

Bellefonte, Pa., May 13, 1910.

DISCOVERED

On the slope of a hill in the edge of a wood Bloomed and nodded a sisterhood Of pale-tinted Blossoms that nobody knew

The Wind blue back the curtains of dawn. And the Sun looked out when the wind

And the flowers with the tears of the dew were When the Wind was flown and the

The Wind brought a wild Bee out of the west To dream for an hour on a Blossom's breast, And the Sun left a Butterfly hovering there

With wide wings poised on the golden air. And the Dew brought a Firefly to whirl and

In his own bewildering radiance, Round the slender green pillars that rocked

The creatures of air gave the secret to me-I followed the hum of the heavy-Winged Bee; I followed the Butterfly's wavering flight; I followed the Firefly's bewildered light.

I found the pale Blossoms that nobody knew; They trusted the Sun, and the Wind, and the

The Dew and the Wind trusted Firefly

I give you the secret they gave unto me.

SHE PROPOSED.

To give the name of the heroine of this story would take all the romance out of it. She was Welsh, and some fifteen or twenty letters are required to spell her name, and after it has been spelled it could only be pronounced by one asleep and at the culmination of a prodigious snore. I will therefore call her Anne.

If Anne's name was not attractive, Anne herself was very attractive. She had been born and lived till she was fifteen in Wales and possessed the rose and ivory complexion common among the girls of the British isles. She was plump as a partridge and had a pair of white shoulders and an exquisitely rounded neck. Then her lips-well, they are best described as kissable. In other words, Anne was a pretty Welsh girl who had come to America with her father to live on a farm of his own in Minnesota.

Anne had lost her mother before leaving Wales, and her father had married again. Not all stepmothers make life miserable, but Anne's stepmother did. At any rate, Anne always felt that the home she had known had passed away with her mother; that there was now a different home with a new crop of children of which she was not a part and in which she had no place. It seemed to her that if she were out of it there would be an advantage to it and to

e had a friend whom she had met in Minnesota. The friend's own true name was Martha. She, too, was the daughter of a farmer and lived a short distance down the road. One evening Anne after a scrap with her stepmother went out and stood at the gate to nurse her wrath alone. While she was standing there along came her bosom friend. Anne poured a long catalogue of troubles into Martha's ear. Martha listened till a pause came and then said:

"This is no place for you, Anne. You should be married and have a home of your own."

"I know it." said Anne. "but whom am I to marry? All the young men as soon as they are grown go to Minneapolis or St. Paul or Chicago or St. Louis. They all seem eager to get away from the farm as soon as possible. I can't follow them to the city, and if I could it would do no good. I am country born and bred and entirely unfitted for the city."

"Nevertheless you must marry." "I will! I'll stop waiting for a proposal. I'll ask the first man I see to

At that moment a man appeared some distance down the road. He was carrying a bundle done up in a bandanna handkerchief at the end of a pole, the pole resting on his shoulder. "Here comes your opportunity." said Martha.

Anne gave a gasp. "I wish I had the courage to do it," she said.

"I dare you."

be too late."

"You dare me?" "Yes: you said just now you would ask the first man that came along to marry you, and here comes a young fellow of suitable age. Ask him."

"But suppose he should hold me to it. I might jump from the frying pan into the fire.'

"Marriage is a lottery even if you have known the one you marry a long | the cherry tree said: while and consider him perfection."

"He's good looking," whispered Anne, stealing a glance at the man. "Quick!" "napped Martha. "You will

Suddenly it occurred to Anne to do as she had threatened, speaking in a geles Times. language be would not understand. She had not forgotten the language of her childhood. She called out in

"A oes cisiau gwraig arnoch chwi?" (Do you went a wife?)

"Oes" (Yes) came the reply quick as a flash.

The young man turned to see a pretty girl look'ng at him in consternation, her face all aflame. He started toward | Herald. her, but Anne ran into the house and slammed the door in his face.

