

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 30, 1896.

FARM NOTES.

The proper care of milk is considered so important a matter that the Department of Agriculture has issued a special bulletin (No. 42) on the subject, prepared by Dr. R. A. Pearson, in which, after giving much valuable information relating to the composition of milk, dairymen are reminded that milk is naturally a pure product, and if found unclean or disproportionate in its proper parts the causes are not due to the cow, but to the management. Milk may be contaminated on the farm, by the dealer or milkman and after delivery to the family or consumer by lack of cleanliness in handling it, by being placed where flies or dust can reach it, by being in a warm place or by being kept in an ill-ventilated cellar. Milk is also subject to rapid changes due to bacteria, which may cause it to become blue, bitter, slimy or rosy and sediment in milk should always be cause for suspicion of impurity, as particles of dirt indicate that germs are abundant, not over-looking the important fact that dirty milk may be dangerous as well as disgusting, as the dirt in milk consists mostly of particles of dead skin and manure, which fall into the pail from the body of the cow during milking, while dust in the stable, dust and dirt in the vessels for handling milk and unclean attendants are common sources of dirty sediment in milk. Milk from unhealthy cows, or that which has been handled by sick persons, may contain germs of typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., and spread the disease. Any milk having an unnatural appearance should be discarded.

PRESERVING WITH HEAT AND COLD.
The change to which milk is most liable is souring, and the best agents to prevent this are heat and cold. There should be no difficulty in keeping milk sweet at a temperature of 50 degrees if it is delivered in good condition, and it should keep for at least 24 hours. It should be cold when delivered and at once put in a cold place. In summer milk will sometimes become sour when no cause can be assigned, which perhaps may be traced to the refrigerator, as it may seem cold on account of the great difference between its temperature and that of the outside, while in fact it is not cold. Pasteurization of milk is a process of heating so as not to cook the milk yet destroy any germs that may be present. One or more bottles nearly full are plugged with dry absorbent cotton and placed in an upright vessel having a false bottom and containing enough water to rise above the milk in the bottles. The vessel is then heated until the water is 155 degrees in winter or 180 degrees in summer. It is then removed and kept lightly covered for an hour, a heavy cloth being thrown over it to retain the heat. The bottles are then cooled quickly and kept in a cool place. The cotton plugs should be kept dry and not removed until the milk is to be used. Milk so treated should keep 24 hours. In summer it may be necessary to bring the milk to the boiling point if special precautions against disease are deemed necessary.

MILKING AND HANDLING.
On a well-conducted dairy farm the conditions should be perfect. The stable should be roomy, light, dry and well ventilated, and the cows must be comfortable in order to have them healthy at all times. The cows must also have access at least twice a day to pure water, and the food should be of the best quality, free from dirt, decay or a musty condition. The atmosphere of the stable should be pure and free from dirt when milking is done, and employees should carefully wipe the udders and wash their hands before milking and also be in clean clothes. The cows should stand on clean litter and not on dirty stuff which could be used nowhere else. The animals should be treated with kindness. Every dairy farm should be provided with utensils for washing and sterilizing milk and for straining, aerating and covering the milk (which should be done as soon as the milk is taken from the cows), the utensils to be washed thoroughly and scalded. The price of milk should depend upon its quality, that containing the larger proportion of fat being the more valuable, as it costs the farmer more to produce rich milk than poor, while the consumer will be better served. When farmers can satisfy their customers that the milk has been tested and graded according to fat contained, the milk in each can will be sold upon its merits, and the farmer will be paid according to the quality of his milk. Such a condition will surely lead to better breeds of stock, the destruction of diseased animals, greater confidence between producer and consumer and larger profits to all classes connected with or dependent upon the dairy industry.

The principal expense in whitewashing is for labor. The time necessary to whitewash a large building costs but a nominal sum. As the winter season affords more opportunities for such work, everyone of the farm buildings should be whitewashed, unless painted. Whitewash in the stables makes the conditions better, providing more light and rendering the interior more cheerful. Whitewash should be applied several times if necessary, and should be put on everything that can be improved in appearance by its use.

Foot-rot is quite as contagious a disease as the scab, but it is not much considered as such. It is only on wet lands that it is severe, but by contagion it is liable to spread to the driest pastures. It is as easily controlled as the scab, which by the requisite measures may be easily eradicated. When this is done on any farm or range all that remains is to be sure not to bring diseased sheep on the land to infect the flock.

A practical dairyman states that he gained a quart of milk a day by feeding the meal or ground grain after giving hay to the cows, instead of before allowing the hay. He assigns as a reason that the grain is better and more completely digested if given after the cow has had her allowance of hay. He suggests that others try the experiment. No water is allowed until the hay is consumed.

