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THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested, treated, fitted with glass es and artificial eyes supplied.

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### FROSTBITE AND CHILBLAINS How to Treat Parts Affected by Exposure to Cold.

Frostbitten parts should be rubbed with snow or towels soaked in ice water: remain in a cool room. When the skin becomes warmer after the rubbing with snow, wrap the affected part in cotton wool. When a person is nearly frozen to death, place him in a cool room, rub him up and down with flannel soaked in alcohol or whisky and follow this by rubbing with dry hands. Make artificial respiration at the start (the same as practiced for a person rescued from the water). After a time wrap the patient in warm blankets and apply mustard plasters over the heart and spine. Give injection into the bowel of brandy or whisky. As soon as the patient can swallow, give brandy or whisky by mouth. As his condition improves gradually admit heat and raise the temperature of the

Chilblain is the secondary effect of cold. The person suffering from chilblain must take exercise out of doors and never loiter around the fire. Ev ery morning upon rising he should take a cold water sponge off from head to foot, followed by brisk rubbing with a rough towel. Sleep with warm stockings on the feet or with the feet against a bag or bottle of hot water. If the chilblain be only a small spot, wash the part twice daily with cold salt water and rub dry with flannel, after which rub with a mixture of turpentine and sweet oil in equal parts.

## CARE OF LAMPS.

Mow They Should Be Handled to Insure Good Lights.

Much has been said and written concerning the best lamp chimneys and burners to use in order to have good lights, but neither one is so important as to keep the burners clean. Many lamps give a dull, feeble light or have been set aside as dangerous because they are not properly cared for in this respect and the dust has accumulated in the small air tube at the side of the wick. The remedy is so simple that there is no excuse for this condition of

New lamp chimneys are toughened and made more durable by putting them in water and heating it gradually until it is boiling hot. When they have boiled five minutes, set them off the ter. In addition to the daily filling of the lamps and cleaning of the chimneys, the burners should be boiled once a week in water containing enough washing powder to make a good suds. This will remove the oil and leave them bright and clean. Polish with dry flannel.

Use none but the best oil, and the lamp should be kept full to insure a good light. Keep the reflector, if it has one, brightly polished. Do not cut the wick, but turn it just above the tube and rub off the charred portion with a

# NEED OF GOOD ROADS.

They Cost Money, but In the End The greatest need of the country is good roads. To have good roads we must have a good road law, says Texas Farm and Ranch. To have a good road law the people who use roads must be made to comprehend their value. Then they will demand of state and county legislators to proceed to

solve the problem. Good roads cost money, and myopic taxpayers have objected to any practical system on that account, whereas bad roads cost a great deal more than telford or macadam. There is no lack of facts and figures to prove this statement true. Railroads, telegraphs and telephones are great modern agencies of civilization, and if there is an exception to the rule that civilization follows these institutions we have failed to find it or hear of it. But bad country roads greatly retard the civilizing process, besides levying the heaviest tax known to civilization.

Rural mail delivery is largely dependent upon the character of our roads, and would be well nigh impracticable on the muddy lanes of the Texas black waxy section in wet weather. Therefore, to enjoy the benefits of a daily mail, our people must go to work systematically to make better roads. What matters it if a road costs \$3,000, \$6,000 or even \$10,000 per mile if, after it is made, every person who uses it will feel glad that the expenditure was made?

# Plant Trees by the Roadside.

How much and at what little cost could the roadways of the country lead- founding of Jamestown, the first pering to the large cities be beautified if each farmer should give a little time to present limits of the United States. the planting of trees and shrubbery along the way!

Bait For Rats. Sunflower seeds are better bait for rattraps than cheese.

# LABOR AND CAPITAL.

It will do labor and capital good just to get together and talk it over.-Indianapolis News.

When the men who employ and the men who are employed know each other better, the chances of disagreements ending in strikes will be reduced to a factor that can be of little account .-Indianapolis Journal.

