Democratic Matchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., October 2, 1904.

FARM NOTES.

-The best eggs are the result of a meat diet.

-Alfalfa is a valuable leguminous crop. Experiments made with it on the light, sandy soils of New Jersey demonstrate that if the seed is sown in the late summer or early fall alfalfa can be as easily grown as any other grass. When seeded down in spring it has failed, as weeds crowd it out.

-Camphor is a most effectual remedy for gapes. Mix it with the feed in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of feed. If only a few chickens are affected, feed a few bread crumbs which have beeu saturated, and they will be immediately relieved. It is sometimes necessary to repeat the dose.

-Too much ground food is not hene-ficial to fowls. They have no teeth, the work of preparing the food being done by the gizzard, which must be made to do duty or the birds will not thrive. Ground or soft food will answer for an occasional mess, but the proper foods are hard grains, which the fowls prefer to grind for them-selves through the agency of the gizzard.

-Farmers often allow their stock to go on the market in an unfit condition, and in consequence, realize unsatisfactory prices. Others market fruit, vegetables, grains, etc., without being properly sorted and cleaned. The difference between marketing products in this condition possibly is the difference between marketing a finished and unfinished product, and the prices realized are generally in proportion.

-The value of breeds is greater than is known to some. Formerly it was considered necessary to keep a steer until four or five years old before sending to market, but with the use of impreved breeds steers can now be marketed at two and three years of age, and will be heavier than those Good breeds save time and feed, increase the weight and lead to higher prices.

-But few cattle reach the market that are as fat as they might be, and it is fre-quently the case that steers could be made to weigh 100 or more pounds if properly prepared for market. A fat steer that can be made to take on 100 pounds more will not only have the additional value in weight, but will bring one or two cents more per pound; hence, the addi-tional 100 pounds may add from \$15 to \$20 to the value of the animal, and at small cost.

-The hog has been called the farm scavenger, but, nevertheless, the successful breeder is he who relies the least upon this over estimated characteristic of the animal. Bad water, worse treatment in handling and superabundance of filth, the foundation of all diseases to which hogs are subject, and it is consequently easy to believe that the health of the animal and the quality of the meat must increase in proportion to the cleanliness of the food and surroundings.

-If a cow gives 16 quarts of milk per day she must consequently consume at least an equal quantity of water. If the water is icy cold she will not drink be-cause she thereby becomes chilled. She will fall off in her yield of milk because the connot produce unless she drinks a she cranot produce unless she drinks a quantity sufficient for the milk and the de-

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. All Sorts of Useful Squib .- The smart

woman saves time and patience by keeping a shoe horn with the children's rubbers to make their donning easy. Cold rain water and soap will remove

machine grease. To remove peach stains soak fabric in spirits of camphor before wetting. If non-rust bairpins are used to fasten

them down, curtains can be as nicely dried on a good thick grass plot.

A housewife can manage very well with-out scales if she will follow this simple plan. One ordinary teacupful of flour is four ounces, so that four teacupfuls make one pound. Sugar is heavier, so do not take a full cup of it to make four ounces. Shredded sust is so light that a teacupful only weighs two ounces. With a very little experience you will measure ingredients quite accurately in this way.

A useful polish for mahogany and other hardwood is made by mixing thoroughly two pints of linseed oil, one pint of spirits of turpentine and a pint and a half of copal varnish. Apply to the furniture with a soft rag and polish.

Handwork distinguishes the separate

bodice. Coat costumes are made of crushed

velours. Folds of the material are much used as

trimming.

Triple capes are not restricted to the rain-coats Oyster white is greatly liked for evening

wraps. Crush taffeta and stitched velvet are

girdle rivals.

Ripple effects are again introduced in basques and shaped ruffles.

Crochet, knife-handle-shaped tips cover the quills of ostrich plumes.

Ermine is as pretty with mole as striking with black baby lamb.

Alternating rows of terra cotta and reseda ribbon form a striking girdle. Chiffons in the opalescent shades are made into exquisite dresses for evening.

Pervanche and plumbago are two of the exquisitely delicate shades of blue. Spangled robes in the copper and bronze shades are fascinating if a trifle loud.

Broadcloth in reseda, jade and pale chrysophrase serves for exquisite reception gowns.

One of the new fads is to trim black or deep blue with a rich shade of brown, quite like russet.

In light blues the pale grayish and vio-let tones have usurped the place formerly held by turquoise.

Crowns are taller, brims bigger-some of the French hats showing brims ten inches deep in front.

