

FARM NOTES.

Brewery grain for cows has given good results in Germany. In some experiments butter made where cows were fed on brewery residue was found to be in normal condition and to be free from any particular taste or other characteristic.

There are many farmers who always shelter their cattle from storm, but there are raw, cold, windy days which harm them as much as storms. Don't let them cringe in pasture corners, clustered together for warmth on such days. Put them in the shed or barn.

Bank up the old barns to shut out the cold wind under the eaves.

The sunshine should come into every stable through large windows.

Every window should have shutters to close tightly at night to keep the cold out.

If a cow has an apple or similar obstruction lodged in her throat, it can be removed by pouring a pint of melted lard down her throat. This will make the animal strangle and cough, and in the struggle the obstruction will be dislodged.

Plenty of exercise is one very important item for keeping a flock healthy. Encourage exercise by plating feed some distance from the sheds on fine days.

Be sure that the sheep barn has a tight roof, a dry floor, good ventilation and no drafts.

Hold on to some of the clover for spring feeding. It is great when the sheep get tired of timothy.

Look out for sore teats on ewes with lambs. When such conditions are discovered, rub the affected parts twice a day with salted butter.

Hogs properly sheltered will thrive on much less feed than those exposed to cold.

Alfalfa hay and corn have been found to be a most satisfactory fattening feed for hogs.

Hog manure is almost the richest of any manure on the farm. Save it all and put it out on the land.

If the food is allowed to sour in the troughs, it will throw the hogs off feed. This will check growth, and is a loss.

Don't try to winter fall pigs without good provision for slop. Besides the feeding value, the slop encourages the pigs to drink freely, which is desirable in cold weather.

The best feed we find for young pigs before weaning is shelled corn, soaked from one feed till the next and sprinkled over, when damp, with middlings, with a very small proportion of oil-meal and tankage added. Salt the mixture lightly and feed in troughs.

For instance, in some sections grape growing has reached the limit of profitable development for the time being. Grapes are classed as a desert fruit, and are not used to a large extent in culinary preparations, and there are few incidental or secondary products. They are not dried, canned or made into jellies and the like to any great extent. Moreover, quality in grapes does not show on the surface as it does on apples.

In the case of apples there is likely to continue to be a demand for export, and the demand for dessert apples is almost wholly unmet. In fact, the demand of the world's market has obscured the importance of the special markets, for even when the open market may be full there are still persons who are asking for a better grade for private use. All these hints are given to indicate the fact that the success in fruit growing is quite as much the hunting out of a market problem as it is growing the fruit, and this fact should be kept in mind from the moment the plantation is planted. With such an interest on the part of the grower there need be no fear of a poor market.

Fruit culture is an important adjunct to farming, and should not be neglected. That has been decided by past experience, but the question arises whether it will be profitable to plant more fruit—whether a market can be found for it in the near future, and will not fruit growing be overdone?

While one can readily form some notion as to whether fruit growing is overdone, or whether there is still opportunity for expansion, it must not be forgotten that every business is overdone in its common level. There is competition everywhere. The truth is that success in any kind of business depends more upon the management than upon the business itself. In other words, a man to be a successful fruit grower must be one adapted to the work, one who has a love for the occupation and who will make it a study.

There cannot be a financial success every year, as a rule, for there are good and bad years in fruit growing, just the same as there are in manufacturing and merchandising. The fruit grower should, therefore, undertake the business for a long time, and as a more or less permanent undertaking, with the expectation of becoming more adept each year. Then he should distinguish the type of market for which he desires to grow fruit. Should he intend to compete in the general open market, he must work on a comparatively large basis.

Warm wheat for breakfast makes the biddies shell out the eggs.

Plenty of bone all the time. If you haven't a cutter use an old ax or a hatchet, but break the bone in small pieces.

Infertile eggs taken from the incubator need not be an entire loss. They may be boiled and used as chick food.

Pigeon-grass is becoming widely distributed in the east. The seed has much nutritive value and is fine for turkeys and chickens.

Take more to fatten a hen now than it did two months ago, but don't winter the hens that are so old they may die before spring. Feed them well, keep them warm and let them go the first chance you have.

Salt is as essential for poultry as for human beings or animals. But it is not wise to feed it by itself. The better way is to season the food whenever that can be done. The warm mash in the winter gives an excellent opportunity to supply it.

