

TO A FUR SCARF.

The trap jaws clanked and held him fast: None marked his fright; none heard his cries. His struggles ceased; he lay at last With wide, uncomprehending eyes And watched the sky grow dark above And watched the sunset burn to gray, And quaked in anguish while he strove To gnaw the prisoned leg away.

HOW TO STOP BLEEDING.

The weekly health letter of the Pennsylvania Department of Health is prepared this week by Dr. A. W. Colcord, surgeon to the Carnegie Steel company, Clairton, Pennsylvania. Dr. Colcord, who has had a wide experience in industrial life, says in regard to stopping hemorrhage:

"When a wound bleeds, nature tries to stop it by the formation of a clot. We can hasten this and so aid nature, by placing sterile gauze over the wound, applying pressure and putting the part at rest. This method is known as 'direct pressure.' We may make pressure with the hand or finger over the gauze and follow with a snug bandage. If we have no roller bandage, we may use a folded triangular bandage, a handkerchief or any piece of cloth at hand.

This method applies equally well for the steady flow of dark blood from a vein, the oozing from the capillaries or the spurting in jets of bright red blood from a small artery. Even when a large artery is cut, as shown by the large spurts thrown some distance from the wound, we should at once apply direct pressure. If this fails and if the bleeding is from an arm or leg, apply a tourniquet always above the elbow or knee where there is only one bone. For this we may use a strap, a piece of strong rubber tubing, or a handkerchief tied loosely and then twisted by a stick or lead pencil. Twist only until the spurting stops. It will not stop bleeding from vein or capillary. If too much force is used, we may injure the artery and cause gangrene of the limb.

Hemorrhages from wounds of head, face, neck or body can usually be controlled by direct pressure. Remember these are only first aid measures and are to be used only 'till the doctor comes.'

FOR TAXPAYERS.

In the making of his 1923 income tax return the business man, professional man, and farmer may deduct from gross income all items properly attributable to business expenses. In the case of a storekeeper they include amounts spent for rent of his place of business, advertising, premiums for insurance against fire or other losses, the cost of water, light, and heat used in his place of business, drayage and freight bills, the cost of repairs and maintenance to delivery wagons and trucks, and a reasonable allowance for salaries of employees. A professional man, lawyer, doctor, or dentist may deduct the cost of supplies used in his profession, expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile used in making professional calls, dues to professional societies, subscriptions to professional journals, office rent, cost of light, heat, and water used in his office, and the hire of office assistants. The farmer may deduct amounts paid in the production and harvesting of his crops, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling), and cost of small tools used up in the course of a year or two.

Commands That Clashed.

Little Billy was visiting his grandmother, and she was doing her best to give the small boy a good time. The morning after his arrival she called one of the neighbor's children over to play with him.

"There, now," remarked grandma in her kindest tone. "You two can have a good time together."

But the two boys merely stared at each other across the room, and grandma could not quite understand it.

"Come now, children," she said, "Go on out into the garden, Billy, and strike an acquaintance."

"But grandma," complained the little boy, "mother told me just before I came away not to fight."

Portable Stove for Skaters.

For coasting or skating parties an excellent stove can be made from an old metal bucket and a discarded kettle, says Popular Science Monthly. The kettle is inverted and riveted to the bucket, bottom to bottom. Holes are punched about the base of the bucket to aid combustion. A charcoal or wood fire built in the bucket will be sufficient to warm chilled hands, but will not be so hot that the stove cannot be carried from place to place by the handle.

Growing Pains.

"Did you hear about that Ag. student who swallowed some nitrate fertilizer?" "Yeh. He's complaining of growing pains."—West Virginia Moonshine.

BIRDS FAVOR DUST BATHS

Creatures of the Wild Are Extremely Clean and Well-Groomed Except When Ill.

Creatures of the wild, both birds and beasts, are extremely clean. Feathers and coats are invariably sleek and well-groomed, unless the creature is unwell. It is a sure sign that something is wrong if you see ruffled feathers or a coat that is tangled and dirty.

Birds use both water and dust for cleaning themselves. Some prefer one, some the other. The sparrow likes a dust bath, though when the weather is very warm he may be seen splashing about in the roadside puddles after a thunderstorm.

