

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., January 31, 1908.

FARM NOTES.

If the teats of the cow have a tendency to be sore or dry rub a little pure vaseline on them.

The pullet that commences to lay earliest in life is the one to lay the largest number of eggs through life.

An old cow is usually harder to keep in good condition. The age of a cow has much to do with her value as a milker.

No shoes should be left on a farm horse's feet longer than two months, and on a road horse not more than six weeks.

Place a lump of rock salt where the cows can have access to it. They are the best judges of the amount they should have.

Inferior butter frequently results from keeping the cream from one milking too long while saving it to add more cream for the next burning.

Perhaps a little carpenter work—just as most any farmer can do—will add considerably to the comfort of the cow stable, the pig pen or the hen house.

Throw out the stalks of corn that have fungus growths on the ear. Then burn them. These fungus-growth stalks should never be found with cornstalk shocks.

The following meal mixture is highly recommended for hogs: Oats, finely ground, 50 per cent.; barley, finely ground, 20 per cent.; shorts, 20 per cent.; oilmeal, 20 per cent.

Nearly all animals fear fire, and will run from it in terror. To others it seems to have a reversed effect; they actually walk right into a flame, regardless of the torture of the heat.

The following, taken from an old scrap book, is recommended as an invaluable hoof remedy: Linseed oil, half-pint; turpentine, four ounces; oil of tar, six ounces; oragannum, three ounces. Shake well.

For scratches in horses try this: Oxide of zinc, one drachm; vaseline, one ounce. Never apply water to the legs. Scratches will never occur when the mud has been allowed to dry and then brushed off without the application of water.

"Cholera" is a sure thing again at the time of the year when corn is fed liberally to the hogs. There is no doubt about cholera being a germ disease, but it is a fact that we rarely hear of this disease in quarters where corn is not fed hogs too much.

According to some experiments noted by the Department of Agriculture it was found that where cows were milked three times a day, morning, noon and evening, the milk was richest at noon and poorest in the morning; and, when milked morning and evening, the milk was slightly richer in the evening.

By dressing the lower half of a fence post, in order to remove all the splinters, and then allowing it to dry till perfectly seasoned, will greatly prolong its life. After being dressed as much of the post should be dipped in coal tar as is to be used on the ground. If the parts above ground is painted with white lead the length of life is almost doubled.

Bottled honey is getting to be more and more popular with the consumer class. The number of articles that have been published on methods of bottling have resulted in popularizing the sale of honey in glass to such an extent that tons and carloads of it are now put up in that form that formerly sold in bulk at very low prices—too low for the beekeeper to make a fair living.

According to Government estimates, the crop shortage of winter and spring wheat will be 110,000,000 bushels (nearly 15 per cent. less than last year); corn, 400,000,000 bushels, or 14 per cent. less than last year; oats, 220,000,000 bushels, or 21 per cent. short. The grain shortage, however, is somewhat made up, throughout the West especially, by the more abundant grass crops.

It has been proved by a number of careful tests that where the original fertility of the soil has not been seriously depleted by wrong methods of farming the application of commercial fertilizers does not result in a crop increase sufficient to defray the cost of application. Commercial fertilizers have no place whatever in ordinary agricultural operations where a proper crop rotation is maintained.

A horseman says that when he has a horse that balks, he quietly gets out of the wagon and puts the animal on the head for a minute. Then he picks up a stone, lifts up either front foot from the ground, gives each nail a sharp tap, and a smart tap on the frog, then drops the foot quickly and tells the animal to go. In almost every case, he says, unless overloaded, or the harness is not right, the horse starts.

The harness should receive the best of care. Wash with castile soap and hang up to dry. Before entirely dry take a tub and fill in several inches of machine oil and dip all parts of the harness, so as to cover well with oil, giving the leather time to get saturated. Then hang the pieces over the tub to drip. Finally rub all parts with a flannel cloth. Rats or mice will not gnaw at harness that has thus been treated with machine oil.

An experienced hog raiser says that if your pig is sick and you don't know what ails it give a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine in a quart of milk; and if you think it may be sick, but are not certain about it, give the same dose. If you know what ails the pig give the turpentine, and as apt as it will cure the complaint and will do no harm anyway. There is something in this. In a majority of pig diseases turpentine is indicated.