The fine grass of the hills is especially attractive to sheep, but the long-wool breeds are at home in the rich, level pastures, and do well if the soil is dry. They are not such rovers as the Merinos, but are content to fill up, lie down and fatten and let their wool grow. They make wool and mutton rapidly and profitably.

Spread the onions on shelves in thin layers, and do not disturb them until they are wanted for use. Onions may freeze and thaw several times during the winter without injury if they are not handled.

In Russia sunflowers are made special crops, the seed being ground and used for cattle, the same as cottonseed meal, and such food is not only wholesome, but gives excellent results in milk and butter.

Tortoise Shell.

The finest tortoise shell comes from the Indian archipelago, and is shipped from Singapore, and most of it is obtained on the Florida coast of America. There are three rows of plates on the back, called "blades" by the fishermen. In the central row are five plates, and in each of the others four plates, the latter containing the best material. Besides these there are 25 small plates round the edges of the shell, known as "feet" or "noses."

Business Notice.

Children Cry for 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.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men and women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. 41-39-4m.

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Schomacker Piano.

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STANDARD PIANO OF THE WORLD,

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PREFERRED BY ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS.

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Strings. Emit a purer sympathetic tone, proof against atmospheric action extraordinary power and durability with great beauty and evenness of touch. Pre-eminently the best and most highly improved instrument now manufactured in this or any other country in the world.

HIGHEST HONOR EVER ACCORDED ANY MAKER.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

1851—Jury Group, International Exposition—1876, for Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

Illustrated catalogue mailed on application

SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING CO.,

WAREHOUSES: 1100 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 East Sixteenth Street, New York.
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
1015 Olive Street, St. Louis.

Miss S. OHNMACHT, Agent,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.—I, John P. Condo, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1896, being the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1896, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to wit:

Thirty-two persons for Presidential Electors for Pennsylvania.
Two persons for Congress-at-Large, to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.
One person to represent the 28th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.
Two persons for the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:
One person for High Sheriff of Centre county;
One person for Treasurer of Centre county;
One person for Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Centre county;
One person for Recorder of Centre county;
Three persons for Commissioners of Centre county;
Three persons for Auditors of Centre county;
One person for Surveyor of Centre county;
One person for Coroner of Centre county;

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Centre is as follows:

For the North ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the Hook and Ladder Company's house, on East Howard street, in Bellefonte.
For the South ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the Court House, in Bellefonte.
For the West ward of the borough of Bellefonte, in the carriage shops of S. A. McQuistion, in Bellefonte.

For the First ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the house of Adam Meyer, corner of Beaver and Front streets.

For the Second ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the public building, at the corner of North Centre and Presqueisle streets.
For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the corner of Pine and Seventh streets, Dorland Building.

For the borough of Centre Hall, in a room at D. J. Barges' hotel.
For the borough of Howard, at the public school house in said borough.

For the borough of Millheim, in a room at the National hotel.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the new borough building on Market street.

For the borough of South Philipsburg, in the vacant store room of Mrs. Ellen Nelson.

For the borough of Unionville, at the new school house in said borough.

For the borough of State College, at the band hall.

For the township of Benner (Northern Precinct) at the Knox school house.

For the township of Benner (Southern Precinct) at Hoy's school house.

For the township of Boggs (Eastern Precinct) at Curtin's school house.

For the township of Boggs (Western Precinct) at the school in Central.

For the township of Boggs (Northern Precinct) at the public school house known as "Walker's School House."

For the township of Burnside, at the public house of Mrs. Della Eiters.

For the township of College (Eastern Precinct) at the school house in Lemon.

For the township of College (Western Precinct) at the Centre Furnace school house.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the township of Ferguson (Old Precinct) at the public house of J. A. Decker, in Pine Grove Mills.

For the township of Ferguson (New Precinct) at the old school house at Baileyville.

For the East Precinct of Gregg township, in room of house occupied by David Showers, at Penn Hall.

For the West Precinct of Gregg township, in a room at David Kluie's hotel.

For the township of Haines (Southern Precinct) at the public school house at Woodward.

For the township of Haines (Western Precinct) at the public house of R. E. Gettig, at Aronsburg.

For the township of Harris, in the Grand Army Post Hall in the village of Stormstown.

For the township of Harris, at the Union Hotel, at Bostburg.

For the township of Howard, at the office of the Howard Creamery Company.

For the township of Huston, at the hall of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America in Julian.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For Miles township (Eastern Precinct) in the dwelling house of Jasper Wolf, at Wolf's Store.

For Miles township (Middle Precinct) at Harter's Hall, in Rebersburg.

For Miles township (Western Precinct) in the empty store room on the property of Elias Miller, at Madisonburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the township of Penn, at Coburn, in the house owned by Luther Geisewite.

