



RENOVATED AN OLD GARDEN.

I have a garden planted thirty-one years in succession. At one time it was in bad shape. Radishes and beets were rough and wormy. Cabbage was club-footed and scab on potato common. In fact nothing grew well.

I had no place handy for a new garden, and tried to overcome the trouble, and did. I plowed it in the fall and again in the spring. I sowed three bushels salt, and spread three barrels of slaked lime, including a little sulphur, on one acre. I then cultivated it thoroughly and planted it as usual. For five years radishes and beets have been as smooth as glass bottles, and I have seen no club-foot on cabbage and no scabby potatoes.—S. F. Scott, in New England Homestead.

A GOOD SALVE FOR HORSES.

A salve valuable to horsemen may be made of equal quantities by measure of pine tar, sulphur and lard. Mix the sulphur with the tar and stir it well, then add the lard and stir again. Set it on the stove and simmer for six hours, occasionally stirring it. It will cure the scratches on horses, and galls from the harness.

For scratches, thoroughly wash and clean the parts with castile or some other good kind of sap, and then rub in the salve. I have tried it and recommend it to others. I never knew it to fail. It is simple and cheap, and the formula easy to remember. It is not patented; any one can use it. It will also relieve sores, ringworm and most skin troubles on men.—New York Tribune.

A TEST FOR GOOD BUTTER.

The good housewife who said, "The way to taste good butter is to smell it," was surely an expert judge of butter. The fact is that a really good judge of butter seldom tastes it, but depends rather upon the sense of smell and sight. The dealer who really knows and deals in good butter can at any time when he is testing a crock or roll of butter be seen to very carefully pass it in review before his olfactory nerve, and to break it and note the appearance of the broken surface.

The true flavor of butter can be quickly tested in the entirety of a package in this manner while if the sense of taste alone were depended upon and the package was not of even quality the fact might go unnoticed. The quantity of salt in the butter can, of course, only be determined by tasting it. The surface exposed when a package or sample of butter is broken should exhibit what is known as a good grain. That means that it should have a clearly defined granular surface, similar to that found on the broken surface of cast iron of good quality. Do not fail to apply these tests when passing judgment upon the quality of butter. Their careful observance and a little practice will make you an expert.—Michigan Farmer.

A PROBLEM OF DAIRYING.

While awaiting the breeding and growth of the better cows we all so much wish for, it will be well to give increased attention to the securing of greater profits through a reduction in the cost of feeding. This can be reached far more promptly than can a marked gain in the powers of production of the cow. Not enough attention has been given to this factor of the problem of successful dairying. Providing fodders and feeds for the cows at less cost, thus leaving a wider margin of profit to the operator, is at the present time the problem that demands the leading attention of the dairyman. The scramble after the cow of five hundred pounds of butter a year can well be given a rest for a time for the study of the growing of choice beef, and when the fact is well drilled into us that type governs purpose and that dollars follow, type selection will be made with special reference to a lower cost feeding.

A suggestive idea was that brought forward by a leading dairyman the other day in reply to complaint over the high cost of grain feeds for his cows. "I raised all the grain needed by my cows, save a little cottonseed meal, and I guess I can stand the increased cost of that." That grain feed, grown, as it was, on his own farm, was costing that dairyman no more than in ordinary years. The one was finding it a hard problem to get his money back, while the other was realizing a reasonable profit.—Maine Farmer.

SEEDING WITH CLOVER.

When clover is sown early in the spring on the crop of wheat or other winter grain it may cost nothing but the price of the seed, which is not much, whether ten or fifteen pounds is used to the acre, and the labor of sowing. Yet we would prefer to increase its cost by going over the wheat with a light or smoothing harrow before seeding the clover seed. This will benefit wheat or rye if done at the right time, when the ground is not wet enough to cause the harrow to sink too deep and uproot the plants. This makes a good seed bed for the clover, and in a day or two after the first rain the little plants will be sending their roots down into the soil. Yet they will not make growth enough to injure the grain before it ripens, and when that is taken off the clover will be better looking and more valuable than the weeds that would be likely to take possession if the clover was not

there. It will grow then through the fall and into the winter, and in the spring it may be plowed under to enrich the soil, or if the catch is a good one, and it makes a good crop, it may be cut twice for hay and then add more fertility to the soil if plowed under in the fall or next spring than if the first growth was plowed under. Clover likes a mineral fertilizer, even if it is as cheap as one as sulphate of lime or land plaster, and also likes the phosphates and potash, but many supply these sufficiently in the fertilizer for the grain crop.—American Cultivator.

