

FARM AND GARDEN

EXTRACTING HONEY.

An Expert's Illustrated Description of the Process of Uncapping and Extracting.

The uncapping knife, kept in hot water when not in use, is passed rapidly under the capping of the sliced combs. The loosened cappings drop into a sieve resting over a pan or into the upper part of a can made especially to receive cappings. The honey removed with the cappings drains through the strainer and is drawn off below. The uncapped combs are placed in the extractor at once. As the cells generally start upward more or less, the throwing out of the honey is facilitated by placing each comb in such a manner as to bring the top tap to the right hand, the pocket being revolved in the most natural way—that is, from right to left. A little practice will enable the operator to note the speed required in order to free the combs entirely from honey and the length of time combs are revolved.

While it is in general best to avoid extracting from combs containing brood, cases will arise where it is necessary. If the brood is sealed, there will be less liability of injuring it than when open cells containing larvae are placed in the extractor, but a moderate degree of speed continued somewhat longer will usually bring the honey out without disturbance to the immature bees. Three persons can work together very advan-



UNCAPPING AND EXTRACTING HONEY.

tageously—one to remove the surplus cases or combs from the hives, free them of their bees and bring them into the extracting room, where two assistants uncap and extract honey. If the bees are not gathering honey and are therefore prone to rob, the person who removes the combs from the hives should be assisted by an active boy, who can cover hives or cases quickly or lift the latter when necessary.

The combs when emptied may be returned at once to the hives if the bees are still engaged in storing. The slight damage which they have sustained under the uncapping knife or in the extractor will soon be repaired. It is desirable, in order to straighten the combs of transferred colonies and get them in good working trim, that they be run for extracted honey during the first year or two. Moreover, a good yield of extracted honey is more likely to be obtained from recently transferred colonies than comb honey, especially if the manipulators are beginners in the work.

When the extracting is done after the close of the gathering period, the greatest care should be taken not to start robbing. The surplus combs should be returned to the hives just before nightfall and not even a taste of sweets of any kind should be left exposed. The object in returning the combs is to have them cleaned up, and also to have them under the protection of the bees until cool weather puts a stop to the destructive work of wax moth larva. When sharp frosts occur, the surplus combs may be removed from the hives and placed in a dry, cold room. An open loft (if not infested with mice or if the combs are protected from the latter) is a good place, and it is much better to place the combs so they do not touch each other. The foregoing is a reprint from a manual on apiculture by Frank Benton and issued from the United States department of agriculture.

Hang Out a Sign.

The farmer should advertise what he has for sale. This can be cheaply and advantageously done at the roadside. Have a neat board painted black, and on this from time to time announce with chalk what the farm has for sale. The accompanying illustration from The Farm Journal suggests a neat arrangement for the purpose. Let your sign swing in the breeze.

An Experiment Worth Trying.

Here is an experiment some of our northern farmers may care to try this summer. When the corn is from six inches to knee high, go through a few rows and plant two or three southern cowpeas in or near each hill. They will start and grow, slowly at first, but rapidly later, and when the corn is ready to lay by they will spread and nearly cover the ground. After the corn is cut off the hogs may be turned in to eat the peas, or the whole mass may be turned under for green manuring. In some ways this will be better than trying to sow a row of peas between the rows of corn. As a green crop this will be surer than crimson clover and more valuable than rye. Try it in a small way.—Rural New Yorker.

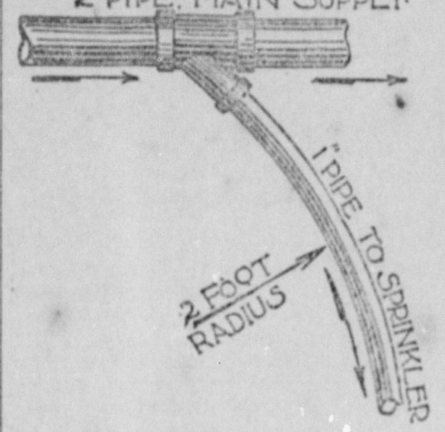
IRRIGATION BY PUMP.

The Rotary Pump and the Direct Acting Steam Pump.

"I am thinking of pumping water for irrigation. I thought of pumping through a two inch pipe and forcing the water through sprinklers. How much water is needed for irrigation? What sort of a pump should I get, and how should I fix my pipes?"

The foregoing query was answered as follows by Rural New Yorker:

It is only a question of the distance and amount of water required when cal-



PIPE ATTACHMENT FOR PUMP.

culating the size of pump required. Not knowing the exact conditions, the answer must be given in a general way. The amount of water falling on one acre of land to the inch of rainfall is 27,155 gallons. From this you can decide about how much water per acre you require. There are two classes of pumps for this purpose—the rotary pump, requiring a boiler and engine to drive it, and the direct acting steam pump, which takes steam direct from the boiler. The rotary pump does not act well under pressure or very much suction, some making requiring the pump to be set below the surface of the water to be pumped. The piston or direct steam pump works under any pressure and the greatest amount of suction.

