

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 21, 1911.

FARM NOTES.

In the manufacture of butter the principles are the same in all parts of the world. Commercially, its value is according to its flavor, texture and general appearance. In other words, the flavor of the butter is worth 50 per cent., the texture 30 per cent., while the condition, which includes color, salting and packing, is 20 per cent.

The condition and appearance have a good deal to do with the sale, as no matter how well-flavored a butter may be, if it is put up in a condition that is not attractive it will hurt the sale.

If a cream which is regularly delivered is tainted by the product of any germ it is pretty conclusive that the farmer is more or less unskillful or careless in the management of his business. Or, if the cream has a taint due to the food the cows have consumed, it is a correct conclusion either that the pastures on which the cattle have grazed are affected by the growth of rank plants or weeds, or some food of an unsuitable nature is given. Food with a pungent taste and odor imparts that taint to the milk. These food flavors are generally more pronounced in the spring of the year, when the cattle eat plentifully of carrot, weed, wild mustard, etc.

Flavor can also come from various odors, which are capable of being absorbed by the butter fat in the milk or cream. Such articles as fish, fresh meat, onions, apples, etc., if placed in the same room with or close to the milk or cream, will impart their flavor to the milk. It is therefore important that milk, cream and butter be kept away from all distinctive-smelling substances. Flavor is also due to the period of lactation.

With the dairymen it has become a general custom to provide some succulent feed to tide the cows over the periods of drouth. They make money by the practice. Why do sheepmen fail to see that their ewes are doing just what the cows do—eat to sustain themselves and give milk for the lambs. If the cows can be benefited by some succulent feed like oats and peas so can the sheep. If it is a good plan to plant an extra patch to corn for the cows to supply their needs at that critical time, it will pay to do the same by the ewes and lambs.

There are several advantages to be gained by supplying supplemental feed for the sheep in the summer time. Usually the flock has contented with the flies in the open field during the heat of the day. If the sheep are put in the shed and feed given in the racks, the windows can be thrown open to give sufficient ventilation and they can eat what they want, lay down and chew the cud, and pass the day in comfort. When evening comes they can be turned loose for a stroll in the pasture fields. If it is considered advisable to feed some grain, the flock is at hand and it can be given very readily before the sheep are turned into the field. The feed given in the racks may consist of dry clover hay or some of the green feeds that are available. Where green clover, green corn or rape is used it is a good plan to cut it long enough before it is fed, and then there is no danger from bloat.

Where the flock is put in and fed each day the sheep are under the immediate charge of the owner, and all the necessities that are indicated for the good of the flock can be attended to promptly. By giving the sheep constant attention, and striving to do well by them, much better results will be obtained than can be if they are at all times compelled to shift for themselves and exist on scanty fare. Good care and constant improvement means better profits and greater satisfaction in the sheep business.—N. A. Clapp, in *American Stockman*.

After the eggs are all hatched and the young turks are taken off and placed in their house and yard, give them their first meal, which should be stale bread crumbs soaked in milk, and hard-boiled eggs. Boil an egg five minutes, and it will be tough and indigestible, but boil it half an hour, and it will be easily crumbled. When four or five days old, begin feeding curds and give all the sour milk they will drink. Chop onion tops and lettuce and give with the food until they begin picking young and tender grass. Twice or three times a week give a little pepper in the food. Don't give too much—their mouths are not lined with sheet iron—but season it as if you expected to eat it yourself.

By the third week, begin feeding cooked corn meal. Do not give a full feed of meal at first, but add a little more each day, until at four or five weeks they are to be fed entirely on cooked corn meal, with all the sour milk they will drink. Never feed any raw meal to young turkeys. It should always be cooked by baking until the turkey is two and a half months old. Feeding meal too soon, feeding grain before they are able to digest it, will kill fully one-half of the brood.

When six or eight weeks old, feed cracked corn or wheat screenings at first. From the time when you begin feeding until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, feed five or six times a day; then if insects are plenty they will thrive on two meals a day, cooked corn meal and potatoes in the morning and cracked corn or other grain at night.

The chief cause of mortality among young turkeys is their exposure to wet before they are fully feathered. The ordinary turkey raiser trusts a good deal to the instinct of the mother turkey, and the mother turkey, if left to herself, squats down just where night overtakes her, gets up early in the morning, and wanders around in the wet grass in search of food long before you think of getting out of bed. A hen mother will be very apt to bring her brood home at nightfall, but for the first few nights you will have to drive the turkey mother home. After being driven home a few nights she will probably come home without any urging, especially if you give her a good meal after she goes into the pen.

Should a sudden shower come up while the young turkeys are out foraging, drive them to their coops. If any get chilled and refuse to eat, take them into the house, dry and warm them thoroughly, return to the mother, and give them a good feed with plenty of red pepper or ginger mixed in. Where insect forage is abundant, turkeys will pick the greater part of their living for three or four months, and in such localities it will do to turn them out after they are three months old without any breakfast, but they should always have a handful of grain at night, even if they come with full crops.

