

Democratic Watchman.

Belleville, Pa., July 28, 1922.

FARM NOTES.

—Provide a darkened shed for the colts running in pasture. It protects them from flies and heat and permits greater gains in weight.

—Alfalfa sown now or early in August, will be in better condition to go through the winter. Use good, clean seed, properly inoculated, for best results.

—Some of the early garden crops have been harvested by this date. Replace these with later planting to insure a succession of crops, or plant some other crop for fall maturity.

—Rape sown in the corn rows at the last cultivation, will afford fine forage for sheep or swine whether the corn crop is intended to be harvested by these animals or cut for silo.

—Apple Scab—Apple trees are polluted with this disease in many sections. If wet weather continues to prevail, it will be advisable to work in an extra spray in order to prevent late infection of the fruit.

—Turn horses out on grass for an hour after the day's work is over. It gives them a chance to cool off before going to the barn for the night. The grass acts as a conditioner, and also sharpens the appetite for the evening feed.

—The cold frames and hot beds that have been standing idle this summer should be put in order and planted to crops during August for late fall and early winter consumption. The salad crops and radishes are the easiest grown.

—An early prepared seed bed gives wheat a good start and increases the possibility of a good stand. Begin plowing the field now or as soon as possible after this season's crop has been taken off. See that the bed is well compacted.

—For the proper sterilization of dairy utensils an abundance of steam or hot water is needed. Immerse them in boiling water for two minutes, or put them in a tight closet and thoroughly sterilize with steam for thirty minutes.

—Feeding must precede culling in the management of the farm flock. Many a hen, particularly on the general farm, fills the description of a cull purely and simply because the owner makes her that way through the lack of proper food.

—Frequent inspection of dairy cattle on pasture should be made, especially those which have been bred. All animals showing signs of calving should be removed to the stable or isolated in another field to avoid the possibility of contamination in case of abortion.

—Cut worms or army worms are unusually serious this year, especially in northwestern counties. Poison bait is used to good effect on field crops or lawns that are heavily attacked. The formula for this bait and its preparation may be obtained from the county Farm Bureau office.

—Cull the pullets closely during the summer months. Sell for broilers all those individuals that lack proper development. Birds showing soiled, ruffled plumage, very long legs and shallow breasts also belong in this poor class. You can well afford to dispose of ten to thirty per cent. of them each year before they are put in their laying quarters.

—During the last few years great interest has been created in Pennsylvania in hog raising and quite a number of excellent breeding animals have been brought into the State. One of the limiting factors in hog breeding is hog cholera. The Bureau of Animal Industry aims to control and eradicate hog cholera in the State by regulations, quarantines, sanitary measures and the use of serum and virus. Prior to the serum treatment, which came into use in 1910 from 95 to 98 per cent. of the hogs in herds where hog cholera occurred died. Since January 1, 1921, there have been vaccinated 48,130 hogs on 768 premises. On 548 of these premises to 8,200 hogs the single serum treatment has been administered with a mortality of approximately 20 per cent. On 220 premises comprising 39,930 hogs the double treatment was administered with a mortality of approximately 2 per cent. By comparing the single and double treatment it is readily observed that the double treatment is more efficient.

—It is conservatively estimated that the residents of Pennsylvania suffer a loss of more than a million dollars annually from the ravages of moth and other destructive insects that attack clothing and house furnishings that are stored during the summer months. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces that practically this entire loss can be eliminated, if certain simple rules are observed.

Clothing or furnishings which are to be stored, should be placed in the bright sunshine for an entire day, if possible. The article should then be thoroughly brushed. Tight containers for the articles should be secured. Paper bags which may be tightly closed, boxes or chests may be used as long as they can be made airtight.

After the articles are placed in the container they should be fumigated to kill all moth in the larva stage. Carbon bisulphide used at the rate of one pound to each 1,000 cubic feet, or carbontetra chloride used in the same proportions are satisfactory. Paradichlorobenzene at the rate of one pound to 1,000 cubic feet is also effective. In using carbon bisulphide be sure to keep all lights away as the gas is inflammable.

Paradichlorobenzene, which comes in crystal form is a convenient method of fumigation. The pure crystals should be placed in an open dish on the top layer of the clothing or other material in the container. The container should then be sealed and made airtight. Keep the containers where the temperature will be 70 or more.

PREVENTION IS BEST METHOD

Wise Old Persian Had Right Idea Concerning Disease, Long Before Birth of Christ.

Five hundred years before the birth of Christ a wise old Persian father advised his son, Cyrus the Great, that the thing to do is to have physicians prevent disease; in modern language, keep two jumps ahead. So the idea that there should be all-time health officers to prevent disease is not a thing to be looked on as an innovation.