It is worth while for the stock feeder to remember that the chief merits and redeeming feature of the average stock food consist in the percentages of corn, bran, oats, alfalfa and oilmeal which they may contain. The intelligent feeder will be able to form a nutritive and well balanced ration from the feeds mentioned which will not only prove vastly more economical than the high priced tonics put up in fancy packages, but just as effective.

Feed the sheep a variety, being sure that the rations are properly balanced. It is said that for each thousand pounds of live weight there should be fed 25 pounds of dry matter per day. When feeding the wool breeds a large grower says he gives a ration containing 3 pounds of protein, 14 pounds of carbohydrates and 0.6 pounds fat. For mutton breeds he gives daily 3 to 3.5 pounds protein, 14 to 14.5 pounds carbohydrates and 0.75 pounds of fat.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

The craze for braid is so advanced that though many of the most beautiful vases are quite short, their weight is very noticeable. The braids used are absolutely encrusted upon the luxurious background they adorn, and coarse and fine kinds are equally popular.

When actual soutache is not employed a substitution is made of cord covered with silk or velvet, and again hand work is brought into play to produce the effect of braid by means of a very beautiful form of ornamentation carried out in cable silk.

Of a truth braiding, well done, is very delightful.

The multiplication of blues bids fair to go on "ad infinitum." Indeed, our color vocabulary will soon necessitate a dictionary of blues up to date, if we continue to multiply nuances.

The variety of blues alone is a dazzling one. "Sea holly" and "Saxe," "Dresden" and "Copenhagen," "cornflower" and "electric," "Wedgewood" and "Gobelin," to say nothing of the "Atlantic" and "Mediterranean"—they are apt to be a little confusing to the amateur.

No doubt there will soon be found variations of all the other colors of the rainbow, and the only difficulty will be to train our eye successfully to apprehend all these delicate shades.

There is no doubt whatever that the wear of all primary blues should be avoided, and it is this conviction probably which has led our dress experts to evolve so many beautiful and becoming pastel shades, which are infinitely more becoming than the old criard tones.

Women who occupy the premier rank of elegance are fastening their tresses on the crown of the head, and are broadening them above the ears. Admittedly this is a direct reversal of what was expected, and actually favors for a short time, but no one is accountable for fashion's whims, of which this new manifestation is one.

Instead of wearing chi-chis the smart woman is now threading ribbon through her hair tied in a rather flat bow on the summit of her head. She wears her ribbon in the daytime, and makes it a adornment to the coiffure, but at the present moment there is a compromise effected between the Greek braid and the pouf, which is eminently satisfactory.

Had you heard that the elbow sleeve is doomed?

Nothing of the sort; it is being exhibited on the smartest of smart toilettes even shorter than ever, and reaches vanishing point in one or two notable instances.

One is upon the smart mantels that are going to the South, which are absolutely sleeveless, but are afforded the elegant finish of a deep shower of fringe arranged to fall over the arms, which are clothed with the sleeves of the dress and very long gloves.

The full dress evening toilette is following the new cult in an extravagant degree. It, too, has no sleeves at all, unless the little wisp like half handkerchief draperies that are passed beneath the arms are taken as analogies for sleeves. Fringe, again, in this case, called into requisition to play the part of the drapery.

There are exceptions to every rule, and Worth insinuates long sleeves upon tailor-made costumes.

Kitchen showers for brides-to-be are almost as much in favor now as linen showers and are really more entertaining for the guests, although the actual "shower" is dispensed with because of the weighty presents—cooking utensils. As a substitute for the shower, a large umbrella to which the gifts may be fastened is set about the hostess' throne chair, that should be prettily decorated for the occasion.

To be in keeping with this festive function the umbrella must be covered with bright crepe paper or gay colored cretonne. Have ready plenty of "snap clothepins" with which to attach the gifts to the umbrella. Then when all the guests have arrived and have stashed their offerings, prettily wrapped and tied, in the throne room, let someone strike up the wedding march on the piano or all humming in unison escort the bride-to-be with pomp to the throne.

