

FARM NOTES.

FARMERS SHOULD KNOW THE BREEDS.—Farmers who have familiarized themselves with the breeds of sheep should bear in mind that they are behind the buyers, who can tell at a moment's examination exactly what kind of a sheep from which the wool was shorn, and its fitness for the purpose for which it is desired. The buyers know the breeds, the kinds of wool peculiar to each breed, and all about them, for it is "business." A farmer would sooner at a carpenter who professed to be a carpenter, and yet who could not do a piece of work in that line; and yet we venture to say there are hundreds of farmers who profess to be farmers, and who would be insulted if their knowledge of their business were questioned, but who, at the same time cannot tell as much about the products of the farm as many of those who know nothing of farm life. There are hundreds of farmers who are not able to distinguish breeds of sheep, and who do not know the particular purposes for which a breed is most suitable, and still they pride themselves on their calling as a business which they intend to make profitable. If such farmers could be brought to a realization of the fact that they are really deficient in knowledge it would be really to their interests to do so. Every year we witness the shipment of the product of the farm to market where the buyer fixes the grade, although he has had no experience on the farm. Farmers as a class are not "business-like," for they rely too much on the judgment of others. It is not intended to imply that they should not seek the advice of others, but when the farmer understands everything to hard work, we insist that he should begin to educate himself in every possible way in order to improve his chances.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The use of nitrate of soda as a stimulant for grass land and now extensively used for that purpose, was discovered a few years ago by a singular accident. A maker of paper in one of the New England States bought a quantity of bags which had contained the nitrate, and spread them upon his lawn in order that a coming rain might cleanse them of the particles of nitrate which adhered to them. The rain came, and after returning sunshine had dried the bags they were taken to the rats and made into paper. To the owner's surprise the ground from which they had been removed soon set up a growth of grass which surpassed any he or his neighbors had ever produced.

If fears are entertained of disagreeable odors in the milk from cabbage or turnip leaves, give the cow about a teaspoonful of saltpetre once a day, pulverized and put in her grain; if it is already in the milk dissolve the saltpetre in water and put about a teaspoonful of the solution to a gallon of milk, and it will remedy it at once," so says an experienced dairyman. He also says that "it drives off good flavors as well as bad ones, and that butter made from milk so treated will be of flavorless as winter butter made from fresh meadow hay, but as it does not destroy the color, people will not find fault with such butter unless they have been used to something very nice. Even then they will prefer it to that which has a taste of turnips, cabbage carrots or bitter weeds of any kind.

RAISING BEETS. The beet is one of the best of the early vegetables and should be found in the gardens of farmers everywhere. The cultivation of beets is a simple matter. They require in order to give them the best results only land, thorough tillage, and absolute freedom from weeds. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be got in good working order. Make the rows fifteen inches apart, and drop the seeds an inch apart in row. If sown very early, and especially if the soil is heavy and cold, it is very desirable to sow the seed thick, say half an inch apart. Thin the plants before they begin to crowd each other, letting the plants stand from three to five inches apart in the row.

The striped bug, which destroys young plants, is a great obstacle to cucumber culture. Various ex-

pedients are resorted to in attempts at protection against this pest. An efficient remedy in sprinkling the plants and surface of the hills, with wet, with ashes, soot and superphosphate. There is probably no better remedy than soot when this can be obtained in sufficient quantity. Boxes with mosquito netting or glass for the top are cheaply and readily made, and when placed over the hills prevent the bugs from their work of destruction.

WHEN you set the hens scatter sulphur, snuff, tobacco or insect powder in the nest, and again about ten days before the chicks are due trust the fathers of the hen well with sulphur or insect powder, and the chicks will come from the nest free from lice, then put them in a clean coop, giving the mother hens a chance to dust themselves, and the chicks will not be troubled with lice. For young chick that are troubled with lice there is nothing better than a few drops of sweet cream on the head of each one. It soon spreads and kills the lice.

HUMOROUS.

MARIA, what nonsense it is to talk to that child in that way. She'll never get it into her head.

My dear, she's a girl, and girls are much quicker than boys.

They don't understand anything when they're women, much less when they're seven years old. What does that little thing know about changing the subject when anything disagreeable is spoken of? Changing the subject stuff and nonsense.

