FOR YOU TO MEMORIZE

Do not drop the fruit you're eating. Neighbor mine. On the sidewalk, sewer, grating Neighbor mine; But lest you and I should quarrel Listen to my little moral. Go and toss it in the barrel Neighbor mine

Look! Where'er you drop a paper Neighbor mine In the wind it cuts a caper, Neighbor mine Down the street it madly courses And should fill you with remorses, When you see it scare the horses,

Neighbor mine Paper cans were made for papers, Neighbor mine Let's not have this fact escape us, And if you will lend a hand Soon our city dear shall stand As the cleanest in the land Neighbor mine.

#### THE MOTHER OF THE BRIDE.

The news came in a letter from Emmy early in June. While Professor Austin's name had figured with increasing frequency in the bulletins of Emmy's affairs ever since she had been teaching in the small Western university, it was with surprise and a despairing sense of loss that Mrs. Warren read of the engagement. Her only child was to live permanently

in the West, the wife of a total stranger. To be sure, Emmy had discribed hi in detail and had even inclosed a flashlight picture of a faculty banquet with an "x" marked over the head of a tall spook with a beard and round, staring, flashlight eyes; but in spite of all this illumihe remained a stranger. However, Emmy seemed to be radiant, and soon a reflected glow began to warm her mother's heart. She turned to the rest of the letter. Its contents were equally

unexpected.
"You know, mother dear, how I've always wanted to go abroad and how crude I've felt among all these people of wide experience in traveling. The Washburns are sailing on the fourth, and have invited me to join the party. There isn't time to consult you or even to come up from New York to say good-by,but I have just enough money saved, and I'm sure you will agree that it is an unusual opportunity and that if I am to be married this fall I ought not to lose this chance. I do so want to be a credit to Hallam. I

hope you will approve."

Of course she approved!

"Emmy gets that longing to travel straight from me," she commented, un-derstandingly. "I've wanted to see some-thing of the world ever since I was a

Indeed, each year since Mr. Warren's death his widow had put away a small sum "toward taking Emmy and me abroad." In another year she would have had enough, but of course Emmy did not know this. It was to have been

"It will be very handy to have the extra money for En.my's wedding and wife. In the name of the Father, and of her outfit, thought Emmy's mother, happily, and plans for the future immediately began to shape themselves.

First, she must announce the engage ment; that was the part of the mother of the bride. Accordingly, she went out to the kitchhen to cousult Hattie, and a few day later there was a delightful teaparty at the Warner home and the news was broken to the friends and neigh-

"Emmy is traveling abroad this sum mer," Mrs. Warren told them, proudly.
"She will come home in the fall to be married. After all, there was quite a little satis-

faction in being able to say that one's daughter had been chosen by rather a distinguished person. "Will it be a church wedding?" some-

body asked.
"I hardly know which Emmy will pre-fer," Mrs. Warren hesitated. "Of course there is a certain dignity about a church wedding, but the brides of our family have usually chosen to be married in their own homes. After all, it is a lovely idea, and with dear old Doctor Eldridge he baptized Emmy-there would certainly be no lack of dignity. Of course she will wear my mother's veil; I was married in it, too."

A few days later she dropped in to see her good friend, Mrs. Hopkins.
"I'm a little puzzled as to my own
dress," she confided. "I've worn black
ever since Mr. Warren's death, but for a wedding and for the mother of the bride it seemed a little somber."

"Why don't you wear gray? It would be very becoming," urged Mrs. Hopkins so persuasively that the next day they went shopping together, and a soft, pearly silk was purchased.

'I'll have it made at once to save time for Emmy's things. My rose-point collar will trim it handsomely," declared Mrs. Warren.

She did not add that the collar was the only piece of lace that she had retained for herself. All the other bits she had gathered carefully together to be used in

Emmy's trousseau.
"They will give her dresses quite an " she thought with satisfaction. Every day she was setting tiny stitches

in dainty garments because Emmy would have so little time after her return. She had also spent two long, laborious days There must have been an accident! I in preparing and mixing a great weddingcake compounded after the family rule.

