Democratic Watchman. Bellefonte, Pa., November 4, 1904.

FARM NOTES.

-One of the first things to learn about poultry is that they must be kept clean and free from vermin.

-Kaffir Corn.-Kaffir corn belongs to the sorghum family, and its seed is excel-lent for poultry. In this section it is not as profitable as corn, but has the advantage of withstanding a dry spell that would be very severe on corn. It requires good cultivation, but is a fairly sure crop.

-White clover is a hardy plant, and if seeded on bare places in the pasture, or wherever there is a vacancy, it will soon germinate and secure a good hold. It may be quite late, and will make considerable growth if winter does not express too soon growth if winter does not appear too soon. White clover is one of the best for sheep, and it is subject to fewer insect attacks than red slover.

-Experiments with plant seeds subject-ed to extreme cold have shown that the power of germination is not destroyed but merely suspended by the cold. By the use of liquid air seeds of barley, oats, squash, cucumbers, peas, sunflower and some other plants were recently kept for 110 hours at a cold of from 183 to 192 degrees centigrade. They were carefully and slowly thawed for 50 hours, and were then planted and sprouted as well as if they had not been frozen.

-New Remedy for Insects.-The fact that the odor of moth balls is extremely repugnant to house insects has suggested to some ingenious mind the use of this remedy against ontdoor pests. A New York farmer who was much annoyed by the ravages of striped beetles on oucumbers employed moth balls with such success that his neighbors are imitating him. He placed a clam shell (hollow side up) in the centre of the hill, with about five balls in each shell. This might be tried with other injurious insects.

-Plants confined within doors are very liable to become infested with insects and their eggs. Fumigation with tobacco smoke will clean plants of all aphides and other insects, but has no effect on their eggs. To fumigate a plant or plants, con-fine them in a box, under a barrel or in some other way; put a pan of coals with some tobacco leaves on the coals in with the plant, not too near, or the plant will get too hot; give a good smoke. This will destroy all living insects. In two or three days give another and you will be rid of insects for some weeks.

-For a permanent pasture timothy, red top and orchard grass are generally used as these grasses seem to hold out as well as any. Other kinds may be added, if preferred, but the three mentioned should never be omitted. The fall or early spring is an excellent time for reseeding the pastures, but in so doing the farmer should use clean seed, use it plentifully and scratch it in it possible. One of the best plans to assist a pasture is to sow white cloverseed on the bare places, as it will make growth where some seeds will fail.

-Dairy and Stock.-Sheep should never be driven. They should always follow the master, and they will always do it if properly handled.

Mark well the man who parts his hair in the middle. Mark the man with the white or fancy

FOR AND ABO UT WOMEN.

Keep your eye on the woman with French heels on her shoes.

All these are, according to Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, signs of degeneracy, and each sign needs but fifteen others cited by the professor to make a complete degenerate

White work has entirely replaced the colored embroidery once so popular on fashionable dining tables.

Harmonious coloring does not necessarily imply a room where everything matches. The monotone rooms of twenty years ago are no longer considered good style. A room is far more satisfactory when it does not proclaim its color, when wall, rugs, farniture, pictures and small articles, make a satisfactory whole, and no one part is unduly prominent.

Sarah Bernhardt, who is well known for her perennial youthfulness, atributes the seeming miracle entirely to a special skin tonic which she favors. This cau sedative is said to have the effect of making the flesh firm and elastic, whilst strengthening and whitening the skin, and soothing the terrible "nerves" to which our twentieth century womanhood seems a ready prey. The recipe for the lotion is as follows: Half a pint of alcohol, two ounces of spirits of camphor, two ounces of spirits of am-monia, and five ounces of sea-salt, to be added to another the ounces of sea-salt, to be added to sufficient boiling water to make a quart in all, when the mixture should be placed in a bottle and thoroughly shaken before use. This lotion, which should be well rubbed into the skin daily, is said to be especially efficacious in taking the fatigue out of tired muscles.

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy.

For persons liable to cramp, paralysis, or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise. Besides, the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and it is recommended to women suffering from insomnia or depression.