A little more corn may be added to the evening grain ration, as the hens will need more heating food. On the farm of the writer the winter grain ration consists of two parts whole corn, one part oats, and one part wheat. During the summer only one part corn is given to two parts oats and one part wheat.

Farm Journal.

WASHING FURNITURE.

Easy to Restore Tarnished Pieces to Original Freshness.

"Very few people know that furniture ought to be washed," said a salesman in the furniture section of a large department store. "Yet," he continued, "it is the best thing one can do to keep furniture looking as well as it should. One should take a bucket of tepid rain-water and make a sudg with a good pure soap. Then with a soft piece of cheesecloth all the woodwork should be washed. It is astonishing how much dirt will come off. A second piece of cheesecloth should be wrung dry out of hot water. On this should be poured a tablespoon of first class furniture polish. The heat will spread the polish through the cloth. Next the furniture should be gone over with the second cloth. There will be no need of putting on more polish, for that much will do all one needs. Too many persons make the mistake of using too much polish and leaving it thick on the furniture, where it looks dauby and where it gathers more dirt."

There is furniture in homes today that is cast off because of its appearance when it might be brought back to its original freshness by this simple process of washing. Many persons do not know that a fine bit of mahogany is improved by careful washing, and hundreds of pianos have never been more than dusted in years. A square of cheesecloth for the washing and another for the polishing will do the work, and the result will well repay the effort.—Indianapolis News.

HOT DRINKS.

If Taken Above 130 Degrees They Injure the Stomach.

Many people without realizing it are in the habit of drinking tea at much too high a temperature. Sir Henry Thompson points out in his book on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity."

"Few persons are aware that they habitually swallow hot liquids, tea especially, at a temperature which if applied to the hands or feet would inflict painful scalds. Most tea drinkers take it about 140 to 145 degrees F., which the mouth bears very well if slowly sipped, while the cup itself is too hot to be held by any hand."

"But the habit of swallowing such tea is injurious to the stomach, and it ought not to be taken above 130 degrees or so. Again, water at 120 degrees, which feels a little more than lukewarm in the mouth, causes severe pain if the hand is dipped in it and cannot be endured."

He has, however, some good words to say for the early morning tea.

"This morning tea in any case should be taken at least an hour and a half before the first meal of the day. For many years I have been accustomed to write for an hour every morning in bed after tea, as I am doing at this moment, and at no time do I find the brain clearer for work, while the appetite for solid food is excellent when the hour for breakfast arrives."

Trudging For the Wash.

The Portuguese country people as a usual thing have great physical endurance, doubtless as a result of the "survival of the fittest" for many generations. The laundry workers are in from example of this. People come in from long distances to get soiled clothes of city customers. The clothes which are placed in big panniers on the family donkey, and the peasants will start back late in the afternoon. Some of them will travel all night, and it will be sunup before they reach their homes, many miles from Lisbon or Oporto. A day or two later they are trudging back to deliver the clothes, now spotlessly clean, and to get another lot from the same patron. Many a countryman and his wife take a jaunt of fifteen miles or more, which makes one think that there might be many who could rival the feats of Weston and O'Leary as walkers if they tried.—Christian Herald.

An Early "Trust."

As an example of trusts and monopolies prevalent even in that early day it may be mentioned that in 1750 one Benjamin Crabb obtained a candle-making right to make spermac candles in Massachusetts for fourteen years. A year later, however, a factory was started in Providence, R. I., and within the decade there were eight factories in New England and one in Philadelphia. Their output greatly reduced the price of candles, which not long before sold for 5 shillings a pound. In those days \$1.25 was worth fully three times as much as it is now.—N. Hudson Moore in Designer.

The Sixteenth Century Critic.

"But why, prithee," contended the first critic, "should this new play-wright, Shixpur, have introduced a comic gravedigging scene into his tragedy, perdie?"

"'Tis easy of solution, by hen," answered the second critic. "Our author hath put in gravediggers for the purpose of unearthing a plot! Boy, a cup of sack!"

Wit was crude in them days.—Cleveland Leader.

Placing the Blame.

Little Eva—Mamma, didn't you say that if my new doll got broke somebody would have to be spanked?

