

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 26, 1900.

FARM NOTES.

The ingredients of the manure heap and their value interest the farmers at this season, it is during winter that their attention can be bestowed in that direction. In England more literature is published upon the management of barnyard manures than upon artificial fertilizers. Some years ago two French scientists published results showing that very large amounts of nitrogen were lost in the form of ammonia in the stables before the manure was cast upon the heaps, and these investigations have been carried further by Mr. R. Warrington in England, so that now the actual losses both in the stable and afterward in the heap have been ascertained. After ascertaining the amount of nitrogen in the manure when taken from the stable, it was (in each case) left in a heap for several months, and then again analyzed. The following shows the percentages of nitrogen lost in the stable and afterward in the manure heap, the original nitrogen of the food and litter, after deducting that appropriated by the animals, being taken as 100. From horses the loss in the stable was 29.7 pounds; loss in the heap, 20.9 pounds; total loss, 49.6 pounds in 100 pounds of nitrogen in the food. From cows the loss of nitrogen in the stable was 31.9 pounds, and in the heap 10.8 pounds; total 42.7 pounds. From sheep the loss in the stable was 50.0 pounds, and in the heap, 5 pounds; total, 55.5 pounds. It will be seen that with horses and cows about 30 per cent. of the nitrogen voided by the animals was lost in the stable before the manure heap was reached, the loss in the stable being no doubt due to the fermentation of the urine and the volatilization of the ammonia. In the case of sheep the loss in the stable was even greater, being over 50 per cent. of the nitrogen voided by the animals. The special loss in the case of sheep was due to the greater dryness of the manure and to the more concentrated nature of the urine peculiar to those animals.

THE DEEP STALL SYSTEM.

Many methods have been recommended for saving manure and preventing loss of nitrogen, but it is claimed that the best mode of keeping cattle manure, so as to incur the least loss, is to have an impervious floor and leave all manure in the stall to be trampled and packed under foot, using very fine absorbent material, until it is thrown upon the heap. This would be essential deep stalls. The manure would be richer than that thrown upon the heap. Experiments made to test the mode of keeping manure showed that 10 tons of that kept in deep stalls contained 108 pounds of nitrogen while that from the ordinary heap weighed 77 tons and contained 64 pounds of nitrogen. The loss of nitrogen of the deep stalls was partly due to moisture, the solids in both cases being nearly the same, there was a loss of 40 per cent. of nitrogen in the manure thrown out daily. It is almost impossible to use the deep-stall method on dairy farms, though it might be employed with beef cattle. The stalls of cows must be kept scrupulously clean, and even washed, in order to have the milk pure and clean, but one of the nearest approaches to packing the manure is to use all absorbent materials in as fine condition as possible, for the finer the pieces the greater their capacity to absorb the liquids, which is the most difficult to impress upon those who are in the habit of using coarse straw and stalks. There are farmers who pay great attention to the making of manure—that is, the addition of various substances to the heap—is not so important as to preserve the mass in a manner to prevent the usual heavy loss of ammonia.

KEEPING MANURE DAMP.

One of the best methods is to have a pit with a cement bottom and sides, and the solid portions kept wet by pumping on the liquid from the drainings, for if the manure is kept damp there will be a great difference in its value. Experiments made show that a heap carefully managed and kept wet lost about 13 per cent. of its nitrogen, while another heap, not kept wet, lost about 24 per cent. of its nitrogen. Manure, even when kept wet, will be more valuable, if, in addition to the cut straw and stalks, the manure is first covered with dirt or marl, a layer of manure being followed by a layer of marl, and then a layer of absorbent, the whole well trampled. The loss of nitrogen when such a plan has been tried did not exceed 2 per cent. The earth most suitable for this purpose should contain a distinct amount of carbonate of lime in which marl abound. Manure so prepared causes a large proportion of the ammonia to be converted into nitric acid, about 18 per cent. of the nitrogen being found in this form. If fine gypsum (land plaster), about four pounds per animal per day (or gypsum, four pounds, and superphosphate, two pounds) be sprinkled on the manure, the loss of nitrogen is almost entirely prevented. The materials to be used on the manure in the stalls. Kainit is also excellent, but it should not be sprinkled in the stalls, as it may injure the feet of the animals, but should be used at the rate of two pounds per animal per day on the heap. Marl is perhaps the best and cheapest absorbent material, as it not only serves to prevent loss, but is clean, easily handled and costs very little. It can be used both in the stall and in the heap, and applied freely. It really enriches the manure as well as preserves it, for the reason that it contains plant food in an insoluble condition, which becomes available for plants, when used with the solid and liquid manures.

