

Bellefonte, Pa., April 18, 1913.

THE LAND OF BEGINNING AGAIN.

I wish that there were some wonderful place Called the Land of Beginning Again. Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches And all our poor, selfish grief Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door, And never be put on again.

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Few Good Cooks. Camels in Drives. Spring-time Different from that at Home. The Loo and its Discomforts. How We Keep Cool at Night. Hindu Women. Weddings and Dress Makers. Its Crawling Things. Flies and Some Customs.

Dear Home Folk:

JHANSI, MARCH 15th. I have been complaining about the cooks here—not the food,—but the manner in which it is prepared, but learn there are good cooks, as at home. For instance, our native medical assistant is a splendid example. Everything she concocts is so tasteful that one must be very careful lest they over-do a good thing. I have remarked on the richness of her dishes, but the answer came, "Oh, the charcoal used to clean the teeth after eating acts as a fine digestive."

The "crawling world" is beginning to make its appearance—bugs and beetles, the color and shape of which I have never even seen in books, crawling and buzzing on all sides, night and day. Our compound is full of quail and gray squirrels that seem to be more at home here than ourselves; and at present there are six light gray lizards making the walls of my bed-room a playground for their antics. I have been advised to end their lives, but they look so fat and squishy that I fear more for the mussiness of my softly tinted walls than the dread of suddenly falling on me at night, the chances for which accident being much lessened by the net curtains enveloping my bed.

Another strange thing is that the opening of spring here is so different from what it is at home. It is only by the delicacy of the color of the new leaves that we can know the trees are putting on their spring finery. The great masses of dead leaves abounding on all sides bear mute testimony of how many "different sets" each tree has had; in fact, as fast as the sun dries them up a new shoot starts and in less time than it takes to tell, they too are matured enough to fall off and others start. We plant a garden seed one day, see a little green blade the next and in a week's time the plant is grown.

The only ever-green tree in this section is the Neam tree, which somewhat resembles the cottonwood at home, excepting that it does not grow as tall. And everything else, excepting the cacti, either from lack of rain last summer, or on account of winter weather, is entirely bare; even the hedge is leafless. You can readily understand that when the pitiless sun beats down on this bare sandy earth day after day, the heat becomes truly, as the natives say, "cruel."

The "Loo," which blows constantly day and night, is so strong at times that the mattresses have been blown from the beds of those sleeping outside and with it is carried such deluges of sand that it is not well protected it means a great deal of discomfort. The "Loo" has been gaining in strength each day and will not be over until the rainy season breaks in July and August, but with all the discomforts India has a fascination which I, after being here only these few months, feel. One is so at home at once. The English women spend their time entertaining, while the men are off soldiering, and the social life is charming if one had enough time to do and give to everything that each day brings our way.

Our "punkas" have not been placed as yet but will have to be hung ere long, as even now the middle of the day, in a protected room, is too hot without fans of some kind. The "punkas" are swung on ropes and a long bar of wood, from which hangs a strip of matting; this is pulled backward and forward by a rope passing over a pulley and through a hole in the side of the house, and I deeply pity the poor men whose duty it is to sit

outside and keep the thing going night after night. Usually a second man is employed to keep the "punkie" man from going to sleep.

You asked if all women of India were in "Perda." No; only those Indian women who belong to the Mohammedan faith, and high caste Hindus (idol worshippers) go in "Perda," which means, that no girl or woman can be seen by any man, save her husband, and even he does not see the girl he is going to marry before the ceremony. The ceremony is performed and then the bride-groom goes forward and sits in front of the bride, backwards; he is given a mirror and her veil is raised for a brief five minutes for him to gaze on her face, through the mirror, and that is all, ("bus," as they say here.) The bride is taken back home immediately and remains with her parents in strictest seclusion until she is fully developed (twelve or fourteen years of age) at which time she is given into her husband's keeping. She never walks outside her own house and if driving, never rides in an open wagon; be it a tonga or phaeton gharry, it must be tightly closed, and if she be Hindu extra care is taken by drawing her Sauri across her face like a veil.

APRIL 12th. From the Hindu caste of which I wrote, to the tropical India dress-maker is in truth a mighty step, but the greatest thing of any interest happening since my last letter, was the visit from the Jhansi modiste "Dhersis" who, by the way, happens to be a little, old dried-up man, with a padded coat, sparse trousers, bare legs and feet, his few hairs, if natural, would be gray, but feeling his age keenly he has dyed them a brilliant carrot shade, and while his "creations" when finished are almost as grotesque as his make-up yet it pays one to have him about for the sheer amusement of watching his earnest interest in his life's work, as he thinks it.

