

FARMERS' CORNER

The Care of the Harness.
To give harness a good finish first saturate the leather with as much oil as it will take, and then sponge the harness with a thick lather made of castile soap. When dry wipe gently with flannel and follow in the same manner with a solution of gum tragacanth, which is made by boiling half an ounce of the gum in two quarts of water, boiling down to three pints, stirring freely while it is on the fire. When cool apply it lightly on the leather.

Keep One Breed of Poultry.
There are many good reasons why only one breed of fowls should be kept. It is less trouble, in fact we might say that it is well nigh impossible for the majority of farmers to keep more and have them pure. Should several breeds be kept it is only a question of time until they become crossed, and consequently soon thereafter degenerate into mongrels. If only one breed is kept that one can be gradually improved until the fowls take a high rank among the fancy breeds. Those that are sent to market are uniform in size and color and will invariably command higher prices than an assorted lot.

The eggs are of the same color and size and will be given the preference over those that come to market in all colors and sizes. As before stated, there are many reasons why only one breed should be kept, and equally as many reasons why more than one should not be kept. Try next season only one and see if the results are not more profitable.—Home and Farm.

A Succession of String Beans.
String beans take first rank among our different vegetables, and many prefer them to peas, which are generally conceded to be the favorite. They are remarkably easy to bring into growth and a child can manage them successfully when once a few simple cultural rules are understood. In the latitude of New York it is not safe to sow much before the first week in May. After that successive sowings may be made at intervals of two weeks, and a lasting and appetizing supply may be had throughout the summer.

They should be planted in the direct sun if the best results are desired; planted in the shade of trees or buildings they will not amount to much. They are partial to a sandy or gravelly loam, bountifully enriched with manure. However, when forced to they will grow in almost any kind of soil. For convenience plant them in hills one foot apart and rows two feet wide. For a family of three or four two rows of six or 12 hills each will give sufficient supply. Plant four to six beans in a hill and cover 1 1/2 inches deep. Hoe around them and keep the weeds down, but remember that rust will attack them if hoed while the leaves are wet. When beans are to be canned for exhibition only one plant should be left in a hill and allow only half a dozen pods to develop. When the beans begin to swell pinch the top out of the plant to turn the strength in another channel.—Benjamin B. Keech, in New England Homestead.

How to Treat the Farm Horse.
The horse is the farmer's most valuable property; indeed, in reducing the wild lands to cultivated fields he is the farmer's indispensable helpmate. Yet, notwithstanding that the patient serving animal is so valuable and worthy, it is lamentably true that he too often meets with cruel neglect and even barbarous treatment. Mere self interest should lead men to treat all their farm animals with kindness, whose so evidently enhances their profitability. We often see these animals turned out and exposed to all kinds of weather, or housed in filthy, ill ventilated stables, poorly fed, overworked, and what is too common, yanked and jerked about as though they were creatures of no sensibility. Now, the horse has feelings and sense. He is sensible to kind usage and freely reciprocates it. Only teach him his duty by gentle methods and, except in rare instances, he will obey to the utmost of his strength.

The horse should be trained, not broken. However, in modern times, the treatment of farm horses, especially in regard to their service of man, has undergone great improvement. Once the phrase was "break the colt, or horse," and which too often meant to scourge the animal's will out of him, leaving but a broken spirited brute. To bend the animal's will is easier, if we only know how, than to break it; but the bending, in order to be permanent, must be accomplished in early life, and the stronger the will of the animal, the more necessary it is to attend to it early. Where the farmer cannot devote his own time to the training of his own stock, or has not the patience, he should employ some one to take charge of this business for him. Familiarize the young animals to being handled, bridled, saddled, harnessed and so on, and by the time they are old enough for service they will also be about as well qualified for it by tuition, ever bearing in mind that the horse's willing subservience cannot be secured by rashness, kicks and blows. This comes by gentle treatment.

