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Read Down.				Read Up.				
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flour

eggs, vegetables, fruits, to flour from

the wheat in the bin and to the gen-

erous winter store of potatoes in the

from all this plenty to the market

basket, to the milk bottle, to the peck

Then the bills, bills, bills, bills for

meat, vegetables, fruit, bills for wood,

that used to come from the timber

lot, bills for water, that used to come

pure and fresh from the cliff spring,

Hardin is only one of hundreds who

have made the ill-advised step of sell-

ing a productive farm and moving to

productive, excepting where labor is

The sunshine and the rain develop

the crops on the farm, they grow on

while the farmer sleeps, and there

nature makes rich gifts. In the city

all this is changed. With the last

turob of the engine production stops;

with the last stroke of the hammer

wages cease, the stock of finished

products does not increase during the

night, but remains as the workmen

left it until they are again in their

places in the morning.-E. D. E. in

DAIRY STABLES AND BARNS.

much satisfaction in the statement

made in a report which has been

republished by the Bureau of Animal

Industry, that in the housing and

general care of dairy cows no for-

eign country shows, as a rule, in gen-

eral practice, any methods or condi-

tions better than those found in

America. The average conditions

everywhere are bad enough with

opportunities for great improvement;

but such improvement is being made

as rapidly in the U.S. as anywhere.

Nowhere else, it is stated, is there a

better appreciation of the importance

and economy of abundant room, light,

air, comfort, cleanliness for cows.

We hear much of the close relations

between the dairy cows and the

homes of their owners in Holland and

Switzerland, connecting apartments,

under the same roof, etc., but the

stables which are seen in the sum-

mer by tourists, converted into con-

servatories and rooms for weaving

and cheese curing are the exception

and show places. Even the best of

these, when visited in midwinter,

with the cattle in place, are often

found dark, close, poorly ventilated.

crowded and unsanitary in many re-

spects although they may be kept

clean. While the construction of cow

stables generally in the dairy regions

of the Old World is substantial, it is

with little regard for light, ventila-

tion and cleaning and the labor neces-

sary to keep them in decent condi-

tion would be regarded as impossible

in the United States .- Indiana Farm-

TO DISSOLVE BONES FOR MAN-

Lovers of dumb animals can fino

bills for everything.

the producer.

Farmers' Voice.

LEAKS ON THE FARM. Assuming that the farmer is a man of ability and industry living on a farm of 160 or 200 acres free from cellar. What a change there will be debt, let us inquire into some of the losses that he sustains unnecessarily. We are considering an ordi- of potatoes and the small sack of nary farm; the first leak we find is tue encumbrance of worthless growths supported by some parts of the farm. Bushes, briars and logs are found not only in the pastures, but also appropriating rich corners of the fields-a constant reminder of the curse recorded in Genesis: "Thorns also and thistles it shall bring forth unto thee." The reglected stump in the middle of a good field | a city, which may be said to be nonis a source of danger to machinery and a harbor for the groundhog. '1.10 combined fence without agents or admirers but with many owners is an eyesore and a leak. It may be seen skirting a field occupied by an old rail fence, briars, bushes, etc., a rich strip of ground entirely wasted. Another source of loss to the farmer is keeping and feeding scrub stock, putting feed and care into an animal that will only bring a low price when finished, but this leak is being stopped, for improved horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are increasing; still we can do better along this line. Improvement can also be made from year to year in feeding arrangements-sheds that will shelter man, stock and feed can be built at small outlay, windbreaks of boards, straw, ricks or cedar trees can be provided that will save animal heat. Another leak is a want of system and extent of plans in farm work. Ask the average farmer to-day how many acres he will devote to corn, oats, or wheat next year, what rich acre for potatoes, what field he will seed to clover, if he will sow rye next fall, thus insuring early pasture for ewes and lambs the following spring and a good place to feed a bunch of shoats; he will reply, "Time enough yet." Another bad leak is the want of care in selecting pure seed. It is still the custom of some farmers to nunt through a pile of corn in the crib for seed when the planter is ready to start, satisfied to risk a weak or dead germ. The same man sows his wheat as it came from the machine when he ought to have selected corn in the fall and to have fanned up his seed wheat. Lack of keeping correct accounts is a general failure among farmers. The business man in any pursuit dare not proceed in the inaccurate method followed by too many farmers; it is just as necessary for the farmer to know how he stands at the end of the year as the merchant. A true inventory of property in hand at the beginning of each year a ledger showing the receipts and expenses of each month and a balance struck can be made and kept by any farmer of ordinary intelligence. The negligence of saving and applying all the manure made on the farm is a leak widespread and grievous. This subject is so import-

tention to details will result in in-

LEAVING THE FARM.