The mother only repeated her little instructions to the child, and the father went off down town. He came home in the evening and found in a pet garden bed the marks of footsteps. He called his little daughter.

You've been tramping over that bed, when you know that I told you not to.

Papa, did you see any monkeys down town?

Monkeys? See here, haven't you been over that bed?

Papa, did you meet any pretty children to-day?

You little nuisance, did you trample those flower beds or did you not? There was a pause.

Yes, but ma says that you should always change the subject when it's disagreeable.

It was the second week of their honeymoon. She floated over to the piano, raised the cover, and softly swept her fingers over the keys. Gently but firmly, and shutting down the cover, and said: "Darling, let this holy time be one of unalloyed happiness." Not much he didn't. On the contrary, he stood at her side, one arm around her waist, trying to guess when to turn the music for her, and invariably turning to soon, just when she was in the middle of an adagio or sforzando or appoggiatura, and finally as she discovered that he didn't know one note from another, she had to nod her head when the end of a page was reached. Men are sometimes pretty green, but they knew enough not to assert any great degree of authority during the first half of the honeymoon, or to intimate that she cannot play on the piano as well as Rubinstein.

How old are you? You mean in years? Yes, to be sure.

Well, to just count the birthdays I'm only fifty, but to measure it by what I've been through I'm over two hundred.

You've had a wide range of experience, then?

Well, I should think so. Why, man alive, I've experienced every thing but religion, I've been everywhere except in the Penitentiary, and I only missed that once by a carom scratch. According to what I've been through, I'm older than a circus jockey I actually am.

A bold thief has been robbing several of the Williamsport jewelers, his plan of operations being to step into a store and ask to be shown gold watches. While examining the watches he adroitly slips a watch from his leather pouch and pockets it, doing the trick so slyly that it was not discovered until he had obtained several watches in this way and made good his escape. The jewelers here will do well to be on the lookout for this light fingered gentleman.—E.

MATT CARPENTER'S LAST SICKNESS.

His Thorough Investigation of the Fatal Disease—Stricken Down. It had been evident to Mr. Carpenter's friends for many months, if he could not realize it himself, that he was stricken with that terrible malady called Bright's disease. The stalwart form had become so wasted that his clothes hung loosely about him. There was an aching pallor on his face, his voice had grown so weak that his ordinary notes rose very feebly to the galleries. About a year before his death he consulted with Dr. Fox, who announced to him the sad fact that his malady was Bright's disease, and that it had advanced so far that his case was incurable. From that hour, said his physician, he was a man under physical sentence.

Mr. Carpenter could not or would not believe it. He purchased many medical books relating to that subject, and studied the disease with the thoroughness which characterized all his political investigations. He caused analyses to be made, and when certain symptoms on some days were wanting, would decide that his physicians were mistaken, and that he had a new hold on life. He remained in torrid Washington all the summer. The physicians that he had consulted in New York advised him not to remove from a warm climate, through fear that the change to a cooler temperature might result in a reaction that would prove injurious. Accordingly, through the heat and malaria and summer torture, he remained in Washington, housed during the day time, devoting himself assiduously to his extensive law practice, and at night, when the temperature was more moderate, riding about the streets in an open carriage to get a breath of good air.

Winter came and he was in his seat in the senate at the beginning, but he was seldom there afterward. He seemed to be conscious of his changed appearance. He was especially sensitive at remarks about his health. He did not wish the report to get out that he was not a strong man. He was reluctant to admit that he was losing his hold upon life, and possibly his absence from the senate was due in part to the fact that he did not care to enter into a debate which would show his increasing feebleness. Three weeks before he passed away he took a severe cold, and had an attack of pneumonia. It was then feared that he would not recover, but he was able to go to his office for some days, when again he was stricken down, and in that last illness he died. A few days before his death he called on the president and at several of the departments, and his manner was cheerful as he saluted his friends on passing them with a few pleasant words.—Ben Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

Beating a Wooden Man.

