#### CHILD'S WORLD.

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world, With the wonderful water around you curled, And the wonderful grass upon your breast—

The wonderful air is over me And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree: It walks on the water and whirls the mills, And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

You, friendly earth, how far do you go With the wheat fields that nod and the rivers th With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles,

And people upon you for thousands of miles Ah! you are so great, and I am so small, I tremble to think of you, world, at all; And yet, when I said my prayers today. A whisper inside me seemed to say, You are more than the earth, though y

such a dot: You can love and think, and the earth cannot!" -William Brighty Rands.

#### PROPOSAL ON A FAN.

Lisette's grandfather was taking her back to Honolulu, after she had finished her course in a fashionable San ished her course in a fashionable San man's meal, and it is good, wholesome francisco boarding school. Lisette food, too. This room, like the hall, is finished in Italian marble and rubber tile with American fashions. Her grandfather hoped devotedly the first time he saw his transformed little Honolulu lady that she had derived as much from the text-books as evidently she had imbibed from the style journals.

Jimmie spied Lisette as soon as the steamer left port. Anxious to become acquainted with her, he followed the couple on deck.

'We are especially fortunate," the old gentleman was saying. "Never have I been on a smoother sailing vessel. You wouldn't know we were moving. The waves aren't even nervous." "Pardon me," broke in Jimmy. "We

haven't started yet." His inimitable smile must have been contagious for Lisette smiled back at him with the most beautiful smile that commenced in her great enter the cell blocks, and there your ad-

Everyone called the lad "Jimmy." old and young were soon under the fascination of the big fellow with the round, over-grown baby face.

Honolulu girl all over the deck," said the captain's wife.

"Yes, and that old grandfather shadows them both. Just as soon as he's comfortably seated in his steamer chair, engrossed in some novel, he spies his granddaughter with Jimmy, and he's off after them."

"Jimmy came from the same town as we do," continued the captain's wife, and through some influence secured the appointment of paymaster in the navy; that smile must have been a birthday present to him, as I've but no doubt, this will be corrected in rarely seen him without it except the new cell blocks yet to be built. "The prisoners are well treated, given all the liberties and privileges possible

Each day ripened the friendship between Jimmy and Lisette. The old man was nearly frantic; he grew thin and wore an habitual strained, worried look, afraid to leave them out of his sight for a moment, he could be seen hobbling up and down the deck all day long.

The time drew near when Lisette was to land. All smiles had left their faces. Jimmie was to go on and to go on meant a separation for months. They bade each other good-by, but not a word of love or endearment had

escaped Jimmie's lips. "I'd rather die," he said to himself. "than ask a girl to starve on my income. If ever I'm promoted, then me for Honolulu."

"Please forward my fan," wrote Lisette to the captain's wife, "and have some friends on board write their names on it as a memento of the glo-

rious days on the ship." 'What are you doing?" asked Jimmie as he noticed a young man scrawling his name on a fan covered with hieroglyphics.

"He's writing his name on your charming Honolulu friend's fan," explained a young woman standing nearby. "You're the next on the list. Last

the best of all." "Give it to me; I'll send it to her." said Jimmie, raging with jealousy. When the fan was in his possession he scratched out all the names and in the small space left, wrote:

"Darling, what do you want with all those names when you can have mine for keeps? Received notice of my promotion this morning.-Jimmie

Jimmie was again his smiling self when he received a message from Lisette saying: "I'd rather have your name than any other under the sun. Grandfather is furious."

### Change of Life.

There are two great changes which come to women. The first is the change from girlhood to womanhood. The sec-ond marks the termination of the period alloted to maternity. During both these periods of change there is need of care. Almost always Nature needs some help in the re-adjustment of the physical func-tions. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives to Nature just the help she needs in these crises. It heals diseases of the delicate organs, nourishes the nerves, and increases physical vitality and vigor. It cures the aches and pains common at such time and induces a healthy condition of body, which gives a natural appetite and refreshing sleep. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," and it is about lutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

-If you see it in the WATCHMAN, it's true. And not only true, but it's all here.