Plamage hats are among the prettiest yet shown—tiny, flat marabout feathers put on with such exquisite shading and ef-fect as to suggest that curious Mexican feather-painting.

Crowns are broader and higher -so much ters. broader as to make their added height less marked. The favorite broad crowns are only about an inch higher, and are often raised a little at the left side, with trimming put on with a flat effect.

Fur and velvet combinations are in high

favor. Fur crowns are in the handsomest hats,

Animals That Can Swim

In spite of the fact that man is not an instinctive swimmer, as are most of the lower animals, he excels all of the latter that are not aquatic in endurance in the water. It is reported, in attempting to swim across the English Chanuel recently a man covered thirty miles before he suc cumbed to exhaustion. The only land animals that are known to be able to ap-proximate such a feat are bears, which are probably the strongest swimmers among animals not specially adapted by

nature for the water. Deer and horses rank next to bears in swimming powers. Deer swim rapidly and gracefully, and it is not uncommon for them to cover a distance of ten or even fifteen miles in the water. Horses are powerful swimmers, and have none of the aversion toward entering the water which is often shown even by animals which can swim well when forced to. A number of horses that were pastured on the American side of the Niagara river once swam in company across this broad stream in order to return to their old stables. It may be useful to know that, in crossing a body of water with a horse, the best method, if the horse is expected to swim any considerable dis-tance, is to slide over his back, hold the animal tightly by his tail, and allow it to tow you across. This relieves the bors' o the weight of the body, and enables him forther when much further than BEARS to swim faster and much further than otherwise would be the case. Dogs vary greatly in ability as swimmers. The water spaniel, retriever, mastiff and St. Barnard excell all others. A retriever

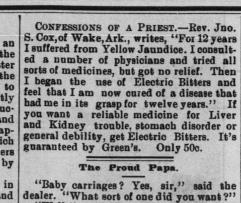
known to the writer once followed a canoe for nine miles. The dog was much ex-hausted, however, when drawn into the boat.

The elephant is a good swimmer, and the wild animals of the cat family, the tiger, the pauther, the jaguar and others, do not hesitate to cross lakes and rivers. On the other hand, the domestic cat shrinks from immersion and drowns quickly. The nostrils of some small animals are so placed nostrils of some small animals are so placed as to render breathing very difficult when they are in the water. Among these are mice and rabbits, which will drown with-out sinking beneath the surface. Rats are excellent swimmers.

Almost all birds, except those which are distinctly natatorial, are nearly helpless in water. Small birds in particular, have no power of propulsion, and, though they do not sink, they drown quickly. Even many species of water fowl rise from the water with differents, or not at all when their species of water fowl rise from the water with difficulty, or not at all, when their, wings are wet. After a sea gull plunges and returns to the surface it stretches its wings so that they may be dried by the wind and sun before it attempts to fly. All reptiles swim. Almost all snakes move through the water with as much ease and rapidity as on land. Rattlesnakes, for example, are much given to swimming in example, are much given to swimming in placid water if it is not too cold. In the Everglade Lakes of Florida, they may be often seen. It is well to know that to at-tack from a boat a poisonous snake in the water is a much more dangerous proceed-ing than to attack the snak on land. The reason is that the reptile will immediately make for the boat, since it must have a solid base from which to strike. It half leaps and half climbs into the craft, and

there is a fight at uncomfortable close quar-

Women Awaken Easter. "It is immeasurably harder to awaken men in the morning than it is women," George W. Collins, hotel proprietor, informs me. "A tap or two at a woman's door in the morning is sufficient. No matforms me. ter how late she may have retired, no mat-



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NOTICE.

49-35-2m.

8-4-21m The Centaur Co., New York City.

New Advertisement.

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1 qt., 14c usually 25c 1½ qt., 30c usually 50c 2 qt., 38c usually 60c 3 qt., 11c 2 qt., 19c Flour Sieves 10c Dippers 1 pt., 9c Cake Turner 7c Wire Tea Strainers 7c