The selection of fertilizers depends upon the kinds of crops to be grown, and upon the uses of the various food elements depends the cost of the fertilizers without expending money for that which may not be desired. All vegetables of which the leaves and stalks are the edible portions will be most benefited with nitrogen, such as cabbage, celery, etc., but potash and phosphates should also be used. When seeds are desired, such as wheat and other grains, phosphates should predominate, while potatoes, egg plants, melons, squashes, etc., prefer potash as the leading ingredient. It may also require fertilizers other than the preferred one for the vines and stalks, but to secure good crops the substances mentioned as being preferred for the crops should not be lacking. As soils differ in texture and fertility no rules can be given, for the previous crop grown may have left unused in the soil certain kinds of fertilizers that will be taken up by the crops. Some plants, such as clover, beans and peas, prefer potash, though they contain large proportions of nitrogen, which, however, is derived by them from the atmosphere.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Never hope for a clear rosy skin and bright eyes as long as you eat greasy and highly seasoned food.

Brunettes must never use borax or soda when they shampoo their hair, nor must blonds use ammonia.

Hot water cleanses, cold water makes fair, and massage makes the face smooth and slightly.

Cosmetics always have been used and always will be; but only a silly woman these days plasters her face or dyes her hair.

The lashes of an adult must never be cut; they will not grow in all cases; hence the risk. Stiff eyebrows are softened by oil and brushing.

"Beefy" arms, meaning red, coarse grained arms speak of bad circulation. Swing them vigorously and bathe them with hot water and alcohol at intervals.

Don't sharply point your nails or color them red. Only vulgar women do so.

Blue lips are common. The heart is usually in revolt. Breathing exercises in inhaling and exhaling through the nose is the very best remedy—outside of that gained by seeking a physician's advice.

Veinny noses are unlovely things. Very full-blooded women are most often victims. Bathe the nose gently with warm water and after a few moments with cold. Massage gently.

"Age wrinkles" are like facts, stubborn things; but "laughter wrinkles" are good natured, and may be coaxed away by smoothing them in an opposite direction every day.

Elbow sleeves and serawny arms are not friendly. To round out the latter, flex the muscles; open and close the fingers rapidly for ten minutes at a time.

A little peroxide in the water, when the hands are very brown, will help to whiten them, but silver sand, shaved castile soap or hot water are better. Ten minutes immersion every day.

At last fair woman has found a pocket. This long lost little contrivance appears on smart tailor jackets of various kinds, and on some of the various up-to-date shirt-waists, where it is introduced with an appreciation of its ornamental as well as useful aspect.

If you want to be of very smart appearance do not don a jacket these first fall days, but appear in a French flannel shirt waist. The enthusiastic girl calls these comfortable little waists "dear," and that is what they are—not in price, but in general good qualities.

So very pretty are these new blouses that they will be worn upon all but really dreary occasions. It is predicted that the shirt-waist girl of the summer will be so fond of her flannel blouses that she will wear them even to the theatre. Well, if she does no one will condemn her, for they are certainly fetching. There is a pink one with white dots, ringed about with black. This closes down the front with six round brass buttons. There is a green one with small green leaves scattered over it, and a bright red with black dots, and another red with white dots. The French flannel shirt waist has a plain back, and at the front is slightly gathered at the neck. The sleeve is long and in coat shape, with a little flaring cuff at the wrist. The collar is high, stiffened collars of the flannel, but these are adjustable and can be taken off and a ribbon stock worn instead. A belt of double-faced white satin ribbon and a stock to match constitute one of the prettiest novelties of the season. A gray flannel blouse with a velvet dot is worn with a gray skirt, finished with a white belt and stock.

