

Bellefonte, Pa., July 20 1900.

FARM NOTES.

It is safe to assume that a large majority of farmers who sell milk will affirm that it does not pay to raise a calf, as the milk is too valuable to be used for that purpose. Of course, this claim depends on what farmers receive for the milk, but hundreds of them do not receive as much as three cents per quart. In order to test the advantages of feeding milk to calves, by comparison, and also whether the raising of calves to be retained as cows or sold as young steers will prove profitable on all farms, the Kansas State Agricultural College made some experiments, which are published in a large bulletin, but which are given here in more condensed form. The calves used were not selected as to breeds, and when six months old—weaning time—the heifers weighed 375 pounds each and the steers 383 pounds each. This is equal to two pounds per day for each calf from birth to 6 months old, which is rapid gain. Six calves were fed creamery skim milk and made an average gain on each feed of 250 pounds each. Seven calves were fed on hand separator milk and gained 251 pounds while on such food. The calves fed on creamery skim milk consumed 2497 pounds each (about two pounds make one quart,) and the others consumed 2504 pounds each of hand separator milk. This is remarkable showing, as the creamery milk contained 10 to 12 per cent. of water added to the process of sterilizing. The milk was sterilized as it was found that by so doing there was less liability to scours, and by care in having all utensils clean, giving mild at the proper tempera-ture, and not overfeeding, it was found

ture, and not overfeeding, it was found not difficult to raise calves.

THE METHOD OF MANAGEMENT.

The calves up to the age of 6 months were fed on a variety and kept until yearlings. The milk diet ceased when they were 6 months old. At first they remained with the cows until 4 days old, then given nothing for 25 hours (so as to have them hungry) and the first week each calf was given 10 pounds of warm whole milk a day—four pounds in the morning, two at noon and four at night. The second week the amount was also 10 pounds, but given in two meals, five in the morning and five at night. When 3 weeks old the calf was put on skim milk: At the first feed of put on skim milk. At the first feed of skim milk one pint was given; at the second feed a half pint more was added, and at night a quart was allowed. As the skim milk was increased the whole milk was decreased, the change being made at the rate of half a pint each meal. The quantity of skim milk was slowly increased as the calf could take it. At the end of a month from the time the calf was taken from the cow the daily amount given was usually from six to seven quarts; at 2 months, nine quarts, and finally reached ten to twelve quarts per day. It was all that the calves could eat and all that they required, as the gains in weight showed. All milk was fed warm-from 95 to 100 degrees—a thermometer being used. The milk was always fresh and sweet, and stermilk was always fresh and sweet, and sterilized. The milk was fed in tin pails,
which were carefully scrubbed and cleaned
as well as scalded after using. Four of the
calves were fed flax seed meal, a tablespoonful per calf at first, gradually increased to half a pound per day until the
calves were four months old. It was
placed in a tin pail, boiling water poured
on (only a little,") and the flaxseed formed
a jelly, which was given with the skim milk. Four were fed calf meal. When two weeks old all were fed Kafir cornmeal (all that they could eat up clean,)2-months' old calves consuming two pounds each per day. It was given dry, never with the milk. They were also allowed hay and other foods.

THE COST AND GAIN.

The station report says: "The 13 cows while on skim milk, gained 3260 pounds. They were fed: Skim milk, 32,511 pounds; Kafir cornmeal, 3467 pounds; cornmeal, 1872 pounds; soy-bean meal, 109 pounds mixed hay, 466 pound, and green alfalfa, 407 pounds. Kafir cornmeal was fed to all the calves for the first month, and we found it superior to any other grain. After the calves became older cornmeal was used whenever it was more convenient to get it than the Kafir corn. As before stated, we found that the Kafir cornmeal caused too great a gain with the heifer calves, and we were obliged to substitue bran, soy-bean and oli meals, ground oats and the other feeds mentioned. Our records of gains made and feeds consumed shows that to make I00 pounds of gain in this experiment there was fed: skim-milk, 997 records of gains and or the shaped and buttonholed one, innumerable varieties. They are most there was fed: skim-milk, 997 records of gains and or the shaped and buttonholed one, innumerable varieties. They are most there was fed: skim-milk, 997 records of gains as this, serving, as it does, the two purposes of preserving the ribbon or silk collar and giving the touch of white, which is most becoming to almost every woman. ment there was fed: skim-milk, 997
pounds; grain 197 pounds; hay, 14 pounds;
green alfalfa, 12 pounds. Valuing skim
milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds, grain at
one half cent a pound, hay at \$3 a ton,
reasonable prices on Kansas farms, 100
pounds of gain on these skim milk calves
cost \$2.50. The 13 calves, while on skim
milk mede an average daily gain of 29.8 cost \$2.50. The 13 calves, while on skim milk, made an average daily gain of 22.8 pounds. It required two hours a day to feed and care for them. At 12½ cents per hour this would cost 25 cents a day. This would make the cost of labor \$1.10 per 100 pounds gain. Did it pay us to milk? The calves made as good gains as they would if we had let them run with the cows. The \$3.60, cost of 100 pounds gain, was the additional cost caused by milking, and must we had let them run with the cows. The \$3.60, cost of 100 pounds gain, was the additional cost caused by milking, and must be deducted from the amount received from the sale of the milk. Nine hundred and ninety-seven pounds of skim milk were required for each 100 pounds of gain. We sold 45.7 pounds of butter fat from the whole milk needed to make this amount of skim milk. The creamery paid an average of 15 cents a pound for the butter fat, making 45.7 pounds worth \$6.86. Deducting \$3.60 from this, we have \$3.26 left as the returns for the labor of milking and delivering 1100 pounds of milk to the creamery. If all the calves had been intended for beef, we could have fed Kafir corn as the only grain and increased the

