## Farm, Garden & Household.

### TASTE IN FARMING.

There is one thing in which farmers, take our country through, have been sadly deficient, and that is, as a regard for, and a cultivation of the beautiful, as well as the useful. Farmers from the city, whose ideas of country in this direction, who have entered upon life in the country, and spent the care of their farms as if they were flower gardens, to be worked not for the sake of producing anything that shall be useful, or much serve to gratify the eye. Or if they undertake to produce anything, it is something that shall either please the fancy or gratify a luxurious appetite, or make them conspicuous among the neighboring farmers. They do not regard farm operations as one of practical utility. Farming is with them an ornamental branch, very much like worsted work or embroidery among the belles of the fashionable. This is one extreme. Such farmers have done a great amount of good, but they have overlooked an important part of the matter.

On the other hand those who have degenerated on farming for a living, have too often overlooked this part of the subject. Some have a perfect contempt for flowers, and shrubbery, and those trees, and all that would be regarded as belonging to the ornamental. They have no plans for beautifying their homesteads. Their houses, and yards, and gardens are all laid out for mere utility. Not a dollar is spent on anything that will not give one dollar or more in return. It is all labor and profit with them. This is the other extreme.

We do not see how any man who entertains such views, and works on farm on such principles, can open his eyes without feeling ashamed. He cannot look out upon the earth, unless he is devoid of reflection, without being constantly reminded that he is setting at naught the great lessons which the Being who made the earth, and who rolls around the seasons, and produces the crops by His rain, and sunshine, and the exercise of His almighty power, is continually teaching. It is the teaching of Scripture, "He hath made everything beautiful in his time," and it is the teaching of every day's observation and experience. There is not a crop produced by the earth in which there is not as much art and as much beauty as an utility, and even more. The crops of grain in their growth, and even when they were in golden color for the harvest, are almost enough to fill the soul of a saint with admiration. The orchards, before they ever produce an apple or a peach, or any other fruit, are gorgeously decked out with beauty.

The God of Nature has given us an example which we ought not to disregard. It is not a mere fancy, it is a duty to pay some attention to the appearance of things. The farmer who leaves his house or its grounds in a slovenly state, who pays no attention to beautifying his farm, is doing violence to one important element of his nature. It is very easy to do something toward the cultivation of taste in farming. A vine around the humble log or frame cabin, a few shade trees and an arbor for vines, a well arranged and well kept garden, a little care in cutting down the weeds by the roadside, a little attention to the appearance of the outbuildings and fences, a plan in the laying out of one's fields, &c., would add largely to the enjoyments of farm life, and they would add largely to its profits too. A farm that is properly taken care of, and which exhibits taste as well as close culture, will have a higher pecuniary value than one which is used merely for making the most money out of it for the season.

Taste in farming is nothing to be ashamed of, as many seem to regard it. The man who exhibits it and who cultivates it is a wiser man, a better man, than the one who despises it. He is cultivating part of his own nature, which the other man suffers to run to waste and to be covered with briars and thorns. He is engaged in a work of benevolence also. He is doing good to others. He contributes to the enjoyment of every one who sees and admires the evidences of the taste in the improvement and beautifying of his grounds. It is a thing of beauty, "a joy forever," (which has now become a proverb,) the farmer who makes his own place attractive in the eyes of others becomes a public and a lasting benefactor. He blesses not merely his own family and his neighbors, but every traveller who passes his homestead; while he who makes it his only object to dig out of the earth what he can turn to immediate profit in money is living altogether for himself.—*New York Observer.*

### TIMBER AND RAINFALL.

According to Bentzoeli, a German authority, the proportion of forest or woodland required for an agricultural country, in order to secure it a regular and sufficient rainfall without violent storms, is twenty-three per cent. in interior regions, and twenty per cent. near the coast. The estimate relates to Germany. The same writer estimates that five per cent. of timber is sufficient for England. As England authority, Sir Henry James, regards this last estimate as too high for England, deeming 2.5 per cent. of timber sufficient. It is probable that the percentage of timber required in Germany is less than would be necessary in the level regions of our own section, as mountains exert an important influence upon the amount of rainfall.

The following interesting account of the influence of timber upon rainfall and springs is taken from Boussingault's Rural Economy:

"The Wolf spring in the Commune of Surbee, France, furnishes a remarkable instance of the influence of woods upon fountains. A few years ago this spring did not exist. In the place where it now rises, a small thread of water was observed, after very long rains, but the stream disappeared with the sun. The spot is in the middle of a very steep pasture, inclining to the South. Eighty years ago the owner of the land perceiving that some fir trees were shooting up in the upper part of it, determined to let them grow, and they soon formed a flourishing grove. As soon as they were well grown, a fine spring came to the place of an occasional rill, and furnished abundant water in the largest drought. For forty or fifty years this spring was considered the best in Cote-d'or. A few years since, the grove was felled, and the ground turned again to pasture. The spring disappeared with the wood, and is now as dry as it was ninety years ago."


A FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—A new Sewing Machine of the above kind and price is offered for sale; one half cash and the balance in six months, properly secured.

☞ Address Box G, Bedford, Pa.


## Humorous.

A lame excuse—making candles.

An exchange says lovers, like armies, generally get along quietly until they are engaged.

To have arms for fun, tell your wife she pinches waiting maid. A sure thing.

What is a little lower, Dave.

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

Wise are good mittens like bought. Because women need them.

Be corporate in fact. Go first guarantee themselves out of jungs and home.

A statesman says life is too short to drink poor whiskey, or to make love to an ugly woman.

Go to a stranger for charity, acquaintance for advice, and relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

A woman once confessed, coming in the course of her sermon, to a cider-selling, saith, "What we call for here is nectarine and men."

A Sweet Conversation.—There is said to be something consoling for every ill in this life. For instance, if a man is millionaired, his wife can't pull his hair.

Aunty (to her beau)—Frederick, what say is that you are going to visit this fall. Fred.—If you have no objection, I'm going to Home Jones.

On some railroads it is customary to have a look on the stove to prevent passengers from meddling with the fire. A wag being asked why they locked the stove, easily replied that "it was to prevent the fire from going out."

A cynical journalist says the reason so many marriages occur immediately after a great war is, the bachelors become so accustomed to strife that they learn to like it, and after the return of peace they enter in matrimony as the next thing to war.

He first had saving been asked if the man who had not flogged him was his own father, replied: "His sure he is the parson to me, for he raises me as if I was the son by myself—father and mother, had each to him."

Want Room.—At a school examination a young lady in declination, who had been told by the teacher that he must gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet like its fiery tail," lifted the tail of his coat to a horizontal position, causing roars of laughter.

A lady on one occasion, traveling in a railway carriage, was much annoyed by a cockney companion continually embellishing his conversation with "This 'ere and 'That 'ere." In a few minutes afterwards she quietly requested him to close the window, remarking, "This 'ere is affected by that air."

A countryman riding through Sylvenium saw a board with "This Cottage for Sale," painted on it. As he was always ready for a pleasant joke, and seeing a woman in front of the house, he stopped and asked her very politely, when the cottage was to sell? "Just as soon as the man comes along who can raise the stuff," was the quiet reply.

An amusing story is told of a cunning exhibitor at a recent agricultural fair in Connecticut, who divided a bushel of peaches, and entered one half in his own name, and another in the name of an influential man in a neighboring town. The big man got the prize, and the other contribution, although of the same tree, was not mentioned.

"Pa, didn't you whip me for biting Jemmy?"

"Yes, my child; you hurt him very much."

"Well, then, pa you ought to whip mamma's music teacher, too, for he bit mamma right in the mouth, and I know it hurt, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."

A New York citizen who was up before the Police Commissioners the other day on a charge of drunkenness, made the following rather lame defense: "I had been out all night, I was wet and tired; I took one single hot whisky before I went into the house; I had also had my hair cut that day, and whether it was the whiskey or my having had my hair cut that made me act so queer, I don't know."

During a steam voyage, on a sultry day, a page of the machinery, unfortunately, burnt hot, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? What is the matter? For heaven's sake tell me the worst!" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest. After a short pause a hoarse voice from the deck replied: "Nothing, madam, nothing; only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are about together."

"Emma's no 'at, Jemmy."—An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionally cause breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again revive. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him—

"Oh! how d'ye larve, Jemmy, when you're dead? Tare an ouns wakin' up every time."

"Being on a glass o' grog," he replied, "and say to me 'There's to ye, Jemmy,' an' if I don't rise up and drink, then bury me."

"Darlint I couldn't drive a trade with you figures," said a genteel specimen of the Emerald gentlee, as he stood at the door of a merchant in St. Louis.

"I reckon you calculate about right, for you can't do worse."

"Well, I guess you needn't get huffy 'bout it. Now, here's a dozen genuine cane straps, worth two dollars and a half, you may have 'em for two dollars."

"I tell you I don't want any of your straps, so you may as well be going along."

"Well, now, look here, Squire, I'll let you twenty-five dollars that if you smile me an offer for them. 'Tis straps, we'll have a trade yet."

"Done," said the merchant, and he suited the action to the word. "Now," said he, chuckling, "I'll give you sixpence for the straps."

"They're your'n!" said the Emerald, as he quietly pocketed the stakes. "But," continued he, after a little reflection, and with a burst of frankness, "I calculate a joke's a joke; and if you don't want them straps I'll trade back." The merchant indeed imagined "That as not so bad after all," and the "Here are your straps; give me the money." "There it is," said the Emerald, as he took the straps and handed back the sixpence. "I trade is a trade, and a bet is a bet. The next time you trade with that 'ere sixpence don't buy cane straps."


DR. H. VERGIL PORTER,
(Late of New York City)
DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has located permanently in BEDFORD, PA., where he may be found at all times prepared to meet them, and hopes to merit a share of the PATRONAGE HERETOFORE EXTENDED to him, and improved atmosphere principles.