Mamma—Yes, dear. Little Eva—Well, she broke her arm today. Spank her, please.—Exchange.

Interested.

"What did the rhinoceros do when you fired at him?" asked the eager listener.

"He just stood still and watched me run."—Washington Star.

VARIETIES IN CHEESES.

Parmesan is So Hard That Cutting is Practically Impossible.

The difference in cheeses is sometimes confusing to those who have not access to a large market. Edam, pineapple, Parmesan and Roquefort are hard cheeses. Neufchatel, cream and cottage cheeses soft. Genuine cream cheese is made from a rich cream thickened by souring or from sweet cream thickened rennet. Neufchatel is a soft rennet cheese made from cow's milk either whole or skimmed. Cottage cheese is made from sour milk without the use of rennet. Roquefort is a hard rennet cheese made from the milk of sheep, the name being derived from the village of Roquefort, in the southeastern part of France, where the cheese is ripened in caves or natural caverns. Edam is a hard rennet cheese produced in Holland and is made from unskimmed cow's milk. Parmesan is an Italian cheese known for centuries in that country as Grana, the term referring to the granular condition of the cheese. It is so hard cutting is practically impossible, and we get it in this country grated in bottles. This cheese is made from skimmed milk. Pineapple cheese is said to have originated in Litchfield county, Conn., and is a hard rennet cheese made from cow's milk. The flavor of different cheeses is given by the method of ripening, due to the action of bacteria.

Hard and soft cheeses differ mainly in the fat constituents and methods of manufacture but most of all in their keeping quality, the hard cheeses keeping for a protracted time.—Good House-keeping.

MAKING A PICTURE LOVER.

A Cynical and Caustic Fling at the English Art Patron.

The general art patron in England is a brewer or distiller. Five and forty is the age at which he begins to make his taste felt in the art world, and the cause of his collection is the following or analogous reason. After a heavy dinner, when the smoke cloud is blowing lustily, Brown says to Smith: "I know you don't care for pictures, so you wouldn't think that Leader was worth £1,500. Well, I paid all that and something more, too, at the last academy for it." Smith, who has never heard of Leader, turns slowly round on his chair, and his brain, stupefied with strong wine and tobacco, gradually becomes aware of a village by a river bank seen in black silhouette upon a sunset sky. Wine and food have made him happily sentimental, and he remembers having seen a village looking very like that village when he was paying his attentions to the eldest Miss Jones. Yes, it was looking like that, all quite sharp and clear on a yellow sky, and the trees were black and still, just like his trees. Smith determines that he, too, shall possess a Leader. He may not be quite as big a man as Brown, but he has been doing pretty well lately. There's no reason why he shouldn't have a Leader. So irremediable mischief has been done at Brown's dinner party. Another five or six thousand a year will exert its mighty influence in the service of bad art.—George Moore.

Proper Breathing.

To breathe properly take a deep, slow breath, another and another. Put both the hands on your ribs and see how they expand and contract as you breathe in and out. Put one hand on the low ribs in front and the other opposite it on the back. Feel how the back swells as you breathe. There is a powerful muscle called the diaphragm that divides the chest from the abdomen. As the heart and lungs are in the chest, the diaphragm may be called the floor of the chest. It is fastened to the backbone, the ribs and the sternum, or breastbone. And when people speak of diaphragmatic breathing they mean just what we are doing now—filling the lungs with air and emptying them by the expansion and contraction.—Boston Herald.

Our First Cup of Tea.

The first cup of tea made in this country was brewed on the Shapleigh estate in Elliot, N. H. It is said, early in the seventeenth century. Nicholas Shapleigh of England, a rich tea dealer, fitted out an expedition in 1623, placed his son-in-law in command and directed him to explore a portion of the new world. The son-in-law landed at Kittery Point, and two years later Nicholas settled in what is now Elliot. The estate is still owned by his descendants.—Boston Globe.

Old Acquaintances.

"Mrs. Von Queer says that in a previous existence she was a stray cat in a medieval alley."

"That's funny. I wonder if she recalls the gentleman in the purple velvet doublet who opened the casement in the castle tower and flung a boot-jack at her! That was me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Joy.

"How did you get along at the card party?"

"Fine. My husband lost five games that he couldn't blame me for."—Detroit Free Press.

A Genial Reply.

