

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., June 15, 1906.

FARM NOTES.

—Poor fences make good jumpers.
—Clean cows result from proper stabling.
—The cow holds her own in all kinds of times.
—Feed from the hand of the master, fattens.
—The new stable should have several windows.
—A new milker will at first get less milk from a cow than one to whom the animal is accustomed.
—Culls and ewes that do not own or rear their lambs properly, may be turned off in the same way.
—A French horticulturist has discovered that roses and mignonettes cannot live together. Rose and mignonette placed together in a vase, both wither within half an hour.
—There is no such thing as colored or parti-colored breeds being more hardy than white ones. All depends upon the condition of the breeding stock, and the care they receive.
—If you keep three or more cows it will pay you to have a cream separator. Before buying, send for the catalogue of all the makes you find advertised. It will pay you to investigate this question.
—Old sheep should now be separated from the rest of the flock and given extra care. They can be improved in flesh and sent to market, where some return can be realized from them. —Farm Journal.

—Last spring I found that something was eating the rhubarb leaves about as fast as they grew, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home. Close investigation showed it was cut worms and I found half a dozen under each plant. A good squeeze settled each one.
—Twenty-seven wolf whelps, each worth \$30, were captured in the Matchwood township of Ontonagon county, a few days ago by two Wisconsin hunters, attracted to the peninsula by the generous bounty offered for the extermination of these animals. It was the biggest roundup of the kind ever made in northern Michigan.
—All soils are formed from disintegrated rocks and organic matter. Of the latter, soils contain from 1 to more than 70 per cent.; it is, however, only in bogs or beds of peat that the amount last named is ever present. The best wheat lands contain only from 4 to 6 per cent. of organic matter; oats and rye will grow in soils containing only one or two. The intelligent farmer should endeavor to ascertain what is wanting in the soil and supply it, remembering that he can make no possible mistake with barnyard manure.

—A calf kept winter and summer in thrifty growth, at two years will make as much more beef than one negligently kept at twice that age. The profit will all be found on the 2-year-old and the loss on the 4-year-old; yet owners of the latter have pursued such system—if system it can be called—with the idea that they were saving money. Keep the thrifty animal two years longer in the same way, and something very handsome in the way of beef will be the result, while the starveling can never pay the expense of rearing and feeding.
—Poultry should now be filling the egg basket, and will, if they have justice done to them. It is not enough that they are well fed; other conditions are required. Their houses should be well cleaned, their nest boxes thoroughly washed and a little quicklime sprinkled in them. The floors of their houses should also be well sprinkled with quicklime, and the roosting poles whitewashed. All these are necessary to purify the atmosphere and destroy the vermin that infest these places. The cleaning process should also be applied to the horse, cow and sheep stables.

—No farmer can afford to do without a good garden. It is not to be expected that every one will be a fancy gardener, but every one should give sufficient attention to the subject so as to produce all staple vegetables earlier than can be produced in the field. It is not only essential to the health and proper enjoyment of the family, but it is actually a matter of profit. Could your whole farm be made as smooth, dry, rich and as well cultivated as a good garden, the increased product would pay a large per cent. of profit upon the outlay. In the garden, or in a separate apartment, may be cultivated strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes and dwarf pears. They can all be had at a very small cost of money or labor, and will add immensely to the enjoyment of the household.

—Take care of your chickens. They should not be let out of their coops too early in the morning, or when the dew is on the ground; still less should they be suffered to range over the wet grass, which is a common cause of disease and death. They should also be guarded against sudden unfavorable changes of weather, more particularly if attended with rain. Nearly all the disease of gallinaceous fowls arise from cold moisture. The period at which chickens are left to shift for themselves depends upon the disposition of the hen. Some will continue their attentions to their chickens till they are nearly full-grown, while others will cast them off much earlier. In the latter case an eye should be kept upon them for a few days, for chickens in this half-grown state are much more liable to disease than when they were apparently tender little weaklings.

SEED CORN.
—The outlook for the farmer who speculates continues to be bad.
—It's handy to have a ladder long enough to reach from the barn floor to the peak of the roof.
—A nail here and a screw there, and the setting up of a slanting post, take little time or trouble, and make the place look "lots better."
—When you are through using the grindstone, let the trough down so that the lower part of the stone will not rest on the water. If you do not, you will soon have a soft spot in your stone where the water touches it.
—The farmer boy has the best chance in life and is usually able to fill every position that is open. He does in his youth the hard, difficult things that call for backbone, a sound body and a fertile brain. Three cheers for the farmer boy.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Men are born to be serviceable to one another, therefore either reform the world or bear with it. —Marcus Aurelius.

