

MY PRAYER.

Not that there be less to bear,
Not that there be more to share;
But for braver heart for bearing,
But for freer heart for sharing,

THE REBELLION OF WILHELMINA.

"Tiny," began Louisa, with tears.
Louisa was forty years old, married with good fortune far beyond her deserts to Miles Barrett, and the mother of six children.

suppose I did go to a restaurant for supper after the theater!"
"Wilhelmina!" said Louisa.
"Wilhelmina!" cried Harriet.
"Wilhelmina?" groaned Mary.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.
DAILY THOUGHT.
Time is infinitely long and each day is a vessel into which a great deal may be poured—it will actually fill it up.—Goethe.
When the calendar of saints' days was compiled, there was found to be one day too many, so for some worthy saint had been omitted, and also to make provision for those saints who might be canonized in the future, the first of November was dedicated to all the saints—hence its name.

Some Mystic Games.—One of the prettiest customs is that of paring a polished red apple with a silver knife, the art consisting in not breaking the paring until the apple is peeled; then tossing the curling peel over the left shoulder, without looking, until it is heard to fall upon the floor, when the thrower looks to see what initial or initials it resembles, these being supposed to be those of the future mate.
The Test of the Ships of Fate.—Another pretty custom is that of the ships of fate, which are made of the hollow shell of an English walnut, filled with melted wax, a cottonwick being inserted, or a small candle fastened to the bottom by melting the end of the wax taper.

THE HONORABLE WHITE ELEPHANT.
Among the ancient customs that are passing away in the kingdom of Siam, under the influence of European ideas, is the worship of the white elephant.
The white elephant is not merely of lighter color than other elephants. It was, and to some extent still is, worshipped by reason of the fact that it was supposed to contain the soul of some dead king.
White elephants are really the inferiors of their darker fellows in strength and health, and generally in intelligence.

FARM NOTES.
Manure will always give good returns, and especially on poor land and when the plants are doing poorly.
The best-flavored pork is obtained from feeding skim-milk. Next to this is corn, barley, oats, peas and wheat produce good meat. Potatoes, the by-products of flour mills, beans and the like are not so desirable.
Alfalfa should always be planted by itself, never with a nurse crop, except when sown in the fall on land which drifts badly. When sown on such a field it may be well to set a peck of oats or barley at the same time, if the alfalfa is seeded in the first crop.

Use a spring-tooth harrow, a renovator or a disk harrow in the spring just before a growth starts or just after a crop is removed when the soil becomes hard and compact or very weedy. When a disk is used, set nearly straight and weight down, so that it will run the desired depth.
In the use of potash as a fertilizer for grass the Maine experiment station finds that the greater results are seen in the second cutting. The potash shows only a moderate effect in the first crop, but greatly increases the growth of clover, so that the second cutting or aftermath is decidedly heavier than when no potash is used.
The Washington State College has figured that when only the best methods hold and the highest standing of packing boxes are employed, the cost of growing one box of apples and placing it on the market is \$3.1 cents. It is found that the expense of growing and marketing a box of fruit is five and one-half cents greater than the fruit from the dry farms.
The real cost of keeping sheep is much less than that of any other farm animal. He requires the least grain, and this is exclusive of preparing him for the market, which time is of comparatively short duration, and aside from his feed consists mostly of nibbles here and there of feed which cattle and swine would overlook and would, but for the sheep, go to waste.
When weather conditions are very unfavorable the young plants may die. When this occurs, reseed on the same land the following spring or fall, as the case may be. If the leaves turn yellow or rust badly, or if severely attacked by insects, or if weeds grow rank and shade the young plants it should be clipped. Clip whenever the plants begin to blossom, even during the first year.
The Department of Agriculture says that constant feeding the soil with commercial fertilizers gradually sours the land. Some vegetable manures even have a tendency to sour the soil quickly. Never use such manure in a green state where you wish to plant beans and like-natured plants. Potatoes would enjoy such a condition. That is one of the reasons potatoes often do so well on new land.
What are called mining mules are being raised profitably in the Middle West. There are two classes necessary for the occupation—the surface and the pit mules, the size and the weight of the latter determined by the size of the tunneling. These animals are wanted to range from 600 pounds to 1350 in weight, and 12 to 16 heads in height. They must have deep bodies, good feet and those from five to eight years are preferred.
On land devoid of humus and in poor physical condition a good application of barnyard manure will be exceedingly valuable. Always start alfalfa in a small way and increase the acreage gradually as desired. Seed some home-grown variety, if possible, to secure such a strain. There is very little difference in the varieties as commonly sold on the market. Use nothing but the best seed. Examine for noxious weeds and especially dodder.
Many leading agriculturists recommend plowing under clover, especially on farms that do not carry enough live stock to eat all the hay produced. It is considered one of the feasible ways of adding organic matter to the soil and also enriching it in the element. The nitrogen would be lost when the ground is plowed in the fall, for any soil exposed to the air will lose a portion of its nitrogen, but it will not lose nearly as much as the clover will supply.
When a seed crop is desired the first crop should be removed and then the plants allowed to go to seed. The production of seed depends very largely upon the weather conditions and upon the thickness of the plants. The seed crop may be mowed and raked the same as the hay crop, and most of the seed can be saved by an ordinary threshing machine.
Briefly, this summarizes the more important considerations in starting and caring for the alfalfa crop, and is intended to answer the many questions which are constantly being asked.
The Rural New Yorker gives this timely advice: A long Island farmer is offering "humus" or leaf-mould, at \$15 to \$20 per ton. We understand this is dried swamp muck of good quality. There can be no doubt that some samples of muck or swamp soil contain considerable more nitrogen than average stable manure, but the muck is sour and this nitrogen is not available. It would be nonsense for a farmer to pay \$15 for such "humus" when he has a swamp or an old wet pasture on his farm. He can haul the black soil out of such a place, compost it with lime and have it fit for use by spring. He could make that \$15 per ton look like 15 cents in cost and nearly equal it in value.
Do not pasture late in the fall or during the winter. Most alfalfa growers claim better results when the crop is grown for hay than when the field is pastured.
Do not pasture at all during the first three years, or until the alfalfa becomes thoroughly established.
The alfalfa crop should be cut whenever 5 or 10 per cent. of the plants are in blossom. Even a better method of telling when to mow is to watch the base of the plant and cut whenever the little buds show that a new growth is started. Allow the plants to wilt, but not to become too dry in the swath, then rake and cure in the windrow or in bunches. Stack or put in the barn when cured, which will be about one week after mowing, depending upon the weather conditions.
Marriage Licenses.
William T. Bailey and Maude L. Colyer, both of Stormstown.
Howard J. Miller, of Bellefonte, and Elizabeth Tate, of Pleasant Gap.