The main truth about the situation is that neither capital nor labor can as yet so far sink its own ambitions and jealousies as to subscribe to the restraint of an arbitration board .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

There were supposed to be ghosts on the railroad line on which McFadden a merchandise freight westbound dashed into a gravel pit. The wreck was not a serious one as the train had kept the rails of the Y, but when it was discovered later that half of, talk about ghosts and other queer things was considerable.

The company gained no clew to the method in which the silk was taken, and in a month or so, except to the detectives, the thing was forgotten. Then came another wreck at the dark pit, a bad wreck, and in that the company lost nearly a carload of mixed merchandise. Now the ghosts or thieves got away with it was a mystery. Wagon tracks were looked for, but not found. Not a road except that of the rails led into the pit. The nearest farmhouse was a mile away from the pit. The trainmen of the wreck-those that survived the wild plunge over a misplaced switch-reported that farmers came to their assistance. When the third wreck occurred,

about 7 o'clock one evening, and the wires conveyed the news to Chicago, the officials looked blankly at each other. Officers and help were ordered to the spot, but as it would take three or four hours to get there in the meantime the train and its men had to be left to their own care. This wreck had not injured the main line at all, and McFadden, coming east with the Orange limited, found at the last station before the pit would be reached that he could sail through without de

"Bad wreck?" he asked his conductor "Two dead and everything pied up in the pit," was the answer.

"Is it a ghost?" he asked Fireman Forbes in return. "It's human devils out for loot," said placing his coal, but only a practiced These mousselines are incrusted with eye could have told that. Still, that little trick had already given Forbes the company on the road.

McFadden settled himself down in his cab seat, giving his engine just and increase in speed gradually. The is trimmed with two straps of string night was uncommonly dark, and while colored lace applique, and the sleeves he kept his eye on the rail his mind consist of a band of this lace, supplesome injured, all in danger.

to come in fast and on time, and Mc-strappings of lace. The lower edge Fadden always obeyed. From the is finished by a full ruching. wreck his mind passed to thoughts of Brush, and his happy married life, the goodness of the president to him, and the general happiness in being alive healthy and able to work.

His engine was making fine headway now, and the song of the wheels on the rails made wild music. "Coming down to the pit," Forbes to him.

Both men craned their necks for signals, but the lights at the switches were white. Down in the pit som lanterns were moving, and one of them waved feebly as they rushed by. Just east of the pit the track curved in a series of short reverses, then shot out straight, then curved again. McFadden always kept a sharp watch in there for stray cattle or people walking on the track. So this night he peered ahead, feeling the exultation of his engine, the blast of the wind and the uplifting the night possesses for any one compelled to live much in it.

Forbes left his firing and came and stood behind him a moment, as was his frequent wont. Both men were watching the rail and the curves ahead, and then they saw the dim outline of a car ahead of them, several moving figures, heard a wild scream, and whatever had happened was over. McFadden got his train stopped, happy he was still on the rail. The train crew were out with frightened passengers looking for what had been struck. After awhile they found pieces of two push cars, a couple of bodies, two badly injured men and a considerable quantity of merchandise in bundles and packages. Then it was not ex plainable, but the next morning company agents, talking with one of the injured men, who was dving, learned the mystery of the gravel pit "ghost." Half a dozen young farmers' sons wild and wayward boys, had noted the Y track into the pit and the ease with which passing freights could be shunted in there. They had also mapped out the scheme of breaking into cars after wrecks took place-wrecks caus ed by themselves-and of loading their plunder on to push cars held on the track near by. These cars were rapidly run down the track a couple of miles and then unloaded on to wagons standing in the road. They were stored in a distant granary, from which in time they were conveyed into Chicago and sold at a considerable profit to the thieves. The use of the push cars had covered completely the manner in which the goods were taken from the cars and the blackness of the gravel pit itself had made it easy work to loot a car while pretending to be rescuers

of the injured. The night of the last wreck in their calculations the young criminals had forgotten that they were working on the time of the Orange limited. They did not know it was upon them until the electric headlight flashed out and it was too late to escape. So the "ghost" of the gravel pit was laid forever .- Chicago Record-Herald.