Should you have a bit of old lace, if it is but your grandmother's "tucker," yellow with age, get it out and put it to use; for this is to be not merely a season of lace, but of real lace.

This has a discouraging sound, has it not? But do not be cast down. If your purse will not permit of the real thing, you can find innumerable imitations, fine and filmy and really artistic in design, to delightfully fill its place.

One thing is certain, however: lace you must have—two or three different kinds, often on the same gown. It is employed in every conceivable way, sometimes with daring, even startling, effects.

The first choice for many people, barring the more expensive real laces, such as duchess and rose point, is ever the Irish point, which is particularly good on the soft fabrics so much in vogue for spring gowns. One of its chief recommendations is besides great beauty of design is that it will wash so well that it does not even require to be sent to a professional cleaner.

The baby Irish, with its fine picot mesh and heavy Pompadour roses and other flowers, is probably even more popular. It is found in insertions and edgings of all widths, and is most beautiful in the all-over for waists.

The real Irish lace, as every one knows, is crocheted by the peasants in the south of Ireland. The new French variety, which is especially good for silks and light woolen gowns, is extremely showy and stylish.

From Vienna also comes a "real Irish" crocheted, but of bolder patterns. The Viennese have been taught the art of making this lace in order to keep up the supply.

The new cluny, especially in lingerie gowns, where its delicacy and fineness show with charming effect, is in greater vogue than ever. Many of the newest waists have a touch of it somewhere—often in medallions set in with fine handwork or outlined, perhaps, with a ruffle of German valenciennes. Again it is used with half-inch venise insertions, or the venise medallions are used on a background, or the cluny patterns are introduced in the venise all-overs.

One fascinating insertion, in the broad bands so desirable this spring to run around a waist, had flowers embroidered in pearl yarn on filmy net, the edges finished with narrow bands of canvas mingled with a venise lace pattern. Another has large star shaped flowers heavily embroidered on a rather coarse hexagonal meshed net.

The fine, sheer princess laces are lovelier than ever. In this also several sized and shaped meshes are seen in one insertion—or it is combined with cluny. It is a great favorite as a trimming, but more particularly for entire dressy waists or gowns—of which every woman must number one at least in her summer wardrobe.

One of the best machine-made laces is venise. The new patterns copy the real (which is extremely costly) more closely and are more artistic than ever before. This lace is employed in every possible way, but by reason of having a certain substantial air—it is much less delicate and easily torn than the princess—is probably made up more frequently into waists than any other kind. One piece of venise was such an exact copy of the famous old rosette pattern that it puzzled any but an expert to tell it was not real.

A new touch is given to these laces by introducing color into the designs. This is done with an acid, and it is said the delicate tints—blue, pink, lavender and green—may be safely washed.

The craze for whole lace gowns—and it is a craze—has brought in many embroidered nets in white, coral and black. These are less closely covered than formerly—often, indeed, in every detached design—while the coin spotted nets, in spots ranging from the size of a pinhead to a silver quarter, are in high favor.

Equally good are the plain cotton Brussels, frequently called wash blouses. These are usually made up with insertions, ruffles or medallions—or all three—of German valenciennes or venise.

As for valenciennes, nothing can do it from its high place in popular esteem. Almost every gown has a touch of it—especially often the German—if it is but a trimming. By the way, narrow edges of this lace now come ready ruffled on bands to be sewed in the neck and sleeves.

The all-over patterns are again much used, and particularly good looking waist of it was combined with batiste embroidered bands outlined with narrow German valenciennes.

Rub grass stains with molasses and they will come out without difficulty in the ordinary wash.

Place a small bag of unslaked lime inside the piano. It will keep the springs from rusting.

Always put the sugar used in a pie in the center of the fruit, not at the top, as this makes the paste sodden.

Two potatoes grated in a basin of warm water will give better results than soap in washing delicate flannel or woolen goods, ribbons, etc.

In boiling meat for making soup the meat should be put in cold water, in order to extract all the goodness from the meat.

A faded dress can be made perfectly white by washing it in boiling cream of tartar water.

In fact, this is a year when lace is merged into embroidery and embroidery into lace in an intricate fashion that defies description. We have batiste designs on heavy flowered nets, or inserts of lace in the batiste.

BANKS IN A FIRE CITY

THE PRESSING NEED OF MONEY IN A STRICKEN COMMUNITY.

Experience of a Chicago Financial House in 1871—Greed of Depositors and How It Showed Itself—An Unexpected Proposition.

