

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 7, 1894.

Farm Notes.

—If you have potatoes, cabbage or roots of any kind pitted be sure the drainage is good or a heap of decayed vegetables may be all you will find in the spring.

—Blackberries and raspberries in northern latitudes should be protected. The simplest and surest way is to lay them down in the row and cover lightly with earth.

—while mulching is often beneficial, especially to young growing trees and among the small fruits, it should not be applied until the ground trees sufficiently hard to bear up a wagon.

—If the cider does not turn to vinegar it is due to the lack of air (oxygen) and it should be poured out into tubs and a few days again poured into the barrel. Any method of admitting oxygen to the cider will answer.

—A damp roosting place is an abomination, and yet fowls prefer a wet roost tree from lice to a dry one covered with vermin which sap their blood and strength. This will explain why some people's chickens prefer to roost on trees.

—A good way of applying manure is upon grass lands during the latter part of the fall and early winter, taking care to scatter out as evenly as possible, as with coarse fresh manure there is danger of killing out the grass unless this is done.

—A writer thus sums up the sources of profit in sheep: There is the wool, the mutton, the young lambs, the sales for breeding purposes, and the enrichment they give the land. Further, they are consumers of weeds, which are so constant a nuisance, and they live upon these and other things, which other animals refuse.

—Some sorts of pears, notably the Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite and Lucrative, never fail of a crop, and by using care varieties may be planted so as to come in one after another. The pear is a sure crop all the time, and the wonder is that more of them are not to be seen about our farm houses.

—A live stock writer says there are very few farms in this country upon which it will not pay to keep a few sheep—say about one sheep to every three acres of land. Their value as cleaners and in ridding the lanes, road-sides, fence corners and pastures of noxious weeds is not half-way appreciated as it should be.

—Professor Conn says that the butter aroma which appears in the butter is the result of the ripening process. Sweet cream butter does not have this delicate flavor, and while there is a demand in our markets, perhaps a growing demand, for sweet cream butter, it never develops the delicate flavor as butter aroma.

—The biggest and most prosperous sheep farm in Illinois, says an exchange, have raised this year 25,000 bushels of turnips, at a cost of \$6.25, besides the cost of sowing the seed. Such cheap feed supplies must solve the question of profitable sheep raising in this country. It has done as much for other countries, and can for this.

—Monthly roses may be kept through the winter in good shape by being covered with hard coal ashes. A good way to do this is to put a rail keg with heads out over the bushes and fill with the ashes. When the bushes are too large for this use a large frame. Of course this protection may fail in the case of the tender house roses.

—Caked udder and milk fever in cows is more often due to their condition at time of calving than anything else. In a majority of cases such cows have been fed on highly concentrated food and are fat, or later than a cow should be which is about to calve. By judicious feeding for six or eight weeks before the cow calves milk fever may be avoided.

—Very young horses should never be overloaded unless it is desired to ruin them, which certainly is not conducive to their value. Colts that have been but recently broken are treated by some in the same manner as horses, and they either break down early, meet with some misfortune which causes a defect, or balk when overloaded.

—It is of no advantage and, in fact, in many cases it is positive detriment to allow the stock to run out on the pastures or meadows too late. Some growth of the calves is necessary to secure proper protection for the roots, and it is better to commence feeding a little earlier rather than to run the risk of killing out the grass plants for the small amount of feed that will be secured.

—This is the season to make tests with corn fodder as a food. It has been found excellent for horses when the fodder has been cut, crushed, and fed with ground grain, and steers have been kept over winter in good condition with it. There is the labor of preparing it to be considered, but experiments with corn fodder will no doubt show that it is too valuable to be wasted in the sheaves, as is the case on a large number of farms.

—Kerosene emulsion, diluted, will kill lice on cows or horses, and yet not injure the animals, but crude petroleum will cause the hair to come off. On the contrary, crude petroleum will not injure a dog in the least, while kerosene will cause loss of hair when applied to the skin. Why this is the case cannot, perhaps, be explained, but it has been noticed by many who have used both substances on the skins of animals, including dogs.

Notes from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

Within the past year, a new feeding stuff called "cotton seed feed" has been quite extensively advertised in this and other states. This feed purports to be a mixture of one part of cottonseed meal and five parts of cotton hulls by weight, and is sold in car-lots at \$11.50 per ton in bulk. It is specially recommended for fattening purposes but is also claimed to give good results in the production of milk and butter.