Virginia is taking steps to hold an exposition in 1907 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the manent English settlement within the And why not? The exposition seems important historical events.

Walnut Grain. In order to imitate walnut grain rub down the article to be stained without saltspoonful of pepper. Cover and oil, then charge a sponge with potassium permanganate and squeeze it out again until nearly dry. With this dab center of your dish. Put the codfish the wood, using something to protect on top. Stir a tablespoonful of butter the hands while doing it to prevent their being dyed brown. Next saturate with alkanna root oil and polish lightly. Follow with another dabbing with a well squeezed out sponge previously saturated with a filtered solution of best bismarck brown in spirit. When this has dried for a short time, continue the polishing, sprinkling on a little pumice stone and dabbing where necessary with the sponges, as explained above. The process will produce a handsome graining.

## DINNER GOWNS.

GHOST OF THE PIT Transparent Effects and Beruffled

Evening toilets are most beautiful this year, many of them being set off and Johnny Forber worked. One night | with the richest chantilly and velvet. Skirts are much beruffled in the second empire style, the waists being beautifully worked, with boleros, berthas and elbow sleeves lace trimmed. representing cherries and grapes. Otha car of silk was missing from this er trimmings show incrustations of train, and said silk was traced from hand painted lace placed in Vandyke Chicago to the pit and there lost sight designs as insertion. The most original



NET DINNER GOWN

effects are sought after and obtainedfor instance, layers of silk mousseline ornamented with beautiful reliefs of velvet on black tulle are especially beautiful.

Transparent effects and changeable grounds with flashes of atmospheric Johnny, breaking up the coal into lights are all the rage. These are callpieces as small as an apple and spread- ed oriental sun effects, and to get them ing it over his fire with great even-ness. He gave the sides and corners of Mousseline de soie accordion plaited Mousseline de soie accordion plaited his firebox a little the preference in makes exquisite gowns for debutantes. sprays of marguerites and other dainty the name of being the best fireman for flowers. Long sashes of peau de soie are edged with frillings of lace passed through jeweled buckles.

A dinner gown of deep purple spotenough steam to make her start easy | ted net is shown in the cut. The waist wandered ahead to where his fellow mented by narrow velvet ribbons and workmen were in the ditch, some dead, a wide frill of mousseline de soie. At the lower edge of the decolletage in Had he been his own master he front there is a large soft bow of black would have stopped the express at the velvet. The girdle is also of the velvet. gravel pit and gone to the assistance of The skirt is cut with a circular flounce, the injured crew, but his orders were on which are appliqued perpendicular JUDIC CHOLLET.

> UP TO DATE WAISTS. Velvet.

Separate blouses of rare elegance are originality. From \$5 to \$20 will pur-



PERSIAN SILK DRESS.

chase a blouse of remarkable chic and dainty finish. Accordion plaited chiffon seems to be the most popular ma terial for dressy occasions. These chif fon waists are banded with rich insertion and sometimes with narrow velve ribbons. All over lace waists in black or cream are most useful for theater wear. They are often made separate from their linings.

A most fetching gown of Persian flowered silk is shown in the illustration. The waist has a tucked yoke of in with tucked chiffon. These bands run biaswise on the skirt and upward in bolero fashion on the waist. The sleeves are gathered into a cuff of chif-JUDIC CHOLLET. fon and lace.

How to Cook Salt Cod, Creole Style. Soak one pound of white salt cod over night. In the morning change the water several times, says Mrs. Rorer. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter and two good sized onions, sliced, into a stewing pan. Allow to cook until the onions are soft, but the butter must not brown. Put on top of this the codto be the accepted form of celebrating | fish cut into neat pieces. Cover with a cup of rice that has been boiled twenty minutes and drained. Pour over a pint of strained tomato, season with a level teaspoonful of salt and a cook slowly twenty minutes. Carefully remove a portion of the rice and put in into the remaining rice and heap it over the fish. Garnish with chopped hard boiled eggs and parsley. This makes a very nice luncheon or supper

The wise shopper will begin to prepare for his or her holiday gift responsibilities without further delay.