If she had thus rudely treated any young man of her acquaintance doubtless he would have gone off in high dudgeon. But she had called on Cupid to help her, and the little god once interested it is no easy matter to allay that interest. Indeed, he is impudent | erty to appear rich.

and persistent. The young man went to the closed door and tried to open it. Anne was holding it from the inside. Cupid proved the stronger, and the door was forced. When Cupid entered. Anne had buried her face in the pillow of a hall settle. The young man stood by and said:

"I perceive that you are Welsh. I am just come from Wales and am looking for a place to settle in this great country. Will you tell me what county in Wales you are from?" A smothered sound came from be-

tween Anne's face and the pillow. "Carmarthen." "Carmarthen! Why, that's my coun-

ty too.' Well, that was a beginning. Anne's father had known the young man's father in the old country, and he was asked to stay where he was till he had found a place to settle. Around his waist was a money belt in which there were enough gold pieces to buy a small farm. By the time he had selected the farm he had accepted Anne's proposi-

So it was that a Welsh girl got i husband for the asking.

tion, and her father gave them enough

The Industry Carried on In One Dis-

additional to stock it.

trict For Centuries. The fanmaking industry in China was started centuries ago in the village of Pengshow, at Ampow, about three miles from Swatow. It was formerly confined to women in various households, but for many years past every family in the village has been devoted to the work, all the members of the families being occupied in the manufacture. Only the open fan is manufactured in this district.

For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly rived until each piece is sufficiently slender and flexible. There threadlike pieces of bamboo are arranged in a row, attached to each other by a thread passed crosswise through the middle. This thread is fastened to a semicircular strip of bamboo, giving the fan its shape. The ribs are then slightly heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peculiar and characteristic shell-like shape at the top. Very flimsy silk gauze is then pasted on the face and a

kind of tissue-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached the border of the fan is black varnished and the gauze is coated with a chalk and water mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of hard wood, bone and ivory. The hand painting on the fans is cleverly done, in some instances being works of art .-Exchange.

The Secret of His Loyalty to the Condemned Man.

A negro was executed in a prison not many hours' journey from the city not long ago, says the Philadelphia Times. For several months prior to his departure he had been visited by a faithful friend who brought him chicken. possum, sweet potatoes, cigars and other things.

was suspected that he had some intimate knowledge of the crime for which the other was to be executed. The secret came to light on the morning of the execution, when one of the guards overheard this conversation between the two men:

"Now, Jim, didn't I done do everything I could for you?" "Yes, Bill, you has sho' fu'filled all

ob yo' obligation an' squared 'counts fo' dem crap games, an' I sho' is 'bliged to yo'.' "And, Jim, does yo' swear that yo' won't come and ha'nt me after yo's

done gone an' been hanged?" "No. Bill: yo' has sho' acted like a man an' a brudder, an' I ain't low down mean 'nuff to ha'nt yo' now, but ef yo' hadn't brung me dem things when I told yo' I sho' would hav' ha'nted yo' every night of yo' life, an' don't yo' forget it."

Wonder of Blood Transfusion. There is nothing more dramatic in surgery than a transfusion of bloodto see the patient take on the rosy hue of health, waken out of his lethargy. show an immediate live interest in his surroundings and actually recover under the eye of the operator. In adults we must not permit the amount transfused to equal the normal for fear of suddenly overtaxing the heart, but in the case of young children who have had severe hemorrhages there may be complete recovery without a period of convalescence, so that at the termination of the operation the patient is well.-Century.

"That remedy," said a senator of a proposed piece of legislation, "is as impracticable as little George Washington's. George Washington, you know, when his father spoke to him about

"'Yes, father; I did chop down the tree, but I can easily make the evil

"'How so, my boy?' the father asked. "'Why,' said George, 'if I chopped it down can't I chop it up?" "-Los An-

Poor Timpers!

"I have just made a valuable discovery," announced Timpers, "What is it?" asked Twiggs.

