



# FARM AND GARDEN

## FARM NOTES.

The flow of milk is not large when cows do not have plenty of good water, and water and feeding is a better way to mix it than at the pump, as a due proportion is obtained in this way.

Why not select good cows as we select good seed corn and wheat? There are poor results when this rule is not applied to cows as well as seed.

It is said that 20,000 cows are now milked with machinery. The milking machine when found all right will go into general use as cream separators have.

Good pure dairy salt is as essential to good butter making as pure water is to health. Any kind of salt won't do for good butter, but it will do for the poor stuff that sells at half price.

The training of a colt cannot be too thorough; a half broken horse is not broken at all, and is always a dangerous animal.

It takes the farm work and the farm conditions to successfully raise draft horses with grain feed and handling for maturity and the development of draft horse size.

Dairy cows are like machines in that they are bred for either milk or butter as a specialty. They do much better in their own line of performance than if they are bred for both.

A good dairy cow is developed by intelligent breeding and feeding. It takes seven years of steady, watchful attention after birth to bring a cow to her best in the production of milk.

## FATTENING TURKEYS.

At the price given per pound for turkeys these last years it pays to feed them to good weight; a couple of pounds more on the weight counts, but four or more pounds count larger. I put in new blood at good prices each year, and make special prices by sale of breeders each year. After I have called in my orders for breeding stock from the farmers about me I go over my flocks and make selections of my best hens and gobblers, after which these are marked and as far as it is possible are kept apart from the main flock, and not fed so heavily as the birds for the Thanksgiving market. After losing several of my best turkeys one year from feeding green corn I shut off on that given raw, although I use it in plenty when cooked. I do not begin feeding heavy until pretty well along in October, and then, each morning new corn, shelled or sometimes cut in small pieces, is placed in a large outdoor kettle and boiled several hours. By night this is cooled and ready for their suppers. I have never known cooked corn to hurt them. For morning they get a ration of ground oats, boiled vegetables, corn meal, mixed either with milk or water. Always they have grit and charcoal near their feed troughs. At noon they get old corn, and sometimes wheat, with occasional feed of suet.—Indiana Farmer.

## WHEN IS CHEESE NOT CHEESE?

This is a question which the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has at last decided and has come out flat-footed with the answer, "when it is 'soaked curd'."

Doctor H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, said that this pseudo cheese is produced by soaking the curd at a certain stage in cold water, draining it and putting the curd to press. This treatment is carried on solely for fraudulent purposes. First, it introduces an undue amount of water in the cheese, thus increasing the weight, and, second, it gives a soft texture and appearance of superior quality, which deceives the purchaser as to its real nature. Cheese thus produced is of inferior quality, for it develops less of the desirable cheese flavor than it otherwise would, and it deteriorates greatly in quality before the curing process is complete.

This type of cheese cannot, continued Doctor Wiley, under the food and drug act, enter interstate commerce nor be sold in the District of Columbia or the Territories under the name of Cheese unless this name be further characterized. In the future this product must be labeled "Soaked Curd Cheese."

BEST CHEAP COW RATION. In response to an inquiry in regard to economic cow feeding Hoard's Dairyman says:

"Oats at 50 cents per bushel is at the rate of \$31.2 per ton, and corn at 70 cents is \$25 per ton. These figures show that oats cannot be considered and that corn is the cheapest of the feeds named. But corn is low in protein and must be combined with some other feed which is rich in that element. Cottonseed meal meets this requirement, but both it and corn are too concentrated (heavy) for feeding by themselves or in combination.

"For best results they should be diluted with some light feed. Bran answers this purpose admirably. Hence we suggest mixing 250 pounds of cottonseed meal with 550 pounds of ground corn and 200 pounds of bran. This will give a mixture con-

taining about 16 per cent of digestible protein and a daily allowance of 6 pounds of this mixture in connection with 30 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of hay, will make about the proper allowance for a cow yielding 20 pounds of 5 per cent milk or 25 pounds of 4 per cent milk."