Food, too, is an important item in the treatment of the horse. While hay, fodder and other similar foods are good and wholesome, and should be given, yet grain, especially corn and oats, is necessary. It is more nour-

ishing and imparts more strength and vigor. Many farmers seem to think that their horses can do very well on hay and fodder altogether, and give them no grain. This is an error. While many horses might, and perhaps do, do very well on this alone, they would do far better and be enabled to do more work if given some grain with their food. In a word, give the horse proper food at the proper time, work with due moderation and provide good, roomy, well ventilated stalls and stables. This is what he deserves and such treatment results to the owner's profit.—James I. Baird, in the Epitomist.

The Nitrogen of Plants.
The actual value of a fertilizer to the farmer is governed by the kind of crop, the soil and the time when the fertilizer is applied. The plant foods sought are potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and these foods exist in various articles known as fertilizers. But no matter what the materials may be, the three substances mentioned are the ones sought at all times. They are the substances which give manure its value, and whether the farmer uses manure, plows under green crops or purchases artificial fertilizers, he supplies the land with potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen as foods for plants. The next point is the availability of these plant foods. The farmer may spread tons of barnyard manure on his land, but until it decomposes and becomes soluble in water the plants can derive no benefit from it, hence the farmer considers manure the best of all materials, because, as he expresses it, "it lasts for several years," when in fact it has simply failed to give him immediate benefits. The same rule applies to fertilizers, as the farmer can procure such as will give the best results immediately or he can procure fertilizers that are more slowly soluble and which show beneficial effects for several years, according to the kind of soil and the crops grown thereon. Plant foods, therefore, vary in composition, and their use is dependent upon many conditions which every farmer should endeavor to understand in order to successfully operate his farm.

The nitrogen of manure or artificial fertilizers is the most expensive substance in plant foods, and the value of the nitrogenous materials is largely influenced by their solubility. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, ground dried blood, cottonseed meal and ground dried fish are the principal sources of nitrogen, guano now being but little used, as the supply is nearly exhausted, the most soluble forms of nitrogen being nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. The first is very soluble; so much so that it will, on some soils, be carried away by the rains beyond the reach of the plants before it can be utilized by the growing crop, for which reason the manufacturer prefers to use but a small quantity of nitrate of soda for immediate benefit, using dried blood or cotton seed meal to continue the supply of nitrogen to the plants. Sulphate of ammonia is also soluble, but not so much so as nitrate of soda. Sulphate of ammonia sooner or later becomes carbonate of ammonia in the soil, and if the land has been recently limed, or the soil is calcareous, there is a liability of the ammonia being dissipated. Sulphate of ammonia should always be well worked into the soil, using the cultivator instead of the harrow, especially in summer, as it may do harm if left near the surface, causing some plants to turn yellow. It may also be applied somewhat early, as it is slower in action than nitrate, the latter being broadcasted on the surface and at once made available by rains. For such crops as clover, peas, beans and cow peas the nitrate should be preferred. Nitrate also gives excellent results on grain in early spring, as the yield of straw and seed seems to be increased, though this will depend upon the soil, as oats, wheat, barley and rye have been benefited as well by the use of sulphate of ammonia.

Plants, like animals, begin to feed at the beginning of their existence, and require a daily supply until aged. As milk is the first food of young animals, so must the young plants have ready prepared food at the start. As plants grow their capacity for securing food and appropriating it is increased, and when the supply of any one kind is exhausted the growth of the plant is checked. The young calf may thrive on milk, but there arrives a time when grain and hay are required. It cannot make satisfactory growth for the farmer if either is withheld; hence the food must be balanced—that is, it must comprise all the elements required by the animal for its advancement. In the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, therefore, the plants must be supplied in a manner to promote growth until the seed is matured. If nitrate of soda only is used there will be an abundance of nitrogenous foods at the start, but later on the supply will diminish, although the necessary phosphoric acid and potash may be sufficient. Farmers should not desire a fertilizer in which nitrate of soda only is used. A small quantity of nitrate will be of advantage for the plants when they are young, but the fertilizer should also be fortified with dried blood, cottonseed meal, or some less soluble nitrogenous substance, in order that the crop may have a constant supply of nitrogen from start to finish. It is also possible to continue the supply of nitrogen by broadcasted nitrate of soda several times during the season, but such work is somewhat difficult after plants are well under way, while the nitrogen in the less soluble forms is also a little cheaper.—Philadelphia Record.

FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR

New York City.—Simple blouses with gored skirts make the best of all costumes for young girls. This pretty and stylish May Manton model is



GIRL'S COSTUME.

adapted both to school wear and to occasions of more formal dress; the former when made of sturdy dark lined material, the latter when of light weight fabrics in pale or light colors. As shown it is designed for service, however, and is made of Napoleon blue cheviot with strappings of the same, collar of blue velvet and chemise of blue tulle taffeta.

The blouse is cut with a plain back, drawn down snugly at the waist, and slightly loose fronts that droop over the belt. The neck is finished with a roll-over round collar, and the chemise, or shield, renders it high at the

waist line, but the fronts are tucked to form a pointed yoke, below which they fall in soft folds, which can be arranged in gathers at the waist line or left free to be adjusted to the figure as preferred. The edge is finished with a regulation box pleat, and the neck with a regulation stock. The sleeves are in bishop style with narrow pointed cuffs.

The skirt is cut in five gores and is snug about the hips, while it places gracefully at the lower portion. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats under which the plaquet can be finished, or the pleats can be stitched flat as illustrated, and the opening made invisibly at the left front seam. To cut this costume for a girl of ten years of age five yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or two and five-eighths yards fifty inches wide will be required.

Woman's Double-Breasted Basque.
The tight fitting, well shaped basque is always in style for appropriate materials, and suits some figures far better than any other model. The stylish May Manton example illustrated in the large engraving is cut on the latest lines, and includes the newest collar and cuffs. As shown the material is a novelty woven of silk and wool that includes varying shades of tan and brown, the collar and cuffs are of velvet in the darkest tone, but all woolen materials of light or moderate weight are appropriate, camels' hair, broadcloth, cheviot, serge and the like.

The basque is cut with sidebecks and under-arm gorges that mean a perfect adjustment at the back and with double darts at the front that curve it snugly to the figure. The right side is extended to give a double breasted effect that is both smart and becoming. The sleeves are snug fitting, finished with flaring cuffs, and at the neck is a deep turn-over collar, the use of which is optional. To cut this basque for a woman of medium size three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or one and a half yards fifty inches wide will be required.

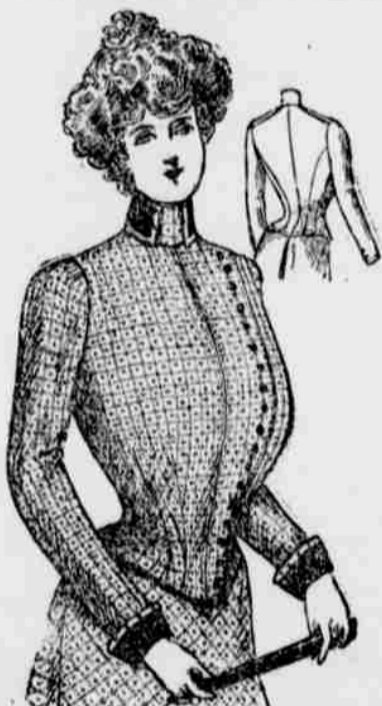
Becoming Effects in Furs.
Furs have made their appearance and give promise of many beautiful and becoming effects. A three-quarter length black velvet coat, all straight lines, is lined and finished on the outside with ermine. The fur is in a broad-shaped band, high around the throat, forming a broad plastron at the front, held close up to the chin, then gradually tapering like a pointed vest to the waist line, below which only an edge of white shows on either side, indicating the lining. There are deep cuffs of the fur on the flaring sleeves. Nothing could be richer or more beautiful.

Belts of Maney Fibre.
Quaint belts are of maney fibre, a woven white straw, with two strands of the material at one end and two loops at the other. There are different ways of fastening the belts, the simplest being to knot each of the two strands into a button and button the loops over them.

New Patterns in Muslins.
The muslins this year are delightful. Each season they seem to get more and more attractive. The most popular are still of French design or inspiration. A few Japanese patterns have made their appearance, but they are inclined to be large, and must therefore be treated with care.

