

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 16, 1908.

FARM NOTES.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the corn crop this year at 2,700,000,000 bushels, valued at \$1,250,000,000.

To avoid danger of fistula always promptly attend to ulcers or abscesses caused by bad-fitting collars or saddles.

Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and cottonseed meal are the three most valuable fertilizers for yielding nitrogen.

It is a mistake to plant trees until the ground is ready, or to plant in a soil that is not thoroughly underdrained and enriched before planting.

The dairy cow needs five times the amount of carbon in her food as of the protein, because she must from that produce both heat and energy.

Goat's milk is considered next to mother's milk in value for infants, and children brought up on it will not develop scrofulous glands or tuberculosis.

Once a week give the horse a warm bran mash. Do not get it too thin—just wet enough to be moist. Add about a pint of whole oats to three or four quarts of bran.

It is said that last year the farmers of this country purchased more than \$12,000,000 worth of farming implements and thousands of them have purchased automobiles.

The best feed for making mosa is oats. They are not heating nor very fattening. The young calves should be given oats in order to give them muscle and make them plump.

Last year Indiana's wheat area was placed at 2,391,748 acres, yielding 34,874,726 bushels, or an average of 14.88 bushels to the acre. This year the acreage is said to be 2,056,615.

F. D. Coburn, the agriculturist, who refused a seat in the United States Senate when appointed to it by the Governor of Kansas, says: "An alfalfa field is said to be a hog's idea of heaven."

Snowfalls do not in any way interfere with the goat's prosperity, for their feed is still above the snow, and if the snow does not get above the trees, the goat keeps on eating as each snow goes up.

One ounce each of sanguine of ginger and gentian at a dose in a pint of cold water, twice a day for two or three weeks, will start the thin animal to laying on flesh. The medicine can be mixed with a little soft soap.

Soil poorly drained, and so long holding stagnant water, often in this way damage and finely destroy roots, thus causing the plants to perish. Plants suffer for want of oxygen when the air cannot get to the roots.

If the hog loses the use of its limbs, feed less corn and more bran and oats. If the trouble is very bad, give eight or ten drops of nux vomica in feed twice a day. Keep the bowels open by giving an abundance of green food.

A mixture of equal parts of licorice and ginger in the hog feed two or three times a day is recommended for the pig that coughs. A lump of coal tar placed well down the throat while the pig is held up on its hind legs is also good.

The first requisite for healthy milk is healthy cows. If a herd is known to be sound take every precaution before adding new animals. Have the latter tested for tuberculosis, and have your entire herd gone over by a skillful veterinary surgeon at least twice a year.

A well-recommended remedy for enlargements of the legs of horses is a mixture of potassium iodide, one ounce; iodine, three drams; water, eight ounces. Mix well and apply over the affected parts. The application should be made at the first appearance of the trouble.

When the time comes to wean the pigs the sow's ration should be cut down to a little grain and water. The strongest pigs should be taken away first, allowing the weaker ones to nurse for a few days. This adds an extra chance to the weak pigs, and will dry up the sow without injuring her udder.

A secret of high dairy production is the cow with an enormous capacity for assimilating food. A cow that can, in winter time, eat daily about 30 pounds of silage, 35 pounds of sugar beets, 10 pounds of clover hay, 21 pounds of grain mixture, will run a pretty good chance of carrying off the laurels in a butter contest.

The fat found in food stuffs can only serve as a fuel or energy producer, or to establish fatty tissue. Fatty tissue gives potential energy and is a reserve fuel supply for the animal. Protein may also in a case of need serve as an energy producer and may be used to form fat, but the use for such purposes is uneconomical.

A dairyman says that one of the great mistakes made by some dairymen is the short rations during the winter and have them pick up on grass the next season, and make them fair profits. The cow which is reduced to semi-starvation during the winter must supply the needs of her own system first before she can milk as well as ever.

Cows seldom kick unless there is some cause for it. It may be a sore, in sight or out of sight, or a swelling, or it may be long finger nails. Possibly some previous injury, or pain makes the cow so afraid and nervous that she cannot resist the inclination to kick. Kicking can often be cured by finding what the cause is and removing it.

Oats is the ideal grain for horses. The kernel proper contains a large amount of the nutrient. The hull surrounding the grain have the material bulk that tends to prevent overfeeding and at the same time makes the food light and easy of digestion by the fluids of the stomach. Where horses are hard worked one should use the oats ration with a great deal of caution and learn by experience what can not be accomplished otherwise.

Ground millet seed has a nutritive ratio of 1.5; of albuminoids, 4.1, and of carbohydrates, 5.4. This is a good fattening ratio. Half millet and half corn, ground fine, will make a more suitable proportion than corn alone. This is especially good for hogs, the pork having a better proportion of lean, and the pigs will be in better condition while fattening. There is nothing better than ground millet for young pigs, giving them a larger and more muscular frame.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.
The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Longfellow.