The popular air in the concert of the powers is now, "Touching the Turk; or, Who Gets There First?"

MARKETING YOUNG PORK.

Its Popularity a Boon to the Farmer Fall Pigs Profitable. The popularity of young pork with plenty of lean meat on it has proved a boon to the farmers, for it is far mo profitable to raise the first 100 pounds of any animal than the last 100 pounds says an American Cultivator This is partly due to the fact that na-Many gowns show appliques of velvet ture forces the growth of the young

animal rapidly, bones, muscles and flesh all growing so that every ounce of food is almost entirely converted into live weight. There is practically no loss and all the animal requires is fair attention and good food. Nature is then able and willing to do the rest. faces apart. When an animal reaches maturity the laying on of additional weight b comes a slow process. We may by good forcing system increase the weight

quite rapidly, but not nearly so easily as in a young animal. Yet it costs more o feed the old hog because there is larger system to feed, and a good deal of the nourishment goes to make suffiient strength to carry the animal ly at hand even in the most primitive

The young pigs that can be forced to are given to them, this is not too much of a growth to expect; but, like every the growth is continual and steady. It mended. is a good plan to have some arranger months. When they reach maturity prices happen to be very low.

Forcing Young Pigs.

Fall Pigs In Favor. Spring pigs are the best for this busiis to raise both spring and fall pigs.

## CORN MACHINERY.

The Progress of the Harvester-Com bined Husker and Shredder.

the farmer with corn harvesting mathat long ago invented for harvesting a partial digestive fluid, undergo desmall grain, says Iowa Homestead. The years all over the corn belt, and the igures representing the waste, if they ould be even conservatively estimated, would be startling indeed. There is every reason to believe, however, that to a great degree the deleterious effuture

The corn harvester appeared in 1895, nd, although its introduction was omewhat slow, as is the case with all new ideas, the machine trade papers report that about 35,000 harvesters were sold during the present year, and the demand was so great that it could not be supplied. It is estimated that within a very few years the annual sales of the corn harvester will amount to 100,-

The corn harvester and shredder being shown ready made in the shops. made their appearance at about the It is no longer necessary to have a same time and apparently to stay. The waist made to order to insure its best shredders on the market now husk fall, and semihardy plants can be kept the corn and shred the stover in one operation. From 8,000 to 10,000 of these machines have been sold this season, which is nearly as many as the number of thrashing machines that are annually sold.

nachine, does duty on many farms, so that the figures representing the sales vegetables can be started under glass of shredders must be read with this fact in view in order to appreciate the extent to which they are being availed of. To a much larger extent, therefore, than ever before the corn crop will in the future be a machine crop, and the terrible wastes connected with it in the | if one could read closely enough. Take past, which made the economist shudder, will measurably cease.

How to Make Cold Cream. Put in a double boiler six ounces of sweet almond oil, and, having put as sweet almond oil, and, having put as ficient from overwork, anxiety or un Inter Ocean. any cooking, set on the range to warm. Have ready four good sized cucumbers which have been carefully wiped to be perfectly clean. Cut them, unpeeled, in squares two or three inches in size. When the oil is warm, add the cucumbers and set the boiler on the back of the stove where the water will simmer for four or five hours. Strain, and to six ounces of the liquid add an ounce of white wax, one of spermaceti and two of lanolin. Heat until these ingredients have melted, then remove from the fire and beat with an egg beater until cold, adding during the beating process two teaspoonfuls of tincture of benzoin. This is one of the best cold creams known and is a standard for-

## A Name Twice Made Famous, Now a Shining Mark for **Imitators.**

The name "Chase," twice made famous is a shining mark for the unscrupulous to pounce upon and appropriate in order to foist upon the public their worthless pre-parations. These birds of prey, by using the name Chase, expect the public to be tion. The waist has a tucked yoke of chiffon and insertion and a bertha of plaited chiffon ending in front with a loose bow with long ends. The skirt is on the serpentine order; it is trimmed with bands of medallion insertion filled in with tucked chiffon. These bands run biaswise on the skirt and upward in bolero fashion on the waist. The They imitate. but dare not counterfeit the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, which identifies the Nerve Pills now recognized as infallible for building up p weak, thin-blooded, nerve exhausted

Who are nerve-tired and brain-weary. Who are easily exhausted.
Who are wakeful—cannot sleep. Who have nervous headache.