#### Palatial Penitentiary.

"The Waldorf-Astoria has nothing on the United States penitentiary at Leav-enworth, Kans.," said an inspector of the Western penitentiary on his return from Leavenworth recently. "When you reach the United States prison you have that gloomy feeling of a 'bluish tint' and you have that with you when you reach the outer gate. There you are met by a formidable-looking military guard and there you halt. The bell rings and the guard appears on a platform ten feet guard appears on a platform ten feet above the ground; he lowers a basket, your card is placed in it and then sent by a messenger to the warden's office. If you pass muster, you are invited inside. You have passed through two gates already and now you go through two more and are then inside the prison. Presto! the scene changes; from gloomy walls and bars you find yourself in a well-lighted and beautifully finished corridor, white tile floor, Italian marble wainscoting eight or ten feet high, bright and attractively painted walls. In the distance is heard beautiful music and you are told this is the luncheon hour. Just why the music and luncheon hour you learn in a moment. Passing through the hall, you come to the dining-room—an immense room seating 1000 or more, all enjoying their noon meal—and stationed at one end of the room a brass band of thirty or forty pieces playing, not rag-time, but classical music. Every man is working hard 'putting away' a workingfloor. It is bright, cheerful and sunny, and the men look as unlike prisoners as in any manufacturing plant or in the streets of Pittsburgh.

"On the other side of the corridor the auditorium, seating 1000, with its Italian marble wainscoting, opera chairs, large stage and well-lighted. In the auditorium entertainments are given and on Sundays the Protestant services are held. Adjoining is the Catholic chapel, seating 150 or 200. This little church is as beautiful in detail as any Catholic church in our city. Nearby are the kitchen, pantries, storehouse, cold storage and refrigerating plant, and, in fact, everything and every convenience you would expect to find in an up-to-date city

"This, of course, is the pleasant side of Leavenworth. Passing through the large spacious Italian marble hall, with its tiled floors, and fine wood finish, you candid eyes and rippled all over her face. From that minute Jimmy was her devoted admirer.

miration for Leavenworth ceases. The cell houses are poorly planned. The two completed cell blocks radiate from the main building and are built on the wagon wheel plan and result in shutting out the sun from parts of the building and interfering with good wartleting. fering with good ventilation. The cells ound, over-grown baby face.

"Jimmy shadows that pretty little on account of the crowded condition of the prison, two one are placed in most of the cells. We were pleased to find that some wellknown Pittsburgh gentlemen, now visit-ing Major McCloughry's 'hotel,' are given separate rooms. To view the cell house alone is worth the trip to Leavenworth, for the Western penitentiary inspectors were considering building the new Bellefonte penitentiary on the wagon wheel The cells at Riverside are too small, but they are larger than Leaven-worth, and it is difficult to understand why, with the mistakes before them, the government architects would make the

> but military discipline is the rule, and woe the man who 'gets in wrong.' Major McCloughry, the warden, is a big-hearted fellow, and as long as the prisoners obey the rules, he is their friend and counsellor, but 'rules is rules.'

> "In the prison yard a fine baseball field has just been finished with a grandstand, seating about 500, and there the Leavenworth nines will play ball this summer. They have five ball clubs, three made up of whites, one of colored and one red, the Indians. The umpires will be prisoners, and the deputy warden will be the Su-preme court. Any player who even so much as questions the umpire's decision will go out of the game and to the cell. This would hardly suit or please the friends in the bleachers at Forbes Field, but 'it goes' there. The boys are looking forward to the summer sport with inter-est, and, if successful, other sports will be put on. The only game barred is football, for that would give too many opportunities to 'get even' with some

nemies in the lineup.

The Leavenworth penitentiary has been building for about six years, and up to this time has cost the United States government \$1,800,000. Just what the com-pleted building will cost would be difficult to estimate,but from the way things look at Leavenworth another million dollars or more will be necessary. "The peniten-tiary is within a few minutes ride of Leavenworth and is located on part of the old Fort Leavenworth reservation. Almost everything used in the construction, except, of course, the marble, tile and lumber, were made and put in place by convict labor. The stone is received in large blocks and dressed and set up by convicts. The brick clay and brick stone is received up and brick and and laid. nworth and is located on part of the is worked up and bricks made and laid

by convicts. In fact, everything which can be is made, worked up and put in place by convict labor.