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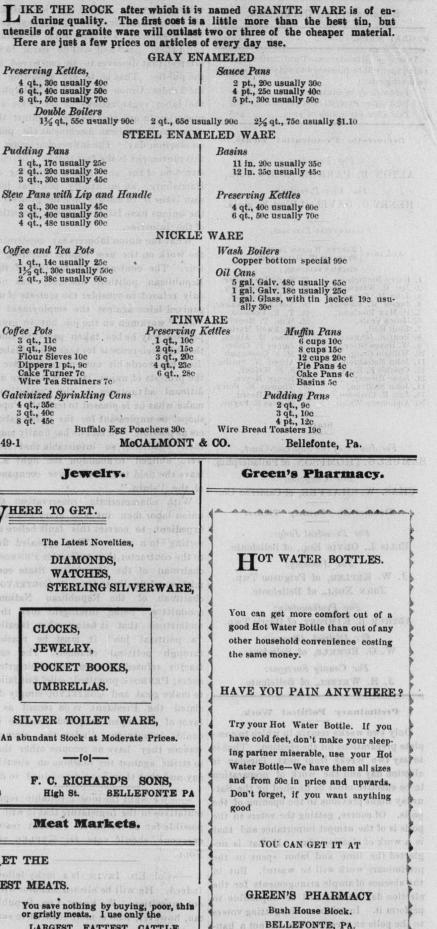
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mands of her body. She voids usually a large quantity of water. The water for the cows in winter must, therefore, be warm if the flow of milk is to continue.

-Fields that are left in stubble, or that are covered with weeds, cannot now be benefited by cultivation, as the seeds of the weeds have already been scattered, but as soon as the frost does its work and the weeds are dry rake over the field with a horse rake and burn all the refuse. Dead weeds form harboring places for field mice and insects, and during windy days, after the weeds are thoroughly dry, they are blown to other fields. By burning all refuse there will be fewer weed seeds turned under next spring.

-When milk is run through a separator -When milk is run through a separator immediately after milking, the cream has an added quality over that which is skim-med at the end of twelve, or more hours. The separator is the best aerator of milk yet invented. Large oity dairymen run their milk through separators in order to aerate it and take out the odors that may be therein, and they find that the milk with the cream put back into it is of much better quality and keeps better than that which has not been so treated. The use of the farm separator tends toward better the farm separator tends toward better butter, and hence higher prices for it.

-With a good pliable or rich loamy soil --With a good pliable or rich loamy soil, it will always be a comparatively easy mat-ter to produce a good sward, if we select the right kinds of seeds. For an acre, five bushels of a mixture of red top, crested dog's tail, Kentucky blue grass and Rhode Island bent grass, is good. If not con-venient to obtain all these, either is good alone. My first choice would be red top, the second Rhode Island bent grass. After sowing and brushing in the seed, it is well sowing and brushing in the seed, it is well to sow a good quantity of some fertilizer that contains ammonia, and then roll the ground with a good weight roller. When the grass attains the proper height to out, I would cut the first time with a very keen edged scythe; after the first cutting use the lawn mower, one with cylinder driving wheel preferred, that the ground may be kept smooth. At the approach of win-ter cover with a good thick coating of straw manure from the horse barn, raking off the straw in the spring and leaving the finer particles of manure on the ground

---Cement troughs for hogs. When made of wood, troughs for hogs are more or less unsatisfactory. The best and most durable trough can be made with good cement and coarse, clean sand in the proportion of one bucket of cement to two buckets of sand. Make a temporary frame for the outside of your trough, then pour in the grout ma-terial, and with a trowel fashion the inside as you wish. Leave the bottom con-caved on inside like a bowl or kettle. The top edges should be two and one-half to three inches thick. A piece of chain put in the end of the trough in making, near the hottom, makes it convenient and handy to move.

to move. If cleats are desired, rods of round iron can be imbedded in the grout before it sets. These prevent hogs from lying down in the trough and wasting the contents. After having fashioned out your trough and put in iron bars for cleats, fill full of wa-ter. The material will set better and your trough will wast for cleats the trough will wast for cleats. trough will wear for all time. Troughs of this kind six feet long are most convenient and much cheaper than wooden ones.

with velvet brims, and often velvet flowers on the crown and handean There is a new rosette. It's made of fine

shirring, with the centre a crushed rose.

Rich, heavy colors are used, but very few of the hard shades. Bronze tintsranning through browns and greens-are good, while warm tints of terra-cotta and deep, rich reds are fascinating in a sur-prisingly conservative sort of way.

Pale pinks and blues used separately, or mingling in a gauzy, indistinct way, make up some of the prettiest of the evening hats.

Quaint, squat velvet hats come. mostly crown, and built for all the world like those hats made famous in its picturesque beauty by Charlotte Corday.

