

**FARM NOTES.**

—Geese have an important part in the endless war on waste. They are in a class with chickens in utilizing waste grain about stables and feeding pens. In a larger measure than chickens or any other kind of poultry they are a grazing stock, getting their living in large part from the ordinary grasses of the pastures. When it is considered that the demand for geese is extended over almost the whole year, that geese excel all other poultry as producers of fat, the importance of geese in the poultry scheme is realized as important.

—To destroy the grape rootworm, cultivate the vineyard during early June, the United States Department of Agriculture advises. Spray the vines as soon as adult beetles appear, with arsenate of lead, 1 1/2 pounds powder or 3 pounds paste to 50 gallons of water or 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture if fungus diseases are present.

To destroy the grape leafhopper, spray in late June or early July, when the nymphs of young insects are most abundant. Use 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate, one-fourth pint to 50 gallons soapy water (2 pounds soap), or with 50 gallons Bordeaux mixture to control fungous diseases. Hit the lower sides of the leaves forcibly.

—Any leather article is almost certain to mildew if kept in a warm, damp, and dark place, such as a closet, cellar, or stable. This mildewing probably will not reduce seriously the serviceability of the article, unless it is allowed to remain on the leather too long. It may, however, change the color appreciably, thus injuring the appearance. The simplest way to prevent mildewing, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to keep the leather in a well-ventilated, dry, well-lighted place, preferably one exposed to the sunlight. Mildew can not make much headway in the sunshine. When mildew develops, it should be washed off with soap and warm water, or simply wiped off with a moist cloth, drying the leather well afterwards. These simple measures are preferable to the application in the home of preparations designed to prevent the growth of mildew.

—Farmers in some parts of eastern Pennsylvania, notably in Chester county, have been saving barnyard manure in walled enclosures adjacent to the stables, often paved with flagstones, for more than a century. The value of this efficiency has been shown in an investigation embracing the standards of management on ten farms selected by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in the region mentioned, and the results are embodied in Farmers' Bulletin 987, which may be had free upon application to the Division of Publications.

The bulletin shows that the average yield of corn for the State is 42.50 bushels an acre, while in the ten selected farms it is 85.50 bushels; the average wheat yield for the State is 18 bushels and for the ten farms 29.75; hay average for the State is 1.43 tons an acre and for the ten farms 2.65 tons; while the three farms that grew oats produced an average of 45 bushels an acre as compared with the State average of 33.10 bushels.

A survey of 378 farms in Chester county on which exceptionally high standards of management are maintained, including close attention to handling of barnyard manure, showed an average corn yield of 65.3 bushels; wheat 24.8, and oats 41.6. The comparatively high yields in Chester county, the specialists say, can not be credited entirely to the way in which manure is handled, because the soil in that county is much better than the State's average soil, but special attention to manure and its conservation has been an outstanding feature of that county's farming.

—The bacterial wilt of cucurbits is becoming a very serious disease in cucumbers and cantaloupes, although the latter are a little more resistant to it than the former. Squash vines are not subject to it to any great extent and watermelons are practically immune. Much work has been done to discover possible methods of prevention or control. It has been definitely learned that the disease does not winter over in the soil nor is it carried by the seed. It has been charged that insects carry it, and only after long and careful tests has it been learned that the striped cucumber beetle and the 12-spotted cucumber beetle are summer carriers of the disease and probably the disease is carried over from one season to another by them, although this has not been definitely proven. It has also been definitely proven that the following insects do not carry the disease—squash bug, squash lady bird, melon aphid, potato flea-beetle and honey bee.

The damage varies according to the season. The conditions which will cause the greatest damage are an abundance of the beetles and succulent, rapidly growing vines. Aside from the above conditions other things such as wet or dry weather, warm or cold, do not seem to make much difference.

Control: First, pull and destroy by burning all wilted vines as soon as the disease appears. This cannot well be done when the vines have run so much that they interlock.

Second: Control the beetles. In small gardens the hills of cucumbers and melons should be covered with netting as long as possible, after which keep them covered with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture to every fifty gallons of which two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead has been added.

In commercial plantings put out a trap crop of squashes a week before planting the cucumbers. This will enable the grower to kill the beetles on the trap crop by spraying with a strong poison. As soon as the first true leaf has developed make the first application of Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead given above and repeat it at weekly intervals until the beetles disappear from the fields. Where downy mildew occurs continue

the spraying a little longer to insure no trouble from the disease.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, will be pleased to answer questions regarding insect pests and plant diseases.

**No "Lordship" Business for Him.**

Byron said of Tom Moore, "Little Tommy dearly loves a lord." There are others like the famous Irish bard.

Before Lord Atholstan was elevated to the peerage he was plain Hugh Graham, editor of the Montreal Star. There was a great flutter in the newspaper office over the elevation

of the chief. Some Canadians take titles as seriously as do the English.

For weeks after the lordship had been pinned on him various of the men on the Star had a small-sized duck fit when they found it necessary to address the great man.

It was "your lordship this" and "your lordship that."

The editor stood it as long as he could. One day when one of the staff entered his private office and began, "If your lordship graciously pleases"—the distressed man's patience gave way.

"Cut it out," he shouted, pounding his desk. "Cut out that lordship business. In this office I'm Hugh Graham editor of the Star. Address me as

Graham or Atholstan or Hugh, but, for the love of Mike, drop the 'my lord.' I may have to be a lord to the people outside but in this office I want you to understand, I'm still a plain editor. Now, cut it out." And they did.—The Nation's Business.

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# Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

### Announcement

Mr. Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor company, gives out the following statement: "Another reduction has been made in the list price of all types of Ford cars and the Ford truck to take effect immediately. The list prices, f o b Detroit, are now as follows:

Touring Car . . .	\$415.00	Sedan . . .	\$760.00
Runabout . . .	370.00	Chassis . . .	345.00
Coupe . . .	695.00	Truck-Chassis . . .	495.00
		Tractor \$625.00	

"The big reductions last fall were made in anticipation of low material costs which we are now getting the benefit of, and this fact together with increased manufacturing efficiency and the unprecedented demand for Ford cars, particularly during the past three months permitting maximum production, have made another price reduction possible immediately.

"Ford business for April and May, 1921, was greater by 56,633 cars and trucks than for the same two months in 1920; in fact the demand has been even greater than the supply, so that our output has been limited, not by unfilled orders but by manufacturing facilities.

"The Fordson tractor is still being sold at less than the cost to produce on account of the recent big price reductions, and it is impossible, therefore, to make any further cut in the price of the tractor."

Can you afford to go without a car any longer when Fords are selling at these new low prices? There is no reason now why you should delay purchasing a Ford car, Ford truck, or Fordson tractor.

We will gladly advise you concerning the delivery of a Fordson tractor or the particular type of car in which you are interested. Just 'phone us or drop us a card.

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Stitch by stitch, as your needle flies in and out, basting, then stitching, just as the Deltor's pictures show, something more than a correctly draped frock grows beneath your fingers. All unconsciously you have sewn Paris' own distinction into your gown.

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