Belletonte, Pa., May 22, 1914.

THE LITTLE RED HEN.

The Little Red Hen had some kernels of corn She wanted to plant in a row. She asked Mr. Piggy, Miss Goose and Mis

To help, but they answered, "Oh, no!" "Not I!" said the Goose, and "Not I!" said the

Duck. While Piggie just ran off and hid. "All right," said the Hen. "If you won't why,

I will plant it myself." And she did. When the corn was all ripe." Who will take it today. Said the Little Red Hen, "to the mill?

Won't somebody offer to carry the bag? I will be much obliged if you will." "Not I!" said the Goose, and "Not I!" said the

While Piggy just ran off and hid, "All right, said the Hen. "If you won't why you won't. I will take it myself." And she did.

When she brought home the meal, said the Littl Red Hen, "Won't somebody help make the bread? But nobody offered to help her a bit, And this is what each of them said:

"Not I!" said the Goose, and "Not I!" said Duck. While Piggy just ran off and hid. "All right," said the Hen. "If you won't, why

I will bake it myself." And she did. The Little Red. Hen baked the loaf all herself. At last it was ready to eat. The others looked on as she buttered a slice.

And crowded around at her feet. "I'll help you eat it!" said Goosie and Duck. 'And I!" Piggie said with a grunt. "Oh, thank you so much," said the Little Red

"But I have an idea that you won't!" And they didn't. -Robert Seaver, in Youth's Compa

UNDER THE DOCK.

As the swift lake steamer swung from her dock at Detroit and, turning north-ward, began the long trip to Mackinaw, I sat with a young man, a new acquaintance, on the promenade deck, and leisurely surveyed the long panoramic riverfront of the chief city of Michigan. sun, already half-way to the horizon, in a blue, autumnal haze, its slanting beams gilding the tall buildings that broke the sky-line and blazing with blind ing reflections from their countless win-The soft land-breeze brought faintly the roar of the streets to intermingle with pulse-like beat of the machinery below us, and the whole scene was one of such autumnal placidity and peace that I watched it in dreamy silence until my companion spoke.

"Do you see that building over there?" he said, indicating a tall structure at the water's edge. "That is the Grand Trunk Elevator, and I never pass it without a shudder, for it marks the worst position I was ever in.

He paused, but scenting a story, I beg-

ged him to continue.
"Well," said he, "it was eight years ago. I was then a telegraph operator, and Detroit. I had come up a short time be- action as necessary in the provision of leaf into a triangle; and they offer it to Forgeries in silver have been less sucfore from a little station in the country. It was early in the spring that I was tric lights and an adequate water supply. ordered to 'Yd' and the ice had begun to go down the river, but the nights were still very cold. The old vard watchman. groaned mightily every evening about the delayed warm weather, but he kept my stove hot, and as my duties were all My work was light, the city new to me. and I was enjoying myself hugely when I got into the trouble I'm going to tell you about.

Just at sunrise on one particularly chilly morning my telegraph-sounder became mute. It wouldn't respond to the key. An examination of the battery showed that the water in the cells had evaporated so much that it did not touch the zincs, and so it gave no circuit.

"I rummaged through the cuphoards and found a large empty bottle,—it was the first, which will have a length of the only thing I could find to carry water about two miles, will give easy access to in,—and went down my two pairs of stairs to the tap from the city mains. And I found the tap frozen tight.

"Here was trouble. Water I must have, and that quickly, for at six o'clock a dozen vard conductors bound for West Detroit and the Junction would be clamoring for orders, and the idea of depending upon a weak little relay to work with a tired, nervous and therefore easily angered dispatcher was a far from agreeable one. I considered for a moment, and the thought of the river came to me. Going back up-stairs, I secured some twine, and with that and the bottle I cred thoroughfare in the world. It teems made my way to the dock beside that elevator yonder.

There I lowered the bottle by the string to the water and tried to fill it, but it is not easy to dip up much water in a slender-necked bottle which insists on staying upright when it should be tipped over. I was leaning far out from the edge of the dock, bobbing the bottle up and down, when my foot slipped, my hand lost its hold, and down I went, splash, into the ice-cold current of the Detroit River. And I could not swim.

wildly in the current. A few seconds later I came up gasping and choking, and as I threw my arms wildly about they struck something hard and solid. This I grasped. I sputtered desperably I grasped. I sputtered desperately and choked, but clung to my support, and soon managed to catch my breath and tried to think of how to bet back to my instrument.

"To my surprise, I was in almost total darkness. I shouted, and the tones rang hollow and confined. Groping about found other supports similar to the one I was holding, and then the horrible truth came to me. I was under the dock.

"I realized my position instantly. The wharf was faced with plank extending down under the surface, but not to the bottom, and the current had carried me under the planking from outside to in side the warf. To escape by diving would have been easy for an expert swimmer. but my only hope was that some one might come by before my numbed fin-gers relaxed their grasp.

"The water was fearfully cold, Only

my head and shoulders arose above it; below, it was numbling every nerve Frantic with fear, I wrapped arms and legs desperately round the icy pile. Oc-casionally I shouted for help, but only the sudden crash of the ice-floes replied. Once I heard the roar of a passenger train speeding by. In imagination, I saw

the passengers in the warm coaches talk-

ing and laughing.
"With my nearness to death came a weak delirium. The darkness under the wharf seemed inhabited by horrible forms. Swirling arms in the water tried to drag me down. Liquid voices of the current mocked at me and gurgled threats. When I screamed, the echoes scared me into silence, and the voices of the darkness and the current again ridiculed my dy-

ing.
"Then my delirium changed, and I seemed to be mired in a swamp, hearing the call of the dinner-bell at home. In a voice that to me was thunderous, I shouted to let mother know where I was. The bell rang and rang. Again and again, I shouted, until a response brought back my wandering senses. It was the old Irish watchman who called, Billy Billy,

boy! Are yez down there?"
"My answer sent him hurrying back across the tracks as fast as his years would allow. It was the bell of one of the yard engines I had heard. The crew had pulled up from the slip dock to get orders at the Junction, and they had rung the bell to let me know that I was want ed. Becoming impatient at my long delay, they started to search for me, and

fate led the old man to the dock. "How to get me out? Some men ran to the roundhouse for saws and axes, but the distance is considerable and moments were precious. The planking of the dock was of newly laid oak bolted to heavy stringers, and before the tools could have arrived and the thick wood been cut through I might lose my hold

and sink. "Probably I must have been drowned but for a brakeman named Louis Calvert, boy little older than myself. He had been bred in the lumber woods, and had sailed on the Lakes, and railroading had made him fertile in expedients. He saw at once what to do, and his plan was instantly accepted by the other men.

"A short spur track runs' down to the river at this point and terminates in a large stopblock. Down this the engine was backed, while heavy tail-ropes and chains were brought from some way-cars near. The spaces between the plank directly over my head and the two adiacent were enlarged by the one ax at hand, and a chain was passed under the loops round the board. Then the great ropes were passed back across the stop-block to the engine and there made fast. At the signal, the locomotive started ahead slowly, but the planks above me did not vield.

"The situation was too desperate for further caution. The engineer backed down, took as much slack as he dared and then flung the full pressure into the cylinders. There was a rending sound, twenty feet of plank rose in the air, swung round, and slewed across the dock in the wake of the engine. "In a bound Calvert reached the aperture, climbed down to me, and held me up until they sent down a loop of rope and lifted me to safety.

"Three days after that the superintendent gravely informed me that I was too young to be trusted so near the water, jewels. The few jewels that we did see and sent me north to a station in the woods."-American Boy.

Progress.

esque walls and massive towers of Jeruhad the night trick in the yard office at salem. Engineers have regarded such modern electric street car service, elec- any and every body that comes into the The rapidity with which Jerusalem is extending, through the return of the Jews cestors has rendered these improvements to the "pon" chewing, I don't believe I necessary, a correspondent of the Lon- will ever touch a piece of chewing-gum, don Daily Express says: To the north if it is half as disagreeable to others as inside I cared little for the temperature. and west of the old city there have sprung up within the last ten years Jewish colonies, populous residential sections, as well as convents, hospitals, institutions, schools and other buildings, with the result that today there is a greater Jerusalem without the walls than

the Jaffa gate, the principal entrance into the city, and run outside the city walls through the newer parts of Jerusalem. what may be termed the "business quarter" of the Holy City. The second, of similar length, will link up the large Jewish colonies to the north with the city's principal entrance, the third will encircle the old city, embracing many of its most historic sites, such as Calvary, believed by many scholars to be the scene of the crucifixion, the tomb of the kings, the Mount of Olives and the Valley of

Iehosaphat. The fourth line will run from the Jaffa gate to Bethlehem, about six miles away, traversing what is perhaps the most sawith the holy places, sacred wells, tombs and convents

The work of laying the rails is to begin soon and, according to the terms of the concession, the syndicate has power to extend its lines in any direction for a distance of some 25 miles.

The city walls, which have a circumference of about three miles, and rise in place to a height of 38½ feet, are now being offered by the Government for sale as building material. It is expected, however, that efforts will be made to save "Of course I sank deep and struggled isolated sections, more particularly the massive towers. Indeed, influential citizens of Jerusalem have formed a society and are approaching the Government with a view to preserving "David's tow-er," which they propose to convert into

Of late years Jerusalem has suffered greatly from the want of fresh water. With the exception of a small quantity brought into the city from the ancient pools of Solomon, near Bethlehem, by means of a pipe, which runs along the old aqueduct, the Holy City is entirely dependent for its water upon the rainfall. Now reservoirs are to be built in the upper part of the valley of the Brook Cherith, at the springs of Ain Fouwar where the water will be stored and

brought into the city as required. It has been only a few months since water carts brought from England have taken the place of skins in watering the roads of Jerusalem. For only a year has the city had an efficient telephone service. Now its police are soon to have bi-cycles. Rapid modernization is going on also in the country, where harvesting and reaping machines run by motors are taking the place of the old-fashioned methods of reaping by hand and threshing floors by oxen. A motorboat has been placed on the Dead Sea, and similar craft are running on the River Jordan and the River Galilee.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. An India Garden Party. Green Lizzards and Mosquitoes. Tennis. Etc.

IHANSI, APRIL 11th, 1913.

Dear Home Folk: This morning after getting through at the hospital I found a man waiting to take me out to see his wife. She only weighs about 275 pounds and is about five feet high. You should see her in her "sauri," striped, and all the stripes running around her. The first time I saw her she was in a "sauri" similarly striped and I thought what a good thing to keep her from squeezing out of shape. There is but little the matter with her ferent. but as she has absolutely nothing to do, ills crowd thick and fast. On reaching home my consternation was complete when I found a patient awaiting who must needs be operated upon at once; not a bad operation but it took time and fuss to get it done with.

I received and accepted an invitation a few days ago from a native "pleader" (lawyer) to a garden party. He is a very wealthy man, and Mr. and Mrs. Silberrad, in whose honor the party was given, are the collector and his wife of this Jhansi district. They are leaving for England on Tuesday and are to be sent elsewhere when they return, and this man wished to do them honor.

The "Buri" sahibs and "Mem" sahibs were invited, as well as all the big native men in the district. It was the same beautiful garden that I told you of some weeks ago. I wish you could have seen the native contingency. One Rajah and his three sons were there; the father in light cream silk coat and white linen pajamas and English pumps, his head covered with big yellow "pugri." The sons, all six feet tall, wore light blue silk coats, with white linen pajamas and had on flat red "pugri." All four carried swords in their hands-not hung onto a belt, but as you or I would carry an umqueer caps; Musselmen in their pajamas of profit. and little caps, while at the lower end of the garden was a long enclosure and when we had been there for a little time we were taken to this place to see the wives of these most notable men. As these women were "purda" of course only women could see them. They were in brave attire, gorgeous in pale pink "sauris" and jewelry enough, silver and gold to start a bank but, as usual, no were only tiny and most of the color is gotten from colored glass set into the Walls of Jerusalem to Fall Before silver or gold. All these women were eating "pon," the national chewing-gum. They take a nice green "pon" leaf, spread Pressure of population and of modern it with a concoction containing lime and readily to fraud as gold. Etruscan jew-Pressure of population and of modeling it with a consecutive some ground tobac- lelry has been largely manufactured in ideas are about to lay low the picture cardamon, sprinkle some ground tobac- litaly, but Syria has carried on the most house. Those women's mouths were all in great number to the home of their an- brown, most repulsive to see. Thanks this Indian custom is to me.

Only a few of the English women speak Hindustan and of course I only know medical terms so that the visiting was let me tell you that in this, as in every-Four separate tramway routes are to thing else, Indians and their English be laid down. They will all start from cousins are miles apart. The Hindu woman is shy, timid and awkward, and not in the least able to make any advances to her guest, while the English woman, although not forward, had to do more than be merely a guest or the entertainment would surely have been very similar to a children's party, when it takes strong urging to even make the and parliamentary enthusiasm. two or three children shake hands.

We started home just as the sun was gotten half way here. That is the unpleasant part of India evenings-the dark comes so soon one must hurry after the sun leaves or the policeman stops you to scold about your lamp being dark; New York's police; the biggest "graft" payer receiving the decision. Truly it is each side "buys" and "buys"-lawyer, judge, witness and juror, and an honest opinion is practically an unknown thing, had such prompt and active service, have

at least in the native court. Already our fruits and gardens are over and the little lizzards and mosquitoes are my daily, indeed minutely companion. The little green lizzards I like, gress and our State Legislatures would even if they are just at times scarey. To go to close a window and have a nice fat one end of the country to the other there go to close a window and have a fince fat would be fervent thanksgiving to the lizzard scamper across your hand, or to lawmakers.—Public Ledger. straighten out a dark blind and feel something big and alive fall upon your head makes you jump; but they eat up the mosquitoes and so we like them. The various other members of their kind have not as yet come to keep me com-

Tennis is a game that every one plays here so today, although it was as hot at five o'clock as at noonday at home, I rode off on a wheel to play. As I rode along after eight o'clock tonight I saw the dinner tables set out-doors again under the big frames from which the "punkahs" swing and I saw women in regulation evening gown and men in full white regimentals, eating; their service as fine as any at home and their curious servants quiet and rather well trained. Then, to go a wee bit farther and see around another corner of the house a costs you no more than the cheapest pabed with a net in place standing out on per in the county.

the driveway under the evening stars, awaiting its occupant. I thought at least no where else that I have ever been have I seen such a jumble of Western and Eastern habits. It was not in that same "compound," but in one just a little further on, I saw two big camels tied with a make-believe rope, awaiting their burden, for when one of the men whose business takes him into the district goes out he uses camels to take his equipment, which is usually everything except the bungalow. One day last week I saw twenty camels plodding silently and disdainfully along carrying the Commissioner's paraphernalia. It is all of these things that make this country so dif-

(Continued next week.) Making Antiques to Order.

Collectors of antiques have to be constantly upon their guard against fraud. en they are often deceived. ists exist who can impose on the shrewd est connoisseur. The ingenuity of the forger is unlimited. Furniture, prints, china, pictures, plate, armor, ivory, bronze tapestry-all are successfully imitated.

A well known collector had a precious box of rare enamel He sent it to Vienna to be repaired, and the ingenious mender fitted it with a new lid. Then he put a new lower part to the original lid, and two collectors were made happy.

The experts of national museums have been more than once imposed upon. The British Museum bought a Palissy plate for two hundred and fifty dollars.

While an attendant was handling it, one of the seals attached to its back, attesting its genuineness, became detached, disclosing the mark of a modern French potter. Two terra-cotta figures of Isis and Osiris, bought by the same institution for five thousand dollars, were discovered

to be composed of modern clay.

Taking a modern gold Greek ring, one ingenious gem-cutter recut the stone with an intaglio of an important subject, made a turkey swallow the ring, and after some time killed the bird. The residence in the turkey's crop had endowed the gem with all the marks of age.

The specialty of one forger was old leather jacks at \$2.50 each; of another, horn-books at \$1.25. The prices vary, but it may be set down as a rule that brella. "Parsees" were there in their they include about a thousand per cent.

A scholar in a little-known part of Dalmatia was seeking gold coins and ornaments of the old Servian dynasty. A dealer came to him with a beautifully wrought crucifix which he claimed to be a genuine antique. In examining the article with a glass, the student came across a tiny inscription, and, better versed than the dealer gave him credit for being, he read it aloud. "This was made in 1895 by—," it said.

A British collector not long ago inspected a specimen of a "mummy servant," an effigy, in a plastic material, such as the Egyptians buried with their dead. Close examination proved it to be made of putty. It was a very clever forgery.

In the matter of metal forgeries, may be added that none lends itself so co and betel nut over this, then fold the extensive forgery of gold works of art. Rome some years ago that was alleged to have come from some secret excavastained red and their teeth a dark red tion in Sicily. This ancient cup was ornamented with a circular bas-relief representing, of all things, the frieze of the Parthenon. In the height of his innocence the forger had given the frieze in its present ruined condition.

is its own undoing. At one time a number of lead coins were put on the market as antiques. It was discovered that the Arabic numerals with which they were mostly done in the sign language; but dated were of a fashion not invented at are in shape for planting, and so far few potatoes the supposed time of their making.

Legislation Against Tipping.

A bill to abolish the tipping evil in Canada, favorably reported from a Senate committee at Ottawa, now goes to the Senate and thence to the House, and in both bodies of the Dominion Parliament its chance of passage is excellent. It seems that the bill at first aroused ridicule, but of late its legislative course has been accelerated by vehement popular

The measure provides that it shall be an offense punishable by a \$100 fine to setting, but it was quite dark ere we had give or take a tip. Employers and employed are, therefore, equally liable.

The growing destestation of an odious practice is due quite as much to the characteristic attitude of the receiver of the tip as to the natural aversion of the giver to being mulcted for services often more imaginary than real, and for which and you don't wish to get into trouble in any case it is not his business to pay. since the court system in India resembles Tipping usually invites an insult and

The studied insolence of silence or supercilious condescension with which grapathetic; if a case is to be tried here tuities are frequently received is an affront from which very few of us have been exempt. Those who have never given tips, though they may not have at least escaped the mortification of having their money taken from them as though it were the divine right of the taker, and no thanks owing, not even the dubious civility of a casual nod. If Conenact similar prohibitive statutes, from

Marriage Licenses.

Clair B. Poorman and Minnie E. Walker, both of Runville. John E. Beck and Ella E. Ruhl, both of

Bellefonte. Ralph E. Glossner and Sadie E. Wagner, both of Liberty Twp. Earl C. Nyman, of Curtin, and Carrie

H. Wagner, of Liberty Twp. Earl M. Confer and Eva Schenck, both of Howard. John W. Sheckler, of Milesburg, and

Mary E. Flack, of Bellefonte. Tagnac Benzie, of Bellefonte, and Katie Knot, of New York, N. Y.

James L. Uncholtz, of Tyrone, and Elizabeth J. Rhoads, of Port Matilda.

-Remember that the WATCHMAN

Real Estate Transfers.

Heirs of Adaline Ketner to William C. Haines, tract of land in Haines Twp.;

Peter Stout et ux to James Love, tract of land in S. Philipsburg; \$40. Mary Brungard to Gertrude H. Hoy,

tract of land in Walker Twp.; \$1. Henry Woomer to William Woomer, tract of land in Taylor Twp. L. E. Kidder et ux to W. H. Stuart et al, tract of land in Harris Twp.; \$5550. Samuel Watts et ux to Andrew Dubras-

ky, tract of land in Burnside Twp.; \$425. Frank B Seibert et ux to Robert Fenton, tract of land in Rush Twp.: \$400. Bessie C. Kessinger et bar to Susan M. McClintock, tract of land in Walker Twp.; \$1400.

Leah S. Pletcher to Penna. Railroad Co., tract of land in Howard Twp.: \$2500. Mary McA. Beaver et al to William G. are the barley grains from which Runkle, tract of land in Ferguson Twp.;

William H. Kochler to Samuel B. Holter, tract of land in Howard: \$400. John D. Lingle et ux to Philip A. Leister, tract of land in Potter Twp.: \$1600.

Elizabeth Lytle et al to J. Thomas Mitchell, tract of land in Benner Two .: \$600.

Chas. W. Korman to Penna. Railroad Co., tract of land in Boggs Twp.; \$200. Fred Leathers et al to J. P. Hagman,

tract of land in State College; \$850. Lily E. Bierly et bar to Sarah E. Benner et al, premises in Bellefonte; \$1230. Lizzie L. Fay et bar to James Nyman. lot of ground in Curtin Twp.: \$300. Newton Brungart et ux to W. D. Walker, tract of land in Miles Twp.; \$7200.

Annie B. Davis et bar to Cyrus Gearhart, tract of land in College Twp.; \$1400. drawn awhile. Helen Lewin to Mary C. Harris, house and lot in Bellefonte; \$3250.

Salt to Relieve Catarrh.

Dozens of remedies are said to be cures for catarrh, and many do excellent work in that disease, but every household contains the best known remedy, and it is actually so simple that most persons disregard its merits.

Dissolve a pinch of ordinary table salt in one-fourth of a pint of warm water, and pour a little in the palm of the hand and place the nostrils in it and snuff it up the nose, taking care that some reaches the tissues of the tubes reaching to the mouth.

Repeat several times, and then wait treatment. Keep this up for a week or two, and catarrh will disappear. Strong salt water will cause pain

the head but weak, warm water fectly harmless and will cleanse the tissues more effectually than any other remedy. This treatment is a great breath puri-

fier and will clear up the throat. A little stronger salt water used as a gargle will relieve sore throat and aid in preventing diphtheria.

SPRING MILLS.

Edward C. Shoch, of Philadelphia, was interviewing our merchants on Tuesday last. Hon. Wm. Allison has erected quite a neat shed for his horse and buggy, in the rear of the mill. H. I. Brian, of H. I. Brian & Co., left on Monday last for Lancaster, as a representative of Casple consider the pig a dirty animal that tle No. 169 K. G. E.

Wm. Rossman and wife, of near Philadelphia, their grandfather, M. Guise. J. B. Gentzel is having his dwelling very artis-

Like this cup, many a reputed article tically painted. The building being considerably elevated, presents a very imposing and attractive appearance.

The recent rains have interfered very materially with garden making. Only about half of them are in the ground.

LEMONT.

Part of Monday was very hot. The ones on the sick list are slowly getting better.

The farmers are busy sowing oats and plow ing corn ground at present. There were very few people who went from

this town to Washington, on Sunday. Rev. Benfer will preach in the United Evangel ical church at 10.30 o'clock Sunday morning, May 24th, and every one is invited to go.

There has been quite a lot of rainy weather

this spring but all vegetation is growing as fast as it can, and the outlook is for larger crops. The cherry, apple, and other fruit trees are in

A woman who has mislaid her hat has been known to look for it in her purse, among other impossible places. If women realized that much of the medical treatment received from local practitioners was an effort only to locate disease and a search for it in most unlikely and impossible places, they would place a higher value on the opinion of a specialist like Dr. Pierce. The wide experience of the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in the treatment of more than half a million women enables them to promptly locate the disease by its symptoms. For all diseases of the delicate womanly organs there is no medicine so sure to heal as Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of charge. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo,

Ingenious Calculating Machine.

A Hungarian citizen has invented an instrument which shows instantly the amount of interest due on any given sum for any period at any given rate of interest. The instrument, made in the size and shape of a watch, is of very simple construction and inexpensive. All that is necessary to operate it is to place the ands in the proper position on the al and the exact amount of interest in each case is indicated on the dial.

Polite Burglar. Burglar (holding jewel case and speaking to householder crouched terrifiedly in bed)-"Sorry to trouble yer, mum, but would yer mind helping me choose a present for the missus?

It's her birthday tomorrow."-Puck.

FARM NOTES.

-Pigs are more thrifty, have better appetites and make more correspondingly greater gain when supplied with a rape pasture in conjunction with a grain feed than when fed on grain alone.

-The gluten products are residues of corn left in the manufacture of glucose. Gluten meals consist mainly of hard or flinty portions after the bran, the germ or chit of the corn kernel and part of the starch have been removed.

-Coarsely-ground linseed meal of good quality has a feeding value slightly superior to old-process cottonseed meal, and either of these is better for supple-menting corn for fattening cattle than wheat bran at current-make values. This was proved in two experiments at the Ne-

-Malt sprouts are the dried shoots from germinated barley. Brewers' grains starch has been removed by growth and fermentation. In fresh state they contain too much water to justify paying a very large price. Dried, they furnish about as much protein as the malt sprouts.

ter, tract of land in Potter Twp.: \$1600.

John H. Wagner et ux to Philip A. Leister, tract of land in Potter Twp.; give one teaspoonful of turpentine in the slop. Repeat this for three or four successive days. Follow this with a dose of Epsom salts given in about the same nanner as the turpentine. Too extensive feeding of the turpentine, or too heavy doses, may result in inflammation of the

-Avoid the danger of contagion and infection from watering horses at public troughs, and never let a horse drink very cold water, or from streams you know nothing about, as the water in many is poisonous. Water from springs and wells generally cold, and is for this reason not only injurious, but dangerous, and should never be given unless it has been

-"Any soil which was once rich may again be made rich," is the declaration made by Prof Alfred Vivian, acting dean of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. The principal factor concerned in the restoration of soil fertility, according to Prof. Vivian, is organic mat-"The destruction of organic matter, ter. by cultivation and otherwise, is largely responsible for the depletion of our soils said he.

-One dollar invested in rock phosphate, according to experiments at the Ohio station, returns \$4.35. This is on soil deficient in phosphorus and of a type common throughout the corn belt. The same series of experiments showed that 10 pounds of rock phosphate, costing 17 cents, added \$1 to the value of a for ten or twelve hours and repeat the ton of manure. And still manure has proved to be worth 76 cents more per

ton in crop results than yard manure. -The returns from our farms have been, and will continue to be, the source of this nation's wealth. Other occupa-tions, no matter how useful they may be to society, are dependent upon farming; nor will they ever rise to a position where the farmer's crops will not influence the business of the country. Yet the farmer needs the business man, and agriculture in its higher development requires manufacturing, transportation, mining and the legitimate professional men.

-Young pigs are like other tender

young things-they need proper care from the very first, and special care after weaning. Clean, dry quarters should be supplied and clean, fresh water should loves to wallow around in the mud and eat slop which is not fit for anything to arrived here on Monday to attend the funeral of eat. This, however, is not the case. The hog likes clean, dry quarters and wholesome food just as well as other animals. -If a cow be constituted to produce dairy products economically, the dairyman need not be afraid of getting her fat when dry. It will not make a beef animal out of her. If a cow freshens in poor condition, no amount of care and feed can make her produce as she would if she had freshened while strong and vigorous. Similarly when cows are allowed by careless handling to drop off in production it always requires a lot of hard work to get them back to their normal flow, and even painstaking effort

> result in complete success. -At two years of age a sheep's teeth are in their prime; at three, four and even five years of age, they are usually in good working order; it is rare to find a sheep older than that that has a good set of teeth. When a sheep is six or seven years old its teeth become long, sharp and brittle, and they break off very easily, if, indeed, they have not worn off by that time. A broken-mouthed sheep cannot eat either grass or grain to advantage. Proper mastication is as important to the complete digestion of food in the case of a sheep as it is in the case of man, and a broken-mouthed sheep labors under a handicap both in not being able to eat much or derive much good from what it does eat. It does not pay ordinarily to keep such in the flock.

in the great majority of cases does not

—Sweet or sugar corn may be planted from May 1 to May 10. Repeat the planting every two weeks until about July 15. It requires about ten quarts of seed for an acre. The plants must be thinned out to three inches apart, allowing three stalks to stand to the hill. From 70 to 80 bushels of sugar corn can be produced

on an acre of good land.

To have deliciously sweet sugar corn it should be picked in just the right condition. That is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture, and plantings should be made frequent enough always to have a supply at this

stage.

The hills for corn that does not grow more than four feet high should be made three by three feet apart. The time to remove suckers is just before the corn comes into blossom, but corn-growers, as a rule, do not bother with it, as suckers do not reduce the crop of ears.

Sugar corn is grown and cultivated like field corn. It requires a rich, warm, loamy soil, sod land, or where clover has been turned under. The soil that has been well prepared by thorough cultiva-tion and heavy fertilizing with well-rotted barnyard manure will yield the most satisfactory crops.

In market the best prices are realized with the early crops, and it therefore is profitable to assume risks in early plant-ing. In that case plenty of seed should be used, for when the weather is backward, as it has been this season, much of the seed is likely to rot.

For the early crop, a quick-acting fertilizer of a nitrogenous order, so as to furnish immediate available plant food, should be used in conjunction with barnvard manure.