Did you ever notice that the girl in the navy bluesuit of tailored finish always looks well? Blues may come and blues may go—Beauvais may dispute Copenhagen, duck's wing blues may subdue the world of fashion, but still the girl in the navy blue suit stands out. Styles, too, may change as wilfully as they please—empire may yield precedents, to Directoire, plate may become obsolete and clinging skirts may be heralded throughout two continents, but still the severely tailored suit of blue carries the same old conviction of being well dressed.

Sophie or other the girl who wears navy blues always seems to possess a nice and fastidious taste in accessories. Her gloves and veil are ever good, and her shoes well polished. So, though, perhaps she has not one other garment in the world the girl in the navy blue suit is sure to look well, she is bound to argue you into thinking that she is consummately well groomed. Is she not, in fact, eligible for odes, madrigals, sonnets, this girl who wears a navy blue suit?

The stream of fashion wearings drop earrings having come in again, many women are using them, despite the harm the pendants do. More than one woman remembers that as a child the ears of her mothers were fascinating because of the lobes, instead of being natural, had a slit more or less long in the middle, and these, the child was told had been done by earrings. Extreme cases where the lobes had been torn down to the edge by the weight of the ornaments were not uncommon.

It is sincerely to be trusted that nothing of this sort will come in again, and at present the likelihood seems remote, for there is no doubt that the pendants at present prescribed by fashion are neither extreme in weight nor in length.

The little fur or mouseline frill will be quite fashionable, the latter to be worn until the commencement for winter weather. Then we shall see the dark colored frill with the ends of the ruffles touched with narrow rims of fur. The kind of fur is generally skunk, and the most fashionable frills are as near the shade as possible—a very dark brown tone.

Paris had the courage to bring out again the old-time brown line "sausage" hair bound with brown braid and woven with the owner's initials in brown crocheted on the ends, and Americans have backed back to their grandmother's days and accepted the old style. This summer's travel has been seen carrying the old-timers around with as much pride as their former owners showed. A bag of the kind for Christmas would suit a person who takes frequent journeys.

A beautiful shade of blue is being exploited in millinery. It is a very dark dye of Beauvais, but there is much more black to the present shade. "Dusky blue" might best characterize it, and yet there is great indication of the smoke color, too.

The tone is universally becoming, and seems to go with anything. In the new velvets and velveteens it is adorable. To render the hairs more soft in tone the milliners are putting a covering of mouseline the same shade of felt or silk. The blue is most striking in mouseline.

Waist Smartness.—Crepe de chine of heavy soft texture is, it is said, to be one of the leading materials for fall waists for tailor-made suits. Net of the same color as the gown is also to be used.

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The children's autumn clothes must now be planned, and not the least important point in regard to them is the color.

It is absolutely cruel of the mother to make over her own things for little girls and boys regardless of their suitability. Black, for instance, should never be used for children's everyday clothes, though black and white is quite allowable if the family mourns some near relative. A little girl may wear a black hat, particularly if it is built on picture lines.

When selecting material for a dressy top-coat for a child to wear to dancing class or parties there could be no better choice than old rose broadcloth.

Party frocks should be of white cotton or handkerchief linens.

School frocks may be brown, red, navy blue or some plaid material of linen or serge. Afternoon frocks may be of challis in some dainty figure.

Jewelry, excepting plain gold baby pins or a gold bar at the collar, should not be worn by children until of an age when their skirts reach the shoe tops.

Veils should not be worn by a little girl under 15, excepting chiffon veils on very cold days or for motoring.

Children's gloves should be of dog or buckskin.

A Furniture Duster.—For carved furniture there is no better duster than a new paint brush just large enough to work nicely into the crevices.

All buttons are now made of the same material as the dress, or to match the revers collar or their facings. They are large for the coats, but not of such great dimensions when adorning the skirt. Large flat buttons are to be seen on the latest hats. They are made to appear as though fastening the wings or other trimming in place. The effect is very smart and novel.

Sour Milk Cake.—One and one-half cups of sugar, two thirds cup sour milk, one egg one-half cup butter, two and one-half cups flour. Mix well and bake in a loaf.

Cream Waffles.—Beat two eggs light and add a pint sour cream, into which a tea-spoonful soda has been beaten. Add half a teaspoonful salt and flour to make a thin batter. Pans in well greased waffle irons, which must be piping hot. Turn the iron the minute it is filled, shut it, and in a few minutes turn again. When the waffles are brown on both sides place in layers and serve very hot, cutting through the layers to serve. Eat with plenty of butter and honey.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

CASTORIA

The Centaur Company, New York City.

Common Cents.

The original copper cents weighed 364 grains each; the common bronze cent of today weighs but forty-eight grains. It consists of ninety-five per cent copper, three per cent tin, and two per cent zinc. The alloy gives a better surface, and is less brittle.

A Connecticut concern takes the bronze bricks, cuts them into strips, rolls them to sheets of a proper thinness, out of which the blanks are punched.