In a bulletin now in press, the Experiment Station gives the details of some experiments carried out to test the value of this feed. The feed has been examined as to its chemical composition, its digestibility, and its actual feeding value for dairy cows. The results of these experiments were in brief as follows:

The chemical composition was found, on the whole, to correspond very well to the composition claimed for the feed. Its digestibility was comparatively low, the total amount of digestible food present in the feed being somewhat less than in clover or timothy hay, and somewhat greater than that found in good corn fodder, although the proportion of protein is considerably higher than that in either corn fodder or timothy. At the price named, a pound of digestible food in the cotton-seed feed was found to cost about 34 per cent more than in timothy or clover hay and 20 per cent more than in corn.

Two experiments were made with dairy cows to test its value as a feed for milk and butter. In the first experiment a ration of cotton-seed feed and bran produced 18 per cent less milk and 10 per cent less butter than one of corn fodder, mixed hay, corn meal, and cotton seed meal containing the same amount of dry matter. The estimated net profit per cow per day was 17 per cent less on the cotton-seed feed ration than on the hay and fodder ration. In the second experiment, a ration of cotton-seed feed, bran, and Buffalo gluten meal produced 15 per cent less milk and 6 per cent less butter than a ration of clover hay, corn meal, bran, and Buffalo gluten meal, containing 2½ pounds more grain and ¼ of a pound more coarse fodder. The net profit per day and head, in this case, was 4 per cent less on the clover hay ration than on the cotton-seed feed ration, but it is probable that the cows on the clover hay ration were somewhat overfed.

The general conclusion drawn from these investigations is that cotton-seed feed is too expensive in proportion to the amount of food which it contains to successfully compete, on equal terms, with ordinary dairy feeds at average prices.

An incidental result of the experiments is to illustrate the possibilities of profit in dairying. The net profit above the estimated cost of feed and care in these experiments ranged from 77 to 95 per cent of the cost of the feed. While there are other elements of expense in dairying which are not included in these estimates, the results nevertheless make a very good showing for the profits of dairying and particularly of butter production.

The Experiment Station has recently reprinted from its annual report for 1893 a little pamphlet entitled "Rational Stock Feeding." This pamphlet contains tables of feeding standards and of the composition and digestibility of feeds, together with illustrations of the method of calculating rations. It may be secured free upon application to the Director.

—For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost 60 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by F. P. Green.

—Twenty-four young women are taking graduate courses at Yale College this year. The number is increasing each year.

The foot ball teams next take the field: "We'll soon hear shouts and groans; They break no records, but they break A multitude of bones."

Business Notice.

Children Cry or Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

38-43-2y

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A Repulse.

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Medical.

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—P. H. FORD—

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By the use of

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"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured."—P. H. Ford, Quachita City, La.

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From 8:30 a. m., to 5:30 p. m.

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When other houses discharged their workmen during the winter they were all put to work in my factory, nevertheless the big (9) houses of this city and county would smile if we compared ourselves to them, but we do not mean to be so odious, except to venture the section that none of them can say, as we can say "NO ONE OWES US A CENT THAT WE CAN'T GET." This is the whole story.

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\$50 worth of whips from 15c to \$3.00 each. Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Sponges, Chamoms, RIDING SADDLES, LADY SIDESADDLES, Harness Soap, Knee Dusters, at low prices. Saddlery-hardware always on hand for sale. Harness Leather as low as 25c per pound. We keep everything to be found in a FIRST CLASS HARNESS STORE—no changing, over 20 years in the same room. No two shops in the same town to catch trade—NO SELLING OUT for the want of trade or prices. Four harness-makers at steady work this winter. This is our idea of protection to labor, when other houses discharged their hands, they soon found work with us. JAS. SCHOFIELD, 33 37 Spring street, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Can be applied to any smooth surface, on

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Requires only one coat, is applied cold with brush and dries absolutely hard and glossy in 2 hours—will not crack, chip, blister or rub off. Sample bottles sent on receipt of price, 2 ounces 10c, 4 ounces 25c, 8 ounces 50c. AGENTS WANTED. WEST DEER PARK PRINTING CO. 39-38-3m. 4 New Road St., New York

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