An amateur player, who had met and been defeated by all the experts who had visited the place, laid a wager that he could beat the automaton that is on exhibition at a New York city museum. If he couldn't vanquish a wooden man, he said, he would quit playing chess and return to hop scotch. Several friends went with him, and the party chartered the mysterious dummy for an hour, excluding the general public. The amateur declared that he couldn't think clearly without a cigar between his teeth, and made some remarks of a theoretic nature about the effects of tobacco in stimulating the intellect of an habitual smoker. For that occasion the rule against smoking was suspended. Lighting a large and peculiarly atrocious smelling cigar, the amateur placed the men on board, opened with the Evans gambit, and puffed. He remarked that strategy was one of the great elements of the game, and when the party assented to that proposition, he added that he would show them some strategy of a brilliant nature before the game was over. Automaton moved promptly. Amateur followed, and snuffed clouds of smoke into automaton's beard. Dummy knocked over a bishop in making the next move. Amateur picked it up, and strategically replaced it on a different square, capturing it by his next play. More smoke, and Dummy seemed to grow confused. He missed a knight, picked up a queen by mistake and placed it where amateur could scoop it up. Amateur was calmly confident, and nonchalantly puffed the cigar. In ten minutes he said "check." The automaton could not rescue his king, and it was "checkmate." Amateur gathered in the stakes and blew a parting cloud of smoke through the figure's beard. A sepulchral sneeze reverberated in the mysterious interior of the automaton, and a convulsive convulsion upon metaphysical methods and skill, and these things are taught in the mining schools; and while a considerable knowledge of these sciences is not an absolute necessity to the miner, they are valuable aids, which sometimes lead men to avoid costly blunders.

The best miner is the man who is trained to observe little things, who sees in a crystal or seam in the rock a fact of value; who knows enough of geology to understand its relations to faults and deposits of various kinds, and who can group together a set of facts and read their language; who knows enough of engineering to avoid costly mistakes, and understand when great skill and accurate work are required; who knows enough of mechanical principles of labor to understand the value of labor saving machinery, and when it can be properly introduced; who has been trained in studying and analyzing ores until he knows how to prevent wasting his valuable ore in the mine, or throwing it over the dump when it is raised to the surface; who knows enough about gases and ventilation and the chemistry of explosives to protect the health and life of himself and his men. These are things which men are taught in schools. Mining is something more than handling a hammer, pick and gad, or putting in sets of timbers. It is an art and a science combined, which is worthy the employment of the best thought and the best skill of which men are possessed. And it is just because it requires intellect and thought and study that the occupation is more honorable and dignified than the labor of the shoveler on the railway grade.—Denver Tribune Republican.

Scientific Training in Mining.

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His Astonishment was Allayed.

A clerk in a certain law office of this city was horrified on going into the office yesterday morning to find several eyes lying about having all the appearance of having been recently gouged out. It was evident to him that his superiors had been having a regular Oshkosh sort of a discussion the night before. His astonishment was allayed, however, when he learned that the society of natural sciences had held a meeting in the office the previous evening, and had been favored with a talk upon eyes by Dr. Lucien Howe, illustrated by some specimens of pig's eyes, which had been left on the scene of action.—Buffalo Courier.

Railroads.

Table of railroad schedules for Bald Eagle Valley R.R. Westward and Eastward, including stations like Leave Lock Haven, Flemington, Mill Hill, Beech Creek, Eagleville, Howard, Mount Eagle, Curtin, Milesburg, Bellefonte, Snow Shoe Int., Unionville, Julian, Marthasville, Port Matilda, Hannaburg, Fowler, Bald Eagle, and Vail. Arrival at Tyrone and Eastward schedule from Tyrone to Vail.

Table of railroad schedules for Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R.R. Westward, including stations like Leave Snow Shoe 6:45 a.m., Bellefonte 8:25 a.m., Snow Shoe 9:00 a.m., Snow Shoe 11:00 a.m., Snow Shoe 2:50 p.m., Bellefonte 4:55 p.m., Snow Shoe 8:45 p.m., and Arrival at Snow Shoe 9:45 p.m.

Table of railroad schedules for Lewisburg & Tyrone R.R. Westward, including stations like Leave Scotia, Fairbrook, Penn's Furnace, Hostler, Marengo, Loveville, Furnace Road, Warriors Mark, Pennington, Weston Mill, L. & T. Junction, and Tyrone. Arrival at Scotia.

Table of railroad schedules for Pennsylvania Railroad (Phila. & Erie Division). Westward and Eastward schedules for stations like Erie, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and Philadelphia.

Table of railroad schedules for Erie Mail and Niagara Express, including stations like Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and Erie.

Table of railroad schedules for Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, including stations like Philadelphia, Pottsville, and Reading.

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