The blanks are fed to machines, which mint them at the rate of eighty a minute, stamping by die both sides of the coin at once, and automatically disposing of one while receiving another. The completed pennies are dropped into boxes beneath, and all that remains to be done is the counting of the newly-made pieces, which is done with marvelous rapidity by the worker, who thinks nothing of reckoning 3,000 of them in thirty seconds.

He uses a device known as the counting board, which receives 500 at a time. This is an inclined plane with columns the exact width of a cent, separated by metal partitions, which, in height, exactly equal the thickness of the coin.

The cents are spread over this board, and drop into the grooves prepared for them, all surplus pieces falling off.

One pound avoirdupois of the cent blanks makes one dollar and forty cents' worth of pennies when coined; in other words, there are 140 blanks to the pound. The blanks are shipped to the mint in strong wooden boxes.

The stream of copper which flows out continually from Philadelphia has a history like that of many rivers in western deserts, which are lost finally in the sand. Nobody knows what becomes of the millions of cents that are minted annually (the production varies from 25,000,000 to 90,000,000 per annum); they simply vanish from sight and are gone forever.

The phenomenon seems strange, and is not easily accounted for.

People say, "What becomes of all the pins?" That is easily answered. Pins soon corrode, and thus are soon transformed into nothing that is recognizable. A copper cent, on the other hand, is indestructible, comparatively speaking. But the solution of the problem seems to be that cents are subject to more accidents than any other coins; they change hands ten times as often as dimes, for example, and, being of small value, they are not cared for.

Thus it is that the mint in Philadelphia is obliged to keep turning out pennies at an average rate of about 4,000,000 a month in order to keep up the supply. The pennies in the slot machines have greatly increased the demand for cents. It is said that a single automatic vending machine company in New York city takes in half a million cents a day. Inasmuch as there is hardly a cross road village in the country that has not a chewing gum, kinetoscope, music, or weighing machine operated in this way, the number of coins required to keep them all going is enormous. The craze for forty-nine and ninety-nine-cent bargains makes a lot of work for pennies. The penny newspapers have also increased the demand.

From the treasury record of the cents and nickels now standing and unaccounted for, one gets an idea of the number of minor coins lost. Of course, this account goes back to the beginning of the issue of the old-time copper cents, specimens of which are so rarely seen nowadays, and of which there are extant 118,405,000. The quantity of metal represented by these unaccounted coins, nearly all of which seem to have been lost, is enormous.

What has become of them? Nobody knows. The same remark applies to the old copper half cent, of which 3,903,600 are missing. None of these half cents are in circulation now. Grown men today remember the copper-nickel cents which were marked with a flying eagle, but nobody ever sees one now. There are millions of them out somewhere, but no one knows where. Long ago, the coining of the bronze two cent pieces was discontinued, and yet today there are extant somewhere 57,578,450 of them. [New York Tribune.]

How to make the most and best of life, how to preserve the health and increase the vital powers, how to avoid the pit-falls of disease; these are things every one wants to know. It is the knowledge of these things, taught in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser which makes the work practically priceless to men and women. This great book, containing 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 cent postage stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

No Place for Her.

Towne.—"There are some hot games up at the ball grounds these days. Why don't you take your wife to one of them?"

Browne.—"Gracious! I don't want to be a widower. She's too tender hearted and sympathetic."

Towne.—"What has that to do with it?"

Browne.—"Why, it would be just like her to sympathize with the umpire."

Castoria.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Bears the signature of

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

CASTORIA

The Centaur Company, New York City.

Medical.

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES.

KIDNEY DISEASES CAUSE HALF THE COMMON ACHES AND ILLS OF BELLEVILLE.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so hasten the final breaking down.

Overwork, strains, colds and other causes of kidney diseases, which with their severity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of urine poison circulated in the blood.

Acute pains and languor and urinary fits come, and there is an ever increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for these diseases.

Doan's Kidney Pill act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. Bellafontes are the proof.

Mrs. John Fisher, living on S. Water St., Bellfonte, Pa., writes: "I have often heard my husband speak of the great benefit he derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pill. At the time he began using it he was physically weak, having suffered from a lame back which laid him up for days at a time. He had sharp, shooting pains through his loins and abdomen and aching head. His kidneys also gave him much trouble as they were irregular in action. He procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pill, paid 25 cents for a strong store, and after using them a short time received relief. Doan's Kidney Pill banished the lameness in his back, stopped the headaches and regulated the action of the kidneys, and he gives them the credit for his cure."

PRUNES.

The prune crop is abundant this season and the quality is fine. We have them at 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 cents per pound.

Groceries.

MACKEREL.

We have a fine late caught Mackerel that will weigh about one pound at 15 cents a piece. Our trimmed and boned mackerel are strictly fancy fish—medium size at 25c. per pound, and extra large size at 30c. per lb.

These are the clean meat with practically no bone.

TEAS.

Fine Blended goods of our own combination. We use only clean sound stock of fine cup qualities. These goods are giving splendid satisfaction and are good steady winners.

SUGAR SYRUP.