gain.
"As yearlings the four steer calves weighed an average of 724 pounds each when one year old, and the nine heifer calves weighed an average of 564 pounds each at one year old. The heaviest steer weighed 810 pounds. The calves were all from scrub cows, and for this class of cattle show good weights. From weaning to a year old the steers made an average gain of 341 pounds each, an average of 1.89 pounds each per day. The steers were not pushed but were fed to make good growth. The feed was Kafir corngrain, cornfodder, sor-gum hay and alfalfa hay. The heifers were intended for the dairy. They were given the same kinds of feed as the steers, given the same kinds of feed as the steers, but much less in quantity, as we wanted to keep them from the habit of putting on fat. The nine heifers made an average gain of 189 pounds each from weanieg until a year old, an average of one pound of gain a day each."

and butter, or hot milk, or pared apples, or even some cereal. While you sleep, digestion, absorption, and assimilation take place, and you, will awaken with a refreshed feeling and some reserve power; at least the torn-down tissues of the day will have been repaired.

—In Vienna, telephone booths are fur nished with napkins bearing the inscription, "Wipe, if you please." The napkins are changed frequently, and this undoubtedly serves to keep the mouthpieces of the transmitters in good sanitary condition.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A lady was watching a potter at his round," while the other rested patiently on the ground. When the lady said to him, in a sympathizing tone, "How tired your foot must be!" the man raised his eyes and said: "No. ma'am; it isn't the foot that works that's tired; it's the foot that stands." That's it.

Four years ago—without a dollar and in debt. To-day worth \$100,000 in cash.

That is the record made by one family in wheat-raising in Oklahoma. A fortune of \$100,000 in four years. Half of that money they have in cash in the bank there. They will net the other half in cash within two weeks for the 150,000 hushels of wheat the control of the same of

If you want to keep your strength, use it; if you want to get tired, do nothing. It is the last man to go for a helping hand for any new undertaking who has plenty of time on his hands. It is the man and woman who are doing most who are always willing to do a little more.

No waist but has its little coat, and this is supplied with a bolero front, consisting merely of a curve of lace sewed to the arm holes and appliqued to the bodice. They are making these summer waists with little bolero coats, one over the other until three deep, all of lace and each a little longer than the last, but none meeting in front and none touching the belt in the back. Such charming little lace coats, you enjoy touching them and fingering their delicate patterns.

It is only a short time since it was considered the worst of bad taste to wear a transparent yoke. This season nearly all the bodices are made in that way. One of the debutantes at the President's reception the other day wore a yoke so deep and so transparent as to be almost startling. The yokes continue to increase in depth and, as they grow no thicker, they become more startling. Believe not the rumors that yokes will be short and built of heavy velvets. On the contrary their style is already decided upon; gauze, lace and the thinnest of sheer materials being used for these yokes.

The word "spinster," now the legal designation of an unmarried woman, had its origin in the fact that in the medieval times spinning was her special employment. Spinning was one of the first works which the lady of the castles taught her demoi-selles. All the illumined manuscripts which have come down to us, illustrating the domestic life of the middle ages, show ns "the lady spinning." "the lady carding wool," "the lady at the loom." Every important household had its spinning wheels and its looms.