Curious flower-like trimmings are usedand the flower idea is carried out through the whole trimming. Ribbons are looped and gathered up across a crown into great flat clusters that look like a huge dahlia, with a velvet dahlia in exactly the same call, while the men invariably turn over to TRY US. shades perched on the brim

A dozen shades are seen on a single hat, but the color-scheme is so perfectly con-trolled as to be in good taste.

Some of the velvet bats are shirred on wires, and puffings have found their way on everything.

Ginger Sherhet.—Dainty ginger desserts are a pleasing variety in frozen dishes, and are quite easily made. Ginger sherhet is made by boiling two cups of water with one of sugar 15 minutes, and then adding half a teaspoonful of gelatine, dissolved in cold water. Strain through a fine cloth, and, when cold, add a cup of lemon juice and two tablespoonfuls of the liquid from a jar of preserved ginger. Freeze as usual, and then hefore packing the sherhet in ice and salt, stir in two heaping tablespoon-fuls of preserved ginger tha has been cut up into fine shreds.

Very full skirts and Louis XVI. coats are in favor for taffeta silk costumes

The old-fashioned pin striped silks have come again.

Valenciennes lace frilled around a fancy button to form a rosette is among unique decorations

Tuckings, shirrings, ribbon ruchings and lace motifs run riot in the season's garnitures.

Heliotrope, pale gray and white are ombined with black in dressy gowns.

Buttons are very important trimmings

this season. The surplice front bodice is quite in

favor

ter how exhausted she may have been, no matter how faint the 'yes' in answer to the knock, that comes from the bed, you can bank on it that within a half hour or so that woman will walk into the dining room bright eyed and cheerful; but with a man

A totally different trimming is of mar-about feathers. A whole set is made of it —bat, boa and muff—in white, touched with pale blue or pink. Rich, heavy colors are used, but very Rich, heavy colors are used, but very the top floor, but you can hear the thump, thump, thump on the door 'way down in the office. Does the man wake with a faint 'yes' and scramble out of bed? Not he. The boy knocks until his knuckles are sore, and then suddenly a stentorian voice roars from the room, 'Yes, yes, what in blazes is the matter with you? Do you think I'm dead ?' The boy retires, turns in his report at the office and goes to ease his hand in cold water. "Three hours later a swollen-eyed indi-

"Three hours later a swollen-eyed indi-vidual with wrinkles in his brow walks up to the desk. 'I thought I left a call here for 7 o'clock in the morning.' 'You did, and the bell boy woke you promptly at 7.' "That's a little too strong,' is the answer, and after you've argued with him for half an hour you haven't convinced him that he was actually awakened as he had orderhave another nap."

To Be an Angel.

Small Martin, aged four, ventured a few steps down the street away from his own doorway. A big black dog, frolicsomely inclined, ran after him. The terrified youngster dashed back to his own gate, up inclined. the steps and into the house, where his "Oh, mamma, I wish I was dead," he

sobbed, clinging to her knees. "Oh, Martin, dear, don't say that !" cried his mother, clasping her darling to ber breast. "'Es, I do. 'Tause ven I'd be a liitle

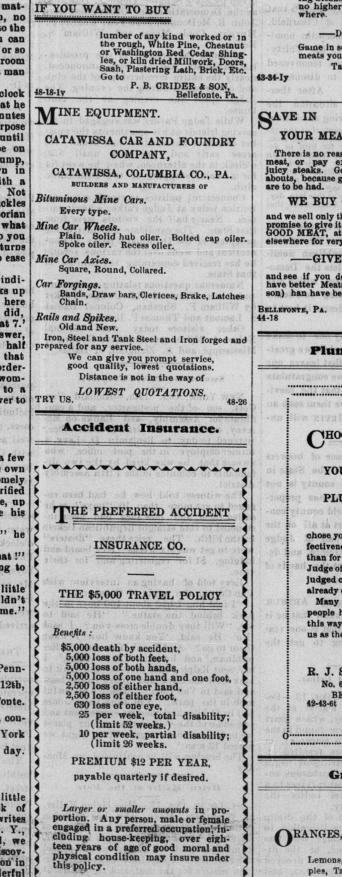
angel, an' I'd have wings an' vere wouldn't be a dog in town 'it could tatch me." -Lippincott's Magazine.

World's Fair Excursions. Low-rate teu-day excursions via Pennsylvania railroad, October 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th, rate, \$15.55 from Bellefonte. Train leaves Bellefonte at 1:05 p. m., connecting with special train from New York artiving at St. Louis 4:15 p. m. next day.

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