They remove the cause of blood impurities, securing refreshing sleep and impart strength.

They build up people who find their

strength and vigor waning.

They settle irritated nerves, replace languor and lassitude with energy and animation, Cure Nervous Dyspepsia.



The above is the right kind prepared by the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 50 cents per box. All others in imitations.

SPRAINED JOINTS.

How to Treat to Reduce the Pain and Swelling.

An injury resulting from any violent wrenching or twisting of a joint without a fracture of bone is termed a sprain, says Youth's Companion.

necessity in sprains, since in no injury valued at \$10,000, to the Madison Art do swelling and pain more promptly supervene. The marked and rapid of the society. swelling following a sprain is usually occasioned by the exudation of fluids taking place not only around the injured joint, but also within the joint, the latter frequently to so great an extent as to force the two articulating sur-

Any motion or weight upon the joint when in this condition is intolerable, and in every case effort should be the Essex market police court. made to check exudation promptly, relieve the swelling and pain and relax the tension of the muscles adjacent. Nothing meets the emergency better than hot water-as hot as can be borne -and this fortunately is usually quick-

camp. The joint and adjacent limb should be plunged into the water, which may be kept hot by the addition of small quantities from another vesthe most profitable things raised on the sel kept over the fire. This treatment farm. If wise foresight and attention must be continued for hours if necessary. It should continue at least until the swelling and pain have been reducthing else, the work must be performed ed. An all night treatment not infreafter some good, practical and well test- quently results in the possibility of ed system. From the day they are born using the limb the next day, although until they are ready to market see that such a procedure is not to be recom-

Cold water is nearly as effectual as ments to weigh them every few weeks hot in checking the symptoms. In some cases it seems equally efficacious and show increasing signs of lagging in and even more comforting. In either flesh making, send them to market. Do case the treatment must be prolonged and the temperature of the water fai fully kept at the point of greatest efficlency.

Other remedies are also valuable if the physician has them at hand, but ness. They will add more weight in six all are used with the same end in months than fall pigs. Yet the latter view-of relaxing muscular tension. have points in their favor, and they should not be disearded. The best way pain.

How to Care For the Teeth. If the teeth are to get but one thorough cleaning during the day, just before retiring is the best time to give it to them, as there are six or eight hours It is only within recent years that during sleep that the salivary glands any attempt has been made to furnish are inactive, and fatty and starchy foods that may be lodged between and hinery that is at all comparable with around the teeth are bathed in saliva, composition, forming acids which act mense waste of stover continued for more or less readily on the tooth structure at the time of their formation. The salivary glands not being active during sleep, acids are not diluted, as during the day a free flow of saliva prevents fects of acids thus formed. The teeth and gums should be carefully brushed after each meal with a medium soft brush, using as a wash on damp brush alcohol, rosewater and listerine, equal parts.-Dr. S. D. Potter in Obio Dental Journal.

Cold Frames and Hothouses. So great are the use and importance of inexpensive hothouses and cold frames in starting early vegetables that no one should be without one or more, says a correspondent of American Agriculturist. Crops can be protected in these until very late in the in perfect condition all winter long. Where one raises vegetables for early market bothouses are of course absolute necessities, but even the ordinary whether he is engaged in the market A single shredder, like a thrashing gardening business or not. Tomatoes, lettuce, seed onions and scores of other months before it is possible to plant

them outside. during the time it has been growing, rich settings. a hair from the beard or from the head and scrutinize it, and you will see that it shows some attenuated places, indicating that at some period derfeeding.

The Home Paper

Of course you read

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of Danville.

