

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 9, 1906.

FARM NOTES.

The winter is a good time to hunt up the bag worms on the trees.

Branches that are trimmed from fruit trees should not be left on the ground, but should be burned.

Look out for mice in the orchard. They will prove very destructive to the young trees after the snow comes.

To prevent trees from blossoming too early in the spring mulch them in the winter, which prevents the soil from becoming warm too soon in the season.

Poplar cuttings should be taken in early winter and buried in moist sawdust or sand until spring, then planted six or ten inches apart in straight rows.

Protect young trees from mice and rabbits by wrapping them to a height of 18 inches. Heavy paper, fine wire screen or this wood never will answer.

Soils for orchards should be well plowed and well pulverized before the trees are set, so that the soil for the small roots may be well aerated and well drained.

Use up all the old straw before beginning on the new crop. It is up fine with a fodder cutter, make bedding of it, and when it is added to the manure heap it will decompose easily and also assist in absorbing liquids.

Scrubbing and whitewashing the dirty walls of the stable will rob it of much of the odor absorbed so readily by the milk. Anything which contributes to the sweetness of the atmosphere of the stable adds to the health and milk productiveness of the confined animals.

If the food is diminished, and animals become poor, the amount of food required to get them in good condition would be greater than the amount of food served in an attempt to economize. Keep the stock always in the best condition, and the cost of maintenance will be lessened.

American celery is better than that grown in Great Britain. There the attention is given to producing giant stalks, which are rather coarse and green. Here the dwarf stalks are the favorites, and they have a crisp, delicate, nutty flavor unknown on the other side of the water.

Turkeys should have a covered shed. If permitted to roost on the tree limbs all winter they are liable to lose the use of their feet by freezing. If they persist in going on the trees they must be caught and confined in the shed for a few days. The shed should be provided with high roosts.

Cows that freshen in the spring produce more than half of their milk when prices are low; whereas those that come fresh in the fall produce the bulk of their yield when prices are high. Here's a simple statement of fact known to all dairymen; but—how many dairymen practice all they know?

A young peach orchard of a few trees may be used as a garden with advantage. The manuring of the vegetables will benefit the trees, and as clean cultivation will not be required, the weeds and grass will not have an opportunity to injure the trees. Peach trees thrive best when well cultivated.

Galls on horses are due to several causes but frequently to scabies and lice that press nervously on the body. The collar should fit the horse perfectly, and it cannot be too good. A loose girth to a saddle may allow it to shift. When a gall is noticed there is something wrong with the saddle or harness, and no remedy will be available until the cause of the gall is removed. An examination of the harness should be made whenever the horse is brought up from work at night, and it should be kept in good condition or the horse will suffer.

If rain storms come just as the wheat is in blossom the water is apt to wash off the pollen and make some berries missing in the places where they should be. It is generally the upper portion of the head that is thus destroyed. Quite often a crop that looks to be good will lessen one-third to one-half in threshing. Some varieties have more open heads than others, and are, therefore, more liable to injury from this cause. The Mediterranean wheat very rarely sets as many grains as the head has room for, but with dry weather, when the wheat is in blossom, it sometimes does so and large crops are then produced.

Various methods have been suggested for drying seed corn during fall and winter, ranging from tying the ears on a string hanging to a rafter in the attic, to complicated pedigree shelves, where each ear may be kept track of. One of the simplest and most effective methods, says the *Farm and Home*, is to use boxes, which are three feet long, six inches wide and eight inches deep.

The ears are set in this box in two rows, but butts end down, and the box set away in a dry place of moderate temperature. It is useful in sorting the corn, since every ear stands out so that it may be readily removed and examined.

We believe in mowing the asparagus bed in the fall and burning it over to destroy the beetle eggs and rust that may be there. Others who have grown much more of it than we have prefer to have the old stalks remain until spring as a help to hold the snow on the bed, says the *Farmers' Review*. But in either case we would out and carry away all the seed beginning to fall. The little seedlings in the old bed are no better than so many weeds. If seedlings are wanted to set a new bed, cut the stalks when the seed is nearly ripe and hang them up to dry. Then sow the seed in a new bed, from which it may be transplanted when a year old. We like good yearling plants better than two-year-olds.