"The Bellefonte penitentiary will begin operation with as many convicts as are now confined in the Leavenworth penitentiary. Bellefonte will have 5000 acree.

tentiary. Bellefonte will have 5000 acres of fine farming land, as against 1000 acres at Leavenworth. Its location is equal to at Leavenworth. Its location is equal to Leavenworth's from the farming viewpoint and vastly superior to it from others. For instance, Leavenworth has to depend on the city of Leavenworth for its water supply, while Bellefonte has water in abundance.

"Taking all that was seen at Leavenworth the accessor the leave in the leave i

worth, the acreage, the location, the buildings, and all-important water supply, Pennsylvanians may be assured that in the Bellefonte penitentiary, when completed, they will have the most modern, convenient and up-to-date penal institu-tion in the world."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

# In Serious Trouble

"She's in a frightful dilemma."

"How so?"
"Why, Jack proposed to her last night and insists upon having an answer before she will have time to learn whether Tom intends to propose."—Chicago Post.

# Presence of Mind.

She—What do you mean by saying that Elsa is "more or less pretty?"

He—"Well, she's more pretty than most girls and less pretty than you!

#### THE "TWO-THIRDS RULE."

In its last issue "The Sunday Call" asked when and why the "two-thirds rule" had been adopted for the nomination of candidates for the presidency by the Democratic party. We regret that no one was pleased to write the action one was pleased to write us a reply, and so we feel obliged to tell the story as well as

In the beginning of the republic candidates for the presidential office were not named by conventions but by cancuses made up of members of the United States made up of members of the United States
Senate and House of Representatives.
At that time there were in fact two or more presidential candidates and no candidates for vice president. The man who received the highest electoral vote became the president and the one receiving the second highest vote became the vice

ture of the lifts said.

The crop improvement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, which is an association of nineteen of the twenty-five larger exchanges in the country, is in direct charge of the work of soil and crop improvement.

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The crop improvement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, which is an association of nineteen of the twenty-five larger exchanges in the country, is in direct charge of the work of soil and crop improvement.

The committee is father of a move-

The reason why the earlier candidates were selected by the senators and repre-sentatives at the National capital was because they were presumed to have a better idea of what their constituencies desired. Besides the means of travel were slow and uncertain and expensive and it would have been a most costly undertaking to be a delegate.

The caucuses at Washington were not pleasing to many people and next State Legislatures started to designate candi-dates for the presidential office. In this way in 1824 and 1828 Andrew Jackson

became a candidate.
In 1832 the first Democratic-Republican convention was held at which Andrew Jackson was nominated for presifor the candidates nominated, besides was in a minority could not name the candidate the rule requiring a two-thirds

vote was adopted. In the convention in 1836, at which Martin Van Buren was nominated to succeed "Old Hickory," in the early stage of the convention the rule was repealed, but before the convention proceeded to ballot it was re-adopted, and so far as we have been able to learn no attempt has since been made to abrogate it.

The most notable effect of the rule was seen in the convention at Baltimore in 1844. The candidates were Martin Van complied by sending one of our repre-Buren (elected in 1836 and defeated in 1840); Lewis Cass, a senator from Michigan, and James Buchanan, a senator from Pennsylvania, (both subsequently nominated for the presidential office.) The contention in this country then was for and against the annexation of Texas. this great work which you have undertaken. The first sum of \$100,000 is to be The South was earnestly in favor of the annexation because by that means the vast ed in them alone. As to the results obterritory of the then republic would be added to the slave states. The antislavery sentiment which had been growing throughout the North was opposed

to the admission of Texas. on the slavery question, especially in the State of New York—where the rival factions were known as the "Hunkers"—the pro-slavery faction, and the "Barnburn- be expended. Some of it will be put into ers," the anti-slavery Democrats. Mr. Van Buren was believed to be a "Barnburner" and the Southern Democrats (led by John C. Calhoun) assisted by the proby John C. Calhoun) assisted by the proslavery delegates from the North reaffirmed the two-thirds rule. Van Buren was clearly the choice of a majority of the delegates, but was unable to obtain results all over the United States."

\* Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who is at the St. Period. the required two-thirds vote. Lewis Cass also on a ballot or two received a majority vote. After a number of fruitless ballots the name of James K. Polk, of Tennessee (who had been Speaker of the House) was proposed and he was nominated. He was the first "dark horse" to

win a presidential nomination. In 1848 Lewis Cass, of Michigan, easily obtained the two-thirds vote and was nominated, but he was beaten by General Taylor, the Whig candidate, because of the candidacy of Martin Van Buren as the candidate of the Free Soil (now the

Republican) party.
In 1852 the candidates were Lewis
Cass, James Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglass, a Senator from Illinois. Again the two-thirds rule prevented the nomination of a prominent candidate, and when the convention began to realize that the fight between the chief contestants had grown too bitter, Virginia brought forward the name of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and he became the convention's choice according to the two-thirds rule. Pierce was elect-

ed, carrying every state but four. In 1852 Mr. Buchanan (who was min ister to England under the Pierce administration) was nominated at Cincinnati without much opposition, with Douglas his chief opponent.
Senator Douglas (who had introduced

the bills creating the territories of Kan-sas and Nebraska, which was in a mea-sure a repeal of the Missouri compromise act of 1820) would have been the Demo-cratic candidate for President in 1860, but he had offended the Southern states by objecting to some of the measures of the Buchanan administration which was favored by the slave-holding states. When the Democratic convention met that year at Charleston, S. C., Douglas was the choice of a majority of the delegates, but the two-thirds rule prevented his nomination. The convention, unable to agree adjourned to meet at Baltimore, where the "split" took place that resulted in the nomination of two tickets—Douglas and Johnson and Breckenridge and Lane.

Since 1860 the Democratic conventio had no difficulty in securing a two-thirds vote for a candidate, although in several cases there were opposing aspirants. The candidates since 1860 were General Mc-Clellan in 1864, Horatio Seymour in 1868, Horace Greeley, in 1872, Samuel J. Tilden, in 1876, General Hancock in 1880, Grover Cleveland, in 1884, 1888 and 1892, William J. Bryan, in 1896, 1900 and 1908, and Alton B. Parker, in 1904. Nearly all of these were nominated on an early ballot.

-Easton Sunday Call.

### A Dead Give Away.

Wife-What would you do, George, if you were left a widower? Hub-"Oh, I suppose the same as you would if you were left a widow. Wife—You horrid wretch! And you told me you could never care for anybody else.

—Knowledge, with truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams.—Daniel Webster.

—The prices of polished diamonds are controlled by prices of the rough stones and are really made in London. Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

#### \$1,000,000 to Improve Country's Grain Yield.

A gift of \$1,000,000 from Sears, Roebuck & Co. in furtherance of the efforts of the Council of Grain Exchanges to improve crop productions both in quality and

quantity was announced recently.

The money is to come in two parts, the first amount being \$100,000. The gift is made without reservation, except that the remainder of the \$1,000,000 shall depend upon the results shown by the expendi-

and suggest plans for scientific farm management for the purpose of obtaining a larger yield of better grain. Not more acres planted to crops, but more returns from the acres planted, is their plan. The movement is national in

In the plan outlined by J. F. C. Merrill, president of the Council, the first sum of \$100,000 given by the Chicago firm is to be used in sending men into each of the counties which shall be designated to instruct farmers of these coun-

"The man that we send into each county," said Mr. Merrill, "will be similar to the county superintendent of schools, except that he will devote his time to dent and Martin Van Buren for vice teaching. He will be a man who is a president. At this convention the "two-thirds rule" was passed. The reason for it was that many of the delegates did not it was that many of the delegates did not represent states that would elect electors a graduate of an agricultural college and for the candidates nominated, besides some of the delegates had not been popularly chosen. So, to prevent the delegates who represented states in which the party was in a minority could not name the seeds and similar matters.