"It's so much better if it stands to cut nicely for the little white boxes." In the mean time happy letters came from from Professor Austen, who was busily engaged in preparing an authoritative article on the Aztecs. Mrs. Warren became more and more impatient to see

There were so many things that she wanted to tell him about Emmy. He ought to know about not disappointing her. Emmy had the sweetest disposition in the world, and she was always reasonable when things were explained, but a sudden disappointment threw her into a headache. The way to do was to let the matter drop for a little while and then quietly lead up to it again, say the next

One afternoon Mrs. Warren was out in her garden when Hattie appeared in the back doorway, smiling broadly.

"There's a letter for you from Europe, real fat one," she called, jubilantly. Mrs. Warren dropped her scissors and nurried in. She sat down by the sittingroom window to see what Emmy had written.

"You will be surprised, mother dear, to read my news. Yesterday Hallam appeared very unexpectedly. He has finished his article and has time enough left for a hasty trip to Italy and Greece, and it is very important that he should go. If I am to understand his work I ought to go too; it is really necessary. The Washburns cannot chaperon us, so Hallam thinks that the only thing to do is for us to be married here in Paris. We have decided on the second of August at three o'clock. I think that this allows time enough for you to cable if you have any objections, but I am sure you will agree that there is nothing else to be done."

The sheets fell flutteringly from Mrs. Warren's hands while she stared out upon the garden with dazed eyes. Emmy is to be married in Paris on

the second of August."
Shs said it aloud to see if it sounded any more convincing, but it did not. Then she left her chair and went to look at her calendar. Wednesday! Why, it couldn't be! Yes, today was the second of August. She turned to the clock; twenty minutes of three. In her confusion she made no allowances for differ ence of date or hour.

She only knew that it was the second behind the others. of August and that Emmy was going to be married in twenty minutes.
"I must hurry, I must hurry," she re-

and opened the door of the spare room. With unsteady hands she reached for a big box and groped among its tissuepapers for her wedding garment. Then, with it over her arm, she went to her own room and began to dress.

The process was not a long one, as everything was so well prepared, but the gray silk dress was a little difficult to fasten because the hooks were new and stiff and she could not see exactly where they went.

Finally, however, all were successfully adjusted, the lace collar was fastened into place with an old-fashioned pearl brooch, a handsome cluster ring slipped on one transparent hand, and the moth er of the bride was ready.

Down the stairs she hurried, treading noiselessly lest Hattie hear her, and into the quiet parlor. It still lacked four minutes of the hour, and a little breathlessly she seated herself to wait. On her lap lay open the Book of Common Prayer. The room was very still.

The clock struck three. "'Dearly beloved, we are gathered cogether-' That is, Emmy, Professor

Austen, and I. "To join this man and this woman in holy matrimony.' This woman is my little girl, my Emmy! Wilt thou love her, comfort her,

honor and keep her-' Will you, Hallam, will you? 'Forsaking all others-' Oh, Emmy, are you forsaking all others?
"'Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?' I do, but she's all I

"'For richer, for poorer-' She shall have all that I have.

'In sickness and in health-' O God, keep Emmy well!
"'Till death do us part.' Not Emmy, oh, not Emmy!

"I pronounce that they are man and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.' prayed, but what she said was not in the Book of Common Prayer. And so she attended Emmy's wedding.

The days passed steadily along, all uneventful except the ones that brought letters or colored cards with foreign postmarks. The cards were mostly of queer ruins, and labeled Rome, Herculaneum, Athens, or Corinth. Mrs. Warren put them carefully away for Eminy to ex-

plain when she came home. The wedding being over, Mrs. War ren's domestic instincts ran on to Emmy's

"I shall give her Grandmother War-ren's tea-set," she told Mrs. Hopkins, as they sewed together and visited with each stitch. "I have taken it down-town to be polished, and I can really picture Emmy sitting behind it in her own little

"What a pleasure it is to fit young people out!" encouraged the friendly neighbor. "You must let me hem some napkins. I want to have a hand in filling

Emmy's chest."

