

FARM NOTES.

A TALK ON FALL PLOWING.

The plowing of the ground in the fall is advocated by some and condemned by others. Its advocates claim that fall plowing saves much of the labor that would have to be done in the spring, and that certain soils are benefited by so doing, because the frost penetrates and reduces the lumps and clods. Those who are opposed to fall plowing claim that the land should be covered with some growing crop in winter in order to protect it from loss of fertility by the soaking rains, which carry away the plant food that is soluble in the soil.

All soils must be managed according to conditions. If the soil is cold and there is no tile drainage it is useless to plow in the fall, and if the soil is light and sandy, with sandy subsoil, there will certainly not only be no advantage in fall plowing, but a loss of fertility. Subsoil plowing may also be resorted to in order to loosen the soil to a depth of a foot or more, and if the drainage is perfect the loss of soluble matter will not be in proportion to the gain in the plant food set free in the soil by the aid of warmth, cold and air, which penetrate as the water is drawn away below and prevented from remaining near the surface. Very heavy soils must sometimes necessarily be plowed in the fall, but there are farmers who believe in plowing in the fall only once in three or four years. Others prefer to plow late in the fall and apply manure in the spring, then working the ground with a disc harrow or pulverizer. What the farmer aims mostly to avoid is washing of the surface of the fields that have been plowed by heavy rains, and where this can be accomplished fall plowing and the use of lime, with an application of fertilizers in the spring, will be an advantage in the saving of labor when he is busy, as well as enabling him to have his soil in the finest possible condition when the time comes for seeding down crops.

Alfalfa has thrived exceedingly well in New York, and there is no reason why it could not be made a profitable crop in Pennsylvania. When cut frequently it yields more than red clover, and once established, it will remain on the ground and yield for many years, being a perennial. One reason why it has not succeeded with some is that it must be kept clear of weeds the first year. This may be difficult, but when the alfalfa is secured it will require less labor than any other crops.

When an animal refuses food it is not always an indication that it is ailing, but that it needs something which should be supplied. No two cows in a herd have the same preference for the same food at all times, as appetites differ, nor will they eat the same amount of food daily. The feeding of cows is done somewhat in a routine manner, yet there is nothing so important as judicious use of the proper food in supplying cows with the essentials to milk production.

The strainer may prevent hairs from getting into the milk, but it cannot prevent the filth that is dissolved by the milk from going into the pail. The teats and udder of a cow are never clean enough to be handled without washing, and this fact must be recognized sooner or later, yet the number of milkmen who milk cows without washing their hands or the teats and udder is legion.

Farmers are learning that it does not pay to expose corn fodder by leaving it in the fields for the winds, rains, snows and frosts to destroy it. Entertaining farmers are using sheds under which to store it, the corn being in small bundles, for convenience of handling. The sheds erected will cost something, but the saving in fodder will soon pay for the sheds.

When the dairy cow becomes dry, do not feed her as liberally as those that are producing milk, as she will then require less food or will become overfat. A cow may be in good condition when dry, but if she is fat at the time of calving there is a liability of milk fever resulting. Clover hay and ensilage are better for dry cows than grain.

It is not the rule to apply stable manure to young trees that are set out in the spring, but it is not a mistake to mark out the locations for the trees and put two or three shovelfuls of manure on each place and mix it well with the soil. The frost will prepare it before spring comes.

The common quail is said to be very partial to the Hessian fly as food. In fact, many birds which are destroyed as game should be preserved as insect destroyers, instead of being protected at certain seasons in order that they may be killed at other times. As the birds are thinned out the insects increase.

A farmer said at an institute that his yield of corn last year, running from 120 bushels per acre down to 80, was exactly proportional to the time the manure had lain on the surface before being turned under and his experience with last year's crop was the same.

It pays to grind the corn and cobs together, and the mixture will be eaten by all kinds of stock. It can be fed to advantage by cutting straw, hay or corn fodder, moisten the cut food and sprinkling the mess with the ground mixture.