It is not easy to get rid of field mice. The owl is very fond of them, and so is the hawk, to say nothing of many kinds of harmless snakes, but the appearance of an owl or hawk is the signal for abandoning every gun on the farm, while the snake receives no mercy from anybody. All hawks do not kill chickens, and even supposing they did the plan of raising chickens on some farms is one that invites depredations of all kinds. It is doubtful if there are any farms in the country that are free from foxes, yet under the claim that the fox is a thief he is run down by "sportsmen," and the number of foxes and "coops" are kept at such minimum numbers as to cause them to be very rare in some sections, yet these animals will dig up every field mouse they can find.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN—Daily Thought.

"People are nearly always nice when one gets to know them each day; and pierces through the husks of artificiality which they wear before the world. I detest heaps of people I have only met at dinner; but I think I like everybody that I have ever had breakfast with."—*Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.*

The straight-front is left—and that is about all we have of the old figure. That this is left us we should be grateful, as grace and hygiene came with the much-abused "straight front."

As usual, the change in figures has brought about a general change in fashions—which sounds much more hopeless than it should if you are in the least clever about remodeling, and careful in selecting details of your costume.

Get one of those flat ribbon belts, than which there is no greater aid to a trig waist (the main point in corsets at present): for the idea is to emphasize this, as well as all the lines, and the high but small bust which renders your figure slim above the waist. Everything depends upon this height and the waist curve, which is very exaggerated at back and sides—accentuated, too, by the spring of the shorter cut over the hips. All but the very largest figures have been liberated from their harness—like strappings of garters. Indeed, that would be impossible with the slim waist required, for there is a new device—extra rings, so arranged on the laces as to make all tightness directly at the waist. With these—in a perfectly fitted corset—it is wonderful what slimness of line may be obtained, without the least harm or discomfort, either, and here is where the straight front comes in.

Naturally, underclothing is made to conform. Corset covers are smooth—no extra ruffles, for the corsets make their own lines, even covering the bust, for greater neatness, like those in the model sketched. The shape in this is held by supple cords, which follow out the lines of whalebones out off below the curve.

Tailors are very much pleased with the new figure, and build their latest coats exactly upon the corset lines, giving greater length to long, slim waists to the shoulders and a front hem buttoning almost to the throat. And shirt waists are without a fatal wrinkle. There is even a dart artfully concealed beside the pleated front.

Under and outer skirts are carefully cut over the hips, which, though slightly more prominent, are still guiltless of bunchiness. You will find in those full-skirted evening gowns the most cunning arrangement of gathers—a Frenchman could conceive of, and impossible as it may seem, a slim, satiny-clad figure, almost Louis XVI in its exaggeration, is outlined through straight Empire slips of filmy lace in a manner so fascinating that all incongruity is forgiven.

SMART BELTS.

New imported belts and girdles are made of silk elastic, so that they will fit any waist. They usually are shaded, being quite dark at the bottom and light at the top, and as they come in pink, blue, violet, and white they are useful and novel for the evening waist. The effect is pretty, as these belts are trimmed with narrow shirred ribbon and braid, which are sewed on in all sorts of pretty designs. The narrow belts are about \$3 and the girdles are as high as \$8 and \$10.

CONCERNING SPOTS.

Smoke stains and spots can be removed from ceilings by washing with water in which a handful of soda has been dissolved. If ceiling is papered use stale bread.

Oil spots can be taken out of paper by using pipe clay. The clay should be powdered and moistened with water until it is of the consistency of cream; place on spot and let it remain some hours. Scrape off with knife and rub with flannel.

Ink spots can be removed from silver by rubbing spots with paste made of chloride of lime and water, washing off with warm water.

