reading, are fully warranted in receiving with distrust all assurances from whatever quarter as to the meaning and the cause and the cure of this long continued depression, and we will lay before them for quiet consideration these few significant facts which may aid them to make up their minds as to the nature of the troubles that beset us and the best escape from them.

First: the fall in prices began in 1873, when the demonetization of silver also began, not in America alone, but in Europe as well.

Second: the prolonged period of depression has not been confined to America alone, or to the nations having a protective tariff, or to free trade nations, but it has been world wide.

Third: the only disturbing cause having world-wide effect upon every branch of trade and industry was that adjustment of the money standard which was undertaken at very nearly the same time by the United States, Germany, France, Holland and the Scandinavian nations, which finally brought the rest of the civilized world to the gold basis and caused the stoppage of silver coinage even in India.

These three points are worth thinking over and they suggest a close relation of cause and effect. They can not be explained away.—*Lancaster Intelligencer*.

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"Well I done my share—I ran an elevator for seven years!"—*Chicago Record*.

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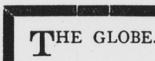
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Replying to your inquiry, as to testimonial with my signature, published by Dr. Salm, will say, that I was under his treatment for 10 months for my hearing. It was catarrh of the middle ear, as like yourself, could hear better some days than others, could hear better in noise. My hearing was very much improved by the treatment, and have no doubt, but that he can help you. Dr. Salm appears to be an honest man, and he will tell you the truth, whether he can help you or not. If I were you, I would certainly consult him. I was longer afflicted than you. My hearing was bad in one ear for about 35 years, and in the other for about 24 or 25 years. Hoping that your hearing will be entirely restored. I remain,
Bedford, Pa., Bedford Co. Isaac Pierson.

Case of Catarrh Cured by Dr. Salm.

Rev. J. D. Leister, Swales, Pa.
Yours came to hand to-day. Dr. Salm treated my 13 year old boy for catarrh in the head, and cured him in 6 months. I don't know whether he can cure you or not, but on examination he will tell you the truth. I know a man here, that he examined, and he told him that he could not be cured. I know other people, that he done a great deal of good in other cases.
Madisonburg, Centre Co., Pa. Ben Limbert.

Granulated Lids Cured by Dr. Salm.

For the last four years I have been troubled very much with granulated eye lids; it partly blinded me. Doctors here did me no good, it also seemed to affect my general health. Dr. Salm has cured me. I can again see splendidly, and feel better than ever.
BESSIE THOMAS
Indiana, Pa., Dec. 5th, 1894.

Thought I Would Lose my Mind, but Dr. Salm Cured Me.

For years I have been suffering with catarrh and ear trouble, and was miserable indeed. I thought sometimes I would lose my mind on account of the fearful noises in my head, and then my hearing was leaving me rapidly, and there was not an organ about me that was not out of shape. But to-day, thanks to Dr. Salm, all those fearful noises have left me. Can hear well, no more catarrh, and feel as well as any one of my age could expect.
June 12th, '96. Mrs. Emma Drant,
Shanksville, Somerset Co., Pa.

Four of the Best Doctors in the County Said She was Incurable, but Dr. Salm Made a Healthy Woman of Her.

For over five years I have been suffering with heart trouble and a bad case of dropsy. We went to four of the best doctors in the county for relief but all of them said a cure was impossible. At times I felt so bad that I was certain I had to die. I fainted away very often, and my friends told me afterwards that every moment would be my last. And I hereby affirm that had it not been for the splendid treatment received from Dr. Salm, who has entirely cured me of that great trouble, I would have been under the sod long ago.
Sadie I. Ross,
Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa.

Dr. Salm Worked Another Miracle.

For more than 8 years I have been suffering untold agonies, with stomach and general trouble. I became thin and pale, too weak to work, and hardly able to drag myself around. I looked so badly, that my neighbors, friends and relatives thought I had consumption, and wouldn't last much longer. During those 8 years about 10 or 12 of our best doctors treated me, but I became worse and worse, until I went to Dr. Salm, and I can not eat more in a day, than I have heretofore in a week, can attend to my daily labors, look finely, have no more pains, and I actually think I am well. People around here think Dr. Salm worked another miracle, and I am thankful to him, for he has saved me from an early grave.
June 12th, '96. Mrs. Hannah Mosholder,
Listy, Somerset Co., Pa.

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