Woman's Shirt Waist.
The tucked shirt waist, is and will continue to be, a pronounced favorite. The very pretty May Manton model given is made of pale blue chaille with strips of white, and is of just the correct weight for cool days, but Saxony and French flannels, silk cashmere, albatross and all soft waist materials are appropriate. The original is made over the tulle lining that closes at the centre front, but heavy materials can be made unlined if preferred.

The foundation fits snugly and closes at the centre front, but separately from the waist. The back proper is plain, drawn down in gathers at the



WOMAN'S DOUBLE-BREASTED BASQUE.

Beecher's Boyishness.
The following story is an amusing anecdote of a great man who loved children and shared their fun. Dr. E. K. Cressey, of Brooklyn Hills, L. I., says that one day, when he was a small boy, his mother left the house, cautioning him and his brothers to be quiet and not romp while she was gone.

Presently Mr. Beecher arrived to make a call upon the Cresseys, and found no one to receive him but demure looking boys. A flash of anticipation came into his eyes as he joyously told his young hosts to prepare for the romp of their lives.

"But mamma told us we mustn't romp," protested the future doctor of philosophy. "I'll take all the responsibility," replied the great preacher. When Mrs. Cressey neared the house on her return she heard indications of a small riot. Filled with indignation at this unheard of rebellion in her little republic, she rushed into the house with words of rebuke trembling on her tongue.

At the door she paused petrified. Henry Ward Beecher was flat on his back on the floor, with a parcel of young Indians apparently dancing a ghost dance on his prostrate form and emitting shrill yells. The appearance of the avenger instantly froze into silent consternation all the rebels except the arch insurgent. Climbing to his feet the unabashed clergyman said: "Mr. Cressey, I promised my friends here to take all the responsibility for this outbreak, and I am ready to take whatever is due them. You may begin at once."

But for once there was an infraction of the laws in the Cressey household that was not punished. It's a mistake for a man to imagine that the horn of plenty should be blown in.

This would be a much better world if people would live up to their obligatory notices.

Half-Hour with the Children

Their Birthdays.
I've a secret to tell you, Dolly— Let me whisper it in your ear— To-morrow will be our birthday— Your birthday and mine, my dear! As soon as the sun peeps over The hill where the blackberries grew, I'll be eight years old, my Dolly, And you'll be one, you know.

Doll-Making.
In the little town of Sonneberg, in Thuringia, 25,000,000 dolls are made each year, each one of the 12,000 inhabitants of the place being in the business. The children on their way to school call for or deliver work; the shoemaker makes the tiny shoes; the barber works on the dolls' wigs; the butcher sells suit to the dolls' ginemaker; the tailor and seamstress sell "pieces" to the dolls' dressmaker; and so on through the whole list of tradesmen. Five large firms control the business, and through these sales are annually made to the amount of \$15,000,000. But this vast amount of business is far from pleasing or profitable to the poor mechanics who work at this trade. A girl who goes into the factory at the age of fourteen receives seventy-five cents a week and ten years later considers herself fortunate if she attains the maximum of \$2.50; and the man who receives one dollar a day for making dolls' eyes is said to be an object of envy. A family can only live when all of its members work, and, as one night suppose, they are miserably clothed and insufficiently fed.

How Leonard Helped Make Jelly.
"It doesn't seem to be doing anything but stand around and wait," said Leonard to his aunts one day. Auntie was making currant jelly and Leonard had his sleeves rolled up and a big apron tied about him, all ready to help. "Lots of people have to stand and wait, Leonard," said Auntie, "but I had rather work," said this six-year-old boy. So Auntie gave him a little spoon to "try" the jelly with.

He helped measure the sugar, set the glasses in order on the table, and, whenever there was a chance, tasted the jelly, and said: "I think it is all right. It suits me." Then he went out on the porch and took a ride in the hammock, making believe that he was on a train going to Buffalo.

At the first stop he found an eating house, where he had bread and jelly for lunch. Pretty soon he came to another eating house, and there he had bread and jelly. By the time his journey was ended the jelly in the kettle was done, and he watched Auntie to see that she filled each glass to the brim. Forty-two glasses of pretty red jelly were put away, and Leonard and Auntie felt as though they had done a good morning's work.—Florence Moody, in the Advance.

