Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., October 6, 1911.

FARM NOTES.

—Keep the best ewe lambs to increase the flock.

—Pedigree is valuable only when one understands what is back of it.

—Never buy a breeding ram where wool is scanty on the belly and legs.

—When weaning separate the ewes and lambs so far that they cannot hear each other.

—Sheep can be carried through an extreme drouth more successfully than any other farm animal.

—If the sire be so strongly bred as to impart his produce the flock will become uniform in appearance.

—If sheep do not yield a cent of profit, in a majority of cases it would pay to keep them to improve the pastures.

—The wool that comes from the back of the sheep is good, bad, or indifferent according to the manner of feeding.

—The troughs for feeding grain should be flat bottomed so as to prevent the strong sheep bunching the grain and in this way securing more than their share.

—Sheep that are allowed to run down and become very thin during late summer, will not thrive when cool weather comes on, no matter how much food is given.

—The demand of the world for the winter apple has grown faster than the supply, and bids fair to continue to grow. Every nation in the world wants the winter apple.

—It is possible to grow a good heavy fleece on a mutton carcass, and the sheep with which this can be done is altogether the most desirable sheep for the average farmer to raise.

—Wool is somtimes injured by keeping for a long time in its grease. It will probably increase a little in weight for a time, but after that it will become light and considerable loss after sustained.

—There is considerable difference in handling lambs intended for breeding and for market. The first should be matured slowly, in order to produce good bone and stability, but the latter should be forced to put on fat as quickly as possible as weight is the only thing that counts.

—Teach the foal to eat early in life. Bran and whole oats are good, one to four of oats or thereabouts. Give all it will eat, including some hay. Wean only when it is eating well. The first winter let it run loose, if possible, in a box. If this is not possible, then turn out every day.

—Sausage in Germany is made of chopped meat and fat, liver, lung, heart, brain and rind of bacon, often with the addition of spices, salt, saltpeter, grist, bread crumbs, rice, raisins and other substances, filled in intestines, stomachs and bladders. Most sausage is made of pork, although beef, horse and mule meat, mutton, goose and game liver, and sometimes even fowls, fish and crabs are used.

—One of the new courses of study offered by the Missouri College of Agriculture is a four years' course for women, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. This course is intended to give to women not only a knowlege of home economics, but a thorough training in those farm practices in which women are particularly interested. The course includes farm crops, and soils, dairying, botany, gardening, care of flowering plants and fruit culture, besides the usual studies that have heretofore been included in the regular home economics course. It is expected that this course will prove popular with a large class of young women who intend to spend their lives on farms or in teaching in connection with agricultural schools. It is a well-balanced course, affording a wide range of studies from which students may elect work outside of the agricultural and home economics departments.

—Including the item of rent, the cost of raising wheat in the year 1909 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 66 cents a bushel; the cost of raising corn was 38 cents a bushel, and the cost of raising oats was 31 cents a bushel. These figures are probably a reasonable statement of fact where the three grains are successfully grown. The average wheat fields were 59 acres; corn fields, 30 acres, and average oat fields, 25 acres. The wheat cost the farmer to raise it $11.15 per acre; the corn $12.17 per acre, and the oats $10.91 per acre. On the selling basis of 95 cents a bushel on farms, the wheat showed a profit of $5.33 per acre; on the selling basis of 62 cents a bushel on farms, the corn showed a profit of $7.82 per acre; on the basis of 40 cents a bushel at the farm, the oats showed a profit of $4.17 per acre. These are the figures of 1909. Today there is considerable decrease in price of grain and farmers are not making any such profits.

—Improper and antiquated methods of handling eggs in the United States result in losses that reach an estimated total of $45,000,000 annually. This is 17 per cent. of the estimated total value of the entire crop. Practically all this loss is borne by farmers and other producers, and a large part of it can be prevented. How the Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Animal Industry, is solving this problem is told in Bulletin 141, just issued "The Improvement of the Farm Egg." In order to show how this loss may be prevented, the Bureau of Animal Industry last year sent experts into Kansas to conduct investigations. The results of the first season's work are given in detail in the Bulletin, with suggestions for improvement that may be applied anywhere. "Although but one season has been spent by the bureau in this work," says the Bulletin, "several much-desired changes have been brought about. The most important of these was the adoption by shippers of the "loss-off" system of buying and selling eggs." Previous to the work of the bureau Kansas eggs were not very popular in the markets outside the State. Quantity rather than quality was a handicap the shippers encountered. The immediate effect of buying a "loss-off" system produced such a marked change in the quality of the eggs reaching the market that outside buyers now manifest a preference for eggs bought in this manner. Copies of Bulletin may be procured by addressing a request to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C

The Usual Motion.

To a judge at St. Joseph, Mo., an old negro once applied for a marriage license. It was not the province of the judge to issue such a paper; but, knowing the applicant's history, he asked:

"Ephraim, were you ever married before?"

"Jes' once, jedge," was the reply.

"Wasn't that enough?"

"Mebbe, jedge, but I want a new trial."—St. Louis Republic.

Sarcasm by the Way.

"Look out," said the woman with the determined look, "or that dog will bite a piece out of you."

"Well," replied Plodding Pete, "rememberin' dat handout you passed me last week, I wouldn't blame de pup fur goin' in desperate fur a change of food."—Washington Star.

Pessimistic.

Optimist—A gran' mornin' the morn! Misanthrope (grudgingly) — It's no s'thegither ill—(brightening) but, eh, mon, think o' the national debt.—London Sketch.

Punishment.

"Has Tommie been a good boy since I've been out?" said the mother.

"No, he hasn't," replied the father.

"Did you punish him?"

"No."

"Oh, yes, you did, pop! Don't you remember you sang to me?" came from the boy.—Yonkers Statesman.

Hard Luck Stories.

"I don't like to listen to hard luck stories, do you?"

"That depends on whether they are reminiscences or the preliminaries to a touch."—Washington Herald.

Hope is a flatterer, but the most upright of all parasites, for she frequents the poor man's flat as well as the palace of his superior.—Shenstone.

You must have a foundation before you can build a house. You must have a foundation before you can build up your health. The foundation of health is pure blood. To try to build up health by "doctoring" for symptoms of disease is like trying to build a house by beginning at the chimney. Begin at the foundation. Make your blood pure and you will find that "heart trouble," "liver trouble" and kindred ailments disappear when the poisons are eliminated from the blood. The sovereign blood purifying remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has cured diseases pronounced incurable by physicians. It has restored health to those who have absolutely despaired of recovery.

Constitutional Amendments.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof.

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three, number four and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of Common Pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of Common Pleas shall be vested in one court of Common Pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or any municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, so as to read as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or any