Mrs. Wiggs—John, what is an absolute vacuum? Wiggs—An absolute vacuum, my dear, is something that exists only in your mind.—Chicago News.

Net His Style.

"I thought you said the colt could win in a walk?"

"Well, they went and entered him in a running race."—Washington Herald.

Her Tribute to Emerson.

A poor washerwoman in Concord was seen to be hurrying her work and rolling down her sleeves considerably before her usual hour for leaving.

"I'm going out," she informed her employer, with a pleased and rather consequential air.

"Where are you going, Bridget?"

"To hear Mr. Emerson lecture."

"Why, he is very deep, Bridget. Most of us can't understand him very well."

"Oh, I don't understand him, mum, but I like to see him stand up there and talk as if he thought everybody else was as good as he was."

The great philosopher was absolutely free from pride, and he made his hearers realize his perfect democracy of feeling.

Family Preserves.

The following recipe was sent to the editor of a newspaper who had established a household column. It was evidently given by a person of experience:

To make a good jam place one finger or possibly two lightly on the upper edge of an open desk or bureau drawer, close the drawer quickly with the other hand and keep closed for two or three seconds.

Open it, remove the finger or fingers, adding plenty of interjections. This recipe has been tried by every member of my family and has never failed.

Northern Eskimos.

The northern Eskimos have absolutely none of the conveniences of civilization. The weapons they use in the hunt are tipped with bone or, more usually, with native copper, which they work quite skillfully. Bows and arrows and sealing spears, with hide canoes, constitute the outfit. Vegetables are unknown in those latitudes, and they subsist wholly on fish and fish.

An Earthquake.

The secretary of agriculture asked the chief of the weather bureau, "As a scientific man, can you tell me anything definite about an earthquake?"

"Certainly I can," replied the weather man, who is witty as well as wise. "An earthquake is a great movement in real estate."—St. Louis Republic.

Breakfast Habits.

Mrs. X.—When my husband stays out all night I refuse to get him any breakfast.

Mrs. Y.—When my husband stays out all night he never wants any.—Boston Transcript.

The wicked are always ungrateful.—Cervantes.

Medical.

The kidneys cry for help. Not an organ in the whole body so delicately constructed.

Not one so important to health. The kidneys are the filters of the blood.

When they fail the blood becomes foul and poisonous.

There can be no health where there is poisoned blood.

Backache is one of the first symptoms of kidney trouble.

It is the kidney's cry for help. Head it.

Doan's Kidney Pills are what is wanted.

Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidneys; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Bellefonte citizen.

Mrs. John Andress, 245 S. Spring street, Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I willingly confirm the public statement I gave in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills two years ago, after they had benefited me so greatly. I procured this remedy at Green's Pharmacy Co. when suffering from backache and severe pains in my loins and its use brought prompt and lasting relief. Another member of my family also took Doan's Kidney Pills and was cured of kidney trouble."

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.

Flour and Feed.

CURTIS Y. WAGNER, BROCKERHOFF MILLS, BELLEFONTE, PA. Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Retailer of

Roller Flour Feed Corn Meal and Grain

Manufactures and has on hand at all times the following brands of high grade flour:

WHITE STAR OUR BEST HIGH GRADE VICTORY PATENT FANCY PATENT

The only place in the county where that extraordinary fine grade of spring wheat Patent Flour

SPRAY

can be secured. Also International Stock Food and feed of all kinds.

All kinds of Grain bought at the office. Flour exchanged for wheat.

OFFICE AND STORE—BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA. 47-19 MILL AT ROOPSBURG.

Fine Job Printing.

FINE JOB PRINTING

AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

There is no style of work, from the cheapest "Dodger" to the finest

BOOK WORK, that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at Prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office.

Insurance.

JOHN F. GRAY & SON, (Successor to Grant Hoover)

Fire, Life Accident Insurance.

This Agency represents the largest Fire Insurance Companies in the World.

NO ASSESSMENTS—Do not fail to give us a call before insuring your Life or Property as we are in position to write large lines at any time.

Office in Crider's Stone Building, BELLEFONTE, PA. 43-19.

The Preferred Accident Insurance Co.

THE \$5,000 TRAVEL POLICY

BENEFITS: \$5,000 death by accident, 5,000 loss of both feet, 5,000 loss of both hands, 5,000 loss of one hand and one foot, 2,500 loss of either hand, 2,000 loss of either foot, 630 loss of one eye.