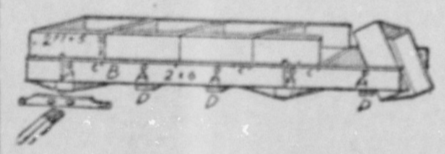
In setting the pump make the suction as short as possible. Be sure that the piping is airtight; otherwise you will pump air as well as water. All piping should be water tight and should have Y joints with bends of long radii, so as to overcome the friction at the joints. See cut. When cutting, threading and screwing lengths together, see that any bur left by the tool is removed, so that the pipe is smooth and not half closed by obstructions.

You speak of running a two inch main. Your pump should have at least a two inch discharge, which, if run at its highest speed, 125 strokes per minute, will deliver 49 gallons in that time, or 2,940 gallons per hour. The loss due to friction in the pipes can be made up by a little increase in pump pressure. Four one inch sprinkler pipes can be run at once from the two inch main.

Canadian Dump Wagon.

The Farmers' Advocate illustrates a dump wagon and gives this explanation of the same:

Make axles and front bank; then, instead of ordinary sides for a box, place a 2 by 6 inch oak or ash plank on edge and bolt and brace to the back axle and



CONVENIENT DUMP WAGONS.

front bank, as in cut. Make five or six boxes open behind and balanced on rollers which turn in holes (A) bored inside planks (B). The boxes are held in place by pin (C). Crosspieces, to prevent the side planks spreading if left projecting at the sides, may be utilized for steps. As reaches and tongue braces are dispensed with, an ordinary sleigh tongue and rod may be more easily arranged by putting two staples through the axle than a wagon tongue.

In Dry Weather.

"Oh, dear! What shall I do if this dry weather don't let up?"
"You might mulch your ground. That will keep in moisture."
"You don't think that I have straw enough to cover over five acres of potatoes and ten acres of corn, do you?"
"Straw is good, but perhaps no better than forest leaves or bog hay. Any of them, if properly put on, will help wonderfully."
"Do you think that I am so big a fool as to cart straw enough to mulch 15 acres?"
"I mulch my ground."
"What with?"
"I spread an inch of dry soil over it."
"From where do you cart it?"
"I don't cart it at all. I make it on the ground with a good harrow or cultivator."
"Oh!"—Rural New Yorker.

Here and There.

Rural New Yorker grew many varieties of cowpeas on its Long Island farm 16 years ago, and it was thus shown that several kinds may be grown to maturity in the latitude of New York city. The Pennsylvania railroad is said to have offered a prize of an annual pass over its lines to the farmer who, within a given time, will do most to beautify his grounds along the line.

That well known and generally accepted authority, J. H. Hale of Connecticut, has found soja beans an excellent crop to follow strawberries on beds that he plows up directly after fruiting. They come up quickly, are allowed to grow at will and often make a grand forage crop and are fine for turning under.

Professor Slingerland expresses the belief that the chinch bug can be controlled in New York state by deep fall plowing or burning over of infested lands late in the fall.

J. H. Hale found the cowpea so valuable in his Georgia peach orchard that he determined to try it in Connecticut. He has found it very valuable on his northern farms.

A TAX ON INDUSTRY.

TARIFF ON COAL A BURDEN ON THE PEOPLE.

No One Is Benefited by the Present Duty Except the Wealthy Mine Owner—Raises the Cost of Living—Keeps the Price of Fuel Above Its Natural Value.

The announcement was made the other day that contracts had been made for the sale of a large quantity of Pennsylvania soft coal to Montreal, says the Kansas City Times. This seems to be the deathblow of the argument in favor of a duty on coal. The Wilson bill in its original form had coal on the free list, but this was changed owing to the belief that the Canadians would get the best of us.

This belief, however, seems unwarranted. If we can send coal to Montreal by way of the St. Lawrence we need not fear Canadian competition on our east coast. In fact, our mines would hold the east coast with no duty at all. This was shown when, in spite of free coal by reciprocity agreement with Canada, no increase in importations took place.

As for the great part of the country between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, "free coal" would be an undisguised blessing. No importations could possibly come in here, and we are already underselling the Canadians in the territory north of us. Even a duty does not enable the Canadian miners to drive us out of their markets. It is owing to the large exportations from the inland section that the United States sells to foreigners far more coal than she buys of them. Without the duty we should sell even more to Canadians, and the way to get Canada to remove her duty is to remove our own.