More than twenty-five centuries ago, a conversation like the following took place between Cyrus and his father: "I have heard and seen that those states which seek for good health educate their physicians, and that commanders take with them physicians for the sake of the soldiers," said Cyrus. "I, too, therefore, as soon as my present expeditions were entrusted to me, gave my attention to the subject and thought that I had with me very competent physicians."

To which his father replied: "But these physicians, my son, of which thou speakest, are like menders of torn garments, and thus, they cure those who have fallen sick. Thy chief anxiety should be to provide for health, for thou oughtest to take care to prevent the army from falling into sickness at all."

HONOR GOES TO VERMONT

Thaddeus Fairbanks of that State Made First Weighing Machine in the Year 1831.

The origin of weighing things dates back so far that the name of the inventor is unknown, observes the Brooklyn Eagle. When a man reached the stage in civilization where he ceased to depend upon his own efforts for his livelihood and began trading with his fellows he was confronted with the need of weighing things in order to determine the actual weight of whatever he traded in.

The trade of the world developed by leaps and bounds over hundreds of years, but we did not have scales until about 1831, when Thaddeus Fairbanks of Vermont made and patented the first one. Before that time weighing of heavy loads was done by a crude method. When weighing a load of hay the wagon with the hay was suspended on a huge steelyard, originally fashioned during the days of ancient Rome. Fairbanks' first scale was in its essential principles the same as are the scales of today, and its success quickly spread over the world. Orders poured in from every direction, for his scales were not only more convenient than the old method of hoisting the object to be weighed on a steelyard but they were also more accurate. With the steelyard, the actual weight might be ascertained within fifty pounds, whereas today, on scales capable of weighing 300,000 pounds, the weight can be determined within the smallest fraction of an ounce.

Antiquity of Anesthetics.

The artificial induction of painlessness by narcotic draughts was traditionally known in ancient times, writes Dr. Charles Ballance in the London Lancet. The Chinese were acquainted with general anesthesia thousands of years ago. It is related of the surgeon Hoatho in the Third century A. D. that he performed amputation, trephining and other major operations by its aid.

Doctor Browne relates two cases of anesthesia taken from a Persian manuscript. The first story concerns Aristotle and an Indian surgeon named Sarnab. An earwig had entered the patient's ear and attached itself to the brain. Aristotle gave the patient a drug so that he became unconscious while Sarnab trephined the skull. This was excellent treatment. It is now well known that living foreign bodies may produce otitis and meningitis. In the second case the operation was Caesarian section.

Albania's Sacred Mountain.

In the very center of Albania towers a great mountain, reaching a height of more than two thousand feet and covered with snow for the greater part of the year, which the Albanians call Tomor.

A belief widely spread among the Albanians has it that Tomor holds in its flanks the tomb of Jupiter—although no one can quite establish the exact place of the tomb—and at certain times of the year Jupiter brandishes his thunderbolts and makes the mountain resound with his imprecations.

The oath, "Per Baba Tomor" (by Father Tomor), is customary among Christians and Mussulmans alike; and Baba Tomor, the holy mountain of the Albanians, is as much honored in their country as was Olympus, dwelling place of the king of the gods, among the ancient Greeks.

The Difference.

"I speak four languages," proudly boasted the doorman of a hotel in Rome to an American guest.

"Yes, four—Italian, French, English and American."

"But English and American are the same," protested the guest.

"Not at all," replied the man. "If an Englishman should come up now I should talk like this: 'O, I say, what extraordinary shocking weather we're having! I dare say there'll be a bit of it ahead!' But when you came up I was just getting ready to say: 'For the love o' Mike! Some day, ain't it? Guess this is the second floor, all right.'"

YOUNG PEOPLE TOO SMART.

By L. A. Miller.

The forwardness of the young and rising generation is attracting the attention of the close observer. Did it ever occur to you that the young people of the present day are entirely too smart—too big for their clothes, as it were? Possibly it has not struck you in just that shape, yet you have, no doubt, long since made up your mind that there is something wrong. On every hand are heard lamentations over the degeneracy of the race, the decline of manhood and its train of follies. These lamentations come up from the most unexpected sources.

Were they to come from the hovels of the poor, the dens of the vicious or the haunts of the dissolute, they would not create so much surprise as they do coming from the higher social circles. Boys become men at a much earlier age now than they did fifty years ago. Then a young man was not considered ready to "go with the girls," start business on his own account, or even to leave home until he was "of age."

They remained boys until they became men, or with a comparatively short period between the two states. During this period the youth was known as being "twixt a man and a boy."

The boy of those days would certainly appear very queer in this fast and fashionable age. Yet there is little doubt that he was fully as well matured, physically and mentally, as his later-day cousin. He was fresh, no doubt, as compared with his cousin, but it was that freshness the latter so much needs to make him the man he ought to be. It was the freshness of healthful youth. The smartness which characterizes so many boys at present, and which makes old men of them before their time, is largely the result of home training.