The Scleroscope.

This little American invention has been described as a kind of mechanical finger intended to discriminate by delicacy of touch between various substances submitted to it. The ready detection of the degree of hardness and elasticity of various surfaces is its special function. It consists essentially of a light weight, like the hammer of a pile driver, which is allowed to fall inside a tube placed upright on the surface to be tested. The bottom of the hammer, which weighs only a few grams, is finished with a blunted diamond, intended to give it the requisite hardness. After a fall it rebounds, and a carefully graduated scale on the tube, indicating the height of the rebound, shows the degree of hardness of the surface experimented with. On a piece of ordinary steel the hammer rebounds nine-tenths of the height of its fall.—*Youth's Companion*.

Linked Before and After.

Having entered the church at Regensburg, in Germany, for the purpose of being married and taken his place beside the bride, a man named Wahl, who seems to have been of a somewhat nervous disposition, suddenly rushed out of the building, took a cab to the station and jumped into a moving train. We have always maintained that the bridegroom should be handcuffed to the best man until the conclusion of the ceremony. It is foolish to take unnecessary risks.—*London Globe*.

Happiness.

"There is an instinct in the heart of man which makes him fear a cloudless happiness. It seems to him that he owes to misfortune a tithe of his life, and that which he does not pay bears interest, is amassed and largely swells a debt which sooner or later he must acquit."

Her Long Dream.

Estelle—Ah! His proposal was just like a dream!
Agnes—Well, you ought to know, dear. You've been dreaming of that proposal for years.

Announcements.

The following are the prices charged for announcements in this column: Sheriff \$2.00, Probationary \$2.00, Treasurer \$2.00, Recorder \$2.00. All other offices \$5.00. Announcement will not be made for any candidate unwilling to pledge himself to abide by the decision of the Democratic voters as expressed at the primaries.

SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce that D. J. Giesinger, of Huston township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county as expressed at the primaries to be held Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1911.

TREASURER.
We are requested to announce that J. Mitchell Cunningham, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county at the general primaries to be held Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1911.

PROTHONOTARY.
We are authorized to announce that John D. Miller, of Walker township, will be a candidate for County Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county at the general primaries to be held Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1911.

COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce that John R. Lemmon, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county, as expressed at the primaries to be held Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1911.

RECORDER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county, as expressed at the primaries to be held Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1911. EDWARD C. MCKINLEY, of Boggs township.

REGISTER.
We are authorized to announce that W. Francis Spear, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the nomination for Recorder by the Democratic party; subject to the primaries on Sept. 30th, 1911.

AUDITOR.
We are authorized to announce that W. A. Collins, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county, as expressed at the primaries, Sept. 30th, 1911.

The Education of Kings.

The children of kings are raised in simpler fashion than the offspring of many a millionaire. Nor is the reason far to seek, since royal parents fully realize how prominent is the example of their children. While there is no royal road to learning, the education of a youthful prince has interest, inasmuch as it is the result of much deliberation.

The Basewood system, made public in book form in 1770, under the title, *A Book of Directions for the Fathers and Mothers of Families*, and applied, in 1880, to the education of the young princes of Prussia, found numerous advocates. Here the fundamental principle is instruction by sight, and the author banishes from practical consideration all instruction which has to be committed to memory. By pictures, which form a leading feature in the book, it is thought to reconcile in the minds of children the actual things they see with illustrations of the same.

As a child is incapable of abstract ideas, the teacher conveys instruction orally by pointing out in pictures such connections and resemblances. The system includes physical training, easy-fitting clothes, cold baths, a hard bed, early rising and manual labor.

Such was a basis of the instruction given to the Crown Prince of Prussia and his brother, aged, respectively, five and four, by Frederick Delbruck, a lawyer's son and a doctor of philosophy. He tried to develop the natural faculties of his pupils according to the theory that nature is not bad, but feeble. In walking with the boys he sought to awaken their attention by remarks on different things, and, after their return made them look in Basewood's pictures for the objects observed by them out-of-doors. He read them extracts from *Robinson Crusoe* and the *Children's Bible*, proceeding by degrees to extracts from Schiller, and trying to make his charges understand such

Castoria.

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FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

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distinctions as that between courage and timidity, etc.

It was the custom of the royal children every day to visit the Queen either in the garden or in her private apartments, when they would romp, encouraged by their mother. This harmless play gave offence to the tutor, who being something of a pedant, scolded and punished the boys—then yielded his point when they showed temper. In short, it may be doubted whether a doctor of philosophy can handle children otherwise than theoretically. In a letter to her "three little gardeners"—Fritz, William (Delbruck's pupils), and Charlotte—Queen Louise writes: "Good day, my dear children. Papa and I have much enjoyed your pees, peas, parsley, haricots, cabbages, and

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