The favorite arrangement of the stock is to take a yard of ribbon pin it at the middle in the back, bring it around the neck back to the very front, carry the ends in the back and then tie in a knot. Pin the ribbon at the front to the neckband with the very prettiest setstock pin that you have. The satin belt is prettiest clasped with a silver and rhinestone buckle.

In cloths there seems to be but two ideas. Either they must be of the finest wool with the most satin-like surface, or rough with a hairy surface. The cloth of the autumn, without doubt, will be zebeline, which has almost the appearance of antique satin, whether in greens, browns, plum or blue. The treatment gives a richness and depth to the color which has seldom been seen before, but perhaps it is best in black, for it can only be made from the finest and best wool. It is necessarily expensive, but there is a similar and cheaper cloth which resembles it very nearly and is brought out in all the new shades. The armure coatings, silk and woolen reps are delightful while the Irish and other friezes, with their white hairy surface, are admirable in shades of green with a blue tint subtly introduced. Cloths in grays, black, brown and greens have contrasting line stripes introduced upon them, and these are always worn.

A particular feature of the new hats is the dip back. The back brims of many hats will fit down close upon the occiput, relieving the hat of that inelastic sticking-out effect of the former broad-brimmed models. These tendencies give the hats an aggressive forward look, which is so strongly admitted by stylish women. The brims either lie flat or are cut so that they do not extend beyond the line of the hair. New shapes are numerous, but the leading ideas conform with the lines mentioned above.

The skirt is the ever-important factor of fashion. This season you may wear it plain and tightly fitted around the hips and fastening in front, or you may have it gathered at the waist in the back or set in small tucks; or, if you are slender, you may have it hanging in folds around the hips and waist.

Rub together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, add a beaten egg, a salt-spoonful of paprika and a quarter of a teaspoonful of English mustard. Beat in a half-pint of cream, and stir over the fire very thick. Remove, add salt to taste, and when cool beat in another cup of rich cream. Keep on the ice until wanted.

Scrofula in the blood shows itself sooner or later in swellings, sores, eruptions. But Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures it.

William L. Wilson Dies.

Postmaster General During Cleveland's Administration. Framed of a Tariff Bill and for Years Leader in Congress—President of a University in Virginia.

Hon. William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee University and ex-postmaster general, died suddenly at 9:10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Oct. 17th, of congestion of the lungs. He had been failing ever since his return from Arizona. Mr. Wilson's attending physician did not give up hope of his rallying until late Tuesday night. He was confined to the house from Tuesday week, but was thought to be improved. His son left him. He was conscious until the last. By his bedside were his wife, his daughters, Mary and Bettie Wilson, and one son, William H. Wilson.

William Lyne Wilson was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3rd, 1843; was educated at Charlottesville academy and at college, District of Columbia, where he graduated in 1860. In the fall of that year he entered the University of Virginia, but shortly after the breaking out of the Civil war left that institution and entered the Confederate army, serving to the close of the war, as a private in Company 9, 13th Virginia Cavalry, Rosser's brigade. For several years after the war he was professor of Latin and Greek in Columbian college, during which time he graduated in its law school, but resigned and entered upon the practice of law at Charlottesville. He was a delegate in 1880 to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati and was elected a large on the Hancock ticket. Mr. Wilson was made president of the West Virginia university in 1882, but resigned to take his seat in the Forty-eighth Congress. He continued a member of the House until he became Cleveland's postmaster general. During the discussion of the Mills bill he delivered a speech in favor of tariff reform which was universally acknowledged to be the ablest representation on that side of the question which was heard on the floor of Congress. This speech showed that he had thoroughly mastered the literature of the tariff, American and foreign, and the political history of the country, and it brought him into national prominence. In 1892 he was the permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention at Chicago.

At the opening of the special session of Congress in 1893, Mr. Wilson introduced the Sherman silver bill, which passed the House and was amended by the Senate. Speaker Crisp made him chairman of the ways and means committee, in which capacity he prepared during the short recess the tariff bill which bore his name.

After retiring from the postmaster generalship Mr. Wilson became president of Washington and Lee University, and held the position to his death.