It is usually the birds that live on the wing that use water for washing. Birds that spend most of their time on the ground like a dust bath, to get rid of the insects and other irritating creatures which are picked up from the ground.

The pheasant and the partridge never go near water except when they are thirsty, and require it for drinking purposes.

Fowls are the same. Give them access to dust, and you can see them enjoying themselves in it. Feathers are ruffled, so the dust can get to the skin, from which the fowl shakes it when the bath is finished. Then comes a great preening with the bill, for the feathers keep the body warm and watertight, and unless each is in its proper place the air penetrates to the skin.

Birds that live in the water never take a dust bath. They splash themselves for cleanliness, shaking their wings and working the water up and down between their feathers.

A cat, of course, keeps itself clean by the aid of its tongue, and never seems to tire of making its toilet, the tongue acting as a sponge, brush and comb.

A dog cleans itself by rolling on grass and then shaking itself. In the summer it will take a dip in a pond or stream. Automatically, its coat remains tidy, though a good brushing will always be appreciated.—London Tit-Bits.

PERFUME MADE FROM FRUIT

Flowers, Herbs and Spices Also Used in Making of Sweet Scents.

Flowers, fruit, herbs and spices are the sources from which perfumes are obtained. Oranges and lemons are the chief fruits used for the purpose; lavender holds first place among the herbs, and cinnamon among the spices. Oils from nuts are also often used, and so is the sap from the cedar tree. Manufacturers extract the perfume by the process of distilling, but there are much simpler ways of preparing small quantities of scent, and it is to these, rather than to the more elaborate methods, that the amateur would turn her attention. Oils, wood and roots may be regarded as beyond the scope of the amateur, but almost all of the flower scents are easy enough to make at home. Any sweet-scented flowers, such as night-scented stock, violets and roses, can be used as a basis. The simplest method of producing liquid scent is to soak the petals of the flowers in hot oil. Allow this to stand until cool and then gently heat again. After doing this several times, pour off the oil and repeat, using fresh flowers. This should be done several times until the scent absorbed by the oil has become sufficiently strong. Some scents, such as eau-de-cologne, are made by mixing a number of different things, and as the amateur makes progress with her hobby she will find great fascination in inventing blends of her own.

All Wrong.

"Where shall you spend your vacation?" "In the country, where knighthood used to be in flower."

"I see. First merrie England, where Henry VIII prepared to meet King Francis on the field of the cloth of gold. You follow in his footsteps—you reach old Aquitaine, where sang the troubadours. 'Twas the home of fair Queen Eleanor. To win a smile from her many a prince broke a lance. Thence to Spain, the land of romance—"

"No, no. You don't understand. I'm going to Indiana."

Remedy for Unrest.

The solemn man in the smoker said never a word for many a mile. Finally, however, he turned to his seat mate and remarked: "There is much unrest in the world just now, my friend; much unrest."

"I hope you are not unmindful of the fact that we each have a duty. We must combat this unrest."

"I'm doing my best," said the other man.

"As to how, my friend, as to how?" "I manufacture mattresses."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Camels on Russian Farms. Peasants in some districts of Russia are importing camels to take the place of horses in the regular farm work, according to recent reports. These animals are desired, it is said, because they will eat almost anything and thrive. Difficulty is experienced in transporting them, however, as the desert beasts of burden can be persuaded to enter a freight car only with the greatest difficulty. Some of the farmers are using their cows for draft purposes, but incorrect handling is said to ruin them for milking.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Neither let mistakes nor wrong directions, of which every man, in his studies and elsewhere, falls into many, discourage you. There is precious instruction to be got by finding we were wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully to be right; he will grow daily more and more right.—Carlyle.

With the garment trade swinging into the spring season more generally, the recent showings by some of the leading houses of their Palm Beach and spring lines afford a definite idea of the styles featured.

Steadily advancing interest in the smartly severe tailleur is the comment of Hattie Carnegie on the outstanding style features. "I can say with certainty that this rising interest in the tailored suit is not in the nature of a passing fad, but the recognition of the proper place occupied by the tailleur in the wardrobe of the really well-dressed woman," said Miss Carnegie. "Nothing replaces it for morning wear, and nothing necessitates such careful building up of details of the costume. I may say that over to the practical value as well as the style significance of the tailored mode of mannish cut. The correct length of this type of tailleur is short, being at least ten inches from the ground.