at twenty-one settled on that corner

'forty' \$300 in debt. Last week Eli-

son paid me \$10,000 for my 150-acre

farm and I will move near the city

I hated to see Hardin move away

for he is one of our best farmers

and a good citizen in every way, so

I spent a day with him to talk over

He said that during the past ten

the farm, and in that time has paid

out over \$2,000 for hired labor. As

buildings and fence repairs \$1,000.

bills for ten years has been \$700, or

from the farm or exchanged for dry

account of wheat used for flour, or

room house there for \$3,000. His only

son is a bookkeeper nearby, at \$10

per week, his daughter will assist her

mother about the house, they will

keep three or four boarders at \$4 per

week and Hardin says he will do an

occasional day's work at some of the

pect ahead for this family, accus-

tomed, as they have always been, to

To my mind there is a dismal prez-

factories-"when he feels like it."

and cattle for family use.

and enjoy the rest of my afe."

plans for the future.

Epitomist.

URE. ant that we cannot discuss it in a Take an old bargel and put into paragraph. Are we doing the best we can in this matter? I fear not.

the bottom a layer of hard wood ashes filling the space between the The question of how to manage our bones with them, then add bones and forage crops so as to secure their ashes alternately, finishing off with feeding values and return ...e refuse a thick layer of ashes. When your to our fields in the best shape for barrel is filled pour on water just plant food is indeed an important sufficient to keep them wet but do matter. The saving of the leaks above not on any account suffer it to leak mentioned, a little closer planning, at one drop for that would be like leakcreased profits to most of us.-The ing your dungheap. In the course of time they will heat and eventually soften down so that you can crumble them with your fingers. When sufficiently softened dump them out of "Yes, I have sold the farm," said the barrel onto a heap of dry loam my friend Hardin, "and we will move and pulverize and crumble them up to a suburb of the city March 1. 1 till they are completely amalgamated am just fifty-one years of age, and into one homogeneous mass with the loam so that it can be easily handled and distributed. Whenever required, you may rely on it, this manure will leave its mark and show good results wherever it is used .- C. A. Umośelle in the Epitomist.

GO TO GRASS GRADUALLY.

There is no rule in cow feeding the past as well as to find out his more imperative than the absolute necessity for making all changes of years he has sold on an average, rations gradual. Abrupt change of food, either for that which is less \$1,250 worth of produce a year from or more palatable, is ruinous to the cow's digestive apparatus and consetaxes he has paid out \$1,200 and for quently to her milk flow. This is most marked when turning to grass in the spring. The temptation is His farm implement and blacksmith to cut off the ground feed as soon a total of \$4,900. He has kept no ac- as the cows go on to grass. Early count of butter, poultry and eggs sold grass has not substance enough to hold up the milk flow, so that it is goods and groceries, nor has he taken dangerous to stop the ground feed at once; for the fact is, should the cows for meat made from his own hogs fall off in yield now they cannot recover after the grass gets strong, and to the extent of the drop you His plans are as follows: He will will lose their milk the whole seamove to a manufacturing suburb of son. Rather help them to keep up. a large city and has bought an eight--Jersey Bulletin.

An Important Collection.

Perhaps one of the most important collections of books outside the Library of Congress, relating to the workings of the Government, is that connected with the office of L. C. Ferrell, Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington. The library is said to contain nearly 70,000 docuan abundance of everything grown ments and maps, many of which are upon a farm-to fresh milk, butter, of great value.



SKIRT, BODICE AND SLEEVE.

