

In the Three-Room Flat

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

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"I'm sick of boarding!" Bob Drake threw himself into the big chair in the first floor front room and glowered at his room mate.

"Well—I'm not a boarding-house keeper, am I? You needn't look at me as if I had gotten the clam in the chowder tonight—I swear I didn't."

Jimmy Rogers took his pipe from the mantel and lit leisurely while he looked at Drake through half-closed lids. Why don't you get married—if you—

"Cut it out—the only girl threw me down a year and a half ago and I'm a jolly bachelor for the rest of my days."

"I'm sorry, old man—I didn't know—"

"It's all right, only—" Drake looked out into a sunlit sky—"there's no other girl for me."

"Some other fellow I suppose?"

"No," Drake laughed a short, harsh laugh, "she gave me up for a box of paints, but I would take her back—paints and all—if she'd have me. I told her at the time I never would, but—I have had eighteen months in which to think out her side of the question."

"I suppose it was the time-worn 'career or love'—to tell you the truth, Bobby, I think you are better off without a girl who goes about with the career notion in her head, temperaments and things." Jimmy was getting interested in his own argument.

"Some day you will run across a nice little fluff girl who won't know a Rubens from a Gibson and she will make you as happy as a clam."

"Thanks. But the domestic kind don't make any hit with me—I would much prefer to pay a housekeeper and be—"

"By Jove! You've hit it—let's get a good housekeeper and take a furnished flat!"

Jimmy was up and looking for the morning paper before Drake realized

ward then and met the hand which took hers as in a vise.

"Are you flat hunting?" The very foolishness of her question in so tense a moment snapped the cord and all four young persons laughed. And Jimmy so far forgot the fact that he did not know either girl that he answered glibly:

"Why, no—we are hunting mushrooms with wabby eyes."

Alice Avery's silvery laugh rang out and she cast a demure glance at Jimmy. "Perhaps you would like to see the view from the fire escape," she said, looking pointedly at Drake and Ruth Denning, who looked as if a new world had suddenly sprung up before them. Jimmy took the hint and followed the little blue figure to a miniature kitchen, where he perched himself upon the enameled tubs to enjoy the novel situation.

In the other room Bob Drake was speaking.

"Why are you renting your apartment, Ruth? Does it mean that you are—that you have failed?" The true sympathy in Bob's voice brought untold triumph to Ruth Denning. When she spoke she had gained command of herself and her steady gray eyes met his without flinching and telling no tale of her innermost feelings.

"No, I have not failed. On the contrary, I have succeeded even beyond my greatest expectations. Didn't you hear Alice Avery tell you—"

"I heard nothing after she had spoken your name."

"Bobby, I have won the great Leylan prize, and they are sending me to Paris for three years—"

The last note ended in a sob and she was in his arms. She had kept up bravely during the long, hard competition, and now for the first time she fully realized the greatness of her achievement.

Bob Drake had learned much about Ruth and the depths of her moods during their long separation, and now he held her quietly until the heavy sobbing had ceased.

"I'm awfully silly," Ruth looked up at Drake through shining tears. "The struggle has been long and hard, Bobby, dear, and I have wanted you to be here so terribly at times."

"Dear," Drake asked, tenderly, "when do you sail?"

"I am not going—now," Ruth looked up quickly.

Bobby smiled. "Yes you are." He knew that this withdrawal of the stronger Ruth was but momentary. "You are going over to the land of art and work even harder than you have here—because you have more at stake."

"More at stake! How can I have more than I have won—you?"

"Winning is only the first step," he answered with a quizzical light in his eyes.

"Robert Drake! Do you mean to tell me that you would cease to love me if I failed at the last minute and gave up my art?"

"I mean exactly that. The girl I have always loved is not made of the stuff that gives up." He lifted her face and looked into her eyes. "You would not be that girl if you gave up."

"I have indeed won," the girl breathed softly.

"Oh, I say—excuse me!" Jimmy Rogers had burst into the room, followed by a girl with flushed cheeks and happy eyes.

"I suppose the trip to Paris is indefinitely postponed and that Drake and I are done out of this dandy little flat."

"Neither," put in Bob. "we will take the flat and also make one trip a year to Paris."

Jimmy Rogers and Alice Avery exchanged glances. She was the fluff, dainty kind who knew not a Gibson from a Peter Paul Rubens.