On the Pacific coast alone are considerable importations to be expected. These importations are due to the fact that the coal mined there is limited in quantity, inferior in quality and produced at too great a cost. Under these circumstances the importation of coal on the Pacific coast, always large, continues in spite of the present duty. The only effect is to raise the price to the consumer.

Raising the price of coal to the consumer is a serious matter. Everybody must have fuel, and it is not good policy or principle to raise the price of what is a necessary of life to rich and poor alike. Besides coal is necessary in every form of industry. A tax on coal is therefore a tax purely and simply on industry as well as life. It is a tax which raises the cost of living and at the same time handicaps the people in making a living.

The only gainers by a duty on coal are the millionaire mine owners of the east. Industry is handicapped and the people burdened merely for the benefit of a few men already wealthy. These men, moreover, already fix the price of coal almost at their pleasure. Their pool, though frequently broken up by the greed of a few of the members, is irresistible while it lasts and succeeds in keeping the price of coal far above its natural value. Not content with exacting an exorbitant price for their own output, the eastern miners do their utmost to drive out the miners of this section.

The reduction of the duty on coal from the McKinley rate of 75 cents to the present rate of 40 cents was one of the benefits of the Wilson act. It hurt nobody and helped everybody but the eastern trust. Now the movement should be toward putting coal on the free list, but instead the trusts are preparing to make a desperate effort to restore the McKinley rate. The result would be an increase in the cost of living and an obstacle to business of all sorts. There is just one way to defeat the plot and that is for the people to defeat McKinley.

A Guardian of the Public Interests.

Answering the criticisms by its Republican contemporaries of President Cleveland's pension vetoes the Boston Transcript (Rep.) says that "the president has in the course he has taken not only shown himself a conscientious guardian of the public interests, but also has proved himself a true friend of the soldier in exposing the indolent, if not criminal, manner in which members of congress secure pensions for persons either utterly unworthy or who have no legitimate demands upon the government."

Tricky Matt Quay.

Senator Quay has given an interesting exhibition of politics among Republican leaders and of bossism as it exists in Pennsylvania. Not only has he veered about with the wind regardless of principles or obligations, but he has switched his state around with him. There is no reason to doubt if "Old Nick" captured a majority of the Republican delegates—not an improbable contingency, by the way—Senator Quay could make a deal with him for the Pennsylvania delegation.—St. Louis Republic.

But There Has Been Recent Occasion.

Commenting on the fact, as shown by Senator Vest, that the veto power was exercised only seven times by the first four presidents, the Indianapolis News (Ind.) asks: "Does any one suppose that these great men would have stood idly by and allowed congress to enact vicious and corrupt legislation, even though there were no constitutional questions involved? The thing is inconceivable. The veto power was little used because there were few occasions for using it."

Deserving All Praise.

For vetoing the river and harbor appropriation bill the president deserves the thanks of the country, not only for the act itself, but for the manner of doing it. This bill is always the favorite picklock by which selfish and unscrupulous legislators get at the public funds for the benefit of themselves through their constituents.—New York Herald.

RECORD OF TWO TARIFFS.

Comparison of Imports Under the McKinley and Wilson Laws.

One of the great arguments upon which recent elections have been carried is that the present tariff lets in too many importations, and therefore has deprived many laboring men of employment. Such statements as this are very effective at a time when many men are unemployed.

We have often shown that the assertion that importations have increased has been based on comparisons with a panic year. The importations for the fiscal year 1895 were in reality not large, but they were larger than those of 1894. Hence the protectionists say the tariff bill of 1894 caused the increase.

If we go back a few years, we shall find that the dutiable imports for the four years under the McKinley bill were as follows:

1891	\$69,455,172
1892	\$55,529,741
1893	\$61,252,511
1894	\$27,945,736

This gives an average of about \$370,000,000 of dutiable imports a year. These four years were substantially under the McKinley law, though there were a few months of 1890-1 under the act of 1883 and two months of 1894-5 under the McKinley law. In 1895 the dutiable imports amounted to \$354,271,000, or about \$16,000,000 less than the average from 1891 to 1894 inclusive. There was therefore no increase in importations at all as compared with those under the McKinley law, but just the reverse.

The average rate of duty collected during the four years of McKinleyism was 48.66 per cent. The average in the fiscal year of 1895 was 41.75. The Republicans say that for more than 30 years prior to 1894 the country had been prosperous because American industry had been adequately protected. Yet at the beginning of 1896 the tariff on dutiable imports was only about 43 per cent, a trifle more than last year. The former was protection; the latter is called free trade. The reduction in rates was less than that recommended on a lower tariff by the tariff commission of 1893, which was composed entirely of protectionists. Yet the Republicans expect to win this year by making the people believe that the tariff reduction of 1894 has ruined the country.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CONCERNING TIN PLATE.