"He will spend a certain amount of time, which is not limited by periods, however, on each farm. This instructor is not to do any actual work. He is to help the farmer by showing him how to

as good as it has been. Sears, Roebuck & Co. heard of the work which we have been doing and sent for information along the lines which we worked. We sentatives over to them. The result is this gift of \$1,000,000.

"In their letter advising us of this do-

nation they said: 'We will give \$1,000,000 to aid you in given to each of 100 counties and expendtained by the expenditure of this money you can advise us and we will, if satisfied with the results, give the balance. We will judge solely by your reports. If you have shown your success by making The Democratic party was then divided a county produce more grain and better

oebuck & Co., who is at the St. Region hotel, said that the offer was made by his company because of the company's interest in farmers, with whom a considerable part of its business is done. As far as he knew no money had actually

passed as yet.

"The proposal by the Council of Grain Exchanges." said Mr. Rosenwald, "was to place an expert agriculturist in every county. His duty would be to give instruction and practical demonstration in scientific agriculture, intensive farming,

scientific agriculture, intensive farming, proper rotation of crops and such matters. The idea was to teach farmers how to get the best results from their fields.

"Our company agreed to give \$1,000 to each of the first 100 counties who signified themselves ready to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the council of Grain Exchanges. We were Council of Grain Exchanges. We were willing to do more, we said, and had \$1,000,000 which we would devote to this work among the agricultural class."-New York Sun.

### Safety of Railroad Travel.

The Cumberland Valley railroad holds a record that is probably unique among the railroads of the country in that figures made public to-day show that while 8,859,203 passengers were carried in the five years ending December 31st, 1911, not a single one was killed or injured as

a result of a train accident.

The Cumberland Valley railroad is the operating company extending from Har-risburg, Pa., to Winchester, Virginia, a distance of 115.35 miles. On that mileage in the past five years it has hauled 162,-425,602 passengers one mile with a perfect record.

The Long Island Railroad, another part of the Pennsylvania system, has just made public figures showing that in eighteen and one-half years not one of the one-third of a billion passengers carried had been killed as a result of a train accident. The official foruses show the cident. The official figures show that this road has carried exactly 369,016,054 passengers from June 1st. 1893, to December 31, 1911.

The Long Island railroad has probably

the Long Island railroad has probably the densest passenger traffic in the courtry, and, due to the restricted territory covered, all of this traffic is properly termed suburban. It is thus seen that commuting on the Long Island has been made as safe as modern science and engineering can make it. The density of the traffic is shown by the fact that the number of passengers carried one the number of passengers carried one mile since 1893 is 5,413,268,798—over five billion—or more than one-third of the population of the entire world.

# "Worth Everything

But costs nothing," is what one man has to say about Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on hygiene and medicine, containing 1008 pages and 700 illustrations is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mail. receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 25 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

-"I didn't know your husband had been so ill."

"For two weeks he was so bad that I began to think of remarrying."-Journal

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

The ill-timed truth we might have kept, Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung? The word he had not sense to say,
Who knows how gradually it had rung?

The summer camps for girls springing up in every beautiful woodland and clus tering along the shores of our inland lakes are centering feminine interest in an entirely new kind of wardrobe, says

the New York Sun. A well knowndirectress of a girl's, camp fact, they seem to thrive best on acid advises the following outfit for a stay of soils. An experienced grower says he may length of time. If the camp is free finds that strawberries do best for him advises the following outfit for a stay of any length of time. If the camp is free from intrusion, the girl may wear within its confines a cotton middy blouse or a pair of woolen bloomers. In such a costume any form of activity, tennis, fenc-ing, canoeing, basketball, is possible. This must be supplemented, of course, by a bathing suit, preferably of dark col-

Tennis shoes for the daytime are a necessity. Unless the beach is a rock, one, bathing slippers are not needed. One pair of walking boots for tramping, rubbers and slippers for a dress occasion complete the shoe outfit.

After roughing it in serviceable clothes more feminine fashion for the evening. A "Peter Thompson" blue serge, or any simple costume with shirtwaist effect. pongee or foulard if preferred, will be a pleasure in the evenings, which are invariably cool in the mountains. This or a lingerie dress will come in handy when a peighboring hotel allures the campers to

some entertainment.