Concerning the silhouette in general, I feel that it is a mistake to allow one type to predominate at any time. From a business standpoint as well as that of style variation is an essential factor to success. I therefore hold that both the straight line and the circular developments are important.

"Concerning fabric choice for the southern resorts, seaso sports wear, kasha, broadcloth, flannel, reps and heavy silk crepes are preferred. In evening dress, lustrous and the reversible crepes, with a supple satin, lead. Crepe Roman continues for both day and evening wear."

Youthful beaded effects show small motifs in crosswise patterns, executed in silver crystal and metal beads on shirring, flesh and white crepe and silk.

"Our Palm Beach opening during the past two weeks revealed an unmistakable interest in black and white" according to the expert of another house. "We submitted two versions. The first, a bold pattern in black broadcloth applique upon dull white crepe, and the second, a series of prints in what might be termed the new polka dots, which are conservative, practical and practical. They are equally well received and clearly registered the buyer's attitude toward black and white.

"In the strictly tailored cloth dresses we found response to the straight but not tight line, unbelted, sashed and buttoned at the sides, the sleeve being a moderate bell, showing an inner sleeve of white. The V neck line with the flat collar at the back is popular, and we use an inner vestee and turn-back collar of white crepe de chine.

"On the printed crepes we use contrasted bindings and narrow tie girdles. We also feature a pleated front and back section, or little cape. Among the fabrics we are specializing in are high-grade twills, reps, flannels, lustrous covers, a heavy grade of canton and crepe de chine.

"Our colors include a green, which we have had dyed in every fabric we are using. All the tans scored at our opening, with black and white and navy and white the big success in the prints. In the matter of length we hold to a conservative position and maintain seven inches from the ground as our conviction for the American woman."

Housewives should not keep their pots and kettles too clean, declare the home economics scientists at Columbia University, or they will waste fuel. These instructions apply to the outside bottoms of the utensils and not to the inside.

The results of a long series of accurate experiments made on ordinary cooking utensils in the physics laboratories of Teachers' College, Columbia, by Professor F. F. Good prove that utensils which have been "broken in" so that their bottoms are rough and smudged, use less fuel than new utensils. The average efficiency of aluminum utensils when new was 38.6 and of enameled ware was about 43.0.

—That is the enameled ware was about 11 per cent. more efficient. After blackening the bottom the efficiency of enameled ware went up as high as 44.7.

One part boiled linseed thinned with three parts turpentine makes an excellent floor oil, the United States Department of Agriculture finds, while one part light motor or engine oil combined with four parts kerosene gives results similar to commercial kinds. The motor oil recommended must not be confused with the heavy, less highly refined kinds that contain dark sediment.

Apples for Health.—There is much truth in the old saying: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." The food value of the apple lies principally in its acids and mineral salts, all of which are valuable in ridding the body of accumulations which develop upon overeating very decided poisons. Apples purify the blood and give tone to the organs of digestion.

Care of the Hands.—Women who are afflicted with red hands should never expose them to extremes of heat or cold. Avoid tight gloves and tight sleeves. If you do house work, wear gloves whenever possible and use only moderately warm water when bathing the hands.

Conception of Cultivation.—Cultivation a generation ago meant the acquaintance with letters and the fine arts, and some knowledge of at least two languages and literatures, and of history. The term "cultivation" is now much more inclusive. It includes elementary knowledge of the sciences, and it ranks high the subjects of history, government and economics.—Charles W. Elliot, in Atlantic.

To avoid deformed pullets and losses due to smothering, teach the chicks to perch early.

FARM NOTES.

—Winter vetch does best as a cover crop if a little rye is seeded with it. —It is best to feed cows after milking; if fed before, sufficient time should elapse to allow all dust to settle.

—Thin shelled eggs are caused by poor feeding or the condition of the hen. Supply plenty of oyster shell and keep the fowls in good health.

—Before milking, the sides, flanks, udder and tail of the cow should be dampened with a clean, wet cloth, so that loose hairs and other dry matter will not fall into the milk pail.