"How good you are! Emmy will be so pleased. I have quite a supply of towels ready to be marked."

And so she planned, every day search ing the house for something more that she could spare the bride, and driving out the thought of her own loneliness with images of Emmy presiding over her new domain.

The time of the home-coming drew Everything was swept and garnished in an almost feverish anxiety to do credit to Emmy in the eyes of the new son-inlaw who remained a stranger.

At last the day came. Mrs. Warren made a final tour through the rooms, noticing with satisfaction that everything was in order. As she reached the parlor window she saw a telegraph boy ride up on a bicycle. Eagerly she tore open the message and reached for her glasses.

"Meet 3:40 train. Passing through. Have ten minutes. Explain later. E. A." Mrs. Warren put out her hand to

steady herself. "Passing through? What can it mean? must get ready at once." She never quite remembered how she found her bonnet nor reached the sta-

awhile," she told Hattie, "and we want it tion, but at 3:40 there she was, peering at the travelers who poured off of the train. Then there was a laugh, Emmy and a very brief one was received and her empty arms were suddenly filled with Emmy!

"Oh, you darling! How do you do? We've had such a splendid trip. Isn't it a shame we can't stay? Hallam had a telegram this morning to be back on the second instead of the ninth, as we had planned. Where is Hallam? Hallam,

here's mother."
"Yes, certainly. Dear Mrs. Warren, I'm so glad to know you. I regret this burrying through."
"But we'll be back at Christmas-time,

Hallam," Emmy smiled brightly.
"Hardly at Christmas, dear. You forget the archæological convention. I really must see about the trunks; there is a transfer to be made." He strode competently off toward the baggage-room. Mrs. Warren's fears were

realized. Evidently he had not discovered about the headaches. Already there was a prophetic little pucker in Emmy's

Mrs. Warren took a few hesitating steps after him, but Professor Austen had already disappeared. She turned hungrily back to Emmy, who was talking

rapidly.
"You must come out to visit us, mother, just as soon as we are settled. I do wish we were going to have a home of our own, but, of conrse, that is impos-

"Impossible? Why, Emmy-"Yes; you see I am to be Hallam's assistant. I can help him better than any one else, and so for a couple of years, just until he finishes his book, it will take all my time and we shall have to board, but you must come just the same. Why, Mrs. Williams, where did you come from? Mother, these are Mr. and Mrs. Williams. They were in Athens with tis. Oh yes, I have Mrs. Hewitt's address. I'll find it right away. Yes, she was lovely." She searched her bag while Mrs. Warren waited.

"Here it is, Oh, Hallam, not already? It can't be ten minutes! Good-by, mother darling! You will come soon? Promise! Yes, Hallam, I'm coming! The passengers started crowding to the

"I must speak to him," despaired Mrs. Warren, and hurried across the tracks

"Look out, ma'am! An express is coming!" A guard pulled her back. She had just time to see her son-in-law leaning peated, aloud, as she climbed the stairs courteously toward her with a puzzleo expression on his face before their train rolled out of the station.

She waved her handkerchief, gazing

blindly down the tracks until the cars swung gracefully around the curve and were gone. As she turned away, Mrs. Warren collided softly with another lady. "Why, Mrs. Hopkins, I didn't notice you at all! Do excuse me. I was just seeing Emmy off. Yes, I met Professor Austen. He seemed very pleasant. Of course I don't feel as well acquainted as I shall after I've been out to visit them. Why, if you are going my way I'd be very glad to have you join me. Yes, I'm going home."—By Leslie Davis.

WHY NOT ELECT WOODROW WILSON.

The Chicago Post, an influential independent Republican newspaper, propounds this question to Republicans: "Why not Wilson?

"This question is addressed particu-

larly to Republicans. "Governor Wilson suits the Democrats down to the ground, suits all Democrats who are worthy to be called Democrats. But in an emergency like this, why should not Wilson suit a large part of the Republicans as well?

