

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.

PROPOSAL ON A FAN.

Lisette's grandfather was taking her back to Honolulu, after she had finished her course in a fashionable San Francisco boarding school.

His inimicable smile must have been contagious for Lisette smiled back at him with the most beautiful smile that commenced in her great candid eyes and rippled all over her face.

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.

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

"Give it to me; I'll send it to her," said Jimmie, raving with jealousy.

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

"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 second marks the termination of the period allotted to maternity.

—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 Leavenworth, Kans.," said an inspector of the Western penitentiary on his return from Leavenworth recently.

"On the other side of the corridor is 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.

"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 enter the cell blocks, and there your admiration for Leavenworth ceases.

"The prisoners are well treated, given all the liberties and privileges possible, but military discipline is the rule, and the man who gets in wrong, Major McCloy, the warden, is a big, heavy fellow, and as long as the prisoners obey the rules, he is their friend and counselor, 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 Supreme court.

"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 completed 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 Bellefonte penitentiary will begin operation with as many convicts as are now confined in the Leavenworth penitentiary. Bellefonte will have 5000 acres of fine farming land, as against 1000 acres at Leavenworth. Its location is equal to Leavenworth's from the farming viewpoint and vastly superior to it from others.

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."

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.

In the beginning of the republic candidates for the presidential office were not named by conventions but by caucuses made up of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The reason why the earlier candidates were selected by the senators and representatives at the National capital was because they were presumed to have a better idea of what their constituencies desired.

The caucuses at Washington were not pleasing to many people and next State Legislatures started to designate candidates for the presidential office.

In 1832 the first Democratic-Republican convention was held at which Andrew Jackson was nominated for president and Martin Van Buren for vice president.

"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 Buren, who in 1836 and 1840 was defeated in 1840; Lewis Cass, a senator from Michigan, and James Buchanan, a senator from Pennsylvania, (both subsequently nominated for the presidential office).

"The Democratic party was then divided for a year against the annexation of Texas. The South was in favor of the annexation because by that means the territory of the then republic would be added to the slave states. The anti-slavery sentiment which had been growing throughout the North was opposed to the admission of Texas.

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\$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 without reservation, except that the remainder of the \$1,000,000 shall depend upon the results shown by the expenditure of the first sum.

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 movement to make a study of farm conditions and suggest plans for scientific farm management for the purpose of obtaining a larger yield of better grain.

"The man that we send into each county," said Mr. Merrill, "will be similar to a teacher in the schools, but he is not to do any actual work, he is to help the farmer by showing him how to help himself.

"We want not only to double the production of grain from a given amount of land, but we want the grain to be twice as good as it has been.

"We will give \$1,000,000 to aid you in this great work which you have undertaken. The first sum of \$100,000 is to be given to each of 100 counties and expended in them alone.

"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 8,629,203 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 Harrisburg, Pa., to Winchester, Virginia, a distance of 115.35 miles.

"The Long Island Railroad, another part of the Pennsylvania system, has just made public figures showing that in eight years 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 Long Island railroad has probably the densest passenger traffic in the country, and due to the restricted territory covered, all of this traffic is properly termed suburban.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

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 clustered 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 known directress of a girls' camp 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 middie blouse or a pair of woolen bloomers.

Tennis shoes for the daytime are a necessity. Unless the beach is a rocky 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 all day, the girl often delights to dress in 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.

A girl will be wise to travel to her camp in a serge tailored suit. This will be a pleasure in the evenings, which are invariably cool in the mountains.

The small dark hat she wears to travel in is all she will use except a large picturesque straw hat that shades from the sun. A farmer's hat can be bought cheap at a village near the camp.

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.

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 attitude 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.

Such a gown fulfills many missions. If unlined it is exceptionally cool, as it does not have starch in it, and it can be pressed into smoothness every week, if necessary.

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 dresses. 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 stripes with more white than black. The thing to do more, we said, and had \$1,000,000 which we would devote to this work among the agricultural class."

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FARM NOTES.

—Teach the colt to draw loads by degrees.

—About ten weeks after shearing dip the lambs.

—The science of a fruit grower is reflected 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 fact, they seem to thrive best on acid soils. An experienced grower says he finds that strawberries do best for him 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 ounce and alcohol six ounces on the skin. This will not restore the lost hair, but will prevent the remainder from falling out.

—The commercial fruit grower restricts his selection to the really profitable sorts, which is a lesser number than the average home fruit garden requires in order to supply the needs for family use.

—In transplanting, moisture is needed, but care is needed in applying it. Many young plants are killed by free water around their roots when they are transplanted. What they need is moist soil, not mud.

—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.

—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.

—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 an inexhaustible supply.

—Here are some fertilizer facts that are well worth remembering: Nitrogen encourages strong leaf, vine and bush growth. Potash makes firm tuber, bulb and fibre. Phosphoric acid makes bloom "set" and seed pods form abundantly.

—It seems that the cultivation of peppermint, as a commercial crop, is limited to a few localities, namely southwestern Michigan, northern Indiana and Wayne county, in New York. The importations from Europe come principally from Mitchon, 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 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 as State mint in New York); the black mint, a more productive variety cultivated 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 peppermint.

—The ground is prepared for this crop by plowing in the fall or early spring, and fitting by the usual course of harrowing 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 cultivation is important, even though it is necessary to use the hoe or resort to hand weeding, as there are several kinds of weeds which are injurious to the oil if distilled 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 not necessary to cure it like hay, but it is allowed to dry out for convenience in handling. From the field it is taken directly to the still.

—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 some suspicion.

—Delicate furs like chinchilla and silver fox have a strong tendency to bleed, and camphor should never be put in with these. Of course, 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 chamois leather. The sleeves should be stuffed with paper to keep them in good shape and without creases.