INTELLIGENT FORESTRY IS PROFITABLE.

Sylviculture, or the culture of forest trees, agriculture and horticulture cannot be separated by hard and fast lines; one blends into the other. One great difference between them is that the two latter give a yearly return, while the former takes years or even centuries to mature. Such a distinction is not entirely true, for properly managed sylviculture will give annual returns. A spruce forest will show per acre almost innumerable seedlings, yet at ten years should contain only 4000 trees, at 20 2000, at 40 1000 at 60 500, at 80 350, and at 100 250 trees. Fifteen-sixteenths should be removed in 90 years. The agriculturist stirs and cultivates his crops. It has never been demonstrated that timber trees could not be profitably cultivated.

Sylviculture properly managed will yield wood for fuel, fences, building purposes, etc. Poor land and land not fit for other purposes can be used and it can be readily combined with agriculture. It gives a protection from natural but destructive forces and adds variety and beauty to the landscape. It permits the establishment of many other industries, such as small sawmills, pulp, box and kindling wood factories, wood alcohol manufactories, sugar maple camps, etc. Forests could be advantageously pastured except while young. A great difficulty is fires. Wide fire lanes tilled or kept bare and established or made as public roads will prove a remedy.—American Agriculturist.

FERTILIZERS FOR CABBAGE.

In order to get some understanding of the requirements of a crop of cabbages, we must first bear in mind that it is just the one which draws most heavily on the plant foods in the soil, especially on potash, and next on nitrogen. With plenty of humus from previous manure applications still in the soil, we may well infer that there is a fair amount of nitrogen as well as mineral plant foods already in the soil; and if the present supply of baryard manure is insufficient for a full ration to be given now, it is reasonable to suppose that the broadcast application of lime at the rate of from forty to fifty bushels an acre, would help to give additional supplies of plant food made available by the action of the lime.

To supply directly as much potash and phosphoric acid as is removed in a good crop of cabbages would require the application of about fifty ordinary two horse loads (of a ton each), and where only a part of that quantity is available for use I think I would surely apply a good dressing of muriate of potash, or of wood ashes, if they can be had cheaply enough and in quantity. I believe that for cabbages an application of five hundred pounds of muriate of potash an acre (or at least a ton of kainit) is only a moderate dressing where the soil is in moderate fair condition, and that much more may be used to advantage on land that is not abundantly supplied with potash in available form already. There is not the least danger that liberal applications of mineral manures will make loose heads of cabbage.—T. Greiner in Practical Farmer.

SHEEP FEEDS DISCUSSED.

Of the appetite of sheep for weeds and a variety of other plants old shepherds need not be told, for out of six hundred known plants of our country there are scarcely a score that the sheep will not eat. We once thought golden rod and Canada thistle were among the rejected plants, but later experience has demonstrated that if sheep get at them when young and tender they will eat them, and even the pestiferous morning glory is only allowed to get enough above ground for the smallest bite. But like the other domestic animals, sheep have a preference, and will manifest it when given the opportunity. Last year our sheep had access at one time to corn, rape, bromus inermis and timothy. Of these they preferred corn, even though it was cut and dried. This corn was thickly drilled in double rows, three feet six inches apart, with the grain drill; had no show of ears, and was cut when in blossom, as it was beginning to scorch from extreme drouth and heat. It was cut with a corn binder, and in a week, on account of the heat, it was well cured.

We thought the sheep would not touch this when there were plenty of other feeds yet green, but we had to keep them from the corn shocks to get them to eat the other foods, which they did in this order: Timothy rowen, rape and brome grass rowen. The brome grass was the least palatable to them, and they had to be held on it to make them eat it while any of the other plants were left. Our experience teaches that corn fodder is without a peer either as forage, fodder or fat forming grain, and this year we shall make a liberal provision for corn hay and depend upon corn to piece out the pastures from the middle of July till the rape is ready in the stubble.—Farm, Stock and Home.



THE LADY'S MAID.

"A good lady's maid can do more for one's comfort," said a wealthy woman, the other day, "than anything that money can buy; yet there is nothing so hard to find in America. The girl born and bred in America simply won't stand for the restrictions of her work; she misses her independence and cannot bring herself to give in to the whims and caprices of a mistress; yet the ideal maid should be the most accommodating and amiable of people, for she has to be at the beck and call of my lady at all hours and in every mood.