Mr. Wilson was a slight, short student-like man, with a drooping moustache and mild blue eyes. His small stature and youthful looking face made him seem much younger than he was.

Grape Recipes.

Grape Cnp—For grape cnp pour half a pint of lime juice, a quart of weak green tea and a quart of grape juice upon a pound of lump sugar, stir well until the sugar dissolves, then add a big lump of ice and let stand fifteen minutes. Fill the glasses three parts full, and dash each with seltzer, as it is served.

Grape Sherbet—Grape sherbet is one of the most delicious of ices. It is made by mixing together two cupsful of grape juice, two cupsful of cold water, the juice of four lemons and one and three-quarters cupsful of sugar. Freeze and allow it to remain packed for three hours at least, as the flavor is improved by the freezing process.

Grape Cobbler—Grape cobbler properly made is a dish for the gods. Very ripe black grapes are best for it. Wash them twice—on the bunches and after picking. Line a deep pie dish with half-inch crust, the best you can make, put in the grapes with all the sugar that will lie between them, heaping the fruit a little in the middle. Lay the crust over the top, cut cross slits in the middle, and fold back the corners to leave an open square. Set the dish in a quick oven and while your pie bakes make a sauce, using half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar and one table-spoonful boiling water. Stir well over hot water. Pour the sauce over the grapes, and grant nutmeg, according to taste. When the pie is nearly done take it out, pour in the sauce through the opening in the crust, return it to the oven, do not overbake it, but keep it hot until ready to serve.

Girl Prisoner in a Cave.

Ten Men Were Killed in Mexico Before She Was Liberated.

George C. Beveridge, resident of San Francisco and one of the owners of the Mexican mines of Mexico, brings news to El Paso, Tex., of a tragedy in the vicinity of his mine and of a condition of affairs unparalleled in a civilized community. A young girl was abducted from her home by a man who was enamored of her and kept a close prisoner in a cave for three months. During that time she was killed because of her. The last of these butcheries occurred a few days before Mr. Beveridge left the mines for the United States.

This is the culmination of a long feud that found its origin at a dance where three Mexican boys were injured in a scuffle over a girl. Two of the men were killed and the third stole the girl and took her to a cave nearby where he kept her a prisoner for one month. Three men went out to rescue her. On reaching the cave a battle ensued and the man in the cave and two of his associates were killed. The remaining Mexican took possession and kept the girl a prisoner for two months. Another attempt to rescue the unfortunate woman resulted in the death of four men. The girl was at last restored to her parents at the camp.

Short Honeymoon.

There was a notable wedding at Canton Centre, Conn., on Sunday, October 7th. The contracting parties were Mrs. Hannah Rodgers, 65 years old, of that place, and Dighton Goddard, 78 years old, a widower of Otis, Mass. When Mrs. Rodgers's first husband died, three years ago, she went to live with one of her married sons. Recently she made the acquaintance of Mr. Goddard through a business advertisement, and the result was the Sunday wedding. That same night she left her new spouse, and Mr. Goddard has returned to Otis. It is understood, in further confirmation of the affair, that on the day before the wedding Mr. Goddard deeded his place in Massachusetts to his son, thinking probably the Canton Centre place would be enough, and it is also understood that Mrs. Rodgers deeded her place to her sons, probably with the idea that Mr. Goddard's place would be her home.

Eight Weeks Without Sleep.

Consumptive Gets No Rest Even With Hypnotics.

Louis Nemuth, a young cabinetmaker, of Corona, L. I., asserts that he has not slept a wink in eight weeks, and Dr. Frank Wickham, who has been attending him, admits that the case has greatly puzzled him. The man cannot be put to sleep by the strongest narcotics, and is slowly wasting away.

He has lost over 15 pounds since his period of wakefulness began. He secures rest for his body by reclining in a chair or lying upon the bed.

"I do not assert myself that Nemuth has not slept at all," said Dr. Wickham to-day, "but, one thing is certain, I have never seen him sleep, and I have tried hard to make him sleep. His case seems hopeless to me unless nature just takes its course and sleep comes by complete physical exhaustion."

Nemuth is a consumptive.

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