When seated with her ladies-in-waiting grouped about her, let the mistress of ceremonies step forth, and, taking the packages one by one, fasten them with the "snap pins" to the ribs and border of the umbrella, reading along the accompanying verse as she places each present. Now all joining hands circle about the bride, each throwing into her lap as she passes a handful of real rose leaves or imitation ones cut from soft pink paper. If the latter are used good wishes may be written on each one in gold ink.

Now, the bride is assisted from the dias, let her be presented with the chef d'oeuvre of the shower in the shape of a home-made cook book, each girl having contributed several of her own choicest recipes. These should have been written previously on sheets of heavy paper of equal size, each one containing at the head of the page a small photograph of the writer, then the recipes, and lastly a footnote referring to the recipe given or some epigram or quotation suited to it.

It will take some little time now to examine all the packages, after which very light refreshments may be served and music and happy talk finish the afternoon.

The refreshments may consist of hot frothed chocolate, nut sandwiches, fancy cakes and ice cream.

Among the quotations that may be utilized with good effect in the presentation of gifts are these with a bread board or kitchen ewer:

If one wants to preserve the food value and nutrient of different foods, steaming should be more often used than it is. This method of cooking preserves all the flavor, as it prevents its absorption in the water.

Steaming is well adapted to vegetable preparation. Potatoes particularly, never get soggy as they do with boiling.

The objection so many people have to steamed meats instead of roasted is generally because they do not understand the use of the steamer or neglect to take out the meat for browning.

Steamed puddings are much more healthful than those that are boiled directly in the water.

Quite Familiar.

"Jimmie," said the merchant solemnly at the eleventh hour. "we have forgotten to get a fresh supply of stamps."

And the office boy in his excitement responded with "Goodness, sir, so we have! If we ain't a couple of blunder headed Idiots!"—London Tit-Bits.

Spared Him.

His Wife—Are you going to ask that young Jenkins and his fiancee to our house party?

Husband—Not much!

You dislike him, don't you?"

"Yes, but not enough for that."—Life.

Baseless.

"Hear the story of the shaky building?"

"Nope. What is it?"

"Oh, there's no foundation to it."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

There are no greater wretches in the world than many of those whom people in general take to be happy.—Senate.

Nearly 1,500 People Died with Measles.

Measles killed 1,463 persons in Pennsylvania during the year 1906, according to the records kept by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health. Of these 1,340 were under five years of age.

During the month of December alone in this past year there were reported to the State Department of Health 2,307 cases of this disease which annually kills about two and one-half times more children than scarlet fever and yet continues to be regarded by so many people with comparatively little concern.

"How to make the public appreciate the really serious danger of measles and get them to observe precautions to prevent the spread of the disease is about the hardest problem in educational sanitary work that I have encountered," said State Health Commissioner Dixon.

"A scarlet fever case in a neighborhood seems to strike terror to every mother's heart. If quarantine regulations are broken by the members of the infected household our health officers receive immediate complaints from other parents in the vicinity who are fearful that the disease may be transmitted to their own little ones. This is natural and right, for scarlet fever is a dangerous disease. But if we could only get mothers to be equally concerned in keeping their children from the infection of measles we might save many a home from the sorrow of an infant grave."

Billions of people who have found no relief in ordinary medicines should try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are wonderfully successful in curing and preventing that discouraging complaint.

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Medical.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IF YOU FOLLOW THIS BELLEVILLE CITIZEN'S ADVICE.

Never neglect your kidneys. If you have pain in the back, urinary disorders, dizziness and nervousness, it's time to act and no time to experiment. These are all symptoms of kidney trouble, and you should seek medical advice immediately which is known to cure the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the remedy to use. No need to experiment. It has cured many kidney troubles in Belleville. Follow the advice of a Belleville citizen and be cured yourself.

Mrs. Eliza Walker, living at Porter Street, Belleville, says she has suffered for years from kidney trouble and doctorated a great deal but got no relief from the different remedies I tried. I suffered from a dull aching backache for months and lost pains in my joints. I lost much rest owing to the frequent action of the kidneys, when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I got a box at Green Pharmacy and took one every day and found that my remedy I ever used, for they regulated the action of the kidneys and strengthened my back.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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