Personal Appearance of Scott.
Walter Scott had, in childhood, light brown hair, which grew darker as he advanced in years. A fever in babyhood fastened upon him a lameness from which he never fully recovered. He had a high, almost conical forehead, and light blue, speaking eyes, which now, softened in love and tenderness, now filled with humor and sunshine, and now flashed in passion and power, deep set in eyebrows, so bushy that his friends humorously called them a "pent house."—Journal of Education.

World's Production of Gold.
The world's production of gold last year was about \$236,000,000, which is \$68,000,000 less than in the preceding year, a consequence, chiefly, of the South African war.

Dear! Dear! Those Girls.
"Well, what do you think of it, Laura? Charley Smith has proposed to me!" "H'm! I thought so. When I refused him he threatened he would do himself an injury."—Tid-Bits.

THE NEW Pittsburgh Exposition

WITH ITS NEW BUILDINGS AND NEW MUSIC HALL.



OPENS SEPTEMBER 4, CLOSING OCTOBER 19.
MUSIC BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANDS.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Sept. 4th to Sept. 17th.
DAMROSCH'S NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Sept. 18th to Oct'r 1st.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Sept. 18th to Oct'r 1st.
THE FAMOUS BANDA ROSSA, ITALY'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION. Oct'r 2d to Oct'r 12th.
EMIL PAUR, AND THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Oct'r 14th to Oct'r 19th.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.
\$15,000 TORRISON SLIDE. CHILDREN'S EYE MUSEUM AND WONDERLAND. A DAY IN THE ALPS. THE LATEST MOVING PICTURES. MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC DISPLAY. EVERYTHING ABSOLUTELY NEW. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. One Fare for the Round Trip on all Railroads.

NEW PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION

Marvelous McKinley Pictures Being Shown There—Numberless Novel Attractions—Cheap Excursion Rates.

The talk of the town these days at the new Pittsburgh Exposition are the many novel and highly interesting attractions, foremost among these being the Cinematograph with its marvelous McKinley pictures in life-like motion. In the one President McKinley is addressing the crowd at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo twenty-four hours before he was shot down by the assassin. Having escorted Mrs. McKinley to her car at his left, he adjusts his eye-glasses, bows graciously to the officials behind him, and to the throngs immediately before him, then arises to make his address. Every movement is so realistic that the impression of the whole is one never to be forgotten.

Pathetic to the extreme is the second picture representing scenes from the funeral at Canan. In one of these scenes the flower-covered casket is being borne down the church steps to the funeral car on the shoulders of eight sturdy sailors. Immediately following are President Roosevelt, Secretaries Gage and Root, Attorney-General Knox and many other high government officials, whose faces are so clear and distinct that they are at once recognizable. Immensely interesting to out-of-town visitors are two automatic brick making machines in Mechanical Hall, the one driven by machinery, the other operated by hand. In one of these bricks are made from cement and sand and are given any color desired. Not far away from this machinery stands an automobile that is absolutely unique because power is applied to all four wheels instead of two, as has been the case up to date.

Beautiful Jim Key, the educated horse, is performing more marvelous feats this year than ever. He spells, counts, reads, manipulates the cash register, and does many other astounding things. The owner of this rare animal has just refused an offer of \$50,000.00.

Especially attractive to young and old is the Children's Theatre and wonderland, with its twelve life-sized figures, the \$15,000 Roller Coaster, the flying animals and the mystifying Crystal Maze.

Some superb electrical effects are being introduced this year into the panorama "Day in the Alps." Intensely realistic in this attraction are the thunderstorm which breaks over the little Alpine village, the flashes of lightning and the beautiful night scenes.

The musical attraction for this week is the wonderful Banda Rossa, Italy's most famous musical organization. Eugenio Sorrentino, noted as composer, is its conductor, and the programs he is offering are among the choicest ever heard at the Exposition. A unique feature of this band is its soloists, who are heard at every performance to the accompaniment of the orchestra. The Railroad has made unusual preparations for trips to the new Pittsburgh Exposition, all running regular excursions every Thursday during the season, and special ones on Tuesdays and Saturdays on certain routes. In every case the cost is only one fare for the round trip. As there are only three weeks of the present season remaining, Suburbanites will do well to take the first opportunity to visit what is acknowledged to be the most magnificent Exposition ever held in the United States.