"Why not Wilson? "Governor Wilson is a thoroughbred

American gentleman, not only in the accident of birth, but in his every ideal, impulse and principle. That should be the first requirement of every presidential candidate.

"Governor Wilson is a tried and trustworthy executive. His brilliant record as governor of New Jersey proves that.

"Governor Wilson is an eminently sane and sensible man. He is an eminently honorable man. He has dignified every place which he has held. He has performed a splendid public City: service by lifting the present campaign out of the riot of mudslinging with which Roosevelt began it.

"In every personal characteristic. Governor Wilson is equipped to be any man's president, without regard to whether that man is a Democrat or | mark to mean that they were support a Republican. What, then, of his political qualifications?

"Governor Wilson is and always has been a sensible Democrat, but he is not and never has been a silly, violent partisan.

"Governor Wilson stands for honesty and efficiency in federal administration. So do all save those who profit by graft and inefficiency. "Governor Wilson stands for the

curbing of trusts and monopolies. So do all, except monopolists and their defender, Theodore Roosevelt. "Governor Wilson stands for a

prompt and steady downward revision of the tariff. So do nine-tenths of the people of the United States.

"Governor Wilson believes in a more radical tariff revision than do a large number of the rank and file of Republicans. But Governor Wilson is the only candidate who if elected will permit the revision of the tariff at all.

"The tariff has been too high for a generation. Is it not better to take a chance at getting it too low-according to Republican standards-than to le' the known frauds of the present regime continue for another four years

to rob the public? "Why not Wilson? He will give an honest, a dignified, a capable administration. He will respect the constitution. He will see that the tariff is revised downward. He will curb trusts He will serve the people. "Why not Wilson?"

# FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

John D. Archbold, for the Standard Oil company, gave \$100,000 to Roosevelt's campaign fund in 1904. but refused to "come across" with \$150,000 more, which was demanded.

J. P. Morgan of the steel trust and other interests gave the Roosevelt fund In the same year \$100,000, and did give up \$50,000 more.

N 10 Mr. Roosevelt furiously prosecuted the Standard Oil company, but he refused to prosecute the harvester trust and the steel trust and gave the steel trust permission to absorb its only serious rival.

George W. Perkins of the steel and harvester trusts gave \$48,000 of the and science applied to the production of New York Life Insurance company's money to Roosevelt's campaign fund. and refunded it when the fact became

## COUNTRY WAITED FOR CLASH.

Wondered if It Was to Produce a Parallel of Parker Episode-More Proof if It Is Wanted.

When the country read on the morning of Oct. 8 the charge of Woodrow Wilson before his audiences in Colorado that the steel trust is back of the Roosevelt program of trust regulation and in the same papers Colonel Roosevelt's demand for proof of the assertion it sat up and took notice. Would this produce a parallel of the famous episode of the 1904 campaign, when the colonel called Judge Parker a liar for asserting (what has been so recently proved) that the corporations were contributing to the Roosevelt cam-

There was eager waiting for Governor Wilson's answer. It came promptly the next day in his speech at Kansas City. Concisely, convincingly and dispassionately Governor Wilson met the Roosevelt challenge, and should the controversy be pressed further the Democratic candidate will give the buil moose all he wants, for the corroboration whereof he spoke is abundant.

Wilson's Charge.

At Pueblo, the center of the western steel industry. Governor Wilson said: "Evidence of what I am about to say comes to me by way of corroboration every day in forms that I cannot question. It is a very interesting circumstance that the United States Steel corporation is behind the third party program with regard to the regulation of

the trusts. "Now, I do not say that to prejudice you. I am perfectly ready to admit that the officers of that corporation may think that the third party is the best thing for the United States. That is not my point. My point is that these gentlemen have grown up in the atmosphere of the things they themselves gendarme. have created and that the laws of the United States so far have attempted to destroy the things that they have created and that they now want a government which will perpetuate the things

they have created. "You therefore have to choose now a government such as the United States Steel corporation thinks the United States ought to have or a government such as we used to have before these gentlemen succeeded in setting up private monopoly."