A girl will be wise to travel to her camp in a serge tailored suit. This will be useful if she plans an excursion to neighboring points of interests with her fellow campers. It is well for the members of a traveling party to appear in-conspicuous. She will need a couple of waists to wear with the suit. White crepe she can launder herself. A colored batiste or some other thin washable material matching her suit would be pretty and economical

The small dark hat she wears to travel in is all she will use except a large pic-turesque straw hat that shades from the sun. A farmer's hat can be bought cheap at a village near the camp. An old scarf draped around this hat is effective, but it must be kept in mind it will be tossed on the earth and in the bottom of wet-

There is no reason why clothes meant for hard service should not be pretty. A green tie on a khaki suit, worn by a blonde is exceedingly attractive. The monotony of the ever desirable dark blue may be varied by a change of ties red or black and white dotted with hair bands to match. A clever idea which some camps adopt is a one tone scheme. The bloomers, sweater, bathing suit, sailor collar, all of one color are striking. This may be carried out in blue, green, gray or brown, with some contrasting trim-

Good afternoon clothes are less in evidence, because the majority of American women do not make a specialty of dressing for these hours, and there is a lax custom in the east, and especially in Philadelphia, that permits women to go to formal afternoon affairs in suits that are made to wear in the morning hours in the street; as this is not permitted abroad it is only natural that we should get a black eye for our afternoon gowns. his gown that has no tag on it and which is such a useful adjunct to the wardrobe is often made of black, but there is an inclination toward black and white marquisette and voile that has grown stronger each month.

Such a gown fulfills many missions. If

elaborate. The moment one puts lavish adornment and fine laces on a frock, it phoric acid. becomes too good to wear on every occasion and is saved in the closet for better opportunities. When this is done the gown at once loses its usefulness, and it becomes a gown with a tag.

Shantung is even more to the fore than ever this season. Its recommendations are coolness combined with a solidity that prevents the material from getting damaged. For tailormades nothing can be better, and very often the coats are finished with collars of fine embroidered

In putting together a lingerie waist it is often impossible to find a place in the delicate trimmings for buttonholes. As a substitute loops are used and a quick and easy method of making them is given herewith. Use a fine thread and tat single wheels of plain tatting the size you wish for the buttous to be used. Break them off with sufficient thread to sew them on with. They are easily sewn in place and are substantial.

An easy way to make the wide tucks over the shoulder of shirt waists: Crease the goods at the perforations in the pattern, measure your tuck and put the goods under the needle at the right distance from edge to make the tuck the required width, attach your cloth gauge to the bedplate of the machine so that the edge of the cloth touches the gauge, and stitch the tuck—taking care to keep the edge against the gauge the full length

Moth balls and camphor are said to draw the gloss from the fur and also tend to deprive the pelts of their natural oil. so that the use of these time-honored preservatives should be regarded with

ome suspicion.

Delicate furs like chinchilla and silver fox have a strong tendency to bleach and camphor should never be put in with these. Of cource, such furs lose in aalue when they are of a lighter color, so that the warning may be useful.

It is a good plan to hang fur coats

upon a coat stretcher covered with cham-ois leather. The sleeves should be stuff-ed with paper to keep them in good shape and without creases.

Take tor gathering into windrows. It is allowed to dry out for convenience in handling. From the field it is taken di-rectly to the still.

#### FARM NOTES.

-Teach the colt to draw loads by de

-About ten weeks after shearing dip

-The science of a fruit grower is re-flected by the character of his pruning.

-Sheep are becoming more popular as their value is appreciated. There are thousands of farms where sheep could be profitably bred.

-Strawberries do not need lime; in where he cannot start clover without a heavy application of lime. -For the mane on the horse wash

with castile soap suds once in two weeks and every third day use a little of a mixture of glycerine one cunce and alcohol six cunces on the skin. This will not restore the lost hair, but will prevent the remainder from falling out.

able sorts, which is a lesser number than the average home fruit garden requires in order to supply the needs for family all day, the girl often delights to dress in use. He selects sorts that combine the vigor of the tree and attractive color, large size, etc., but above all long carrying capacity.

planted. What they need is moist soil, not mud. If the soil be simply moist it will give them all the aid they need around their roots. Free water shuts off the supply of air to the rootlets. That is fatal.