"The French make good maids if only because of their taste in dress-making and matters of the toilet, but there is nothing to equal a good German. They are less flighty than the French and demand fewer privileges. It is easy for a woman to come to make a confidante of her maid, and unless the girl is of the right sort, the mistress soon may find herself unpleasantly in her servant's power. In this respect Germans and Swedes are the most reliable of any, for they show a more genuine affection for those in whose service they are than any other nationality, while the French, with their inveterate love of intrigue, always are likely to scheme to get a hold on their mistress, which they will not hesitate to turn to their own advantage if opportunity offers."—New York Press.

NEW DESIGNS IN JEWELRY.

Earrings are to be worn again, barbarous though they may be. Men, as a rule, do not like to see earrings in women's ears, but no one can object to the solitary diamonds or pearl. It does not drag down the ear like the long and heavy rings of half a century ago.

Algerian earrings, though too large for a refined taste, are so light and delicate that they can scarcely be felt when worn. A very pretty earring is of gold filigree set with tiny diamonds almost as small as dust. Little gold chains with a diamond or pearl drop in the center also form pretty and tasteful earrings.

A Maltese cross in gold filigree is another pretty pattern. The cross is studded with tiny pearls or seedlike diamonds.

It is also very fashionable in some circles to wear earrings that do not match, as a white pearl in one ear and a black pearl in the other, or a diamond in one ear and a ruby in the other, and so on, according to taste and the color of the dress with which the earrings are worn.

The present craze for odd jewelry takes strange forms sometimes. For instance, instead of wearing chains and necklets some ladies are wearing ropes of pearls, diamonds and other precious stones hanging from one shoulder and almost covering the arm. This is very Asiatic looking.

TALENT DEVELOPED IN AGE.

The youth of the spirit and the youth of the body part company unfortunately just as the former attains its best development and is most fitted to appreciate intelligently whatever the world offers in the way of true enjoyment. A healthy mind in a healthy body never grows old, and unless suffering from some of the ills that flesh is heir to a man or woman is quite as able to enjoy life at sixty as at twenty-five. Young people seldom realize this because mamma's time is always occupied with worries that as long as she is able she keeps from depressing their bright spirits. With housekeeping cares that, although seemingly not so onerous, become so by reason of the daily attention and time that they require, and with her never ceasing projects for their entertainment and well-being they fancy that she no longer cares for the pleasures and pursuits that used to absorb her when she was younger. The fact of the matter is that it is only the unselfish mother love that causes her to relinquish what she is more than ever capable of appreciating and enjoying. With paternalism it is the same thing. He has assumed responsibilities, and spends his days in hard work, not from choice, but from necessity, and it is absurd for those for whom he toils to imagine that he has lost his taste for the cakes and ale of existence because he has apparently become a mere money grabbing machine.

It not infrequently happens when families grow up and desert the home nest that latent talent in the hard worked mother of the family develops surprisingly, and many a clever woman has only then found opportunity to devote herself to pursuits that she might have excelled in if she had had the time to cultivate them earlier in life.

Several instances might be cited of grandmothers who took up the pen only when the marriage of their children enabled them to lay down the needle, and become successful authoresses. And even gray haired art students have often developed into artists of no mean ability.

"I went to call on Mrs. B. the other day," said one of my acquaintances, "and she excused herself, sending word by the servant that she was taking her German lesson. I expect after she has finished her education she will become a debutante; she seems to get younger and younger every year."—New York Tribune.

THE WOMEN OF NORWAY.

Norwegian women who have reached

the age of twenty-five and have been householders—rate payers and taxpayers—for five years with an annual income of not less than \$81, or who have husbands who pay taxes upon this amount, are qualified to vote in municipal elections. An unmarried woman living with her parents is disfranchised, unless she, too, has an income equalling the sum fixed by the law—the newly amended law being based upon a property qualification, with no distinction as regards sex. The exercise of the franchise as a matter of course, qualifies Norwegian women for holding any office in the gift of the municipal authorities, whose jurisdiction extends to the various departments of public works, the public schools, and even the harbor commission.

The suffrage agitation, which has been carried on since 1884, was planned by Miss Gina Krog, who has been called the Susan B. Anthony of Norway. Miss Krog is a woman about fifty years of age, of much culture and social influence, with the natural gift of leadership. Thoroughly fitted for the work she has undertaken, she regards her present triumph only as encouragement for future agitation, and is pledged to continue what she has begun, until men and women are equal before the law in every particular.