So far the draped skirts have not made their appearance, but that they are hovering upon the horizon is shown in the dainty way the flounces and ruffles are festooned, the way that lace upon the summer frock is cascaded and the fact that all of the new skirts are trimmed, many of them extravagantly and all of them prettily. The smooth, snug but by no means tight fit over the hips still prevails, and the best of the Parisian couturieres are running little double ruffles of silk below the waist line in the back of the skirt to give just a little outward flare at that point. There must be no hint or appearance of a bustle, however; there is simply a suggestion, a suspicion of a little added fullness at the center of the back. The Parisiennes have been trying to push the vogue of the round and cutout necks for daylight, and even for street wear, for more than one season now, but we on this side of the water have hesitated about

taking it up. When planning the summer wardrobe, however, it would be well to take due heed of this hint and have the bodices cut after this fashion, and then the making of dainty chemisettes to fill in the slight decolletage will furnish work for nimble fingers, for handiwork is at a premium in the latest styles. While we are on the subject of bodices it is well to take up the sleeves. It is always well to take heed of some of the vagaries of Madame La Mode, for in her mood she has lavished a thousand and one of her caprices upon the arm coverings that shall rule the fashionable

frocks. Last year we had the sloping shoulder with the sleeve manipulated so that there was an unbroken line from pretty nearly the top of the ear down to the wristbone-and there is not much exaggeration in that. The late winter and early spring models brought up the broad shoulder, the one built out variously with feather bones, hair cloth and the like, and now the fickle dante that rules the fashions hints mysteriously that she shall look with favor upon the sleeve that encroaches upon the shoulder line and works its bouffant way well up over the natural point where the arm and the shoulder meet.

But the sleeves, whatever its length and whatever its character, simply must be puffy and bouffant at the shoulder. Dressmakerss are runaing in little frills of silk upon the up with a start one of these fine days tining to support the fullness of the and find to your cost that the future sleeve, and for the heavier materials the chiffons, broadcloths, Siciliennes, fraps d'ete and such, puffs of princess haircloth are tacked to the sleeve lining to give the requisite nart outline.

NEW COTILLON FAVORS.

Cotillon favors that may truly lay claim to originality as well as to ardistic excellence are certain to be such an incessant demand for novelty, particularly in all that tends to amuse or divert. Hostesses exhaust it is to be put away. their own inventiveness and that of their friends or the professional designer in the effort to secure clever concelts as souvenirs for the cotillon which is now as it has been for some time past, the favorite dance of so-

ciety. Flowers have ever served as emblems for the daintiest and most acceptable of favors and this season witnesses no exception to this fancy. The rose, queen of blossoms in nature's garden, has served as inspiration for some exceptionally pretty conceits which lent a decorative touch at many a fashionable dance and performed further service as an attractive remembrance of the occa-

It is not the intrinsic value of the cotiilon favor that counts with the dancer to whose lot it falls so much, as its simplicity, its daintiness and artistic charm. Crepe paper has served as the medium for the most successful and clever trifles ever fashioned for the cotillon.

A crepe paper rosette in rose color with bow to match on the stock lends a decorative touch to the whip and the reins are adorned in similar fashion. The always welcome satchet bag assumes new importance and dignity when it is made in rose form and the bag with its delicate painting in floral design is a souvenir that would be acceptable to almost any recipient. The rose fan and the rose sachet are dainty conceits worth the winning by every fair participant in the cotillon.-Brooklyn Eagle.

DO WOMEN LACK GRATITUDE? "The art of gratitude ought to be taught in the schools," says an English writer. "I am perfectly astonished at the attitude of my own sex. A woman wishes to alight at a certain station. A man-a total stranger -not only opens the door, but hands out her many packages, all of which she receives as her right, and calmly walks off without a word of thanks.

"Then, again, a woman is walking along the street all unconscious of a bot of two of braid trailing behind ier. You wish to do a kind action, the expected 'Thank you,' you receive a stony stare, as though you were in some way responsible for the untidy state of the dress.

"How often, too, we hear that a certain valuable article has been re turned to its owner, who showed his or her gratitude to the finder by a reward so trivial as to be almost an insult.

"Women are mostly at fault in this matter, but men, too, are sadly wanting at times, as the following incidents will show. One would expect a person who had been rescued from drowning to be at least grateful, but, according to a Royal Humane Society man, this is seldom the case. A woman who had fallen through the ice and had been dragged out by two of these men owned a husband who stood safely on the bank watching proceedings, and when his wife was brought safely to land abused the men and was ready to fight them, because, he said, they had rescued his wife in such a rough manner!