Prominent People.
Carrie Nation has declared her intention of residing in New York City. Mr. Kruger is very fond of gronse. Two brace are sent to him every day by a London dealer.

The Marquis Ito has started from Yokohama on an extended tour of the United States and Europe.

It is said that in the forty years of his business life in Chicago Secretary Gage took only ninety days of vacation.

King Edward needs a No. 7 hat; the Kaiser is fitted with a 6 1/2 size, and the Duke of Cornwall wears one measuring 6 1/2.

Henry James, the novelist, has spent the summer in Norway, whither, it is said, he intends taking the people in his next story.

It is said that King Oscar will send one of his sons to represent Sweden and Norway at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale is at the head of a movement in Boston for the sending of modern agricultural implements to the Philippines.

Emperor William of Germany has offered a costly porcelain vase as a prize for the most successful stationary engine burning alcohol.

Dr. A. Kuyper, the new premier of Holland, is described as one of the broadest-minded and strongest intellectual forces of Queen Wilhelmina's domain.

Joseph Jefferson is again in excellent health. His cheeks are rosy, his eye bright and his step firm. He says that he owes his good health to his out-of-door life.

Robert W. Wilcox, who represents the Hawaiian Islands in Congress, says that the general sentiment of the Hawaiians is favorable to the settlement among them of as many people from this country "as the islands can accommodate."

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

IN EFFECT SEPT. 1, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.						
EASTERN TIME.	4	6	8	11	2	
Pittsburgh	Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Allegheny	9 00	.....	4 10	10 00	
Butler	10 12	.....	5 21	11 28	
Crescentville	11 25	.....	6 35	12 30	
West Mogrovo	6 50	.....
Echo	7 05	.....
Butler	12 05	.....	7 30	1 20	
Pittsburgh	12 05	.....	7 30	1 20	
The Train	1 15	.....	8 45	2 30	
C. & M. Junction	2 05	.....	9 11	.....
Indus	3 05	.....	9 20	2 05	
Falls Creek	4 05	.....	9 30	2 15	
Brookville	5 05	.....	9 40	2 25	
Ridge	6 05	.....	9 50	2 35	
Johnstown	7 15	.....	10 00	2 45	
Newport	8 25	.....	10 10	2 55	
Bradford	9 35	.....	10 20	3 05	
Pittsburgh	10 45	.....	10 30	.....
Buffalo	11 55	.....	10 40	.....
Rochester	1 05	.....	10 50	.....
Arrive	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

Additional train leaves Butler for Pittsburgh 7:15 A. M. daily, except Saturdays.

SOUTH BOUND.						
EASTERN TIME.	11	9	8	5	7	
Rochester	Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Buffalo	7 45	.....	4 30	9 00	
Bradford	9 00	.....	5 45	10 15	
Newport	10 15	.....	6 55	.....
Johnstown	11 30	.....	8 10	1 05	
Ridge	12 45	.....	9 25	2 20	
Brookville	1 00	.....	10 40	3 35	
Falls Creek	2 15	.....	11 55	4 50	
Indus	3 30	.....	1 10	6 05	
C. & M. Junction	4 45	.....	2 25	7 20	
Butler	6 00	.....	3 40	8 35	
Pittsburgh	7 15	.....	4 55	9 50	
Arrive	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

Additional train leaves Pittsburgh for Butler 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

CLEARFIELD DIVISION.

EASTERN TIME.			
75	73	70	72
P. M.	P. M.	Arrive	Leave
1 20	.....	Reynoldsville	.....
8 15	1 00	Falls Creek	.....
8 07	12 25	Indus	.....
8 00	12 28	C. & M. Junction	.....
7 21	11 49	Brookville
7 08	11 36	Clearfield
7 00	11 30	Clearfield, N. Y. C.
P. M.	A. M.	Leave	Arrive
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* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
Trains 3 and 6 are solid vestibled, with hand-carried coaches, cafe, and reclining chair cars.
Trains 2 and 7 have a Pullman sleeper between Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and Rochester and Pittsburgh.

EDWARD C. LAPEY,
General Passenger Agent,
Rochester, N. Y.

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