Women's work in Norway is a thing of wide range. They are professors of languages, science and literature; they practice medicine; they keep hotels and shops, and even shops and hotels owned by men are usually managed by women, who all speak English with wonderful fluency and correctness, as it is a language they are taught from their childhood.

On the farms strong, rugged girls do more than their share of the work, since they must not only help in the planting and harvesting but prepare the food for the family, take charge of the dairy, and make and mend the clothing, which is never permitted to become shabby or ragged.

The stout peasant girl, with sturdy muscle that a man might envy, climbing the incline—not a ladder—up the wall of a growing building, handles her burden of mortar easily, erect as a ship's mast. It is probable that, if consulted, she would not change places with her feeble sister shut up in a sweltering kitchen, with her back bent over a steaming washtub or a red-hot kitchen stove. The fishermen, too, assist with the nets, landing them, sorting and curing the catch, and they also live to ripe and vigorous old age.

The women of Norway are more comely than the women of Sweden or Denmark, and rich and poor dress with taste. The national dress is blue and scarlet, and is most becoming to the blue-eyed, flaxen-haired wearers. The costume includes a white bodice, a coquettish white cap and ornaments of antique silver. Even the fishwives in the market are picturesque. With their neat black stuff gowns, black straw hats—the broad brims tilted down with a white kerchief—their fair skins, bright eyes and cheeks like roses, they are as attractive in manners as in appearance.—Commercial Advertiser.



Light flannels with narrow satin stripes have been introduced for shirt waists.

According to the Parisian advisers, rose is the favorite color for spring, old rose being the correct tint. Green is another fashionable shade.

The new parasols show handles of jet, gun metal, ivory, silver, crystal and enameled wood topped with diminutive heads. Some elaborate designs in crystal are embellished with gold and silver and studded with jewels.

Very fetching are the long straight handles of cut jet, either bright or dull, and of the same order are attractive handles, suitable either for a parasol or umbrella, done entirely in small garnets.

Narrow box pleats all around the skirt are to be worn. In fact, pleats and tucks are introduced with a lavish hand, and nowadays it almost seems question of tucks first, with the other details of the gown an after consideration.

White silk hats are also pretty with rolled rims, some of them on the order of the three-cornered hats. These, too, are made of several layers of the silk, with the sides of the crown and part of the rim simply stitched. These are exceedingly stylish, all-silk hats, and need very little trimming.

Smart little caps are offered for spring wear. They are short, extending only to the waist line. At the front there are two long ends, which reach to the edge of the costume and form the finish. These caps are made in every color and material.

A pretty flat hat has the crown made entirely of foliage, soft golden brown velvet leaves, with touches of yellow in them, while around the edge of the hat is a fringe of brown tulle.

One of the ideas of the season is the revival of the box pleat in the back of the skirt. The pleat usually is stitched half way down the length of the skirt to give a flat effect. The double box pleat also is employed in handsome cloth gowns, and the idea probably will meet with some favor.

The Tyrol, following the example of Norway, is trying to encourage the winter tourist business by offering better facilities for winter sports.

For the Housewife.

LIME FOR THE PIANO.

To prevent damp and rust catching the wires of a piano tuck a small bag of unslaked lime inside just underneath the cover and it will absorb all moisture.

BED ROOM BLINDS.

If you have a sensitive eye and brain and sleep lightly it is not at all a good plan to screen your windows with red blinds or curtains. Brain specialists report that a good many cases of weakening of intellect arise from this cause every year and for some natures and constitutions it is certainly a very bad thing to do. The scarlet light reflected in the face of the sleeper in the morning and allowed to rest there for some time has a bad effect on the eyes and brain. The best and healthiest color for bed room blinds is green, and dark green at that. It is always recommended by both brain doctors and oculists. Dark blue is next best, but not nearly so good as green. To induce the soundest and most restful kind of sleep, however, apart from brain sensitiveness, make the room absolutely pitch dark by means of a thick black blind. If you must have light, let it be green, and you will sleep well and never suffer. Red, too, is a great factor in keeping one awake.—Washington Star.

THE BOX ROOM.