Influx of Foreign Tin Has Not Yet Made Its Appearance.

The Republican newspapers are returning to the discussion of tin plate, but they do not at all agree, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Some say the industry is knocking the Welsh makers out entirely, while others say that our domestic producers are barely able to live and are making no profits.

As usual both parties agree in misrepresenting the Democratic papers. They say the Democrats took the position that tin plate cannot be made in this country. On the contrary, the Democrats take the position that almost everything can be made in this country if the people are willing to pay prices high enough to have it made at home. The Courier-Journal has frequently quoted Mr. Crommey's testimony, given before the McKinley bill was passed, that he could make tin plate as cheaply as foreigners, or words to that effect. What The Courier-Journal and many other papers did during the campaign of 1892 was to show that reports of the establishment of tin plate mills in various parts of the country were fakes, and the output of those actually existing was greatly exaggerated. Campaign lies of this sort were very common at the time, but they were pretty generally exposed.

The Wilson bill reduced the tariff on tin plate from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents a pound, and the manufacturers said they were ruined.

Now The Iron Age tells us that the Welsh tin plate industry is in a state of collapse, owing to the inability of the manufacturers to sell to Americans to the extent they did formerly. This falling off of their business is due to the competition of American mills. Foreign tin plate is still in the market, but standard grades sell for more per box than American tin. This may be because it is a better article, though American manufacturers deny this, and say that their plate is really superior to the foreign plate selling at 10 to 15 cents more per box. If this is true, the Americans are underselling the imported article with the present tariff. Why did they ask a cent a pound more protection if 1 1/2 cents is enough? And why did they sell tin plate at \$1 or \$2 more a box than they do now?

Money the Sole Issue.

Those Republican politicians who talk about making the tariff the issue of the presidential campaign would have their eyes opened as to the hopelessness of such a programme if they could read the Oregon newspapers for a week before the election of last Monday. The financial question was the only one that cut any figure in the canvass, and the free coinage of silver was the sole topic of discussion in the press and on the platform.—New York Post.

Getting Tired of Boss Platt.

Looking some distance ahead, the Syracuse Post (Rep.) says: "Until the power of the Platt machine to control legislation and to commit the Republican party to dangerous and harmful policies is broken, the masses of the Republican party in the state must suffer reproach. They should begin the good work in every assembly district by defeating at the primaries every machine candidate for the legislature."

Let the Tariff Alone.

The proper way to take the tariff out of politics is to let it alone. Any attempt to alter it in the interest of the trusts will succeed only in taking the authors of the attempt out of politics.—Exchange.

SCROFULA CURED.

E. C. Caswell of Brockport, N. Y., says "I was terribly afflicted with scrofula, and had lost all hope of being cured. A friend advised me to take

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

which I did with great benefit, and I recommend it to others." It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipation, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases.

LEGAL NOTICE

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Pierre A. Emerick, late of Walker township, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration c. t. a. on the estate of Sarah Watson, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES WATSON, Administrator, c. t. a. Show Shoe, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Dinges, late of Millheim, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement, to the undersigned.

BUILDING LOTS—About 150 desirable building lots located in and adjoining Bellefonte, Pa., on the north east, being a portion of the Armor farm. Will be sold from \$150 to \$700 according to location. For further information call upon or address

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The Saddle Question.



This is an illustration of the old style saddle. If you will observe it carefully you will note that it fits like a glove (and a saddle should not). It presses the sensitive parts, causes soreness, stiffness and chafing, and has made cycling to a certain extent injurious, because few could enjoy a long ride without fear of injury.

All this is now changed. Here is represented the perfect saddle—the Christy Anatomical Saddle, showing the pelvis as it rests on the pads. The Christy Anatomical Saddle is the only saddle that is built right. Made of metal, of light weight, cannot warp or change its shape, has pads that rest the entire body, does not press the sensitive parts, prevents stiffness, and makes cycling a pleasure.

Price, \$5.00. FREE BOOKLET ON SADDLES. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

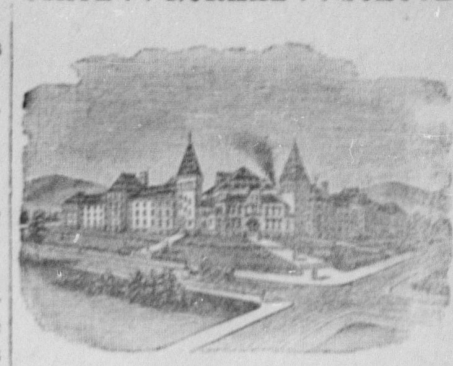
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