The boy who is stuffed with the idea that he is a "little man" is liable to always be a "little man." That may seem strange, but it is a fact. Few boys who are worthy of being called "real little men" ever rise above it. They are like the fruit that ripens before its time; small, defective and of taste. The same law proverbially prevails in both cases. It would be well enough for the ladies to bear this in mind when selecting husbands, remembering that the man who matures slowest is always sure to live longest. He may be less stiff, and not as susceptible of polish as those who grow quickly, but it will be much easier for him to adapt himself to the uneven lines of life. He will not be so short in the grain, nor half so easily broken. It is safer to chance it with the man who was a boy once in his life, and not always a man. The same applies with equal force to the other sex. The girl who is known throughout the neighborhood as a "little lady," or as being real old womanish in her ways, will probably never be a girl. These generally turn out to be prudish, cranky, nervous and queer. They remind one of an orange, or an apple that have ripened too soon. There are no life tints on the skin, only a sun-dried surface devoid of the freshness,

bright color and rich flavor that characterizes the fruit that remains green a longer time and ripens slowly. Perfection of form, vigor, health, smoothness of temper and freedom from gnarls are indications of development in accordance with the rules and regulations of nature.

If things go on as they are now the laws relating to majority will have to be modified in order to permit the men to enjoy the privileges of full fledged citizens while yet in the prime of life. Boys of sixteen talk politics as glibly now as their grandfathers did at twenty-one, and bet on the result of an election with an assurance that would have caused Adam to open his eyes in wonder and surprise.

But what would the grandmothers, whose memories we so much revere, say were they to see the chits of girls who are now posing as women? They might send them to bed with the chickens, but the probabilities are they would hold up their hands in horror and wonder what the world is coming to. How much better it would be for the world in every respect if our girls were not rushed into women's dresses and matrimony so early in life. As it is they have no taste of freedom. They throw off the burden of school only to take up the responsibilities of domestic life. The boy is too flip, also, to suit the notions of the old-style business man. He puts too much money on his back and not enough in bank. This is largely the fault of home training. The boy is given pennies to spend whenever he wants them; he'll expect dollars when he grows up. If he has not been trained to earn pennies and spend them judiciously, he cannot do much better with dollars.

The times are different to what they were years ago, yet human nature remains much the same. There have been great and wonderful advances in the matters of art, science, literature, and even morals, still our vaunted civilization is a good deal of a myth. We imagine that the world is much better than it was fifty years ago. No doubt it is better in some, probably in many respects. However, when we come to carefully compare the present with fifty years ago, there is not as much to boast of as one might think, except in the matter of invention and general education. People do not enjoy life any more now than they did then, notwithstanding the many new devices for saving labor. There is so much more labor to be performed that all the machinery now employed can scarcely meet the increase. It is held by many that the money-getting disposition of the Jews is born in them, and is a natural and special characteristic of the race. It has become a trait, but may it not be largely due to the fact that the children hear more talk about business and money than anything else? It is very seldom that these people talk among themselves, or to strangers, for any length of time without referring to money or trade. Business is the burden of their thoughts, and the tongue but gives expression to it. This race should be given credit for their shrewd methods in raking in the mazuma and accumu-

lating the same—you rarely see a Jewish pauper.

NASH SALES SO FAR THIS YEAR EXCEED BUSINESS FOR ENTIRE YEAR OF 1921.

Sales of Nash cars so far this year exceed the total passenger car sales of the Nash Motors company for the entire year of 1921. In the six months' period ending June 30, all previous records have been swept aside. The company's books, just closed for the first six months of 1922, show a volume of passenger car business far beyond that of the largest previous half year in the history of the Nash Motors company.

Orders on hand for July shipments and reports from Nash dealers throughout the country indicate a continuance of the heavy demand throughout the summer months. The factory is still behind in orders, a condition which has prevailed since last March. Additions to the Nash four-cylinder car plant at Milwaukee, are now being made; when completed they will permit of a volume that will more nearly supply the demand for this car. At the same time the Nash Six plant at Kenosha will be in a position to increase its production to a point commensurate with orders received. The new building at Milwaukee is to be 600 feet long by 100 feet and three stories high.

"Increasing demand for Nash cars is due primarily to the splendid value they represent in their price field," said C. B. Voorhis, vice president and director of sales. "In addition to this and of almost equal importance to the owner is the matter of service. Nash dealers throughout the country, almost without exception, maintain a rigid policy with respect to the service they render owners. This fact has become generally recognized by the public and this with the excellence of the Nash product, confidence of the buyer, an established factor, is directly reflected in the factory records which show that sales of Nash cars so far this year, exceed our total passenger car business for the entire twelve months of 1921."

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