To remove brown spots from black fabrics pour spirits of ammonia on it, drop by drop, and rub thoroughly round and round with the fingers.

Printers' ink spots can be removed from cloth with a strong solution of caustic soda, or by soaking in kerosene oil.

Paint spots can be removed from wood by covering spots with lime and soda in half and half proportions, moistened with water.

Ink spots dried in the wood may be taken out by strong vinegar or by salt of lemon.

To remove stains from marble cover entire surface with a paste of chloride of lime and water and let it remain for twenty-four hours. Brush off and wash with plenty of water.

YOUR BUSY LIFE.

No doubt the days pass all too swiftly in "your busy life," and you have scarcely enough time between daylight and darkness to do the things you call your daily work. It is a fine thing to be busy, says the *Chicago Evening Post*, for God loves busy people, but you must not forget that you owe it to your heavenly Father, to your neighbor and to yourself to give a portion of your time to the scattering of sunshine. You can do this without interfering with the other things which you may consider of more importance in "your busy life." Just wear a cheerful smile when you meet the other members of the household at breakfast, luncheon or dinner and whenever you are with them at home or elsewhere. Smile again and as you go about your work every day; it will rest your brain, cheer your heart and make your burdens lighter. Then be careful at all times and under all conditions to speak kind words. There is a power in kindness which is irresistible, as you will quickly find if you apply it diligently in "your busy life."

MOLASSES "VELVETS."

Put together in a porcelain-lined kettle three cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a cup of water. As soon as these ingredients begin to boil add until a little dropped in cold water is crisp. For the last 20 minutes that the candy is on the fire stir steadily. When almost done add a half teaspoonful of baking soda and a half cup of melted butter. Pour out on greased dishes, and pull as you would molasses taffy. Flavor to suit taste.

COLLIERIES ON FULL TIME

Companies Expect to Add 3,000,000 Tons to Storage Stock By April.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Feb. 5.—The collieries throughout the anthracite region have orders to operate at full capacity from now until next April. A number of washeries in the Schuylkill field that have been closed have resumed operations on full time. The companies expect to add 3,000,000 tons of coal to their storage stock in the next eight weeks.

Laying in Stock of Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—Fearing that a strike among the coal miners might occur, the Carnegie Steel company is preparing for an emergency and is stocking its yards with coal. Thousands of tons of coal are being received at the South Sharon plant of the company daily, and it is the expectation of the company to get a supply on hand that will keep the works going two months, if a strike should be precipitated. Other plants as well as railroads are taking similar precautions.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BURNED

200 Pupils Were Panic-Stricken, But All Escaped Uninjured.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 6.—A fire destroyed the public school, a large brick structure in Edwardsville, two miles from here. There were nearly 200 pupils in the building, who for a time were panic-stricken, but all were taken out without injury. The origin is said to be from a defective flue leading from a furnace in the cellar. Loss is estimated at \$7500.

Jail For Poor Directors.

Media, Pa., Feb. 6.—Judge Johnson in court refused a new trial to former Poor Directors Newton P. West, of Swarthmore, and Frank E. Sharp, of Bothwyn, and sentenced each to pay a fine of \$50 and serve one year in the county jail. The men were convicted of embezzling \$1522.40 of the county funds while directors of the poor house. They paid the money back and were in hopes of having a new trial granted, as the jury only found them guilty on one of the counts of the indictment.

Anti-Cigarette Law For Maryland.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6.—The state senate passed a bill imposing a penalty of \$25 for the first offense, and \$100 for the second, upon any person who sells, barter, gives away or in any manner disposes of any cigarettes in the state of Maryland. The house of delegates has yet to pass upon the bill.

Carnegie Will Give Swarthmore \$50,000 Swarthmore, Pa., Feb. 5.—President Swain, of Swarthmore College, announced that Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate \$50,000 for a new library building on condition that the college shall raise \$50,000 for its maintenance.

Medical.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. Medill, Clarksville, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists, and in Bellefonte by C. M. Parrish Co. 22-ly MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

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