The DISCOVERY OF REMEMBERING GOLD ELECTRO DENTURE for the basis of artificial teeth.

The discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed ARTIFICIAL DENTURE in the hands of all who require them. DR. PORTER is now inserting the most BEAUTIFUL and DURABLE of prices ranging from

**Ten to Eighteen Dollars**

per set. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.

The Teeth extracted without pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.

This is no humbug, but a positive fact, that administered by Dr. Porter is prepared to accompany with the purifying methods of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman, late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College; he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with as little pain whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist cannot promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to operate on such terms as operating will in all cases be of the utmost satisfaction, avoiding the extortion of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully attended to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Especial attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving, restored and enlarging the teeth. Teeth whitened and dressed, examined free of charge.

H. VERGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Pa., March 29, 1867.-tf.

## Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an act refunding $28,000 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS, Attorneys.

March 15th.

BOOK SLIPS. 628

NEW SPRING STYLES, "Run Over Roses," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Tint Rose Borders.—2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2 and 8 Inch, round, every length and size Wanted in every New Paper Hanging, and especially adapted to meet the wants of Paper Hangers and dealers in Paper Hangings.

Our own make," of Rose Slips, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and smoother than any other make of same grade of goods. Warranted in every respect, and eleven years' experience fully in Dealers, and any Lady shopping them.

Ask for "Hopkins's Own Make," and see that each Slip is stamped "W. T. HOPKINS'S PHILOSOPHY, 629 ARCH Street, PHILA." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Salesroom,

No. 629 ARCH Street, PHILADA.

☞ Slips made to order, altered and repaired, Stamps, Dies, Cards, and every thing pertaining to Paper Hanging.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867-6mos.

Stationery, Blank & Letter Publishing

Typographical Printing

Legal Printing

Printing for Banks & Insurance Companies

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER,

AT THE

INQUIRER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

PRINTING OF ANY KIND,

PAMPHLETS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CHECKS, DRAFTS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

BLANK DEEDS,

BLANK MORTGAGES,

BILL HEADS,

BLANK BONDS,

PAMPHLETS,

BLANK BOOKS,

BOOK WORK,

AND, IN FACT, EVERYTHING

Pertaining to a Printing Office.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All other kinds of advertising

PROMPTLY & NEATLY DONE.

GOOD PENMANSHIP IS VALUABLE

Throughout Life.

Thornburg Machines.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE BEDFORD SHOP OF

P. H. SHOUP'S BEDFORD PA

The undersigned would inform the Farming and Threshing Machine men of the State and the public generally that he has erected a large and commodious shop in the borough of Bedford, Pa., and is now prepared to manufacture the celebrated

CONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four horses will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of oats per day.

One and two-horse CLEANING SHAKE MACHINES, also, Portable STRAW MACHINES, which are acknowledged to be the best machines of all kinds now in use.

All Machines Warranted.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ Highest CASH PRICE paid for RAGS, COPPER and BRASS.

☞ Farmers' starting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

SHOUP'S SHOP,
Bedford, Pa.

P. H. SHOUP,
Proprietor and Manufacturer.

April 26, 1867-1y.

FOR SALE THE

DESIRE WIFE ED REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Simple, Durable, Economical. Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Warranted to cut the THIN MACHINE of the kind now made, and will do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Harvesting time for meeting.

SAMUEL H. MILLER.

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FAHNESTOCK

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESTORED BUSINESS TO BEDFORD,

and will locate in the Building

Recently occupied by Mr. Reed, and

Directly opposite the Bedford House,

where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

He has just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, &c., &c.

All of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices for Produce or Cash.

Bedford, Pa., March 15, 1867.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. INCORPORATED 1836.

$2,435,955 26.

Annual Insurance Continued until the Assets of the Company shall reach a Million of Dollars.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It offers assurance for the whole of Life, upon the usual certain rates, or for any given term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually, or Quarterly.

All the assured for the whole of life (including those on the ten year plan) participate in the profits of the company.

These insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All assets of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be converted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Dividends or additions to policies are made every five years, commencing with the first division.

No profits are withheld. All premiums collected, no charges thereof. A fair and liberal valuation of assets, and net cash surplus declared.

The profits are divided, pro rata, among the insured, and not among stockholders.

The profits are ascertained, and the amount thereof made known to the insured annually.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits after the payment of two annual premiums.

The profits are equitably distributed among the insured, according to the contribution of each to the profits.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits, whether they reside in the United States or in Europe.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits, whether they pay their premiums in person or by agent.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits, whether they pay their premiums at the office of the company, or at the residence of the insured.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits, whether they pay their premiums in cash or by note.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits, whether they pay their premiums annually, semi-annually, or quarterly.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits, whether they pay their premiums in gold or currency.

The insured are entitled to participate in the profits, whether they pay their premiums in Philadelphia or elsewhere