

FARM NOTES.

—There are 202,250 farms in Pennsylvania and the average size is 87.3 acres.

—The urban population of Pennsylvania in 1920 was 64.3 per cent. and the rural 35.7 per cent.

—The average number of inhabitants to the square mile in Pennsylvania in 1920 was 194.5, as against 171.0 in 1910.

—Lycoming is the largest county in Pennsylvania and has an approximate land area of 780,800 acres. Philadelphia is the smallest and has a land area of 81,920 acres.

—There are 1,567 townships in Pennsylvania. Chester county ranks first with fifty-seven townships and Allegheny second with fifty-six. Cameron county has only five townships.

—In the entire State on the first of the year there were 862,868 dairy cows and the average value of these cows was \$59, making the dairy herds of the State worth \$50,946,852.

—The new seed bed should be well fertilized before sowing alfalfa. Plow down some manure, if possible, and then harrow in 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate, or the same amount of an 0-12-4 mixture. The latter fertilizer will insure a better stand to survive the winter.

—Do you know that 15 to 20 rose chafers are sufficient to kill a one-week old chick, and that 25 to 45 will put a three-week-old bird out of business? This sprawly bug is found on many of our common bushes and trees during early summer. Keep the chickens on mowed fields and away from grape vines and flowering shrubs when the chafers are prevalent.

—There is a tendency during the rush season, that all farmers are experiencing now, to let the keeping of records and accounts slide along until there is more time to give them the attention they require. Farm accounts are most important in the business of farming, and are worth all the bother they necessitate. Get into the habit of observing a regular time each day for this work.

—To make cottage cheese, set milk at 70 degrees F. and allow to curdle. After a firm curd has formed, heat the milk to 96 degrees F. and stir as little as possible in so doing. It will take about 30 minutes to reach this temperature. When the curd separates in the whey, draw into cheese cloth bags and allow to drain until the proper consistency is reached. Then salt and cream to taste, chill and serve.

—It is not necessary to cut down the vines on potato patches that have been blighted. Spraying 8 to 10 days before digging is recommended. To prevent maximum rot the tubers should be dug under the dryest possible conditions. Allow them to lay exposed in the trench until perfectly dry. If removed from field bearing any moisture, they should be stored temporarily on the barn floor, to a depth not exceeding one foot, and allowed to dry out thoroughly. Spores from blighted vines will multiply so long as moisture is present and cause rot. Prevent "sweating" in storage bins.

—Since the announcement of the record of 47 tons of milk produced in a year by five cows on the farm of The Pennsylvania State College, dairy men in all parts of the country have sent inquiries to Professor A. A. Borland, head of the college dairy department, in regard to the methods of feeding and caring for the cows. During the past week a Wisconsin banker wrote to the college asking for chemical and bacteriological data in regard to the milk produced on the college farm. A prominent San Francisco man, in asking for information as to how the cows were handled, said that he desired to improve the dairy work done on the Pacific Coast.

—Over 60 per cent. of the students in the school of agriculture at The Pennsylvania State College come from Pennsylvania cities and towns, according to a study that has just been completed by the college, showing that boys reared on the farm constitute but 39 per cent. of the enrollment in the school. About 35 per cent. of the agricultural students are sons of farmers.

Additional figures given out by the college recently show that more than 75 per cent. of the graduates of the agricultural school are now engaged in practical agricultural work. From a combination of these two compilations, one might perhaps deduce that a trend back to the country has at last begun. At least, it is an encouraging sign.

—Learning to be practical farmers as well as scientific agriculturists, thirty-six junior students in the department of horticulture of The Pennsylvania State College have taken over the entire management of the College farm. Supervised by an instructor, they are running tractors, driving farm wagons, and operating the various machines of a well-equipped farm, as well as performing the manual tasks about the gardens, green houses, nurseries and orchards of the college.

Many of the agricultural students come from homes in the city and have had little farm experience before entering Penn State. The summer work on the college farm is in the nature of a required practicum to put into use the theoretical part of their training secured during the regular college term. The men work eight hours a day and spend one hour in class-room instruction.