"I suppose Ruth will always need me," she sighed, "to keep house for her—"

"Not on your life," put in Jimmy, more firmly than eloquently.

Almost a Record Family. E. C. Carnett of Hazard, Perry county, Kentucky, was born March 8, 1822, and was married to Miss Cynthia Grigsley, June 8, 1844. To them were born eleven children, six girls and five boys. These children are all living, and the father and mother are also living at the ripe ages of eighty-three and eighty-eight. The old pair have sixty-eight grandchildren and seventy-one great-grandchildren, which added to their eleven children, make a grand total of 153 souls in the four generations.—Bud Margan, in the Christian Herald.

Papa's View of it. Gladys—But he writes such beautiful poetry, papa. Papa—Now, see here, young lady, I'm not going to let you marry any man that I've got to support."

In Error. "He said for all he cared, I might go to Farukhabad."

"And you are consulting an atlas, I presume, to find out where that is?"

"Not at all. I merely wish to discover if Farukhabad has a Carnegie library."

Both, Maybe. "What's the matter with you?" "I feel a little uneasy."

"Lecture or winter underwear?"

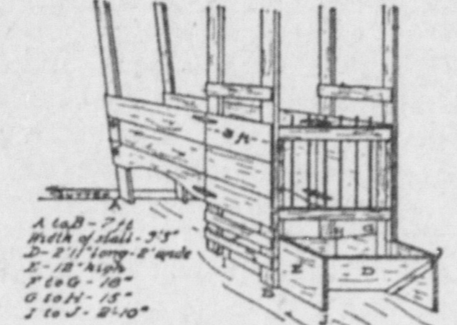


COMFORT IN STALL FOR COW

Distinguishing Features of One Illustrated Herewith Is Movable Manger and Rack.

The style of stall shown in the illustration affords a great degree of comfort to the cow. The distinguishing features of the stall are the movable manger and rack whereby the length of the standing room in front and behind may be varied to suit the individual cow, and the fastening for the animal, which consists of a rope or chain across the rear end of the stall, to keep the cow from backing out.

The stall should be 3 feet wide on centers. The entire stall, from A to B (see cut), is 7 feet in length. The



A Comfortable Stall.

gates (which should all swing one way), are about 4 feet long. The rear posts, if used, should slant, as shown in the cut, to allow the milker a little more room. In some stables these rear posts have been done away with entirely, the gates simply being chained or roped together. As usually built, the front rack or panel is made of 2x4 frame-work, with 7-16 inch iron rods; and this frame-work is fastened solidly to the manger; but the manger and frame-work are not attached to the sides of the stall, but left loose, so as to be adjusted to the length of the cow. In some cases, however, the rack is hinged at the top and the bottom allowed to swing in the manger, so that it may be swung toward the front several inches. This allows the cow a little more freedom in getting up and lying down. Wooden slats may be substituted for the iron rods, or in some cases a section of iron wire fencing is used in place of the rods. The rope across the rear of the stall is usually stapled at one side and hooked with an ordinary harness-strap at the other.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Fault of Dairymen in General Is Proper Application of Knowledge They Possess—Few Points.

The fault of dairymen in general is not so much the lack of knowledge as the proper application of the knowledge they possess.

One thing that we ought to consider when we start out to buy breeding cattle is the fact that the knowledge, skill and character of the man we buy them of is about as important as the animals that we are buying.

Can a man sow poor seed and hope to get a good crop? Will nature make any exceptions in one man's favor? These are questions which ought to interest the man who keeps on year after year breeding his cows to some scrub bull.

Too many farmers lack the push and energy required to build up a fine herd of dairy cattle. They are poor business men.

The cow cannot turn all of her energy into the production of milk and still have enough to build up her offspring rightly. To raise good, vigorous calves, we must see to it that the mother has sufficient of the right kind of food and goes dry long enough to do the work rightly.

Age to Sell Cows.

The age to which a cow of the beef type can be profitably kept should be gauged largely by her character as a breeder. If she breeds regularly and rears good calves she should be kept to a reasonable old age. This will militate against the price which she will bring on the block when she is sold, but the lack will be much more than made up in the excellent character of the stock which she has produced. On the other hand, when a cow of this class is not possessed of promise as a successful breeder in the first and second calves which she produces, she ought to be sold. Such a cow may then be put upon the market, so that she will command a good price.