Roosevelt's Challenge. The same night at Albany, N. Y., Colonel Roosevelt upon reading reports

of Governor Wilson's speech said: "As far as I know the statement has not the slightest foundation in fact. Mr. Wilson has no business to make such a statement unless he has the proof, and if he has any proof I demand that he make it public immediately. If he has not let him retract his statement as the only manly and

honorable thing to do." Wilson's "Retort Courteous." made this reply before the great au-

"I understand from the newspaper reports that Mr. Roosevelt was distressed by my suggestion the other day that the United States Steel corporation was back of his plan for controlling the trusts. He interpreted my reing him with their money. I was not

thinking about money. "I do not know whether they are supporting him with their money or not. It does not make any difference. What I meant was that they are supporting him with their thought, and their thought is not our thought. I meant, and I say again, that the kind of control which he proposes is the

Steel corporation wants. "I am perfectly willing to admit that try. My point is that this is a method conceived from the point of view of the very men who are to be controlled and that that is just the wrong point of

view from which to conceive it. "If Mr. Roosevelt is willing to have from the same quarters as to the details of the regulation? Mark you, la dies and gentlemen, I am not discussing individuals. I know Mr. George Perkins. I have no quarrel with anything except his judgment. He does not look at these things in the way men who do not wish to accustom their minds to monopoly look at them."

There should be an immediate revision of the tariff downward. It should begin with the schedules most obviously used to kill competition and raise prices in the United States, and should be extended to every item which affords opportunity for monopoly and special advantage until special favors shall have been absolutely withdrawn and our laws of taxation transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden.

If a man wants to raise his house, he can put jacks under and slowly lift it into position. He can raise it much quicker by exploding a charge of dynamite under the house, but it will ruin the house. There are two methods of treatment for the bowels, the slow, sure method, by which a small pill and a carefully graduated dose removes obstructions. That's the method of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. There are other pills that act like dynamite. But they ruin the system in doing it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets represent the best of modern skill a perfect pill. They help the system, and their use does not forget the pill habit.

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to conscious of none.-Carlyle

A woman who always looks neat and charming, and whose clothes last a very long time, gave a few hints the other day concerning her methods of raiment treatment. Clothes, she said, need a rest, just as people do. She declared that as soon as she had taken off her tailor-made suit and thoroughly brushed it, she hung it on proper hangers and put it away in the wardrobe until next day. It was never allowed to remain dusty nor to lie about for five minutes when once she had divested herself of it.

Her shoes were put on trees and cleaned immediately, and her hat was brushed scrupulously before she laid it in the box that exactly fitted it. Her veils, too, were folded to a nicety.

Some women have their clothes brush-

es washed but seldom. This woman said that hers were washed regularly every other day and thus kept exquisitely She made this rule: She never wore

the same dress in the street as in the house. Once a week all her garments were pressed with a not too hot iron and carefully mended. All clothes, when laid away for the season, were cleaned first and folded to perfection, and tissue paper was tucked into the sleeves.

Hers was the golden rule, as she was not opulent, to buy very few items of clothing, but once bought to wear them. Another good rule of hers was to buy two pairs of shoes at a time, and wear them on alternate days.

A Wall Paper Hint.-Before putting on new wall paper it is best to remove the old paper, and if a boilerful of boiling water is placed in the room and all the windows closed, the steam will soften the paper to such an extent that it is easily removed.

Fashionable Colors.-This is the time of year when colors change just as do hats and gowns. Court blue is one of the latest. It is a cross between electric and

One has shed its brown tinge, and has acquired a tint like elephant gray.

One of the prettiest blues is blue vig, deep and yet bright shade Shrimp is the favored pink.

A glorious red which looks extremely well with white is called rouge Venetian. Chalk white is en vogue. Amaranth is a claret shade.