"I'm a fool." "Ah, the icke is on your friends." "How is that?" "You know something they don't

think you know."-Birmingham Age-

Hereditary. Hoax-Poor old Hennecke has to mind the baby. Joax-Yes. It's wonderful how that baby takes after its mother.-Philadelphia Record.

All affectation is the attempt of pov-

Peace Day.

In 1907, the school superintendents at their annual meeting recommended to all schools the observance of May 18-the schools the observance of may 18—the anniversary of the opening of the First Hague Conference. A dozen states had previously observed the day and since the leaflets and material for school use upon that day have become generally known through the School Peace League, special exercises, as long as those on Flag day or Memorial day should become general. As full information regarding programs can full information regarding programs can be obtained of the Secretary of the School Peace League, Mrs. Andrews, 405 Marl-borough street, Boston, or of the Secretary of the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon street, Boston, I shall limit this article to general matters which may help make these programs useful.

First of all, the teacher must be an en-

thusiastic believer in world organization and arbitration if Peace day is to inspire her pupils. If she has imagination and a clear comprehension of the subject she can make any class, even the Primary class, feel the thrill of the great war against which; these days celebrates. By picturing the old time duel, for example, that between Burr and Hamilton, she can show how the duel proved nothing and the best man often fell. Even a small child readily sees the sillings of small child readily sees the silliness of duels after courts are once established and can be led on to see the folly of rigantic duels between nations if an international court becomes available. The story of the formation of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration should be told as one of the greatest events of history, marking an epoch. It can be told pictur-esquely and in the simplest words. First tell of the Tsar's rescript, that August day in 1898, like a bolt from the blue, startling the world with and unheard of proposition and showing how the awful increase of armaments "were bringing about the very cataclysm they were de-signed to avert." In short, preparation for war, through the rapidity of new inventions in armaments was becoming as costly as war itself. The decade since this rescript has painfully emphasized this fact, the United States paying as much for army and navy in 1908 in time of peace as it paid ten years before in time of war. After the rescript followed, nine months later, the coming together of one hundred representatives with fifty attaches in Queen Wilhelmina's little palace, "The House in the Wood, at the Hague." These represented the twenty-six nations that had ambassadors at St. Petersburg. They came together full of indifference or cynicism, expecting for the most part mere perfunctory action. They excluded reporters as did the Constitutional Congress in 1787. But with the sceptics were strong men of faith, among them our English ambassador — Lord Paunceforte—and our own minister to Berlin, Andrew D. White. These and a few others created hope and confidence and soon, in one of the three committees, every man found himself at work and through endless social functions coming into friendly touch with strangers, rub-bing off prejudices and enlarging his power of comprehending their point of

Once, when Germany's inaction that summer seemed to block the way and frustrate all possibility of harmony, public opinion in America helped to melt the iceberg of opposition. Mr. White sent Mr. Hollis of the New York Bar to Berlin to see Hohenlohe and Von Buelow. He was told that Germany as a whole cared little about the Conference and no one trades, churches and all kinds of organprayed in every church of his diocese while the Conference lasted.

As a result of this first Conference a Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration was established for which Mr. Carnegie has provided a building at a cost of one and a half million dollars. This is not yet completed. A dozen or more nation have taken cases to this court. Provisions made by this Conference prevented war between Russia and England over the firing on the English fishing vessels as was related in Article III, of this series. It was also by provision of this Conference for mediation that President Posses tion that President Roosevelt called to Kittery navy yard the entatives of two great nations to end the bloodiest war of modern times.

This war could have been avoided had the world been a little more organized. Since then the second Hague Conference has taken further steps in world organization. It is certain now that at regular intervals a world conference merging into a Parliament with ever-increasing powers will meet. Executive commissions will eventually carry out its decisions and an international police force—a totally different thing from rival armies and navies-will keep law and order.