## COW FEED.

No animal likes variety of food more than a cow does, and none pays greater return for it than the cow. The Dairy Review in alluding to this matter says that for the stimulation of appetite and aid in digestion some of her feeds should be green and succulent, such as roots and silage for winter. Some linseed meal should be given at frequent intervals. It is not only a rich feed, but an excellent regulator of the digestive organs. Clover and alfalfa hay are both rich in milk-forming elements and give bulk to the ration. Some corn should be given daily, especially through the cold months, because cows greatly relish the grain and it helps in forming butterfat and in producing animal heat. Give the cows about all they will clean up at each feed, but shift change often, not only the kinds, but the amounts of each kind at different times. This change gives a stimulating variety to feeds, and the cows thrive and produce on it.

## TO ASCERTAIN A HORSE'S AGE.

Every horse has six teeth above and below; before three years old he sheds his middle teeth; at three he sheds one more on each side of the central teeth; at four he sheds the two corner and last of the fore-teeth. Between four and five the horse cuts the under tusks; at five will cut his upper tusks, at which time his mouth will be complete. At six years the grooves and hollows begin to fill up a little; at seven the grooves will be well filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little brown spots where the dark brown hollows formerly were. At eight, the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At nine there is often seen a small bill to the outside corner teeth; the point of the tusk is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounding; the squares of the central teeth begin to disappear and the gums leave small and narrow at the top.—Guy Noland in the Epitomist.

## EFFECT OF FREEZING ON QUALITY OF BUTTER.

A series of trials were made at the Vermont Experiment Station wherein milk was divided into two lots, one-half allowed to freeze and the other handled in the usual manner; then churned, the butter worked and scored. Neither skimming, ripening nor churning appeared to be impaired. Not so, however, with the scoring. The average scores of two sets of 15 lots each were; frozen butter, 93.2; normal butter 93.5. Freezing tended very slightly to lower the grade of the butter, yet freezing is not necessarily a menace to good butter-making. It should not be inferred, however, that infrequent creamery receipts, delivered more or less frost bitten, will make as good a butter as if they had been delivered unfrozen.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## AFRAID OF THE CHURN.

The old churn used to turn out fine butter on the farm. Now, with the knowledge of handling cream, ripening and churning it that has become so general, the churn should be able to turn out really gilt-edge butter. Such butter would promptly put a profit into dairying. The dairy farmer afraid of the churn can not hope to make money out of milk.

## THE OX IN USE.

With horses and mules selling at fancy prices, and feedstuffs abnormally high, the patient and faithful ox is coming into more general use in some sections. In Northern Vermont a good team of heavy horses will bring \$500 to \$600. This is considerable money for a man on a small farm to tie up, consequently many small farmers are using oxen for farm work.—Epitomist.

## Indians to Marry.

The first native born American Indians to appear before City Clerk Scully, in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a marriage license, marched in and with the usual Indian stolidity filed out the necessary forms, gravely paid the fee of \$1, listened to the instructions given by Mr. Scully, and then marched out again. Both were born in Manhattan and it was the second matrimonial venture for each of them.

William A. Tolbert, who gave his age as 71 years, although he looks not much over 40, with his splendid head of black hair and his vigorous carriage, and Isabell Taylor were the two Indians. Isabell would make a fine model for a statue of Pocahontas. She gave her age as 37 and her address as 19 Furman avenue, the same as Mr. Tolbert's. Mr. Tolbert is a United States Custom House Inspector.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Slate valued at \$6,019,226 was quarried and sold in the United States in 1907, an increase over 1906's output of \$259,875.

# The HOME

REVIVAL OF PAISLEY SHAWLS. The present revival of the Paisley designs recalls the rage for these patterns during the middle of the last century. We see them at present on gowns of chiffon or shantung or even cloth, while in linen also beautiful effects are to be found.

But to those who are familiar with the old design the present-day imitations are deplorably lacking in the delicacy and beauty of the former patterns, which were then chiefly displayed on the shawls. The designs on these were, of course, adapted from those shawls first brought from the east by Napoleon during his Egyptian campaign. They became the rage, chiefly because they afforded a little extra warmth over the skimpy muslin dresses that were the inspiration of the much-talked-of dictatorial gowns of today. The Empress Josephine had a collection of about 500 of these shawls. Huge prices were paid for them, and even when they began to be made in England as much as 300 or 400 pounds would be given for a hand-woven Paisley shawl, while 25 or 30 pounds would not be considered much for a machine-made one.

Designing such as was employed upon these shawls is an art unknown today, and many brilliantly clever artists were engaged upon it.

One of the designs was tinted to represent bronze; in another the turquoise and sapphire shades of blue were combined with gorgeous effect. The patterns were kept very simple and strictly Oriental, but eventually such anomalies as tartan and shepherds' plaids, and little medallions containing bunches of roses were introduced, and very soon the Paisley design sank into oblivion until its recent revival.

It is a lamentable fact that tons of these wonderful old designs have been burned, yet it makes the remaining specimens all the more valuable and interesting, and in these days when we lay claim to so much for our applied arts they are a revelation of what was being done so long ago as the fifties.—New Haven Register.

## BLINDNESS IS DIMINISHING.

No known disease which causes blindness is increasing under civilization. So that when we do finally come to our senses and fight all diseases alike, as we surely will, we have good right to confidently expect that blindness will be practically abolished, or reduced to less than five per cent. of its present frequency.

Even the risk of blindness from accidental causes, such as wounds, blows, scaldings and burnings, is very much less than it was before, and still diminishing on account of the enormously increased power of curing wounds of the eye given us by antiseptics and asepsis. Where ten eyes were lost by wounds becoming infected, less than one eye suppurates now.

This brings us to the fact that a large share of our troubles with our eyes in modern times is due, like cataract, to the fact that we have got into an inveterate habit of outliving them, as well as our teeth, our hair and our hearing, and of this we obstinately refuse to break ourselves. Nature doesn't borrow any trouble before she comes to it. As the average savage lived only about thirty years, Nature built his eye to last forty to forty-five, giving him a liberal margin of 50 per cent. Then we blame her because this eye that was "loaded" to carry for forty-five years will not go passively on and do all that is required of it until sixty, seventy or even seventy-five years of age.

Whenever we are willing to reform our bad habits of living too long, to abandon our "bloodthirsty clinging to life," as Matthew Arnold called it, we shall find less reason to complain of our eyes and ears.—Woman's Home Companion.

## WHITE HOUSE CHEERY WITH PLANTS.

Mrs. Roosevelt has the good taste that prevents the overdecorating of a home. The White House today is a distinct improvement over that mansion as it used to be in the important particular of floral accessories and general ornamentation. The mistress of the White House is partial to growing flowers and plants rather than cut blossoms. The state rooms of the White House look cheery with pots of fuchsias and pepper plants glowing in the sun, with an occasional jardiniere of scarlet tipped poinsettias. Oriental palms in porcelain vases and ferns in quaint boxes of birch bark give a homelike look to the wide, bare halls of the lower wing. The entire ground floor is bright with growing things, many in bloom. Only an occasional vase of roses is seen on the mantle of the Blue Room. A growing plant invariably has the place of honor on the dining table.—New York Press.

## EDUCATION NOT NEEDED.

The principal of a large public school on the upper West Side tells this story of the mother of one of her pupils. The principal is unmarried and a woman.

The pupil, a little girl, was getting

along badly in school, so badly that the principal summoned the mother—who may be called Mrs. Smith—to talk the matter over.

"I don't know," she told Mrs. Smith, "what the trouble is with Ethel—whether she isn't well, or what; but she doesn't keep up with her class at all."

"It doesn't matter," Mrs. Smith returned, placidly. "I have had six daughters and none of them did well at school."

There really seemed nothing to say in answer to this.

"I never did well at school myself," Mrs. Smith went on. "But what of it? I"—and she glanced with calm superiority at the spinster principal before her—"I married."—New York Tribune.

## HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

Some one once asked a woman how it was she kept her youth so wonderfully. Her hair was snowy white, she was 80 years old, and her energy was waning. But she never impressed one with the idea of age, for her heart was still young in sympathy and interest.

And this was her answer: "I know how to forget disagreeable things. I tried to master the art of saying pleasant things. I did not expect too much of my friends, I kept my nerves well in hand, and did not allow them to bore people. I tried to find any work that came to my hand congenial. I did my best to relieve the misery I came in contact with and sympathize with the suffering. In fact, I tried to do to others as I would be done by, and you see me, in consequence, reaping the fruits of happiness in a peaceful old age."—Banner of Gold.

## ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Marriage is like a voyage at sea—it reveals character; it shows others what manner of men and women we are.—Lady Cook.

Love in a household is a thing to be worked for—not an override pear which will drop into the mouth of the first gaping clown.—Anonymous.

A man may be cheerful and contented in celibacy, but I do not think he can ever be happy; it is an unnatural state and the best feelings of his nature are never called into action.—Robert Southey.

A married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and restored by domestic endearments.—Jeremy Taylor.

## MONUMENT TO PIONEER.

The Pioneer Daughters of California are raising funds to erect a monument on Market street in San Francisco to the pioneer mother. At a recent meeting in San Francisco Mrs. Phillip V. Mighels said that she had received a letter saying that the pioneer mother should be portrayed in heroic size and presented like a goddess instead of in a family group. She answered that the pioneer mother was to be a human being, a figure that should speak of mother to every son for all time.

"That is why we want her here on Market street" declared Mrs. Mighels. "She will remind us that even in the mart of business the home is paramount and that everything else comes second."—New York Sun.

## EMBROIDERED BAGS.

Happy is the woman who numbers among her possessions just now any such quaint and curious bags as women carried in bygone days. Embroidered by skilled fingers in wonderful stitchery, some of their old colors blend charmingly with present-day dresses, and now is the time to get them out, for the opportunity to use them may never occur again. It is a time when almost any of these old valises—a scrap of old brocade, an old-fashioned jewel or an old buckle—may be made to do good service, and happy are they who possess them.—New York Tribune.

## CRUSHES LOVE.

Selfishness crushes out love, and most of the people who are living together without affection for one another really care too much for themselves and too little for each other.—Home Chat.

## FASHION NOTES.

The automobile is responsible for the array of long coats with which furriers are provided.

Some handsome tailored dresses of heavy cloth show sleeves of net or like fabric.

Opossum fur is the latest cry in Paris for coat collars, cuffs, revers, linings and waistcoats.

The two-toned striped stockings are the most fashionable hosiery.

French lingerie, brought over for brides, shows much less elaboration. Laces showing an intermingling of metal thread are fashionable.

The jabot of white net is still very stylish with dressy tailor makes.

Quaint accessories rule with the renaissance gowns—such things as fitted bodices laced in the back, skin light sleeves buttoned the whole length, old brocades, big mantles, etc.

**Jno. F. Gray & Son**  
(Successors to GRANT HOOPER)  
Control Sixteen of the Largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the World. . . .  
**THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST**  
No Mutuals  
No Assessments  
Before insuring your life see the contract of THE HOME which in case of death between the tenth and twentieth years returns all premiums paid in addition to the face of the policy.  
**Money to Loan on First Mortgage**  
Office in Crider's Stone Building BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Telephone Connection

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the  
**Scientific American.**  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

**STEEL TRUST DIVIDENDS PAID IN HUMAN LIVES**

In "Can Americans Afford Safety in Railroad Travel?" in McClure's, Carl Vrooman, the author, fixes the responsibility for the increasing risk of traveling in the United States. He writes:

"Apparently the railroad managers have decided that an unchecked increase in killings would mean ruin, and that if greater expenditures are necessary to reduce the percentage of accidents, they must be met. They say they are willing to pay the price good rails ought to be worth, even if dividends have to be cut, and, undoubtedly, some of them would like to stop buying from the Trust. Harriman has already ordered 150,000 tons from an independent concern which makes open-hearth steel rails, but his example cannot be generally followed, because the output of the comparatively few independent open-hearth process mills is not large enough to supply more than an insignificant portion of the total current demand.