Caramel is another pretty edition of Verdigris is one of the smartest greens. Mimosa is a yellow that verges on orange.

the hour mentioned in her invitations, or ner possible, is again agreed upon. a few minutes before. The mother and any sisters or brothers of the bride arrive a little before the in the rotation, nor the quantity, of seed bride, and the mother, on the arm of the necessary for an acre, or the best way of

aisle, says the New York Press. The next night Governor Wilson and attendants, the centre aisle is cleared crop with clover and some

by the ushers, and news is sent to dience that greeted him in Kansas groom and organist. As the wedding march peals out the ushers advance toward the chancel.

Then the bridesmaids two and two, walk up the aisle. The maid or matron of honor immediately precedes the bride,

who is leaning on the arm of her father, or her nearest male relative. The ushers divide into two groups and pass to the side of the chancel; the bridesmaids do the same.

The bride is met by the groom at the head of the aisle, and removes her hand from her father's arm, taking that of the groom. She is led to a place in front of the clergyman, her maid of honor standing at her left and her father standing behind her until the moment of giving her away. After he has done this, he steps to the pew on the left besides his

kind of control that the United States maid of honor as the moment for giving The bride hands her bouquet to her After the ceremony the bride turns

away arrives. they think it is the best for the coun- and places her left hand on the arm of her husband. The pair move down the aisle, followed by the maid of honor and their best man, and then the bridesmaids with the ushers. They enter the

carriages waiting for them and then drive to the bride's home. The parents of the bride follow imme-Mr. Perkins suggest how the corpora diately, and after the entire bridal party tions ought to be regulated why will and special guests have passed out, the he not be willing to take suggestions other guests leave. Music is played until the church is empty.

> To Take Out Mildew.-Mix soft powdered starch, half as much salt and the juice of a lemon; paint both sides of the linen with a brush, put it on the grass till the stain comes out.

Grease stains can be removed with cloroform or alcohol.

tion of cyanide of potassiun

ods in warm soap suds or in ammonia. cream-line, if any, will be indistinct. Marble may be cleansed with benzine and common clay.

mixture made of the following ingredi-One cupful of milk, one of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, yolks of two eggs and vanilla to flavor. Cook until thick, then fill the crust with the

Small Onions Pickled.-The outer covering of the onions is removed, and then they should be packed into clean, dry glass bottles and covered with cold vine gar, adding the usual pickling spices,

The bottles should be filled brimming full, and then be sealed down. Onions pickled this way are very firm and have a fine flavor, but it is said they do not keep as well as the boiled pickles. They will keep during the winter, anyway. It might be well, however, to use them up

#### FARM NOTES.

-The poultry-keeper who works for uniformity in the size, shape and color of the eggs that he markets to private customers is sure to be well repaid for his labors.

-All ewes, and every other kind of young breeding stock, should be fed and cared for with a view to developing their breeding qualities, rather than putting on great amounts of fat or flesh.

The fact that one acre of silage will feed three cows for six months, while it will take six acres of the old-fashioned corn-fodder to feed the same number that long, ought to be convincing argument in favor of the silo.

-If our farmers would make a combined effort to market nothing but strictly fresh, clean eggs, the price for these products would remain higher during the period of hot weather, but just as long as some people persist in selling soiled and rotten eggs, all of us will have to suffer for it by accepting less for our eggs.

-Daisy Grace De Kol is a Holstein Friesian cow owned at Maplecrest Farm, East Claridon, Ohio. She holds the world's record for junior four-year-olds. These official figures show her remarkable productivity: 21,718 pounds of milk for the year, testing 962 pounds of butter fat. In other words, this vigorous young animal averaged thirty quarts of milk, or three and one-third pounds of butter, for each day of the year. Only three full-aged cows have ever made larger records in a sixty-day trial. In the ninety-day competition the record of Dsisy Grace De Kol is exceeded only by that of her stable-mate, Banostine Belle De Kol.

Daisy was bred, reared and developed in the State of Ohio. She is more light than dark, beautifully marked, and will weigh in the neighborhood of 1400 pounds.