The first steps toward this are arbitrations treaties between the great nations promising to settle all difficulties between them by law or arbitration. The teacher will of course tell he pupils the story of such a treaty between Chili and Argentina and of the erection of the Christ of the Andes on the loftiest mountain pass as a pledge of prepetual peace.

Four thoughts should be emphasized. Organization-this is an age of power such as the world never saw before because men have learned to cooperate. Picture the condition of our states if they had been federated; of the German and Italian states before they were united. Emphasize the fact that peace between nations is not a question of making men into saints but of organizing them in practical business fashion. The United States must be an exemplar of a United World. was not possible until recently. 2. This country has no danger from without but fearful dangers from within. 3. Peace develops all the virtues, even the highest courage, better than war. 4. Citizens of our favored land are better able than any other to lead the world toward

Far more care needs to be taken to prepare for Peace day than for any other instruction of the year because of the mis-conceptions among teachers as well as the public regarding the peace movement. The teaching must of course, be in per-fect harmony with the thought of rever-ence for the brave men who fought for idence and to preserve the Union, and sharp distinction must be made be-tween past civil wars which could not have been prevented by a Hague Court, had one existed, and future international war for which we now have substitutes— if we will but use them.—By Lucia Ames

Fine Spectacle in May.

The comet, says Professor Doolittle of the University observatory, will grow larg-er each day as it approaches the earth, and will be seen in the eastern skies every morning until May 18, when it crosses the sun, and will be at its nearest to the earth.

"After the 18th of May the comet will be seen in the evening skies, in the west, after the sun sets, and will then become a large and brilliant object. It will have a tail about three or four times the ap-parent size of the sun or the moon—that is, it will be as long as three or four suns or moons placed edge to edge in a row. This will be the best time to view the comet for the ordinary person, who does not use a telescope, and at this time will be better seen without a telescope than be better seen without a telescope than with one. By this time it is expected that its tail, now rapidly growing as the comet

"On May 18 the comet will make a transit across the sun. This will be of great interest, but will not be visible in this part of the world, for at the time it occurs there will be no sum visible here. The time of this transit will be about 10:52 p. m., our time, and such observations as are made of this interesting phenomena will be made at the obervatories at Honolulu and at Hong-

Yet we may be able to see some of the effects of this transit here. If the comit's tail is 15,000,000 miles long 2,000,-000 miles of the tail, will ex-xtend beyond the earth, for the comet's head will be but 13,000,000 miles from the earth. So at, say, 11 o'clock on the night of May 18, as the earth is pass-ing through the tail of the comet, we should be able to see in the northwestern skies a faint light, like the aurora borealis or like the zodiacal light. The transit should be of great interest. If the par-ticles which make up the head of the comet are as great as ten miles in diameter, these should appear like small dots during the passage of the comet across the face of the sun.

"After May 18 the comet will be a fine object in the western skies after sunset. The tail will be long enough to be impressive, and this sight will remain, with daily diminishing size, until the middle of June, when the comet will again be too far away to be seen by the observer

without a telescope."

Professor Doolittle said that probably it would be idle for any one but an astronomer or an enthusiast to sit up these nights waiting for the comet to come into sight about 3 o'clock. He said that all who want to see the comet simply as a spectacle would do better to wait until May 19 and subsequent evenings, when it will be a distinct and impressive object.—Philadelphia Ledger.

China's Interest in Forestry.

In a portion of the Chinese Empire—a country which is so often cited as an example of the evil effects of deforestation -earnest efforts are now being made to re-establish a forest cover by planting. The work is being carried on under the supervision of the Germans.