25 per week, total disability, (limit 52 weeks)

10 per week, partial disability, (limit 26 weeks)

PREMIUM \$12 PER YEAR, payable quarterly if desired.

Larger or smaller amounts in proportion. Any person, male or female, engaged in a preferred occupation, including house-keeping, over eighteen years of age of good moral and physical condition may insure under this policy.

Fire Insurance

I invite your attention to my Fire Insurance Agency, the strongest and Most Extensive Line of Solid Companies represented by any agency in Central Pennsylvania.

H. E. FENLON, 50-21. Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

The Pennsylvania State College.

The Pennsylvania State College Offers Exceptional Advantages

IF YOU WISH TO BECOME

- A Chemist A Teacher
An Engineer A Lawyer
An Electrician A Physician
A Scientific Farmer A Journalist

Or secure a Training that will fit you well for any honorable position in life.

TUITION IS FREE IN ALL COURSES.

TAKING EFFECT IN SEPT. 1900, the General Courses have been extensively modified, so as to furnish a much more varied range of electives, after the Freshman year, than heretofore, including History; the English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages and Literatures; Psychology; Ethics, Pedagogic, and Political Science. These courses are especially adapted to the wants of those who seek either the most thorough training for the Profession of Teaching, or a general College Education.

The courses in Chemistry, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering are among the very best in the United States. Graduates have no difficulty in securing and holding positions.

YOUNG WOMEN are admitted to all courses on the same terms as Young Men.

For specimen examination papers or for catalogue giving full information respecting courses of study, expenses, etc., and showing positions held by graduates, address, THE REGISTRAR, State College, Centre County, Pa.

55-1

Attorneys-at-Law.

C. MEYER—Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 20 & 21 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 49-41.

S. KLINE WOODRING—Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Practices in all courts. Office Room 18 Crider's Exchange. 51-17.

N. B. SPANGLER—Attorney-at-Law, Practices in all the Courts. Consultation in English or German. Office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 49-22.

H. S. TAYLOR—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, Garman House block, Bellefonte, Pa. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. 40-49.

J. H. WETZEL—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office No. 11, Crider's Exchange, second floor. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Consultation in English or German. 39-4.

G. ETTIG, BOWER & ZERBY—Attorneys-at-Law, Eagle Block, Bellefonte, Pa. Successors to Orvis, Bower & Orvis. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in English or German. 50-7.

J. M. KEICHLINE—Attorney-at-Law, Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office south of court house. All professional business will receive prompt attention. 49-57.

Physicians.

W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 52-4.

Dentists.

D. R. J. E. WARD, D. D. S., office next door to Y. M. C. A. room, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. Gas administered for painless extraction of teeth. Superior Crown and Bridge work. Prices reasonable. 52-32.

D. R. H. W. TATE, Surgeon Dentist, Office in the Bush Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa. All modern electric appliances used. Has had years of experience. All work of Superior quality and prices reasonable. 49-7.

Lumber.

BUILDING MATERIAL

When you are ready for it, you will get it here. On

LUMBER, MILL WORK, ROOFING, SHINGLES AND GLASS.

This is the place where close prices and prompt shipments of reliable materials get the orders of all who know of them.

AN ESTIMATE? BELLEFONTE LUMBER CO. 52-5-ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

Restaurant.

RESTAURANT.

Bellefonte now has a First-Class Restaurant where

Meals are Served at All Hours

Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Oysters on the half shell or in any style desired, Sandwiches, Soups, and anything eatable, can be had in a few minutes any time. In addition I have a complete plant, prepared to furnish Soft Drinks in bottles such as

POPS, SODAS, SARSAPARILLA, SELTZER SYPHONS, ETC., for pic-nics, families and the public generally all of which are manufactured out of the purest syrups and properly carbonated.

C. MOERSCHBACHER, High St., Bellefonte, Pa. 52-32-ly.

Meat Market.

You save nothing by buying poor, thin or gristly meats. Use only the

LARGEST AND FATTEST CATTLE and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have DRESSED POULTRY

Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want. TRY MY SHOP.

P. L. BEEZER, High Street. 43-34-ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

Coal and Wood.

EDWARD K. RHOADS

Shipping and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COALS