"In a recent issue the Railroad Gazette said that no individual or combination of individuals knows better how to make good rails than the Steel Corporation, and drew attention to these points in the controversy: 'First, the criminal willingness of the Steel Corporation to manufacture rails that cost human life; second, the attitude, almost equally criminal, on the part of many high railroad officers to ignore the plain truths that are being brought before them by their superintendents and chief engineers.'

"As shown above these officers now seem thoroughly roused. At the meeting of the American Railway Association not one representative of the railroads was satisfied with the rails now being received. Representatives of the steel-makers who were present had nothing to say when asked to defend their processes of manufacture."

The many uses and inflammable character of celluloid have led to an active search for substitutes. The new material of C. Trocquet, a French inventor, is a mixture of cellulose, asbestos and the organic matter contained in oyster shells. The cellulose is obtained by treating seaweed successively with acid and alkali and washing. The asbestos is ground with petroleum oil, while the ground oyster shells are treated with hydrochloric acid and the insoluble residue is boiled with water, washed with weak alkaline solution and collected on a filter. The mixture contains from fifty to sixty-five parts of cellulose, two to twelve parts of the oiled asbestos and twenty to forty-five parts of the oyster shell substance. The mass is treated with formaldehyde, suitably colored, and then pressed into any form or object for which celluloid can be used.

A Test For Coal Gas. Do you suspect your hot-air furnace of leaking coal gas into the heat flues and into the house? A simple and effective way of testing for this trouble is to throw upon the furnace fire a large wad of cotton which has been saturated with oil of peppermint and thickly sprinkled with sulphur to make it burn quickly. Close the furnace door tightly and have some one who has not smelled the prepared cotton wad try to detect the odor in the rooms above. If it is found you will need a new drum for your furnace without delay.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
**D. F. FORTNEY**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Office North of Court House.  
**W. HARRISON WALKER**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
No. 19 W. High Street.  
All professional business promptly attended to.  
**B. D. GETTIG** **Jno. J. BOWER** **W. D. ZERBY**  
**GETTIG, BOWER & ZERBY**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
EAGLE BLOCK  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Successors to ORVIA, BOWER & ORVIA  
Consultation in English and German.

**CLEMENT DALE**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank.  
1798

**W. G. RUNKLE**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office at door Crider's Exchange.  
1798

**H. B. SPANGLER**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider's Exchange Building.  
1798

**Old Fort Hotel**  
**EDWARD ROYER, Proprietor.**  
Location: One mile South of Centre Hall. Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.  
RATES: \$1.00 PER DAY.

**The National Hotel**  
**MILLERIM, PA.**  
**L. A. SHAWVER, Prop.**  
First class accommodations for the traveler. Good table board and sleeping apartments. The choicest liquors at the bar. Stable accommodations for horses is the best to be had. Bus to and from all trains on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, at Coburn.

**LIVERY**  
Special Effort made to Accommodate Commercial Travelers....  
**D. A. BOOZER**  
Centre Hall, Pa. Penn'a R. R.

**Penn's Valley Banking Company**  
CENTRE HALL, PA.  
**W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.**  
Receives Deposits . . .  
Discounts Notes . . .

**MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.**  
  
**H. G. STROHMEIER,**  
CENTRE HALL, . . . . . PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
**HIGH GRADE . . .**  
**MONUMENTAL WORK**  
in all kinds of  
**Marble AND Granite.** Don't fail to get my price.

**LARGEST INSURANCE Agency**  
**IN CENTRE COUNTY**  
**H. E. FENLON**  
Agent  
Bellefonte, Penn'a.  
The Largest and Best  
**Accident Ins. Companies**  
Bonds of Every Description. Plate Glass Insurance at low rates.