A few moments' attention each day, and a few more moments once a week, given to the bands of the woman who does her own work will rescue them from unloveliness and save them from discomfort. Dish water does not spoil, nor housework mar, necessarily, and intelligent care can keep the housekeeper's hands lady-fine. First use a stiff scrubbing brush. They are better than the finer, more expensive brushes. Second, with scissors and file keep the nails curved to the finger; don't let them grow long or pointed. An orange stick helps to keep the skin around the nails free and even, and a small box of pink nail-powder lasts a long time, and greatly improves the color and polish. Third, a good lotion used daily will maintain smoothness. This may be

Republican stump speakers and Repub-lican manufacturers of campaign literature are defending Congress and President.

The Democratic party charges the Re-publican Legislators and Executive with maintaining a tariff which burdens the people and takes the money of the industrial and agricultural masses to enrich the manufacturar

The Farmer Pays.

ir years.

The Democratic party points to the prom-ises made four years ago and broken con-tinuously during the ensuing years.

A few facts in the record are of inter-

Barbed wire fences, wire nails, tin plate and other commodities so necessary to the farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer and all wage earners, although manufactured in this country, from raw material mined in this country, are carried over the Atlan-tic ocean and sold for less money in Eng-land than in a country in England than in a country store in the Middle West or in the great Eastern cities. The Wisconsin farmer, the Illinois mechanic and the New York day laborer pays for his dinner pail, his nails and his barbed wire fence from 30 to 100 per cent. more than they can be bought for in Eugland. Steel rails made in Pennsylvania are sold

in England for \$19.00 and \$21.00 per ton, and in this country for \$28.00. This is due to the protective tariff. An Americam railroad runs for a short

listance on Canadian territory. On the American side of the line it pays \$28 a ton for steel rails, on the Canadian side it pays \$21 a ton. The rails are identical. They come from the same mill.

The Western farmer who ships beef, mutton and hogs, wheat, corn and rye over railroads pays his share of the differ-ence between rails at \$19 a ton and rails at \$28.

The interest on the bonds issued to meet this item of \$10 difference on every ton of steel used in building a road and the appropriation annually made to the sinking fund to redeem the bonds must be earned; therefore, every shipper pays freight on his shipment at a rate reckoned to meet these charges. Or, in other words, every farmer is laboring to earn for the railroad company the ten dollars per ton it was forced to pay the steel mill by reason of the "protection" that industry receives from a Republican Congress and Executive

Of course it is the privilege of the Amer-ican farmer to share the profits of his in-dustry with those whom he will and if he desires to pay more than a reasonable price for his barbed wire fence, his iron tools, his wire nails, his tin pails and his transportation charges, he will cast his ballot for "the friends of the tariff" who protect privileged persons at the expense of the farmer.

DISASTROUS WRECKS. - Carlessness esponsible for many a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Conghs and Colds, even the worst cases can will maintain smoothness. This may be of equal parts of glycerine and rosewater or the following simple combination—one ounce of glycerine and one-third of an ounce each of camphor, benzoin, and alcohol. This if rubbed in thoroughly after scrubbing and careful drying is not sticky or greasy. A half-soneezed lemon

Money to Loan.

Business Notice.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

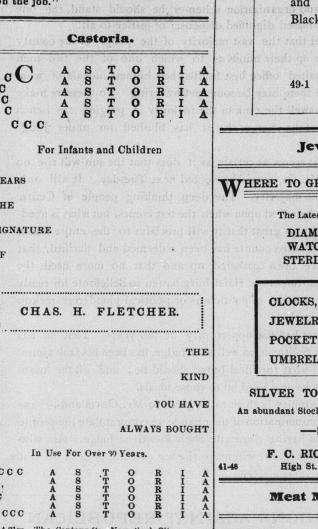
Bears the Signature of

Not often does the price of a single egg climb to \$1.00, but this is what was offered for each of the eggs of a certain Indian game hen, which was taken to Eugland The Democratic party charges the Re-publican Legislators and Executive with maintaining a tariff which burdens the people and takes the money of the industrial and agricultural masses to enrich the manufacturers. The Republican party admits that the tariff needs revision and asks that it be permitted to correct it during the next treasured by the Indian sportsmen at the highest value, and the best fowls are not allowed to go out of their native country. As game fowl they are great fighters. Those who have seen them in India—for the fin-est birds never reach colder climates—tell of their prowess. With them it is always victory or death. In America, however, the game fowls are seldom raised for fight-ing purposes, but for show, and as pets and hobbies of poultry fanciers.

> A Deduction. "He declares his wife made him all that

"Quite likely. And I should judge that she didn't waste more than half an hour on the job."

C



Indian Hen's Egg for \$1:00.