When Tsingtau was occupied by the Germans about eleven years ago the hills were found bare and barren, with only a sporadic growth of scrub pine and weeds. Plans for reforestation were at once made, and about 2,965 acres have already been planted. About half of this is planted in acacias, the balance in pine, larch walnut oak ash manle and alder. So successful has this planting been that piles of letters and telegrams which rethe point has already been reached
vealed that, far and wide, clubs, boards of
where the sale of timber can be made. It is particularly remarkable that this work should have been so successful in izations in America had been pouring in urgent messages to our delegation. One of these was signed by thirty-one Baptist clergymen in Oregon, each of whom paid a dollar to send it. The one that influenced the Germans most was a prayer written by a Bishop of Texas to be proved in every church of his dioces. and other insecte have been so destruc-tive that thousands of Chinese boys and women are now engaged annually to destroy them. Various measures of prevention have been tried, such as placing girdles of glue on the trees, but these have not been effective, and it was found necessary to resort to a systematic de-struction of the insects by hand. Aca-cias appear to withstand the attacks of the insects better than any other species, and the summits of the mountains are now being planted with these trees in an effort to check future destruction. In addition to these enemies, Chinese thieves are another source of difficulty, and on one occasion a band of thirty-six thieves was captured in the act of stealing

In spite of these drawbacks, however the work has been so successful that the Chinese Government is now undertaking forestry schemes in a number of places under advice from German experts. This work centres about Mukden, Manchuria, where success has already been obtained with acacias, and experiments are now being made with other trees. The first Chinese forest school was established at Mukden two years ago. Six hundred and twenty-five acres have already been

After more than a dozen years of delay and red tape the bodies of those officers and sailors who went to their death when the battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana will be recovered and given christian burial. The mast of the ill-fated war ship will be made a perpetu-al monument for those who have so long heen neglected.

ugh the disaster, which precipitated the Spanish-American war, occur-red early on the morning of February 15, 1898, perfected legislation for the removal of the wreck and the bringing home of such bodies as still remain in it

The bill provided that all the bodies found in the wreckage of the Maine shall be interred in Arlington National Ceme-tery. The most of the battleship will be brought here and placed on a suitable foundation at or near the spot where the graves are located. The sum of \$1,000,-000 is appropriated to perform the work ed on the Secretary of War and the army engineers.

-How much will you tip that wait-

"Oh, just enough to avoid getting a harsh look, but not so much as to make him anxious to help me on with my overcoat.

--- "Mother--"Come, William, quick, Minna has tried to kill herself by inhaling gas!"
"Father—"Good heavens! Think what

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know. Horace Walpole

The dancing dress of the hour may be either long or short; not very long, but certainly quite short. This may sound cryptic. It merely means that trains are very moderate, and that short gowns fin-ish at the ankles. It is quite curious to watch the terspichorean couples as they revolve, every third gown as short as a schoolgirl's, in every way concise as a

The favorite evening gown of the mo-ment is made of thin silk or satin, with an overdress of some transparent mate-

rial in contrasting color.

Like the snakes in Iceland, the tempestuous petticoat does not exist for the uous petticoat does not exist for the smart world of today. Its frou-frous, its deft little frills have all disappeared in the craze for straightness and closeness of silhouette. The trailing petticoat of a couple of seasons back which excited the wrath and well-merited displeasure of hygienists is no longer seen. We now follow the cleanly fashion of short petticoats. Petticoats are short and fall in coats. Petticoats are short and fall in straight lines. At a dance the petticoat makes an excellent effect when carefully made part of the color scheme.

Plaids are a dangerous reef in the ocean of economy. In the hands of the inexperienced they may prove, indeed, inexpensive luxuries, and even abject failures. Their attractiveness, however, is undisputed and their appropriateness for

morning wear assured.

Ginghams this season are irresistible.
The ever-ready plaid frock long ago made its lasting appeal to the young girl, to the mother of a family of little children and for the grown-up; and those who have looked their best in the large or even the medium plaid have long ago learned to make allowance for their

peculiarities of color, size and figure. From the smallest checks in one color and white to the largest of broken plaids in harmonious tones, the softest of rose colors and old blues predominate. Strawberry and raspberry reds are exquisite and the usual line of black and white will prove smart as ever when made on the bias. This last device often saves the day and the dress, where plaid hangs in the balance.