"Another case was that of a man who was rescued with much difficulty and who, after the men had been trying to bring him to life for two hours, soundly rated them because half a dollar was missing from his pocket!"-Indianapolis News.

KEEP YOUR SENTIMENT.

Life without sentiment is as insipid as a savory without salt. Yet when people marry they usually "settle down," which means they endeavor to look at everything from the commonsense point of view, and forswear all the delightful nonsense which they indulged in when they were sweethearts.

Is it that rent, taxes, butcher, baker and candlestick maker usurp the place given to romance? Or is it that people always grow staider as they grow older?

Is it possible that the wife cares less for love than the sweetheart used to do? Not in her heart of hearts, I believe. But, once surrounded by it, she grows unconscious of it and imagines it no longer of supreme importance, even making the hideous mistake of fancying it can be done without. Familiarity breeds contempt, and so she lightly praises love of her own undoing.

Stick fast to the high ideals of courting days; don't let yourself be persuaded they are foolish or old-fashioned; don't, when love becomes a daily certainty, fancy sentiment can be dispensed with, or you will wake which promised to be so fair is stretching blank and desolate before you, and that your husband or your wife, as the case may be, bears no resemblance to the sweetheart of years gone by .-- Indianapolis News.

A USEFUL APRON.

There is really something new in aprons. This time it is one which is not only to be worn when one is doappreciated these days when there is ing fancy work, crocheting or fine needlework, but which forms a receptacle for the work in question when The apron is rounded at the bot-

> tom, does not reach below the knees, and is made double. Linen lawn is the material usually employed, but any sufficiently thin white goods can, of course, be substituted. Dotted muslin is pretty. Take one width of the goods, leave it straight across the top, but round off the lower corners so that the apron itself shall have a decidedly round appearance when gathered into the band. Cut front and back alike. Then in the front piece cut two oval openings, one on each side, large enough for the hand to slip into easily. Bind each opening with white or colored ribbon. Next make a ruffle to extend all around the apron and edge the ruffle with ribbon of the same color as that used for binding the pocket openings. Some cheaper material than the ribbon may be used in both places it preferred. Set the ruffle in between the front and back portions of the apron and stitch in place.

> The apron is now ready to be gathered and set into a band, which may be of ribbon or of the goods. The completed apron forms a large pocket, of flat bag, into which the work may be thrust through the openings at the top. For knitting or crochet the bag serves to hold the balls of wool; for sewing it keeps together all the small sewing utensils except the scissors, and even these may be slipped in if they are small and have rounded ends.-Indianapolis News.

FASHION NOTES.

From Paris comes the statement that the long round skirt has come back again.

tea-gown is shown in most tasteful designs in the shops. Linen holds its own especially in the long-coat suits which are prac-

That ever fascinating garment the

tical and becoming. Blind embroidery and English eyelet embroidery hold a high place in

popular favor. The silk skirts are in various designs. The newest seems to be that with the Jersey top which fits close ind inform her of the fact. Instead to the figure and does not run the risk of splitting.

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John D. Langham, Holley, N. Y.

Por sale by J. Frank Smith, Centre Hall, Pa. Would Live in a Cemetery.

Israel M. Barnes, of North Scituate, Mass., is to give up his well-furnished eight room house in Scituate road to build and occupy a three-room shanty in the old family graveyard of his ancestors, if the law will permit him to do so. Already relatives have taken action to prevent him carrying out the plan. Barnes plans to build the shanty beside the tomb where his great grandparents and his parents are buried. He has an opportunity to rent his house at a good price. With his son, 19 years old, and his daughter, 14, he insists that he will live in the graveyard. The graveyard is a private burial ground, a part of the old Vinal estate. There are many descendants who protested against Barnes' plan, and when it became known one of them consulted an attorney to prevent any shanty being built. Barnes declares that he has been unable to buy a lot of land anywhere in the vicinity upon which he cares to build, and for this reason he will build in the cemetery.

Sparrows in Ready-Made Nest. A woodpecker last summer bored a hole in a dead limb of an elm tree in Augustus Bailey's yard at Gardiner, Me. This year a pair of English sparrows have utilized the place as an abode and have built their nest in it.