The room is, of course, long and narrow, and there is only one window—at the end—leaving unbroken wall spaces on both sides, except at the door, and one end. One side is given over to double rows of hooks, that garments of varying sizes may hang thereon; and above the upper row there is a wide shelf for boxes, which hold, in summer, all winter hats and caps, and in winter, all summer headwear. The end has accommodations for two large chests of winter or summer clothing, as the season may be, and upon these are piled the extra quilts, blankets and counterpanes, protected from dust by a light chintz cover. On the shelf above them all articles of fur are kept through the summer. These are wrapped in manila paper, tied in pillow shaped bags of unbleached muslin, and laid flat in big pasteboard boxes, the contents of each box marked in ink on the outside. But little dust (comparatively speaking) gathers in this room, and the painted floor and easily moved boxes make the task of its removal an easy one.—Agnès Warren, in Good Housekeeping.

A SAND BOX FOR BROKEN ARTICLES.

Since breakables have so malicious a knack of fracturing themselves in such fashion that they cannot possibly stand upright one needs a sand box. It is only a box of handy size with eight inches of clean coarsish sand in the bottom. Along with it there should be some small leaden weights, with rings cast in them, running from an ounce to a quarter pound. Two of each weight are needed. In use, tapes are tied in the rings, and the pair of weights swung outside the edges of the box, so as to press in place the upper part of a broken thing to which the tapes have been fastened.

Set broken platters on edge in the sand box, with the break up. The sand will hold them firm, and the broken bit can be slipped on. It is the same with plates and saucers. None of these commonly requires weighting. But very fine pieces where invisible seam is wanted should be held firm until partly set, then have the pair of heaviest weights accurately balanced across the broken pieces. The weights are also very useful to prop and stay top-heavy, and balance them so they shall not get out of kilter. A cup broken, as is so common with them, can have the tape passed around it, crossing inside the handle, then be set firmly in the sand, face down, and be held by the hanging weights pulling ~~one~~ against the other.

RECIPES.

Vanity Puffs—Put one cup of milk over the fire, when boiling add quickly and stir rapidly half a cup of flour; stir until a stiff dough forms; remove from the fire; let cool; add one egg unbeaten and beat well; after three eggs are added add one tablespoonful of melted butter; dip a spoon into hot fat, then take up some of the dough and drop it into the fat; when they are brown lift them out with a skimmer; drain on paper, then roll in cinnamon and sugar mixed.

Virginia Peanut Soup—Roast and shell sufficient peanuts to measure a quart. Pound them into a paste, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Put this paste in a saucepan and add, very gradually, three pints of boiling water. Season with a half-teaspoonful of black pepper, half that quantity of red pepper and simmer until it thickens. Just before serving add one pint of oysters, half a teaspoonful of celery salt, and cook until the oysters ruffle.

Baked Hash—Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, add two cups of stock or part stock and left over gravy. When hot put in two cups of chopped beef and two cups of chopped potatoes, mixed well together. Season with a teaspoon of salt and six shakes of pepper and cook until the meat is just heated through. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake half an hour in a little more than a moderate oven.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Sources.

FLOODS RESULT IN MANY SUITS.

Twenty Berks County Farmers Claim Damages, Declaring Along the Schuylkill Were Ruined—Deep Deposit of Coal Dirt—High Winds Causes Flames to Spread Rapidly at Skippack—Amputated a Thigh in 58 Seconds.

These patents were granted Pennsylvanians: Cyrus M. Crampton, Allegheny; car truck; Lyster C. Crampton, Tyrone, soap holder for shaving cups; George H. Fernald, North East, thill coupling; Frank L. Fleishman, Allegheny, calculating machine; Matthew Griswold, Jr., Erie, tumbling machine; John W. Houseberger, Pittsburg, door strip; Washington D. Keyes, Kittanning, apparatus for delivering glass; John H. Koons, Waynesboro, lifting jack; Wm. J. McCauslin, New Castle, hominy heater and washer; John Metcalfe and T. Bell, Roscoe, thread holder; Jesse R. Oakley, Homestead, wood working machine; Robert S. Pollard, Pittsburg, device for operating blast furnace snort valves; William Rohrbacher and R. Weddell, Duquesne, combination coffee and tea pot; Harry R. Rose, Allegheny, fire door; Noah O. Speer, Pittsburg, and drier; Fritz O. Stromborg, Pittsburg, feed table for sheep rolls; James D. Swindell, Pittsburg, conveyor for rolling mills; William White, Jr., Pittsburg, manufacture of steel; John A. Wright, Irwin, and W. F. O'Neill, Wilkingsburg, knife switch.