For this summer the boys are living in tents because all of the college dormitory space is taken up by students at the summer session. The college plans to remedy this condition in another year, however, for preparations are now being made for the raising of a \$2,000,000 emergency fund for the construction of health, welfare and residence buildings as a step in the development of the institution in the Pennsylvania State University.

ADVOCATES VOTING MACHINE.

Recent election scandals growing out of the primaries, for which several Pittsburgh men and one woman were indicted for ballot stealing, have brought about a movement seeking to have paper ballots superseded by voting machines in elections. Senator William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, who is heading the movement for the innovation in Pennsylvania, describes the voting machine, used in New York and other States, as the only secret method of voting.

"The paper ballot," declared the Senator recently, "does not furnish a secret method of voting. It never did. It never can. When they used to call me a boss" in Pennsylvania politics, I had a hard time getting one thing accomplished—that was keeping the ballot boxes locked. It's an almost impossible job. I know that from experience. There are scores of cases where honest young men, sincerely desirous of serving for the good of the people and sure of getting a majority of votes, were 'counted out' by unscrupulous politicians. It is a common saying in Pittsburgh that in the 'Strip' districts, they weight the ballots instead of counting them. It has been found hard getting evidence in cases like that. Where you get seven men indicted, a hundred go free, and continue counting out candidates.

"With the proper ballot, it's easy for district leaders to make sure that the men they have bought up, or the men they have intimidated, 'deliver the goods.' The voter who must vote as he is told can make his mark in such a way as to identify his vote. He is permitted by law to write his name in the space provided for voting for persons not nominated and in that way, identify it. He can, by pressing firmly with his pencil, emboss the ballot so that the mark can be seen or felt on the back of the ballot. Even if he does not wish to disclose his vote, the election officer at the ballot box can often see or feel the back of the ballot how a voter has voted."

The voting machine which Senator Flinn and other prominent Pennsylvania men are advocating, is a box curtained on three sides, the voting board forming the fourth side.

The curtain completely hides the voter while voting. As mechanical indicators are used, there can be no pencil marks to identify the ballot, and election officers have no opportunity to examine the voter's ballot, to see or feel how he voted. The counter compartment of the machine is locked and sealed from view during the voting, and the counters on the rear of the machine show the totals only, not each ballot separately.

"You can't corrupt a machine," said Senator Flinn, describing the manner in which the voting machine works. "Each vote which is cast is cast with mechanical certainty, and mechanical secrecy. There can be no slightest attempt at manipulation of the machine without detection."

"The voting machine will prevent practically every voting fraud which is so easy to commit under present conditions. It will prevent ballot box stuffing, switched boxes, and the deliberately planned confusion which political henchmen are ordered to start around polling places sometimes, in order that votes may be stolen while the disorder reigns. You can't walk away with the big machine as you can with a little ballot box, and even if you could reach the machine, you couldn't do anything with it."

"There can be no misallotting of votes, because the machine registers each one on the back, just as it is cast. For that reason, there can be no reverse recording of votes, no jumping of the tallies, no endless chain scheme, no dual ballot and no delayed, substituted or fraudulent returns. In fact, all the old illegal tricks are checked by the machine, for you can't cheat it."

When a voter enters the voting machine, he first closes the curtain. The opening of the curtain when he has finished, automatically registers his vote, leaving the face of the machine in the same condition in which he found it. The special feature of the curtain is that it not only makes it possible for the voter to vote secretly, but it compels him to vote secretly, because it is impossible for him to operate the machine until he has closed the curtain.

"The face of the machine is a board containing an array of the names of candidates. So ingeniously is the machine constructed that it is absolutely fool-proof. A man cannot lose his vote by voting wrongly. The machine won't let him. For instance, if he pulls the lever which votes the straight Republican ticket, he thus automatically gives his vote to the whole ticket, without any further movement on his part, and indications above the name of the nominees of other tickets are mechanically locked, to stay until he opens the curtains and the vote is registered."