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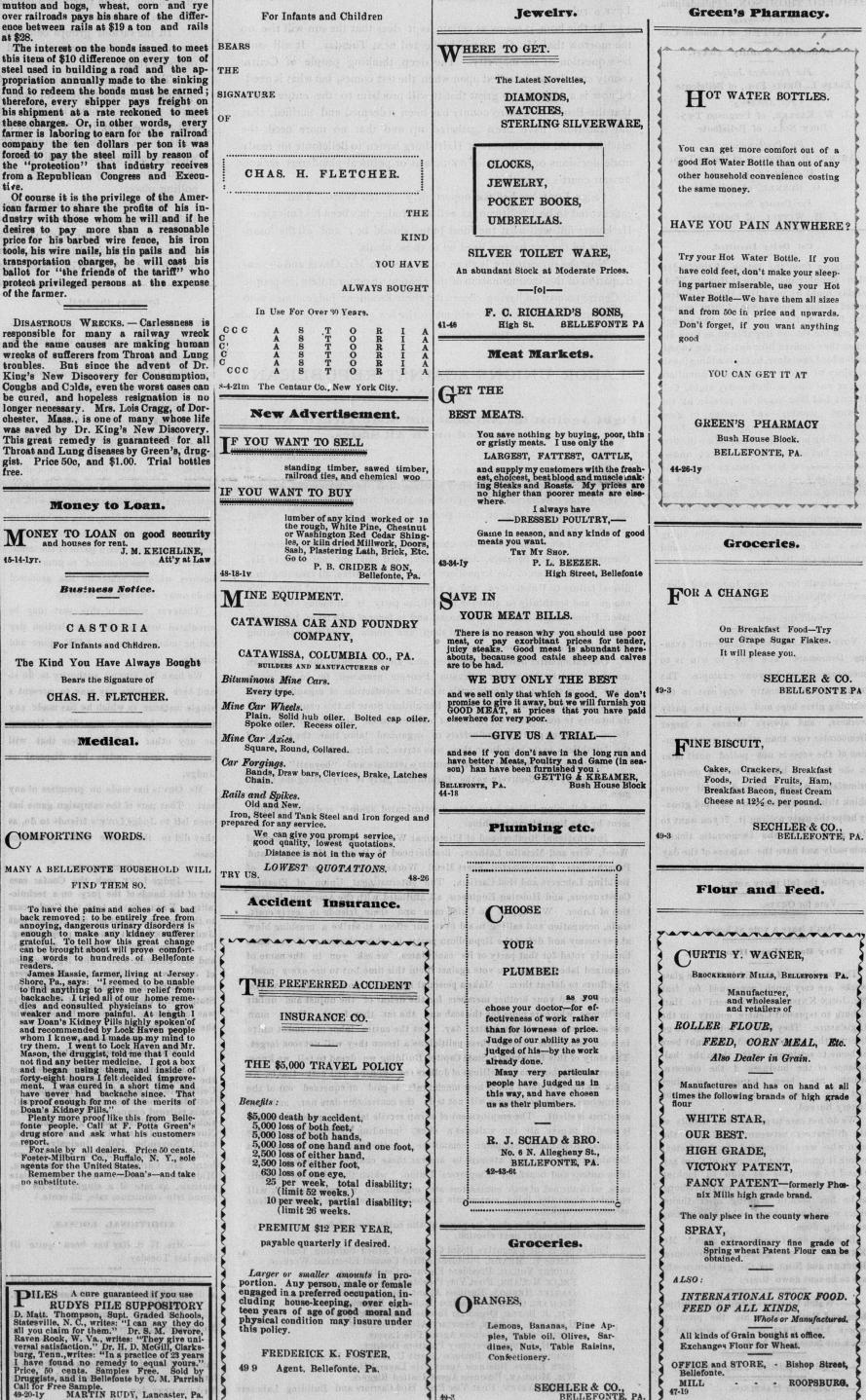
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49-3

pense and actual outlay of time and atten-

If the mare has become heated, draw some of her milk by hand, and do not let the colt nurse until she has become cooled. It is best to avoid heating her for there is always danger in it. Light work will not injure her nor the colt, but great judgment must be used.

-It will do horses good to have appe-tite enough to relish a meal when it is given them.

On account of their lying so close togeth-er the shelter for hogs need not be as light as for other stock.