Salting Butter.

When attending a farmers' institute recently Prof. G. L. Martin, head of the dairy department of the North Dakota Agricultural college, was asked the question, "How much should butter be salted?" His reply was: "For ordinary marketing from three-fourths of an ounce to one ounce to the pound of butter fat."

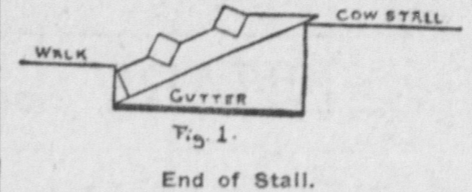
Success in Dairying.

Success or failure in dairying does not mean the number of cows a man keeps or the rushing that he does, but upon the character of the man, the intelligent thought that he gives his business and his management.

COWS STANDING IN GUTTER

Common and Uncleanly Habit of Big Animals and Young Heifers Is Effectively Cured.

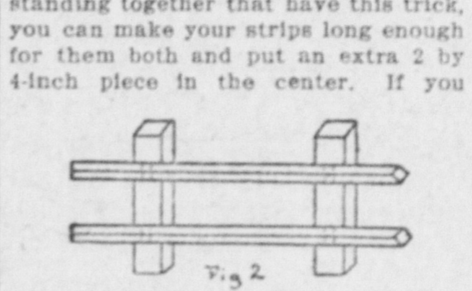
In modern barns where cows are tied with the movable stanchions, the herdsman is not much bothered with their habit of standing in the gutter; but where the cows are tied with chains or stationary stanchions, it is common with big cows or young heifers just new into the stall, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. It is most irritating to come in every morning and find a cow has been



End of Stall.

standing in the gutter and making a filth of the stall when she steps out of it, and then lying down and swishing her tail in the mess.

I have tried the following, and find that with young heifers it cures them of the habit in a very short time, and sometimes old cows can be cured: You get two pieces of 2 by 4-inch and cut them to fit your gutter as shown; angle off one end so that the cow does not lie on a sharp corner; make two half diamond cuts and set in your cross pieces, which are made of 3 by 3-inch, and nail securely. If your gutter is very wide, you may have to put in three pieces of strip, as an old-fashioned cow will soon find she can get her feet down between the strips, but I have never seen a cow stand on the strips. If you have two cows standing together that have this trick, you can make your strips long enough for them both and put an extra 2 by 4-inch piece in the center. If you



Strips in Stall.

lift the rack back to the wall when turning out the cows, and if it is well made it will last a long time.

CARING FOR BUTTER WORKER

To Get Rid of Adhering Grease Use Certain Quantity of Hydrochloric Acid Diluted.

Every butter maker knows the importance of using a good butter worker. Without it the butter habitually contains too much water, probably too large a quantity of casein.

The chief point of the butter worker is to get the water out and also to enable the produce to be made up into a good and consistent sample. But trouble is often caused by the fact of the butter adhering to the worker, arising from a want of cleanliness in that utensil.

The chief cause of this adherence is that the wood is saturated with the greasy material owing either to incomplete washing or the water not being hot enough.

To get rid of this grease use a certain quantity of hydrochloric acid diluted with four times its quantity of water.

This should cover the worker for twelve hours and then it should be thoroughly scrubbed, then washed in boiling water and finally receive a cold douche.

DAIRY NOTES

Cheese-making requires some time. Cleanliness and feeding are two important points.

A clean, dry cellar is a very good place to ripen the cheese.

The matter of temperature for churning is a vexing question.

A person with a separator has several advantages in handling milk.

Few farmers or dairymen fully understand all the profits from dairying. An important point is the care of the churn, milk pails and butter bowl.

The separator is made for one specific purpose—that is of skimming milk.

Most cream separators are so constructed that they can be made to last a long time.

In dairying, where whole milk is sold, manure is still a product that should be considered.

Considering both its food and tonic properties, buttermilk may be considered cheap at 10 cents per quart.

When all has been said conditions determine what kind of animals are most profitable for a farmer to keep.

Intensive dairymen hold that nothing but the distinct dairy type of cow can be profitably used in modern dairying.

After salt is properly mixed in the butter should be molded into one pound molds and wrapped in a neat, attractive package.