The Holstein-Friesian breed of dairy cattle originated in Holland. While the Jersey is famed for the quality of milk, the Holstein-Friesian is noted for the quantity or large flow of milk. It is often spoken of as "the milk cow." In size they are the largest dairy breed. The color is black and white. In America this breed is becoming very popular for milk production to supply the cities.

-On a well-regulated farm the sowing of clover is an interesting and important topic. At this season of the year, when so many are getting ready to plant clover

seed, it is timely to refer to the matter.

It is difficult to establish cast iron rules in sowing clover that would be suitable to all farmer readers of the Record, as there are so many conditions arising out of locality and the crops which have pre-

ceded the clover crop.

But there are a number of points in the Petunia is the successor of the fuchia medley, with the purple and red tints seeding in which all apparently agree. There is no doubt that it is profitable to use clover to maintain the fertility of the soil. That is a universal belief. That it If a bride-elect has selected a church for the setting of the ceremony, she should insist on punctuality. She and her attendants should arrive exactly on the setting of the ceremony, she is not disputed. That good seed must be secured—seed that will produce—and that it should be sown in the best man-

But all authorities are not of the same mind as to how often clover should occur head usher, walks to her seat, the first pew on the left at the head of the centre of soils (and there are many) make varyof soils (and there are many) make varying conditions that will control methods On the arrival of the bride, the father of putting it in. Some farmers follow one ers will prepare a good seed bed, and still others will merely scratch it in on the surface of the field that has previousy been to some other crop; others will have a nurse crop, and some will not al-

low anything but clover when they seed the ground. General Principles Apply to All.-All these conditions are present, and no one method will meet all in all particulars, but there are general principles that ap-ply to all. It being assumed that the seed is nice and clean, the amount to be sown will vary somewhere between 10 to 15 pounds to the acre, or not far from it. Instances are known where one farmer secured a perfect stand by sowing 10 pounds to the acre, while others were compelled to sow 15 pounds in order to secure like results.

-When milk has been well cooled and allowed to stand undisturbed for twelve hours, most of the cream rises, and the line between the yellow cream and the white milk is quite distinct. Few advertisements for securing and holding trade are better than a low cream-line, which indicates a large amount of cream. The depth of the cream-line in average four-per-cent, milk is about three and one-half inches for a quart and two inches for a pint, but these figures may be increased by selecting milk-bottles with slender necks.

The latter also makes it easier for the housewife to separate the cream from the skim-milk if desired. The position of the cream-line is only a general and ap-proximate indication of the actual amount of butter-fat contained, for all skim-milk contains a small amount of butter-fat

Jersey and Guernsey milk which has large fat globules cream more quickly than that of other breeds or a mixture of other breeds. For this reason, at least, a few Jersey and Guernsey cows should be kept to improve the separating quality of the milk in case the cream-line is slow in forming. If milk is to be Pasteurized, Indelible ink yields rapidly to a solu- the maximum temperature for this process should be 150 degrees Fahrenheit, for higher degrees of heat will interfere To remove lemon stains wash the with the creaming of the milk, and the

As is well known, the temperature used in Pasteurizing milk properly destroy large numbers of bacteria and render the milk safer as a human food. Where the Mock Cream Pie.—Line a pie plate with rich crust and bake. Fill with a cess of Pasteurization is urgently recomcess of Pasteurization is urgently recommended, but if a dairyman sells the product of his own herd, Pasteurization is not to be recommended if all of the animals have been examined by a veterinarian and found to be free from all disease, tu-

cream. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and place in the oven spoonfuls of sugar, and place in the oven spoonful sugar, be boiled. But the milk must not only appear clean; it must be clean. In this connection, cement floors, walls, drinking tanks and mangers will be found instrumental in maintaining a high standard of

cleanliness. A study of the State and local dairy gulations should be made before the milk-route is started. It is well to cultivate the acquaintance of the dairy inspectors, as many valuable points may learned through their observation and ex-

-Don't read an out-of-date paper. Get all the news in the WATCHMAN.

perience.