FEMININE CHAT.

re-elected to the presidency of the Red Cross society at its recent annual meeting held in Washington.

Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams of Mad-Immediate attention is an imperative ison, Wis., has given all her jewels, association, to be used for the purposes

Mme. Vialar, who has just died, was "premiere cantiniere de France," a title Shepherd Boy in Wool Markets and 1855 for the care she took of wounded Sheep. As a meat producing anima soldiers in the Crimea.

Miss Florence Cross, one of the resident workers at the college settlement, 95 Rivington street, New York, is act-Miss Mary Mildred Lee, a daughter

of General Robert E. Lee, visited the state senate at Richmond. Va., the other day and was introduced, the senate taking a recess of five minutes in order that the members might personally be presented. Miss Jennie Hitchner has been ap

pointed manager of the National Biscuit company's plant at Pittston, Pa. to succeed her father, the late J. ( Hitchner. Miss Hitchner is the only woman manager of so large a biscuit concern in this country. It is said that the only English woman in Afghanistan at present is Mrs. Daly, a physician. Her work is done

principally among the poor of Kabul, and her home is a center to which the sick poor from many parts of the country are brought for treatment. Miss Josephine Bowen Holman, the fiancee of the famous inventor Marconi, is an Indiana girl. She is now making a farewell visit to her former class-Her marriage to Signor Marconi will take place early in the year, and thereafter she will live with her

brilliant husband in England. Mrs. Mary Ledwith, the aged nurse of Theodore Roosevelt, has arrived in Washington, where she will make her home in the White House. She will not act as nurse, but by invitation of the president will become a member of the family for life. The aged nurse was in the household of Mr. Roosevelt's family for forty-five years.

Vinter Care of Bees. Have a thermometer in the cellar and try to keep the temperature between perts consider that he is worth the 40 and 50 degrees. Visit the cellar occasionally to ascertain if the bees are quiet. If they seem uneasy at times, a little more ventilation will probably quiet there. Allow as little noise and light as possible. Bees consume considerable less boney when wintered in the cellar than when out of doors, other things being equal. The dead bees should be swept up and carried from the cellar occasionally and everything kept sweet and clean, so as not to have any foul air in the apartment. In early spring when the weather begins to warm up the bees will no doubt show signs of restlessness. They should not, however, be set out too early. About the time of soft maple bloom is right in most localities. To keep the temperature low and the bees quiet it will be necessary to open the windows at night and keep them closed in the daytime, advises an experienced aplarist in

American Agriculturist. Velvet and Satin Ribbon Belts. Very smart belts are made of alternate strips of narrow black velvet and black satin ribbon. It is no longer considered the smart thing to wear a straight buckle, the newest designs coming with a decided point to aid in farmer needs them for his early crops, giving the long waisted front. All the daintiest jewelry is on the art nouveau order, representing flowers, leaves and classical maiden faces. The La Val- fall it is generally well filled with catliere chain is very much worn with the protecting themselves from the ele dressy costumes. It is composed of a ments. One can scarcely appreciate the heavy rope of gold, which is knotted difference that such a protection is to a with apparent carelessness, allowing yard. The shed covers nearly all of A single hair is a sort of history of the ends to fall as they will. Fastened the physical condition of an individual to these ends are jewels in unique and ago, before our silo was put in, cor

A Man's Age. The great majority of men who have passed forty are old or young according to their bellef. Those who think themof its growth the blood supply was de selves old are old; those who think themselves young are young .- Chicago

# THE USEFUL ANGORA.

Unlike that of the Belgian hare, the Angora goat business cannot be called a fad, for the reason that the animal in question is and has been for long, long years an animal of utility, still is as animal of utility and will cont be an animal of utility just as long mohair is imported into this country is exported from it, as it is most a



he will no doubt take his stand with cattle, sheep and hogs in feeding the of the world, but he is never intended or destined to kill either the beef, mutcountry. When venison is scarcer and onsequently dearer than it is today, Angora meat will take its place and give to both the rich and poor epicure a taste of meat which to the writer is indistinguishable from that of the deer. The Angora is not destined to kill the

wool industry of the world, for t warmth of the sheep's fleece will be always sought by all manner of people n the temperate and frigid zones. His mission is to supply mohair for the manufacturer of delicate fabrics and to clear the brush from off large and small tracts of land extending more or less from Maine to California. At the second annual sale of Angora

goats recently held at Kansas City the champion buck of the show was bought by Mrs. M. Armer of Kingston, N. for the record breaking price of \$1,050. He is a notably fine animal, and ex