A low knee is desirable in a horse, enabling the animal to make a long stride more quickly than when the knee is set

Other things being equal, a nice even lot of wethers will thrive more satisfactorily and bring greater returns for feed than fattening flocks made up regardless of size, uniformity and condition.

The crowning excellence of improved breeds of cattle, sheep and swine is not so much that they will produce carcasses far beyond the normal at full maturity, but beyond the normal at full maturity, but that they will yield a medium product of choice meat at an age considerably below that of maturity.

-Winter Oats.-Last fall was so dry that it seemed useless to sow either wheat or winter oats with the expectation of their growing. I hesitated to sow any oats as they have always been an uncertain crop unless sown early. There came a little rain about the first of October and I de-cided to sow about one acre. A part of the land was corn stubbles, a part cow pea-stubble and a part buckwheat stubble.

I put the oats in without plowing, us-ing the grain drill. A little dressing of superphosphate was used on the buckwheat stubble; the other had no fertilizer. The slight rain did not sprout the grain and so the oats did not come up for about a month. Winter set in before they had made much growth and such a winter is not often experienced here-almost a continual freezing with an occasional thaw for a few hours and with very little snow from the middle of November until March. Almost every part of a field of medium red clover, second year's growth, froze out before spring. This field was adjoining the oats. When spring opened up there did not appear to be any oats left, but I decided not to plow the field. On the side of the field facing the portine state of the field facing the northwest there were no oats, but on that toward the south a half stand of very tall heavy oats was secured. Some hunches were nearly six feet tall and I measured some heads fourteeu inches long. The buckwheat stubble and the corn stubble showed better results than the cowpea stubble. The crop did not pay expenses, but if the winter had not been so un-favorable the crop would have most likely been a good one. Winter oats sown last February were an excellent crop this year. Wide. Figured Austrians are used chiefly wide. Figured Austrians are used chiefly wide. Figured Austrians are used chiefly for couch covers, but may be made into robes. It is but poor eloquence which only shows that the costor can talk the winter.

sticky or greasy. A half-squeezed lemon is a fine bleacher for the finger-tips, and tion, as the farmer on a small place. If everybody who milks would keep his inger nails short, there would be less hol-lering and kicking in the barn at milking Abolish that old swill barrel from the back door. Use the barrel on wheels and rinsed ont. Scald it once a week, at least. 45-14-1yr. a protection when sweeping and dusting, and dish-mops save the hands, but the best of all is the stiff scrubbing brush and soap and water used vigorously and often.

> Full skirts are here, not without much discussion in advance as their mission in submerging millinery lines and the de-lightful slender and slim lines of thes Gibson girl heroine.

There are various modes of introducing fullness in skirts. One plan comprehend the scheme of having the skirt made with alternate pauels plain and plaited. The plaits are arranged in groups of four or five and finished at the line of the knees, with a little strap and buckle across each group. Below the strap the released fullnes ex-pands to widen the skirt at the hem. This model is beautiful in golden brown camel's hair serge. The strap is of the velvet to match and the tiny buckles are of French gilt. The collarless jacket is trimmed with bands of velvet to match.

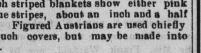
Another way of tailoring a skirt to ob-tain the desired fullness is to follow the model in a wine-colored broadcloth. This skirt is very full, but cut walking length.

This panel shows three narrow plaits pinched in at the waist belt and running all the way to the hem. Below the hip yoke the plaits ararranged in groups of five. This makes a stylish skirt, also a very heavy one when the weight of the material is taken in hand. The bodice to match is a bolero of tucks and plaits vertically laid. A wide shoulder collar of white satin is overlaid with Cluny lace and has scalloped boarder outlined with mink fur.

Blanket weather has arrived and as the stores are already taking in new supplies of these coverings, now is the time for housekeepens to stock their beds and conches and see to the making of the blanket wrappers they are sure to need this winter this winter.

There is a large variety of wools and of patterns to be chosen from. Some are very elaborate, says the New York *Tele-*gram, and there is no reason why the most delicate tinted of these in solid colors or any faucy design should not be freely bought and used, for they can be washed to look as well as when new, if directions are followed; and they will last a decade, if kept safe from moths during the summer storing.

White coverings are used more than White coverings are used more than others, although the pink and blue French blankets tempt some bayers. These are pretriest when they have an underside of white. The silk binding is of the color. French striped blankets show either pink or blue stripes, about an inch and a balf wide. Figured Austrians are used chiefly for couch covers but may be made into



only shows that the orator can talk.

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