For the township of Potter (Northern Precinct) at the Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Potter (Southern Precinct) at the public house formerly occupied by S. D. Burris.

For the township of Rush (Northern Precinct) in the school house in Middle Stream.

For the township of Rush (Southern Precinct) in the public school house in the village of Powelton.

For the township of Snow Shoe (Eastern Precinct) at the school house in the village of Snow Shoe.

For the township of Snow Shoe (Western Precinct) at the public school house in the village of Moshannon.

In the township of Spring (Western Precinct) at the public school house known as the Fair Ground School House.

For the township of Spring (Northern Precinct) at the vacant dwelling house at the Valentine Iron Works.

For the township of Spring (Southern Precinct) at the hotel of Gottlieb Haag, in the village of Pleasant Gap.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Union, at the township's public building.

For the township of Walker, at the "Grange Hall" at Hubersburg.

For the township of Worth, at the Hall of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Port Matilda.

The following is the official list of nominations made by the several parties and as their names will appear upon the tickets to be voted on the 3rd of November, 1896, at the different voting places in Centre county, as certified to respectively by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Commissioners of Centre county:

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

For President and Vice-President:—

McKinley and Hobart.

Presidential Electors:—

Joseph Wharton,

Alexander E. Patton,

William Withers,

Peter L. Kimberly,

John S. Pearson,

Allen B. Rorke,

Frank P. Hendley,

William M. Taggart,

Leonard Myers,

Joseph H. Huddell,

William F. Solly,

John Fritz,

Henry L. Johnson,

John H. Landis,

Everett Warren,

Bider Wellington Wilde,

Harrison Ball,

David W. Miller,

Henry C. Prevost,

James V. Brown,

Frederick H. Eaton,

George Barron Miller,

Reuben Hathaway Shindel,

Samuel Edward Wilson,

William Maurice Randolph,

Emanuel Wertheimer,

Josiah Speer,

Edward Everett Abrams,

Isador Sobel,

William Schurr,

Joseph C. Campbell,

Representative-at-Large in Congress:—

Galusha A. Grow,

Samuel A. Davenport.

Representative in Congress:—

William C. Arnold.

Representative in the General Assembly:—

Harry R. Curtin,

Phil. E. Womelsdorf.

Sheriff:—

Abner V. Miller.

County Treasurer:—

Harrison Kline.

Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court:—

J. E. Rickard.

Recorder:—

George W. Fisher.

County Commissioner:—

Matthew F. Riddley,

Thomas W. Fisher.

County Auditor:—

G. G. Pink,

J. D. Wagner.

New Advertisements.

County Surveyor:—

Jesse Cleaver.

County Coroner:—

M. J. Locke.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For President and Vice-President:—

Bryan and Sewall.

Presidential Electors:—

Thomas Sterrett,

Lewis N. Ireland,

Alexander H. Coffroth,

Thomas G. Delahanty,

John P. Keenan,

Albert M. Hicks,

John J. Taylor,

Thomas McCullough,

John Hagan,

Robert A. Thompson,

Charles D. Kaid,

John B. Storm,

Thomas E. Haak,

Charles F. Bengier, Jr.,

Charles H. Schadt,

Thomas R. Phillips,

Joseph S. Sartain,

John K. Royal,

John M. Carroll,

Charles J. Reilly,

J. P. Hoffa,

Michael Delaney,

A. J. Brady,

George W. Rhine,

John C. Patton,

William Weile,

Samuel W. Black,

John McFarland,

C. H. Akins,

John L. McKinney,

S. S. Hackett,

James J. King.

Representative-at-Large in Congress:—

Dewitt C. Dewitt,

Jerome T. Allman,

Representative in Congress:—

Jackson L. Spangler.

Representative in the General Assembly:—

Robert M. Foster.

Sheriff:—

W. M. Cronister,

County Treasurer:—

C. A. Weaver.

Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court:—

Geo. W. Rumberger.

Recorder:—

J. C. Harper.

County Commissioner:—

Daniel Heckman,

P. H. Meyer.

County Auditor:—

Frank W. Hess,

B. F. Keister.

County Surveyor:—

J. H. Wetzel.

County Coroner:—

W. U. Irvin.

PROHIBITION NOMINEES.

For President and Vice-President:—

Leveque and Johnson.

Presidential Electors:—

James Mansel,

Samuel Daggy,

Hiram C. Hartsell,

Oliver H. Holcomb,

Andrew Hertzel,

John Zeigler,

Edward Campbell,

William M. Stauffer,

James V. Brown,

Frederick H. Eaton,

George Barron Miller,

Reuben Hathaway Shindel,

Samuel Edward Wilson,

George Thompson Swank,

William Maurice Randolph,