—In laying tile drains, Professor E. O. Fippin, of the New York State Agricultural College, says the main drains should be large enough to provide for future expansion. For the lateral drains never use anything less than three or three and one-half inches in diameter. In clay soils he recommends laterals not over 50 feet apart and at a depth of two and onehalf to three teet. The denser the soil the more shallow the drains must be laid. In laying drains in clay it should be done in summer, when the land is dry, and be sure the clay is dried out before it is thrown back in the ditch.

-Professor Ralph E. Parschall, of the Colorado Agricultural College, says that perhaps the greatest factor affecting the duty of water is that of cultivation. If the water absorbed by the soil can only be retained and made available for the growth of the plant, the problem of the duty of water has been practically solved. Crops that will permit a thorough cultivation after a thorough application of water will show a decided increase in the yield. It has been determined that the evaporation from an uncultivated field in a single month is four times that of a similar field having a three-inch dry

—Some of the points established by science and confirmed by practice are: That legume bacteria gives us nitrogen from an inexhaustible supply; that these bacteria do not thrive in acid soils, and that such soils are sweetened by limestone, which is also in inexhaustible supply. It is a matter of common knowledge that legume may be grown on any soil that is sweetened and contains sufficient truth of science is that one product of crop resides and other vegetable is humus, and that humus in the soil is the best means of securing some control over what are called the uncontrollable factors in

Such a gown fulfills many missions.

unlined it is exceptionally cool, as it does not have starch in it, and it can be pressed into smoothness every week, if necesting the many missions.

—Here are some fertilizer lacts that are well worth remembering: Nitrogen encourages strong leaf, vine and bush growth. Potash makes firm tuber, bulb are the many missions. The best part about voile is that it does not wrinkle. It is for this reason that it is a close rival to muslin for wash blouses. In the summer, when one is apt to be traveling, at least going on week-end visits, the voile gown can be put into a small space and comes out in good condition.

The black and white ones are usually in stripes with more white than black. The lining is an empire affair of thin muslin or china silk, as taffeta has proved rather hot and is apt to crack. One can buy ready-made slips, by the way, at small prices aud cut on rather good lines.

The way one makes the voile gown is a matter of taste, but it should not be elaborate. The moment one puts lavish

-It seems that the cultivation of peppermint, as a commercial crop, is limited to a few localities, namely southwestern to a few localities, namely southwestern michigan, northern Indiana and Wayne county, in New York. The importations from Europe come principally from Mitchom, Surrey and Lincolnshire, in England, and from Saxony.

Peppermint is a native of Great Britain, and was imported into Connecticut in the early part of the circular tears.

in the early part of the eighteenth century. It became naturalized so readily and spread so rapidly in some places that it might easily be mistaken for a native of this country.

There are three kinds of peppermint recognized—the American (also known recognized—the American (also known as State mint in New York;) the black

mint, a more productive variety cultivat-ed in England and introduced into this country within recent years, and white mint, which is tender and unproductive, but yielding an oil of superior quality.

Peppermint is most profitably grown in mucky soils, but any good corn land will grow it. Reclaimed tamarack swamps are also used for its growth. Where the

land is dry enough, it is advisable to raise some cultivated crop, like potatoes, for a year or two before planting to pep ermint.

The ground is prepared for this crop by plowing in the fall or early spring, and fitting by the usual course of harrow-ing and rolling. Planting is done from early spring till into May. Furrows are made 30 inches or more apart and in these pieces of root-stocks, commonly called "roots," are laid, overlapping one another so as to make a continuous row. Weeders and cultivators are then used till mid-summer, when the work is stopped by the running stems. Clean cultiva-tion is important, even though it is nec-essary to use the hoe or resort to hand weeding, as there are several kinds of weeds which are injurious to the oil if

stilled with the mint. Mint is harvested much like hay. A mower is used for cutting and a horse rake for gathering into windrows. It is