Each frame of comb in a bee hive should occupy about one and one-half inches of space, and in spacing the frames it should be done with exactness, so that the frames will be one and one-half inches from centre to centre.

The mower should be run over every field that contains weeds. If the weeds are then collected and burnt, it will be an advantage, but it pays better to plow under the weeds when they are green, so as to use them as green manure.

The wool of the Dorset Horn lamb is especially valued for its whiteness and softness. It furnishes, therefore, no small item of profit in the rearing of these lambs.

Corn will fatten hogs sooner than will barley or wheat, but the best quality of meat is obtained from ground oats and barley.

Bimetallism, Not the Silver Standard.

The idea that the United States can, without the assistance of any other nation, maintain the parity of gold and silver by freely coining both metals at the present legal ratio, is denounced as preposterous by those who fix their attention only upon the present relative value of the precious metals, without giving due consideration to the cause of this unusual state of things. We beg them to consider fairly and without prejudice, a few indisputable facts.

First, the annual supply of gold or silver from the mines can only be a small proportion of the total volume of these metals already in the hands of man, the accumulation of ages. They are precious because the supply is limited and the demand strong. Second, the demand for these precious metals as a basis for money has increased and is increasing with the civilization and progress of mankind, but the stock is not consumed as other products are. Coal turns to smoke and iron, in time, to rust, but gold and silver once taken from the mines are seldom lost, but pass on generation to generation down the centuries. The annual decrease by loss at sea or in other ways is trifling. The increase by the discovery of new mines or new methods of mining is often more than balanced by the exhaustion of old mines. The Bolivian silver mines of Potosi, the greatest the world ever saw, are worked no longer, and the city numbering sixty thousand souls, is now a poor and insignificant village. Many of our great bonanzas have played out, and they all have a well recognized limit. It is not true that an increased demand can produce an unlimited increase in the supply.

Considering these facts, it is evident that the strong demand created by the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver must drive up the price of that metal in gold, while the ending of our demand for gold must draw down the value of that metal. With mints open to both metals the law of supply and demand will bring the commercial ratio to harmony with the legal ratio without a flood of silver, because the mines cannot supply that flood and there is no place that it can come from. A flood of silver cannot come from other nations using it as coin, for it will be worth more to them as coin. The gold standard nations need it for their subsidiary coinage, held at parity with gold. The silver standard nations would not send us their money because they need it to serve the purposes of money, and its free coinage into American dollars would not profit them. We would not pay gold for silver, we would only turn silver into American money, and as silver rose in value here it would surely rise in value everywhere else, with the difference, only, of the cost of transportation to our mints. It would therefore be worth as much in Asia or South America, and it would pay the Asiatics and Dons just as well to keep it themselves.

Chili might send us their silver, for she has the gold standard with the ratio of thirty-one to one, and could hardly afford to keep her fractional currency. We might get other small hoards of it under like conditions, but the flood of silver from the nomad huckleberry pickers were attempting to dig out a ground hog that had taken refuge in its hole. The finder wandered to Williamsport several days ago and offered his "find" for sale to J. H. McMinn, the well known coal dealer, who promptly purchased the relic to add to his large collection of Indian antiquities. Except for several cracks the pot is in a perfect state of preservation and holds six quarts. There are few earthen pots found in this state in as good preservation as this one.

A poor Irishman offered an old saucepan for sale. His children gathered around him and inquired why he parted with it. "Ah me honey," he answered, "I would not be after parting with it but for a little money to buy something to put it in."

Much of the so-called virgin olive oil which finds its way to this country is extracted from peanuts.

—Mother (angrily): "Joe Jefferson, how many times must I call yo' befo' I can make yo' hear?" Joe Jeff:—"Dunno! Yo' stan thah an holler, an I'll set heab an count!"—Truth.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

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FALL TRADE WITH US IS BEGUN. Lower prices for better goods will be our keynote this season. New goods arriving every day, and our stock will be handsomer than ever. Clothing ready to wear was never more shapely, or stylish. All the latest things in blacks, blues and fancy suits, and extremely reasonable in price. Our merchant tailoring department will be very complete. Suitings, trouserings and overcoatings in all the latest patterns. Hats in profusion. We make a specialty of the Gayer hat (made in Boston) and also have all the other shapes. Now is the time to fit yourself up for the Fall and Winter.