About the only point of difference between testing milk and cream is, the cream should be weighed and the milk may be measured.

To make a high grade of butter the cream should be kept at a low temperature, below 60 degrees, until twelve hours before churning.

As farming land becomes scarce and high priced, farmers in general are coming to realize the importance of making their land as fertile and productive as possible.

STATE CAPITAL NEWS

Harrisburg Correspondence.

Large Savings Deposits.

Philadelphia's 62 trust companies are shown to have assets of \$314,736,755.31, according to the annual report by State Banking Commissioner William H. Smith, on the trust companies, State banks and savings banks in the State.

The report gives a great variety of statistics and shows that Philadelphia has four less trust companies than Allegheny county, but that the assets of the Allegheny companies are only \$185,378,575.35. The six State banks of Philadelphia have assets of \$4,506,104.94, and the seven savings banks have \$164,422,294.90.

Mr. Smith's statistics for the State show a vast control of money by the three classes of institutions. There are 289 trust companies, 139 banks and 11 savings banks.

The 289 trust companies show a gain in resources of over \$12,000,000, the resources in 1910 being \$685,149,582.01, as compared with \$672,933,658.09 in 1909. The 139 State chartered banks show resources of \$175,949,393.09 in 1909, against \$185,911,702.90 last year, and the 11 savings banks make the gain of \$11,219,024.62, their resources for 1910 being \$198,425,071.44, against \$187,206,046.82 in the year before.

Commissioner Smith asked for returns on savings deposits and they show a total of \$298,006,819.27, divided as follows: Savings banks, \$175,133,779.72; in trust companies, \$83,588,532.88, and in banks, \$39,284,596.67. In the year before the total deposits of this character were \$251,858,590.94, of which the savings banks held \$165,538,528.65.

The savings institutions had 469,319 savings accounts, the trust companies \$16,721, and the banks 457,809, a total of 1,744,149. The total for the previous year was 1,669,379, of which the trust companies had 785,368 and the savings banks 456,540.

These figures show a gain of 74,770 persons for savings accounts, and an increase of savings deposits of \$46,198,229.23, these deposits being separate from time deposits. The reports were asked in line with the system of the United States Government.

Oleo Licenses.

The long battle over the right of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to refuse to issue oleo licenses when he is uncertain as to the intent of the applicant, ended Thursday when Judge S. J. M. McCarrell gave an opinion that the law gives the commissioner no discretion. The judge holds that he must issue a license when application is made in proper form, and that he does not have discretionary power.

Commissioner Foust immediately issued licenses to a Philadelphia firm which he had held up pending a legal decision. He will continue to do so and it is expected that there will be some legislation presented to give him more latitude, though the commissioner declined to say anything on the subject.

The State Grange and Committee of the State Dairy Union and Pure Butter Association had urged the commissioner to refuse licenses to persons as to whose intent he was not certain. The commissioner held that he had no such authority, but finally refused to issue the licenses.

The decision was given in the mandamus proceeding brought by R. C. Dotson, of Philadelphia, to compel the commissioner to issue licenses without demanding an oath that the applicant would sell only white oleo.

Judge McCarrell ruled that "the present inquiry is solely as to the discretion vested in the Dairy and Food Commissioner."

"Shiny" Easter Eggs.

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust was asked by a committee of the State Confectioners' Association what he intends to do about enforcement of the State law as far as the manufacture of candy eggs for next Easter is concerned.

The committee asked whether under the terms of the pure food law shellac could be used to give the eggs the shiny appearance that characterizes the chocolate variety especially. The hearing was attended by attorneys for the division, as well as State chemists. No decision was given.

William O. Bishop Dies.

William O. Bishop, one of the city's well-known manufacturers and prominent in financial and Masonic circles, died at the age of 67. Mr. Bishop was a veteran of the Civil War and for years was a member of the Old City Grays.

New Masonic Temple.

Harrisburg Masons are preparing for a brilliant event at the opening of the new Masonic Temple, opposite the Capitol, which, it is expected, will be completed within a short time. The building will cost over \$150,000. It is expected to hold the celebration on January 24, and among those to attend will be Grand Master G. W. Guthrie, Past Grand Master George B. Orady, Lieutenant Governor John M. Reynolds and Judge S. J. M. McCarrell.

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