The fancy fitted belts, the corselet and the sash belt have the one point in common. The belt must dip in front, pointing a cou-ple of inches below the waist. It doesn't seem to matter how high the corselet rises toward the chin. There is no diminution of the binding injuction. All draped belts and waist bands must dip down in front. The aim is to give each woman a long waisted air.

There is a taste for morning ginghams in ox-blood and white fine check this summer Sometimes you see the gorgeous color combined with pale blue. It is extremely smart for a summer dress and should be made up quite simply, the skirt plain, so that it may be laundered in the home tubs. The bodice must be cut longer in the waist than seems necessary at first, because the gingham will shrink a little the first time it is washed. Have bands of all over white insertion to trim the bodice. A yoke or guimpe is very good style if it is becoming to you. Have black taffeta ribbon for your waistband, with pretty clasps, to use it as a belt, or ribbon enough for the loops and bows of a made bow at the waist. A black hat or a burnt straw looks well with an ox-blood gingham. The color being pronounced a gay hat is not desirable.

The little white turnover bands still hold their place in the popular favor for wear with simple gowns or shirt waists. No fashion is so sensible nor so comfortable

worn underneath the bolero shows in the now very fashionable lingerie effect.

Fichus, after the Marie Antoinette style, are so carefully draped that they never render their wearers liable to the charge of being round shouldered, are worn with nearly all gowns of thin material. These with the black sash and wide brimmed, flowerwreathed hat create a decidedly picturesque

All the causes which tend to make women in their adult years that experience which thin may be removed, but you may as well place quicksilver in the hands of a nervous woman and expect it to remain perfectly quiet by commanding her to be quiet, as to the worst of cruelties. remove nervousness from the frail woman by acquainting her with the thousand and one things that cause it. She will say:

go, go, always with every nerve tense, as if I had to accomplish everything in the next

minute. To all these nervous women, if you will not let go, then give nature a chance to strengthen you while you sleep in other words take some nourishing food just before you retire; not strong indigestible foods. you retire; not strong, indigestible foods, but a slice or two of whole wheat bread and butter, or hot milk, or pared apples, or

Great Wheat Profits in Oklahoma The Miller Family Ranch—Harvesting by Night.

Four years ago-without a dollar and in

wheat they are now harvesting.

The Miller family operated 101 Ranch, nine miles southwest of there. The ranch has 40,000 acres of land that is divided in half by the Salt Fork River. Of this land 6,000 acres are in wheat, 1,100 in corn, 2000 in casts (200 in casts 1,100 in har. 2000 in oats, 600 in sorgum, 1,200 in hay, and 1,100 in watermelons and muskmelons. On this ranch is one wheat field of 2,250 acres, three miles long and two and one-half miles broad, a solid wheat field, without a fence or a road through it.

The harvest on this ranch began last

Twenty-five reaping machines began at once, working in a row one after the other. The first swath cut was five miles long, around one wheat field. The reapers cut and bind 600 acres a day. A harvest of 150,000 bushels of wheat will be gathered. It will be sold from the thresher in the field for cash, all except 5,000 bushels, which has been sold for seed at 30 cents a bushel more than the regular market price of ordinary wheat.

market price of ordinary wheat. Mr. Miller contracted Saturday to sell the first 10,000 bushels threshed at 25 cents a bushel, regardless of quality.

If the Miller family get 40 cents a bushel for their wheat and fair prices for their other crops and their live stock they will make in clear profit this year \$75,000.

The harvesting on the 101 Ranch goes along night and day from the beginning til it is ended, without interruption, ex-

til it is ended, without interruption, except for rains or heavy dews. Friday night twenty-three binders and a gang of shockers worked till the breakfast bell rang; the 150 men work in shifts. Four rang; the 150 men work in shifts. Four cooks prepare and serve seven different meals each day to different gangs. On this ranch \$40,000 was paid in wages last year and \$50,000 will be paid this year. There will be used 15,000 pounds of binding twine this year. The rental paid to the Ponca Indians for the leases on the lands is \$10,000 a year, and the lease has five years more to run. The Millers are five years more to run. The Millers are oonded with the government for \$30,000

as a guarantee for payment for the rental. Each member of the Miller family has a particular branch of the work to do. In arvest time there is a foreman for each gang of shockers. There is a superintendent of the binders, who is on horseback and rides up and down the line to make repairs and give advice. A water wagon follows the gangs. One wagon is kept busy carrying binding twine to the fields. One man is kept busy repairing harness. Three blacksmiths are at work all the time. time. One man cultivates the thirty acres of vegetables that are grown to help feed

the men on the ranch.
On this ranch 8,000 acres of wheat alone will be sowed this fall. If good crops continue the operators on ranch 101 will have \$1,000,000 profits when their lease expires at the end of five years.