Pennsylvania pensions: Adam Wachtler, West View, \$6; John B. Parshall, Erie, \$6; John B. Henderson, Washington, \$30; Stephen Pipes, Van Buren, \$12; William Warters, Mansfield, \$14; John Russell, Clearfield, \$6; Thomas R. Rhodes, East Stroudsburg, \$8; Wm. C. Hudson, Aughwick Mill, \$12; William A. Bailey, West Covington, \$12; Malda Craig, Pittsburg, \$8; Emilia Gulentz, Braddock, \$8; Elizabeth Sutter, Fryburg, \$8; James M. Mitchell, Brownsville, \$12; Margaret Grabbil, Imier, \$12; minor of Peter L. Potter, Albion, \$14; minor of John G. Renze, Pittsburg, \$10; Charlotte R. Nason, Fairview, \$8; Mary Williams, Scottsdale, \$8; Julia A. Beamler, Lemoyne, \$12.

James Lang, Pittsburg, \$12; Samuel T. Bowen, Pittsburg, \$6; Samuel R. Banks, Beaver, \$6; Walker Baggesser, Pittsburg, \$8; Robert Donaldson, Pittsburg, \$12; Samuel Lines, Spartansburg, \$12; John D. Speidel, Mt. Holly Spring, \$8; George Hite, Poplar Run, \$17; Henry H. Forrest, Jamestown, \$10; Matthew J. Andrews, Milledgeville, \$12; William Olinger, Banksville, \$12; Silas Chapman, Waynesboro, \$12; Henry Houts, Lindenbush, \$14; Elizabeth Gates, St. Petersburg, \$8; Elizabeth Ross, Pittsville, \$8; Sarah Mountain, Meadville, \$8; Sarah A. Camp, Allegheny, \$8; Ellen Hicks, Huntington, \$8.

Family of A. R. Peacock, a Pittsburg millionaire, left that city for New York, the trip being due, it is said, to the fact that Mr. Peacock received several letters saying that his children would be kidnapped unless he gave up \$25,000.

Officials of the United Mine Workers maintain a policy of silence concerning the probable outcome of the Shamokin convention.

Saloon keepers and the Antisaloon League are enforcing the liquor laws in Luzerne County.

A Wilkes-Barre constable tried to make a test case by forcing the prison warden to receive a tramp despite the warden's refusal, but the tramp escaped.

Theil College, a Lutheran institution, now at Greenville, is to be removed to Greensburg. A tract of nineteen acres, bordering on the town, was purchased as a site.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Million Young Men's Christian Association was observed in the St. John's Reformed Church. Addresses were made by Field Secretary Charles W. Harvey, Harrisburg; Revs. H. M. Cinger, M. H. Havice and W. T. L. Kieffer.

Twenty suits for damages have been entered by Berks county farmers who own lowland between Reading and the Montgomery county line against the Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. All declare their meadows were ruined during the late freshet by deposits of two to four feet of coal dirt and black mud. It is asserted that hundreds of acres of the most fertile land in the Schuylkill Valley have been rendered valueless by these deposits, and the loss aggregates nearly half a million dollars. Many of the sufferers are truckers and they declare that their business has been destroyed by these coal dirt deposits.

At all of the collieries throughout the Lackawanna Valley notices were posted announcing that the rate of wages now in effect will be continued until April 1, 1903, and thereafter, subject to a sixty-day notice. There is no general feeling in favor of a strike among the men in this region. Work has been steadier during the year than at any time within twenty years, and the average pay drawn every two weeks the best in the same period.

For some time workmen have been drilling for an artesian well on the property of the Citizens' Ice Company, of Altoona. Friday oil was found after the well had been sunk to the depth of 248 feet. The drilling has since been continued and the oil's flow is becoming more pronounced. This is the first oil that has been discovered in this part of Pennsylvania.

A six-year-old son of C. G. Hollinger, of Elm, was caught by a shaft at the flour mill of D. M. Hiestand, Lancaster, and the boy was whirled around and so badly injured that his death is expected.

Four barns were destroyed by fire and two houses damaged at Skippack. The fire broke out in the barn of William Stephen, and the flames were soon carried by the high winds to Christian Steigener's barn, and in a short time both buildings were in ashes. The fire continued to spread, destroying the barns of M. H. Ziegler and Mrs. Mary Bertolt.

Mrs. Samuel Nace, wife of a West Rockhill township farmer, killed a full-grown fox of the gray species with a shotgun in the poultry yard of their home, near Argus.