For actual money invested I believ a windbreak is one of the cheapest and most practical buildings the stock feeder can have, says C. P. Reynolds of Michigan in Farm and Home. Several years ago we disposed of an old log house. Finding the roof in very good condition, I determined to use what was necessary of the roofing and sufficient lumber from the ceiling to make a windbreak. An open shed is the result, and it stands today after near ly a score of years of practical serv-ice. The building if 48 by 10 feet. The posts at the rear are about 7 feet high and nearly 10 in front. Plates were laid over the tops of both sets of

posts, and the roof, which was put on in four sections, was placed on top of these and spiked. The rear was sided up, also the ends. It makes a most de cided difference in the warmth of the yard during rainy and windy weather. In summer I have known cattle t come all the way from the back of the pasture in order to stand in its shade. During stormy weather in spring or

stover was hauled and placed in a lon continuous stack on a second side which was an additional protection t the vard during stormy weather great many farmers could profitable follow the windbreak stacking and se cure protection to stock in the yar luring a greater portion of the winter Rations For Fattening Steers.

The following combinations of feeds will be used in the steer feeding ex periments at the Oklahoma exper ent station the coming winter. Th amounts in each ration are compute per day for a steer weighing 1,000 Ration 1.—Cottonseed, 12 pounds

cottonseed meal. 3 pounds; wheat straw, 10 pounds; prairie hay, pounds; cost, 15% cents. Ration 2.-Wheat chop, 111/2 pounds; cottonseed meal, 3½ pounds; wheat straw, 10 pounds; prairie hay, 4

pounds; cost, 20 3-5 cents. Ration 3.-Cottonseed, 12 pounds; wheat chop, 5 pounds; wheat straw 10 pounds; prairie hay, 4 pounds; cost, 17% cents. Ration 4. - Cottonseed meal, 10

oounds; wheat straw, 20 pounds (one half of this to be cut and mixed with the meal); cost, 17 cents.

Ration 5.—Cottonseed, 13 pounds. wheat straw, 10 pounds; prairie hay, 4 pounds; cost, 12% cents.

Fattening Cattle. Fattening stock may be fed quite often, but should at no time be fed nore than they will eat up clean, says Kansas Farmer. In nearly all case the more rapidly animals are finished and fattened the greater the profit Better results will be secured if all the young stock are fed separate from the old animals.

Best Condition For Breeders. It is a mistake to keep breeding an mals excessively fat. Excessive fatness is only profitable in animals in-tended for the butcher. All others should be kept in a good, thrifty con-

How to Make Veal Frienssee. knuckle of veal into small pieces. move all the bone, put the meat into hot pork fat and fry a little; lift it to a stewpan. Put in two small onions, o half tablespoon of salt, a little pepper Pour over boiling water enough to cov er. When the stew is boiling, remove the scum, cover the pan and let the cou tents simmer until tender. Just before serving rub one tablespoon of flour in a little cold water; add it to the stew and stir until boiling. Serve hot. These quantities are for two pounds of vea!.

How to Make Bean Porridge. Take the liquid after cooking a boiled dinner, strain it, put it back into kettle, to three or four quarts of liquid add a pint of white beans and cook all day, adding water as it boils away; cook for ten hours at least, boiling all the time. Serve with teasted brown

How to Clean Bedticking To clean bedticking without removing it spread on the stains a pastemade of soft soap and starch. When dry, scrape it off with a dull knifsweep clean with a whisk and then

wipe off with a damp, not wet, sponge.



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