Think Two Horses Committed Suicide.

A team of horses belonging to William Hill were drowned shortly after 4 o'clock Monday morning in the river at the foot of Butler street, Cincinnati. It looked like a clear case of suicide.

Thomas Nuskey, the driver, who lives at Webb alley and Park street, drove up to the Louisville & Nashville depot at the hour mentioned to get some freight. He

hour mentioned to get some freight. He left the team standing while he went inside. The horses after he had left turned and started straight for the bluff that overlooks the Ohio river at this point. Upon reaching the edge they kept right on plunging over the side and down into the water. They struck the water and floated fifty feet from shore, where both horses were drowned. The team was a quite one, used to steam engines and railroad cars, and the driver is at a loss to know what caused them to go over the hill.

Fruit Drink.

Required: Half a pound each of strawberries, currants and raspberries. One breakfastcupful of sieved icing sugar. One quart of boiling water. The juice of two

Stalk and clean the fruit. Then mash it finely to pulp in a bowl. After rubbing the sugar through a hair sieve, mix it with the fruit. Add the lemon juice. Next pour over the water, and allow it to stand for quite twelve bours. Strain off and well ice. It is then ready

To Account for the Color.

An inquisitive small boy was watching BEARS an old colored woman trying to put her baby to sleep.

"Auntie," said he, "did you raise that baby on the bottle?"

The old woman replied: "Yes I raised SIGNATURE dis chile on de bottle." The little boy thought deeply for some minutes, and then remarked: "Auntie, was it an ink bottle?"

-Dicipline is the best thing that can befall a small boy. The earlier in his journey through the world it begins the better will it be for the man who is presently to be evolved from the boy. It is not necessary to be brutal in the enforcement of discipline. sary to be orutal in the enforcement of discipline. There are men and women in the world today who obey the commands of their old parents as swiftly and as implicitly as they did in their childhood. They could do nothing else. It is no bardship for them to obey; it would be a hardship to disches because it would involve the disobey, because it would be a hardship to disobey, because it would involve the breaking of a life long habit. On the oth-er hand the secret of the multiplied mis-fortunes of others is to be discovered in the fact that they have never been taught to obey. Discipline they knew not in youth, and thus it happens that the stern and implacable hand of fate is bringing to them

EATING AND SLEEPING.—Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords to accomplish everything in the next minute."

To all these pervous women if you will

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills, 25

"I Forgive You."

Message of a Dying Wife to Woman Who Murdered ____

Clara Wiley and Olin Castle were married at Eldorado, Kan., four weeks ago and on Wednesday the bride was buried. Their little home was an unusually happy one until June 22nd, when Miss Jessie Morrison, who was madly in love with the husband, entered the house and cut the throat

After a struggle for life of eighteen days, during which she displayed wonderful fortitude, Mrs. Castle died. She wrote good-

WAS IT A MIRACLE.—"The marvelous cure of Mrs. Rena J. Stout of Consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind." writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discov-

-- Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

sylvania is in the position of a spectator. Her 44-19-3m great Republican majority is as sure for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900 as it was for McKinley and Hobart in 1896. Nevertheless the people of this State will feel the keenest interest in the progress of the battle in those sections of the Union where the result is thought to be doubtful. The North American will meet the demands of this natural interest by placing in the field correspondents of 45-14-1yr. national reputation, who will be under instruc tions not to be partisan, but to tell the exact truth about the situation as they see it in its shifting

The Democrats of the middle West, and even of New York, strange as it may seem to Pennsylvania Republicans, are not without hope of the election of Bryan. They have a good deal to say for themselves, and they have writers who can say it well. As The North American is a newspaper and not an old fashioned organ, it will give space during the campaign to the Democratic side from the pens of the leaders and conspicuous journalists. Republicanism is not intelligently served by ignoring the best though arrayed against it. The news has a right to publication, and facts are not obliterated because party organs choose to be studiously blind to them.

McKinley and Roosevelt and the fundamenta principles and general policies of the Republican party will have throughout the canvass no more energetic supporter than The North American, but its opinions will be found in their proper place—the editorial page. In its news columns The North American will print the news uncolored The Democrats will be as well served there as the epublicans

confident that The North American's superiority as a newspaper for the next four months will be as visible to everybody as it has been during the presence of the National Republican Convention

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of the bride with a razor.

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