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F. A. Bickford's Suicide.

The Body of a Lock Haven Man Found in the Delaware River—His Money Intact.

The body of F. A. Bickford, of Lock Haven, Pa., was found in the Delaware river at Camden, N. J., on last Thursday. There were no marks of violence. It had apparently only been in the water a short time, and as \$50 in money, a gold watch and chain, a diamond pin and several papers were found, it is believed to have been a case of suicide. There was found an order on Treasurer Frank Kinsloe, of the Lock Haven lodge of Elks, in favor of K. B. Keister, for \$1.50 for expenses of a trip to Williamsport. The order was dated August 22, and was signed F. A. Bickford, secretary of Lock Haven lodge of Elks. The supposed suicide wore an Elk's button in his coat. Bickford was also manager of the Lock Haven base ball club. The Camden lodge of Elks took charge of the remains and notified the Lock Haven lodge. He was the son of James A. Bickford, a stockholder in the Queen's Run Fire Brick company. He was a young man of good standing, and nothing is known as to the motives that impelled him to drown himself. His body was brought to his home in Lock Haven and buried from there on Saturday.

Some Customs of Brazil.

They do not plow the land of Brazil, for there are no plows. The ground is soft, and the farmer generally sticks holes in the earth with his bare toe, drops the corn in the earth, and leaves it to make what it will. Others use sticks for this purpose, and some of the most progressive use hoes.

In Brazil a hog is never scalded. They are rolled up in grass after being butchered and the grass is fired, burning the hair off. When butter is wanted cream is put into a bottle and shaken until the butter comes. The milkman does not run wagons, but they drive cows from house to house, and milk them at the door. Each cow has a bell round her neck, and her calf is tied to her tail. When a stop is made the bell is rung, calling the customer to the door, and a pint or quart of unwatered milk is drawn from the cow and poured into the vessel waiting to receive it.

The modes of conveyance in Brazil, outside the railways, are rather primitive. Many go on muleback, both ladies and gentlemen. Small children ride in baskets attached, one on either side of the mule. One conveyance is called a trolley; this is a cart with four wheels, something like our spring wagon, but most of the carts have only two wheels. In Rio Janeiro, the principal vehicle is called a Tilbury. A Tilbury is the body of a buggy mounted on hind wheels of an ox cart. It is drawn principally by mules. —From an interview with Dr. Warren.

A Rare Indian Relic.

J. H. McMinn, of Williamsport, has added to his valuable collection of Indian relics a large earthen pot, which was recently found near Wilkesbarre. The pot was accidentally discovered while a party of nomad huckleberry pickers were attempting to dig out a ground hog that had taken refuge in its hole. The finder wandered to Williamsport several days ago and offered his "find" for sale to J. H. McMinn, the well known coal dealer, who promptly purchased the relic to add to his large collection of Indian antiquities. Except for several cracks the pot is in a perfect state of preservation and holds six quarts. There are few earthen pots found in this state in as good preservation as this one.

On the Right Track.

"Tommy, what is a miracle?" "Somethin' that never happens, mum." "No! it isn't exactly that. But can you illustrate what you mean?" "All I know is that mom says it would be a miracle if pap came home sober." —North American.

Olive Oil from Peanuts.

Much of the so-called virgin olive oil which finds its way to this country is extracted from peanuts.

—Mother (angrily): "Joe Jefferson, how many times must I call yo' befo' I can make yo' hear?" Joe Jeff:—"Dunno! Yo' stan thah an holler, an I'll set heab an count!"—Truth.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

An Irishman having feet of different sizes, ordered his boots to be made accordingly. His directions were obeyed, but, as he tried the smallest boot on his largest foot, he exclaimed petulantly, "Confound that fellow! I ordered him to make one larger than the other and instead of that he has made one smaller than the other."

—Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

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

LYON & CO. OPENING NEW GOODS DAILY.

We desire to announce to our customers that from now until Oct. 15th we will open new goods daily. Our resident clothing buyer is sending us new Fall and Winter Suits for Men, Youths, Boys' and Children. Overcoats are coming in to fit the smallest boy's. Overcoats for Youths. Overcoats for Men.

We can not give you price and descriptions of all the new goods this week, we can only say, we have taken advantage of the depress state of the market by paying cash on delivery of all goods thereby bying them at very low figures. You get the benefit of careful buying.

- In goods bought at special low prices we show a large lot of Men's single Pants made to sell for \$2.00 we sell them for.....\$1.25
A handsome dark gray Men's Suits made to sell for \$6.00. We sell them for.....\$4.00
A handsome dark blue Cheviot Suit made to sell for \$7.50. We sell them at.....\$5.00
Heavy dark blue and black and brown wool Cheviot Men's Suits made to sell for \$9.00 and \$10.00. We sell a suit for \$7.50 and.....\$9.00
Boys' School Suits made to sell for \$1.25 to \$7.00. We sell them to you from 98c. up to.....\$5.00
Boys' Jersey Suits, beautifully made and trimmed, made to sell from \$2.50 to \$6.00. We sell a suit from \$1.50 to.....\$4.50
A large lot of Men's working Pants worth more money go at 65c. and.....\$1.00
Men's Fall and Winter good wearing Caps at 25c. 35c. 45c. and.....\$1.25
DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
In Dry Goods we show this week in the new Fall Shades all wool, yard wide Serges at the unheard of low price of 20c. per yd. All wool Dress weaves, in the new colorings 30c. per yd. All wool Mottled cloth 54 inches wide 49c. per yard. Silk mixed plaids from 25c. up to 75c. per yard, and we also have plaids as low as 5c. Boucle cloth all wool 50c. per yd. 46 inches wide. All wool Serges in black and colors, made to sell for 75c. our price 45c. Fine white Flannel 15c. per yd. A 30c quality white Flannel for 22c. better value at 25c. 35c. 40c. and 50c. per yard. A handsome cloth finished white Flannel 36 in. wide worth 85c. our price 60c. Red Table Linen from 15c. per yard up to the best. White Table Linen, a 25c quality our price 18c. A better quality regular 30c goods our price 24c. A special bargain all linen half bleached 2 yards wide 59c. A handsome pure White Satin Damask 2 yards wide regular value 1.25 our price 95c. Underwear Children's Morena Shirts and Pants from 7c. up to the finest saxony wool. Ladies Ribbed vests from the cheapest up to the best also have the non shrinkable ladies union suits. A good heavy ribbed suit from 49c. up. Children's woolen mittens from 10c. up. Just opened a regular 75c nursing corset our price 59c. We have the best 50c corset in the market. Sonnet, Glove Fitting and C. P. A full assortment always on hand. If you want a 25c corset we have them too. Ladies coats all prices from 1.98 2.98 3.50 up to \$15. Ladies Capes from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Childrens coats from 98c. up to \$7.00. Childrens Caps to match coats.
Fine Scotch Caps 25c. 40c.....\$ .75
You never bought such good B O O T S and SHOES as we show this season at very low prices.
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Men's heavy Oil Grain Boots \$1.38, \$1.64, \$1.75, \$2.25 and.....\$2.50
Boy's Boots 98c. \$1.00 \$1.15, \$1.24, \$1.37, 1.40, \$1.75, \$1.98 and.....\$2.25
Men's good heavy working Shoes \$1.00 \$1.24, \$1.39, \$1.75, \$2.25 \$2.48
Men's fine dress Shoes in lace and congress \$1.25, \$1.45, \$1.75, \$1.98, \$2.24 and.....\$2.50
Boy's and Girls heavy School Shoes, the best wearing stock from 87c. to.....\$1.50
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The prices on Shoes we give are very low for the good quality. Every pair is worth from 25 to 50c. more than the prices marked

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