There is a late fancy among Parisian costumers for making the belts of the more elaborate gowns of a color in con-trast to the whole color scheme of the

This girdle, though differing in its tone, is of like material, and is merely a new touch—a little oddity—and more evident because of the attention bestowed

on the waist line at present.

A dinner gown of sapphire blue, trimmed with crystal embroidery, is given an old rose girdle, and the combination could win its way anywhere, so knowing and artistic was the choice of shades.

Sashes are with us once more. The broad belts now so popular are continued in soft knots and long ends, when the gown to be ornamented is of light, summery texture. Wide flowered ribbon in pompadour patterns, soft broken plaids of a dainty color on white, new satin brocade in soft self-tones and the ever beau-tiful messalines are all sought by the

foresighted summer girl. The sash or girdle of ribbons, or even of silk by the yard, is as much a fashion for the child as for the grown-up.

To contrast, the one-piece frock and shirtwaist are to take various points into our consideration. It may no longer be ssrted, in the very face of a whole of exquisiie shirtwaists and blouses, that the separate waist is a thing of the past. It is a very present garment if we may

judge from the influx of new neckwear intended to accompany it.

We arrive therefore at a point in the road to the dressmaker's where we stop to consider which form of dress to adopt for particular reasons of our own and not because the shirtwaist or the one-piece frock will be exclusively worn.

We are highly likely to decide upon one

the two, for reasons of convenience. Should we provide ourselves with one-piece frocks, there will be no skirts with which to wear the shirtwaist. On the other hand, once having got a line of shirtwaists, their collars, jabots, etc., and their necessary separate skirts and coats, where, says economical woman, is the money or the time for the one-piece frock? They seem to be two separate and distinct methods of clothing woman-

The one-piece frock, if adopted, involves its full quota of lace or embroidered guimps, and these by no means help out the shirtwaist situation.

Since the perfection of fit is the great test of a gown or suit, the underlying cause for the smoothness of lines needs

No skirt can fit smoothly over a pep countered all along the way.

The combination garment, whether

corset cover and drawers or corset cover and petticoat, eliminates many of the ridges that are bound to affect the fit of one-piece dresses. It can be of durable nainsook, of sheer linen or of barred and striped muslin, and can be perfectly plain if laundry bills must be considered or delightfully and femininely elaborate.

Hand embroidery will give the comb nation garment a personal touch, while beading always solves the drawstring Some objections have been made by well-meaning women about the lack of ease with which they can iron the com-

bination garment, but once the test is given it will be found that very easily is this undergarment laundered. Once the comfort of it is felt, the one piece idea will become a constant factor in the underwear supply. No gaps at

the waist line, no unnecessary bulk around the hips and a smoothness of fit in the entirety are certainly points that should commend combinations to every

A pearly gray glove is lovely with costumes in the gray shades.

grel fowls? Uniformity of color will attract the eye quicker than a mixture.

"The wages I get aren't enough for me to afford more than one pair of pants."

—Harper's Weekly.

FARM NOTES.

-Good poultrymen never keep more than one male bird in the flock at the

-It is as important to keep the dropping board clean as it is to remove manure daily from the harn.

—Collards grow from two to three feet high and are tilled the same as cabbage. They are largely used as greens, and bear new leaves as the old ones are pulled off. The collard belongs to the cabbage fami-

-I would have all give greater heed to

this matter, and be very certain as to the ages of their fowls. It is unwise to trust to memory, or to depend on indications of age which may be assumed, as these —The most reliable method is to put a ring on the leg of the fowl when hatched, or soon after. These rings are obtaina-

ble from poultry appliance manufactur-ers, and bear the figures of the year in which they are used —While it is a good plan to pick out birds for your breeding pen that are more or less uniform in looks, at the same time it is a mistake to throw out a good,

practical hen simply because she does not appear as pretty as the rest. —The most profitable flocks are those that are worked systematically, with no predominance of the overaged and inca-

pable, and the whole not exceeding three generations—this year's chickens, and one and two-year-old hens, but no more. —Quick growth is necessary to produce good cauliflowers, and large plants re-quire rich fertilizing and culture. The soil should not only be rich, but well tilled and well watered. One ounce of seed will produce about 150 plants, and will