Whenever a great fire devastates a large city the first effort of those concerned with the work of restoration is to get the banks open so that the pressing needs of a homeless population may be cared for. At such times business is done on a strictly cash basis, and everything sells at a premium. The consequence is an extraordinary demand for hard to hand money, since the merchant can use the poor man's dollar to better advantage than the rich man's credit in buying supplies to replenish his flame emptied warehouse. The struggle that ensues to obtain all the cash in sight is full of human interest. It has its picturesque features. On Monday, Oct. 10, 1871, when all Chicago trudged downtown to see what was left of the city, great crowds besieged the banks. Some men were crying, others talked incoherently, and everybody seemed half dazed. An officer of one of Chicago's greatest banks, who fought his way through the smoldering embers to the white marble hall which surrounded his vault, gave the following description of what occurred: "Although the iron door of the vault had been somewhat expanded by heat, I found that the combination worked perfectly. That reassured me, and after hunting about the debris I fished out one or two iron crowbars and by wedging them in finally opened the vault door. The inclosure smelled smoky, but I soon found that the cash was all right, and so were our books. That made me feel good, and I got down to work in short order. The first thing I did was to look at the balance sheet and see what our exact resources were. A glance showed me that by collecting what was due from out of town creditors the bank could pay everything it owed and declare a 10 per cent dividend besides, even if it lost every dollar due from its Chicago clients. That was all I wanted to know.

"On leaving the vault I saw four men waiting for me in what had been the cashier's office. They were among our largest depositors, and I knew well enough what they wanted. They were of very different types—one a shrewd money lender who had \$30,000 to his credit on our books, another was a school treasurer in an outlying district who would have been ruined had we not been able to pay him \$25,000, a third was an out of town banker with \$150,000 to the credit of his institution in our bank, and the fourth was a man who has since become one of Chicago's greatest capitalists and who had always professed his sincere friendship for me. It was a trying ordeal and one calculated to make each of my visitors show the real stuff that was in him. As events proved, this did not take long.

"The little money lender grabbed me first. With a strange little wink he forced me one side and said in a half whisper, 'Do you know how much I have in your bank?'
"I said, 'Yes, about \$30,000.'
"Well, I will give you \$6,000 if you will give me the cash right away.'
"I won't do that," said I. 'Your money is all right, but you will have to wait a week for it until we get in shape again.'
"What," he fairly gasped, 'do you decline \$6,000? That is a good deal of money in a city that has gone to destruction.'
"I answered no, that I would not, and told him in plain English what I thought of him. I said: 'I am not brave enough to take your bribe and give you an unfair advantage over the other depositors, and I am not fool enough to do it, because I know as soon as you discover the bank paid its claims within a week you would sue me for the \$6,000. Get out of here right away.'
"That was the last of him. He took his money when the week was out and kept clear of the bank after that. Then the school treasurer came to me with a straightforward story of how his bondsmen were anxious to know how he stood. When I told him that his money was safe and that he would not lose a cent he burst into tears, saying the news was too good to be true. The out

of town banker was also very nice, saying that he did not care to withdraw his money so long as he knew it was safe. Then the man who has since grown enormously wealthy accosted me with the remark that he had come down to see how things stood. That gave me a chance to test him, so I said brusquely:

"You know how things are as well as I do. Can't you see the position we are in? Oh, yes, yes," he answered hastily. 'I don't care about the fire. We are all in the same fix. But I want to know how you stand personally. Have you plenty of ready cash? You cannot get credit these days, so if you need anything from the grocer's you want hard cash. I brought you a little'—

"With that the man threw open his coat, dived down into his pocket and dragged out a roll of bills as big as his hands could grasp. Then he straightened them out and divided them into equal piles, retaining one himself and handing me the other. He was dreadfully in earnest, but I told him I could not accept the money and that I thought I could manage without it. He assured me that whatever he had would always be at my disposal. That man has always been one of my best friends." —New York Post.

His Compliment.
"What a lovely morning," he said.
"It is a perfect morning," she replied.
"True," he said. "I haven't seen anything this morning that isn't perfect." And he looked her straight in the face. Then she blushed.

Ambition.
Ambition becomes displeasing when it is once satiated. There is a reaction, and as our spirit till our last sigh is always aiming toward some object it falls back on itself, having nothing else on which to rest and having reached the summit it longs to descend. —Cornelle.

Easy Work.
First Transient—If you had got to go into business, what line would you choose? Second Ditto—I'd open an employment agency. It would be so nice to be getting other people to work without having any temptation to do any yourself.

Still Time.
Burroughs—Say, old man, there was a time when you promised to share your last dollar with me.
Richley—That's all right. I haven't got down to it yet.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

WHAT IS CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It stimulates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Centaur Company, New York City. 51-21m

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