"If he wishes to vote separately for each candidate, he simply pulls the little indicators down over the name of each man for whom he wishes to vote. But the automatic locks which are in constant operation following each motion of his, prevent him from voting twice for the same man, and from voting for two men for the same office. The little ebony indicators, once pulled down, stay down, tight locked, until the vote is registered."

"Each vote, as it is registered, is merged into the count of the votes that already have been cast. During election, the counter compartment on the back of the machine is locked with two keys of different patterns held by the election officers of different political parties, thus insuring its privacy unless both officers are present when it is opened. Furthermore, even with both keys, the counter compartment cannot be opened without first locking the machine against voting. Still further, it can be sealed up during the voting. It is therefore practically impossible to look at the counter during election. But because the votes are merged into the count automatically, even an examination of the counters either during the election or after, would not disclose how any certain voter voted. It is of course absolute-

ly impossible to tamper with the compartment itself, as all its operating machine is automatic and is sealed behind the board on which the figures appear to announce the number of votes for each candidate.

"On purely economic grounds, the machine cannot be gainsaid as a saver of money. Their reduction in election costs is important, particularly in Allegheny county, where last year's primary and general election cost nearly half a million dollars."

"The voting machines would lower this at least twenty-five per cent. In the first place, their initial cost is almost their last cost; only the election officers are needed. Two election officers are sufficient to handle the machine—one from each of two contesting parties are enough to assure the safe locking of the counter compartment. There is no returning board to count the votes, because the machine automatically counts as it registers and the machine cannot be inaccurate. There are no paper ballots to be bought, and one machine can vote 999 persons. Buffalo, New York, and other cities have installed the machines, and the bettered conditions in these cities testify to the fact that the machine permits no tampering with the votes of the plain people. The paper ballots cannot help but be humanly failable, and the men who count them are only human, too. The machine is

not. The only persons who could possibly be opposed to the machine are those who have profited in the past by illegal elections, and desire to so profit in the future. We hope to have the machines approved by the new Legislature, and to see them all over Pennsylvania.

Hints Wasted on Him.

Gladys O'Veary had looked at the clock several times and at last Percy Vehe observed her glances.

"You were looking at the clock?" he said.

"Yes," she answered with a faint smile.

Then he got up and went over to the mantelpiece and looked at the clock for fully half a minute.

"I don't see anything the matter with it," he said, and returned to his seat.

Then he stayed an hour longer.

Or a Whippoorwill.

The firm was indulging in the luxury of a new office boy.

"And what's your name?" asked the rather flippant head clerk.

"William Wilson Atkinson Simpson," was the sibilant reply.

"Tut-tut," said the head clerk, "you will be wasted here. Why don't you go into the country and get a job as a nightingale?"



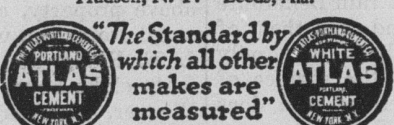
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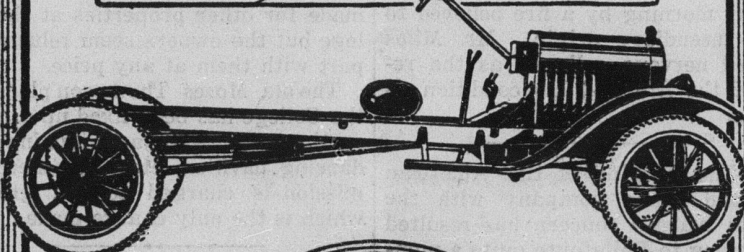
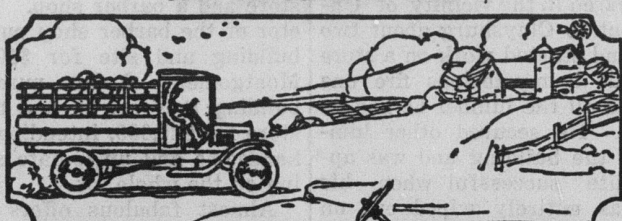
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