-A surly male bird in the breeding pen is as useless as one that is too gal-lant. The former will drive the hens away while he eats too much, and the latter will half starve himself while the hens are making gluttons of themselves

Either condition is not good for fertility. -Corn salad, fetticus or lamb's lettuce. is sown in drills a foot or 18 inches apart, and covered lightly. It matures in from 60 to 65 days in rich soil. An ounce of seed will sow about 18 square feet; six pounds to the acre. Sow seed during the summer, about time of last sowing of let-

—Cabbage does best in a rich clay loam. The plants need frequent cultiva-tion. The plants should be set at intervals of one and a half to two feet in rows three or four feet, depending on the size of the variety. If cabbage plants are set two feet apart each way it will allow 10,-

000 plants to the acre. —It is not only in laying and table qualities that the younger fowls score, but their eggs are more reliable for hatching, and their chickens are more robust. There is less disease, too, in my yards, where the stock is always of the most fit, and I am very partial to the creed of three generations.

-Asparagus thrives best on a more or less sandy soil, a moderately light soil being preferable. It is an old rule to sow the seed when the cherry tree is in bloom. A pound of seed is sufficient to produce good plants. One year old plants, if well developed are best for planting. About 6000 plants are required feet apart.

-One ounce of curled cress seed will sow about 15 square feet. Curly cress, or pepper grass, is an annual, making a small salad of warm, pungent taste. Watercress is a hardy perennial, and covered with water winters well. It requires a moist soil, where the roots should be partially submerged in water. Curled cress should be sown very early in drills, 16 inches apart, on rich ground.

-Carrots are slow growers. Sow in rows one to two feet apart, as early as the ground can be worked. One ounce of seed will sow about 125 feet of drill; four pounds will sow an acre. They are marketed in bunches and can be stored for winter the same as beets and turnips. The carrot requires a loose, friable, warm soil, liberally fertilized with well rotted stable manure and potash fertilizer.

-It requires about 20,000 to 35,000 celery plants to the acre. The rows may be from four to six feet apart, and the plants from six to nine inches apart in the row. The best soil for celery is rich, mellow, sandy loam, and the seed beds or flats in which the plants are started are better for a mixture of leaf mould. The best known fertilizer is thoroughly rotted barnyard manure; fresh manure is to be

—The capital required to begin with poultry need not be large, as the hens rapidly multiply their number, thus assisting to increase the laying stock, which is really an augmentation. There is no reason why those of limited means should not keep poultry, as it requires less capi-tal to begin than other stock, and the business can be made to pay by strict at-tention to all the details essential to success and prosperity. There is a wide field open for supplying poultry and eggs. The market cannot be overstocked, for lum of a corset cover and the fullness of a short and long petticoat. Wrinkles are sure to result, and difficulties will be encountered all along the way. to be successful. It will be a mistake for any beginner to enter largely into the poultry business and risk any large amount of capital, as it is safer to work from the ground and build up a business, but much can be done with a limited sum. for the reason that the labor bestowed also represents capital. The fact that a few hens can produce enough pullets for a large flock in less than a year is one of the most important advantages connected with poultry keeping, as the hens thus really provide the capital and enlarge the

Why He Brought Eis Knife Along.

Whenever the penurious manager of the large store wanted to sharpen his pencil he would enter the shipping deartment and borrow a knife from one of the boys. Sometimes the boys did not have their knives with them, but there

was one lad, Tommy Breen, who always could be depended upon.

"How is it, Tommy?" asked the manager one day as he whittled his pencil, "that you always have your knife with you, and the other boys haven't?

Tommy hesitated for a moment, then contrains courage said: