

Bellefonte, Pa., May 4, 1923.

THE STUMBLER.

If you've faltered by the way, Stumbled mad or gone astray, Just begin afresh today, Buckle to it.

WOMAN'S PLACE BESIDE MAN.

From the palmy days of Eden to the present time the woman question has been, of all others, the hardest to settle; in fact, it never has been settled, and if the future is to be judged by the past, it never will be.

Those fair daughters of Eve, who pretend to be so weak, so tender and unobtrusive, have ever made bold to stand with the hardy sons of Adam, no matter where his lot may have been cast.

Our own country and lives are full of instances of woman's daring and adventure. There is no gulch so dark, canyon so deep, or mountain so high, but that she may be found there beside the sturdy miner or restless pioneer.

It is the nature of the creature, and it is well known that a woman's nature cannot be changed entirely. She may tremble a little more perceptibly than man in the presence of danger, but her fear quickly vanishes; she may stop still in the face of towering obstacles, but in the course of time she comes up smiling and triumphant; she may complain more at the outset, but she is the more cheerful at the close.

With such a factor as this in the case what is to be done? How is anything to be settled? Full of caprices, indefatigable in the prosecution of her pet notions and as crafty as a lawyer, she has been, and ever will be the undefined term in the domestic social problem. She has her faults, just as any other living being has, yet we cannot say with Milton:

"Oh, why did God, Creator wise, that peopled highest heaven With spirit masculine, create at last This novelty on earth, this fair defect Of nature?"

If there is one thing that woman will kick stronger about than another, it is against rules. She will suffer herself to be encased in rigid styles, endure skin-tight shoes, and wear her hair twisted painfully, yet she cannot endure iron-clad rules relating to domestic affairs, especially if they are made by man.

It may often be necessary for them to exercise this power, and also the power of suspending the habeas corpus. When such necessity arises it is fortunate if they are equal to the occasion. If a woman is competent to wield such power, there is no law, written or unwritten, to hinder her from doing so.

When fattening turkeys we feed the following mixture: Two parts corn and oats chop; one part wheat bran; one part wheat middlings. Moistened this mixture with milk and feed morning and noon with chopped apples and grain feed at night.

Not long since a lady wrote a letter on this subject which is just to the

point in view. She went on to say that she was house-keeping for a widower for the space of seven years, during which time she received a weekly stipend of five dollars, including boarding and all the comforts afforded by the home.

This lady neglects to state whether or not she keeps herself in as good trim since she became mistress of the house as while she was only a servant; whether, as a wife, she looks as neat as she did when a candidate for the position; whether she knows her place, and keeps it as well as she did then; or whether she strives as hard to please the husband as she did the master.

The marriage contract is regarded as a surrender of the obligations incumbent upon ladies and gentlemen, at least so far as they are jointly concerned.

TURKEY RAISING.

Prepared for the County Farm Bureau by Miss Sara Reitz, Broadacres Farm, Brookville, Pa.

It is not uncommon to hear complaints from turkey growers that they can rear their young very conveniently up to six and eight weeks of age, then they die in large numbers without giving one much warning.

The following feeding schedule is one that has been used with a great degree of success: First day (after 48 hours)—3 a. m., one tablespoon rolled oats; noon, one tablespoon moist chick manna; 4 p. m., one tablespoon moist mash, with one teaspoon epsom salts.

Second to tenth day—8 a. m., one tablespoon moist mash with chopped greens; 10 a. m., one tablespoon rolled oats; noon, one tablespoon moist mash, 2 p. m., rolled oats; 4 p. m., moist mash, with epsom salts and greens.

Tenth day to three weeks—7:30 a. m., moist mash, with greens; noon, pin head oats; 4:30 p. m., moist mash, with greens. (Use epsom salts twice a week in moist mash for evening meal) continuing sour milk.

Three weeks to three months—Morning, one part pin head oats (by measure), one part chick grain (a good commercial brand); noon one quart clabber milk to 25 turkeys; all green food they will eat quickly.

We are fortunate in having an orchard of sixty acres, so when the insect life has diminished in the yards, which happens about September first, the turkeys are allowed to wander as they please. They never wander away but are at the gate at noon waiting for their dinner.

Around the middle of October the flock is confined again in a large covered runway and is not permitted to roam at large, only on exceptionally fine days.

Beginning the early part of November, green food becomes scarce, when chopped apples are used as a substitute. Corn is gradually added to the ration and thick milk fed at noon until twelve or fourteen days before the date they are marketed, when the fattening mash is fed exclusively.

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BOALSBURG.

Dan Fisher is ill with pleuro-pneumonia.

William Reish Jr. is a patient in the Bellefonte hospital.

Mrs. Rachael Wilson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Derner.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Riley have opened their ice cream parlor in Malta hall.

Cyrus Wagner, of Altoona, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagner, on Sunday.

Dr. George Woods and daughter, Miss Mary, of Pine Grove Mills, were in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Mothersbaugh and son Charles spent Saturday at the home of Waldo Homan, at Oak Hall.

Mrs. Annie Homan and daughter, Miss Cora, of Centre Hall, are spending some time at the home of William Reish.

Little tricks fool little people for a little while.

LESSONS IN FOREST PROTECTION.

No. 12—How to Fight Forest Fires.

There are many methods of fighting forest fires. Some are good and some are not. A good warden is always ready for useful suggestions, and is willing to give them fair trial. Methods of fighting vary with the character of the fire, type of the forest, condition of the atmosphere, strength and direction of the wind, rapidity of the fire's advance, topography and material on the ground.

Tree Fires.—These are stopped by shutting off the air which makes a draft through the hollow trunk. Close the hole at the ground if possible with dirt. If this cannot be done, the ground around the burning tree should be cleared, and the tree should be felled. The fire can then be smothered inside and outside the tree.

Soil Fires.—These can be stopped only by digging deep enough to prevent their spread. The ditch, as well as the surface should be flooded if possible. This, however, is seldom possible. Where a soil fire has a good start it may be cheaper to blast a ditch than to dig one.

Crown Fires.—We have few crown fires in Pennsylvania. Natural conditions as to topography and growth which serve as a check are the most effective means of stopping any that may occur.

Surface Fires.—This is the kind of fire which occurs most frequently in Pennsylvania. If there is little wind the flames may be put out by beating with branches (pine preferred), shovels, and wet burlap. Fire fighters should beat the flames with a side sweep toward the fire to avoid spreading sparks. The burning material may be pushed back upon the burned-over ground with brooms, rakes, sticks, forks, or other tools.

Chemical extinguishers are sometimes used. Careful tests have been made by foresters and it has been found that the chemical spray is of no more value in the woods than is plain water with a little force back of it. This force can be supplied by a foot-pump, or by air pressure, as in the ordinary fruit spraying devices.

Back Firing.—When the wind is strong or when the flames are in slash, fallen logs, dead ferns, bracken, or grass, fire becomes so intense that it is unsafe and impracticable to attempt close attack. Back-firing is resorted to in such cases. It should be remembered that fire is a dangerous force and that when fire is fought with fire extreme care and keen judgment must be used.

A satisfactory arrangement of crews is as follows: The warden or foreman directs the course and location of the fire break, if one must be made. He is in charge of the whole fire-fighting force and should urge each man to do his best.

The Last Spark.—Sometimes wardens and men leave as soon as the flames have been extinguished, with the result that frequently the fire has started up again at one or more places. Then the fire has to be fought again; it is larger, is harder to subdue, takes more time, costs more,

burns over more area, and does more damage than the first fire. No chances should be taken with its breaking out a second time. All but the most dependable men should be discharged. The burned area should be inspected to see that there is no danger of fire creeping across the trail which ought to have been cleared around the burned area.

Long Distance Courage.

"And then," continued Jinks, "I told him that he was a dirty bum and that if I ever saw him again I was going to knock the daylight out of him."

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