—Whenever necessary to use posts made from inferior timbers, treat them with creosote before setting them. This treatment can be given now, provided the posts are seasoned enough to take the treatment.

—A little axle grease or lubricating oil applied freely to the point of a nail will make it drive much easier into seasoned timber such as white oak or hickory. The grease will also have a tendency to prevent the nail from rusting in the timber.

—The proper time to select cockerels for the following breeding season is during the fall months. People who intend purchasing cockerels have a better opportunity to get better birds now than next spring when the supply is practically exhausted.

—Just because the weather is cold is no guarantee that milk does not have to be cooled. A great quantity of milk is spoiled through insufficient cooling in winter. This is particularly true of the night's milk, and is due largely to efforts of the dairyman to keep the milk from freezing.

—The 1924 seed catalogues are arriving in the mails. Don't lay them aside until spring. Read and study them, and send your order off early. By doing this, your order will be given more careful attention, there will be less chance for mistakes, and the best seed will not be exhausted.

—As a general rule, it is wise not to feed moldy roughage or moldy grain of any kind. Of course there are many kinds of molds that are entirely harmless but with the naked eye it is impossible to pick out the mold that will cause a lot of damage. Therefore, the only safe thing is to beware of molds.

—With the beginning of the new year, it is a good idea to lay out a plan of the crop planting for the coming season. By planning ahead on paper at an early date, plenty of time is given to think over prospective changes. And in figuring out next year's crop, don't neglect alfalfa. Many sections of the State are ideal for this hay crop.

—A good rule to follow in feeding the dairy cow is to give her one pound of concentrates (grain) per day for each three or four pounds of milk, depending upon its richness. Ordinarily you can give her all the good roughage, such as legume, hay and silage, which she will consume. About three pounds of silage a day per 100 pounds of live weight is the usual amount.

—The young pigs may well have alfalfa, clover or soy-bean hay before them wherever possible. It will lessen the tankage requirements and furnish a filler which will do as a winter substitute for pasture. Experiments have proved that legume hay, especially alfalfa, is also a good feed to keep before the brood sow. The hay should be bright and clean and not too coarse.

—If you have old clumps of rhubarb that need separating, it is a good plan to separate them now. Replant the younger roots and place the old roots on a pile, cover lightly with soil to prevent drying out, and allow them to freeze. During January place them in soil or ashes near the boiler in the cellar and keep them moist. The result will be fine rhubarb for the table in February.

—With approximately 80,000 disease-free raspberry plants available for distribution in 1924, prospects appear brighter for relief to the grower from the serious menace of such diseases as mosaic, eastern blue stem, leaf curl and cane blight.

Plant disease specialists of the agricultural extension department at the Pennsylvania State College report that thirteen raspberry plantations in seven different counties of the State were gone over during July and August. All the plants showing the slightest symptoms of these diseases were removed and destroyed. These plantations and others started from the rogued areas will be followed up carefully and inspected twice in 1924. It is the belief of the specialists that sources of plants can be secured by the fall of 1924 through these methods that will be 95 per cent. free of the dreaded diseases.

—Economic production is the keynote of agricultural prosperity in Pennsylvania for 1924, according to Dr. R. L. Watts, dean of the school of agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College, who recently declared that farmers of the country have reason to feel more optimistic for the new year than they did a year ago.

One of the most important agricultural features of the past year was the unusual recovery of the purchasing power of farm products from 75 in September, 1922, to about 92 at the present time. Other statistics taken from agricultural activities of the past year also prove that farming conditions are rapidly improving, Dean Watts points out. He adds that the same forces that tended to bring farm prices and other prices closer together in the last fifteen months are likely to continue in operation during 1924.

There is no longer a hit-or-miss practice in Pennsylvania agriculture, and there is practically no single crop farming that has proved unsuccessful elsewhere, the dean declares.

"Looking towards 1924, the most hopeful aspect is the fact that our farmers are looking more upon agriculture as a scientific game which they are studying each day so that they may become more skilled in it," says Dean Watts. "Co-operative marketing is one problem that we expect to see greatly advanced this year. Economic production and standardization of farm commodities will simplify the marketing problems."



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