We were out to dinner last night with some friends from Pittsburgh and much to my surprise, on looking up to thank the servant, found my own "Behrer" offering me the potatoes. He had not been asked to the "feast" but fearing I would not have my share of the food provided came along, as is the custom here with all better class servants, so you see, an invitation to me really means my entire household.

Easter passed us by without a single thing to mark its advent. The days are so hot that one thinks more of laying aside all unnecessary clothing, including bonnets, than even trying to grow enthusiastic over some particularly stunning creation for our service and the natives, as you know, never change their head wrapping, so Easter has no joys for Jhansi folks.

The "crawling world" is beginning to make its appearance—bugs and beetles, the color and shape of which I have never even seen in books, crawling and buzzing on all sides, night and day. Our compound is full of quail and gray squirrels that seem to be more at home here than ourselves; and at present there are six light gray lizards making the walls of my bed-room a playground for their antics. I have been advised to end their lives, but they look so fat and squishy that I fear more for the mussiness of my softly tinted walls than the dread of suddenly falling on me at night, the chances for which accident being much lessened by the net curtains enveloping my bed.

And that brings to mind the fly question. One would think that pest would be all about us here, but to the contrary, notwithstanding the fact of our doors and windows standing open constantly, I have seen but two or three flies in our house so far.

At the hospital it is different for the natives, in their filth, before we can get them scrubbed, are attacked by them by the millions. Then, too, all patients upon entering the hospital bring a servant, if they can afford it, if not, a friend, who comes loaded with pots, kettles and pans, to prepare all food needed for the patient and you can well see what a feast the flies have and what a pest it is to us who have to fight it all, besides the anxiety we have for the conditions arising from these pitiable caste-ridden folk.

Sunday School Convention.

A special district convention will be held in each of the Sunday school districts of Centre county at the places named below. The meetings will be called at 1.30 p. m., at each place except at Unionville where the meeting will be called at 9.30 a. m. Miss Martha G. Robison, one of the field workers employed by the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School association, will meet the Sunday school workers of the county at these meetings. She has a special message for all. District number 12, Miles, Haines, Penn and Millheim, Millheim, April 21st. District number 11, Gregg, Fetter and Centre Hall, Centre Hall, April 22nd. District number 10, Ferguson, Pine Grove Mills, April 23rd. District number 9, College, Harris and College borough, State College, April 24th. District number 7, Spring, Senner and Bellefonte, Bellefonte, April 25th. District number 6, Marion and Walker, Zion, April 26th. District number 5, Howard, Liberty, Curtin and Howard borough, Eastville, April 28th. District number 2, Snow Shoe, Burnside and Snow Shoe borough, Snow Shoe, April 29th. District number 1, Kusk, Phillipsburg and South Phillipsburg, Phillipsburg, April 30th. District number 3, Taylor, Worth and Huston, Fort Mead, May 1st. District number 8, Patton and Halfmoon, Stonetown, May 2nd. District number 4, Boggs and Union, Milesburg and Unionville, Unionville, May 3rd.

Come and hear Miss Robison and bring with you all lovers of the Sunday school. These meetings will be held preparatory to the Centre county Sunday school convention which will convene in Rebersburg on May 5th and 6th. Will the district officers please prepare for these meetings? C. L. GRAMLEY, President. L. W. NUTTALL, Sec'y.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

Run away from gossip as from a pestilence, and keep in your souls great ideals to solace your solitude.—Ada C. Sweet.

In the United States "My dear Mrs. Smith" is a more formal expression than "Dear Mrs. Smith." You should address some one whom you have met only once in a letter as "My dear Mrs. Smith." You should call upon a newcomer to your village before inviting her to tea. The rule is not invariably followed, if you have mutual acquaintance and have met elsewhere, but it is the correct thing to do. If a letter of introduction has been sent to you, you should call very soon. Otherwise it may be looked upon as a slight not only to the stranger within your gates, but to the friend who sent the letter. You should follow the call very soon with some other courtesy—an invitation to lunch, dinner, or something of that sort.—Harper's Bazar.

A costume in green and yellow does not sound very reasonable for the spring of the year, when more subdued tints are usually worn, but it must be recorded that orange and a rather bright sulphur are in great favor, especially for the collar and revers of the new spring coats, the materials of the revers being usually satin or velvet.

Many of these new coats convey the idea that the wearer had not enough buttons at her disposal to provide sufficient fastenings. From one to three are the fashionable allowance. Invariably the right front crosses over to the left and buttons there. The loose back is again in favor, and the whole cut of some of these coats seems modeled upon the

One of the charms of the coat used to be its beautiful fit upon the shoulders, across the front and below the waist. Now the ideal of the smart woman appears to be in an exactly contrary direction. There may be some semblance of fit upon the shoulders, but the front is loose and clumsy, and below the waist there is an ugly, bulging effect. This is the fashion, and must be recorded, but it is difficult to pass it without a word of criticism.

One fashion authority says that the new hats for spring are bigger and longer. It is expected, however, that the points are to be sheathed. But, of course, there are women who will wear them without any protection for a neighbor's eyes and this will mean ordinances passed in cities where no ordinance exists for the regulation of the length of these deadly weapons. What a foolish thing a hatpin is, anyway! A rubber band is much more satisfactory and less destructive to the soft coils of hair. Their hats may have their whole shape ruined by being punched full of holes with a big blunt pin (for very few of them have anything of a point.) There are a number of young women in this city who never wear anything but a narrow band of elastic which fits the head snugly under the soft coils of hair. Their hats never blow off, it is easy to tell when they are on straight, and there are a number of advantages. Why not adopt the rubber band and discard all hatpins, thus making women and their styles less likely to be the subject of meetings of town boards and city councils?

General health has much to do with the looks of the hair. Glossy, lively hair generally indicates health, and dull, unattractive hair shows a poor physical condition. So the first requisite for beautiful or even moderately attractive hair is good general health. Granted that clean, well brushed and carefully arranged hair is bound to look well.

The opinions as to the advisability of frequent washing. Some authorities recommend a shampoo every two weeks and others convinced that with frequent airing a shampoo every six weeks or two months is quite enough. On one subject, however, authorities agree. That is on the value of massage of the scalp. This does not necessarily mean a very long or elaborate treatment. It is surprising to watch the good effects of even a short time spent in massaging the head.

When you have let the hair down at night allow it to hang as it will on the shoulders. Then run the hands under the hair and with the balls of the fingers with firm, gentle pressure rub the scalp vigorously in all directions. This treatment frees the scalp skin of any scurf or dandruff, promotes the active circulation of the blood on the surface and prevents the hair from lying flat on the head or growing in one direction—a tendency when one always arranges the hair in the same way.

Worth is using a sash which may otherwise be desirable as a panel, and is so important. It is shirred with cord at the high waist-line, and hung in straight loose folds from there to the bottom of the skirt, entirely concealing the flat, scant line of the back caused by the placing of all the draperies and fullness in front.

Never come to the table with a mild full of worries and troubles or in an irritable state of temper; and again should you attempt to eat when very fatigued. Both these states tend to diminish the blood supply to the digestive organs, and therefore, to hinder digestion. Do not read or study when eating, but also do not sit glumly silent. A little pleasant conversation is helpful and prevents one getting into the obnoxious and dangerous habit of bolting one's food.

Java Cake.—Rub one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar together to a cream; add three eggs, one at a time, beating well after adding each one. Mix one and a half pints of flour and sift through it half a teaspoonful of baking powder, adding it to the previous mixture and also one cupful of milk, a little allspice and nutmeg and one cupful of very strong coffee. Mix into a smooth batter and bake.

Codfish balls.—Three pints of boiling water, one cupful of salt codfish picked in small pieces and freed from bones, one pint of potatoes peeled and quartered, put all together in water and boil until potatoes are soft. Drain off the water, mash, beat until soft and smooth; add one teaspoonful of butter, a little pepper, and, when cool, one well beaten egg. Shape into balls with a tablespoon and bake or fry.

FARM NOTES.

The majority of troubles and difficulties in hatching eggs can be traced to the improper selection and care of the eggs we incubate. In selecting eggs for hatching, never use one that is small for the variety of the bird, and never select an egg that is long and out of proportion, or one that is nearly or quite round. Never set one that is flat, that has a thin shell or a lump or ridge in the shell, or one with a thick, rough or wavy shell. Such eggs never bring forth prize birds, much less birds fit for the table. If they do not die during the period of incubation, most of them will die soon after, and if by chance some do survive, they will be invariably worthless. If you have a bird in your breeding-pens that lays an imperfect egg, take her out, for she will never prove to be a good breeder. If any of you doubt this, try it for yourselves. You will be convinced if you mark these imperfect eggs and mark the chickens, provided any of them hatch.

Another serious mistake which we make in selecting eggs for hatching is in keeping them too long. They should be set two or three weeks after the fresher the egg, the stronger the chick. Some of you may have a choice breeding-pen, and in order to get enough to fill your incubator will keep the eggs until they are three or four weeks old and set them. After the first test, you will find many with dead embryos. After the tenth day if you go over them again, you will find several more that fall short of the proper test, and when the time comes for them to hatch you will find a few plump little fellows all out on the twentieth day. I have had many come out on the nineteenth day, but these will be others just breaking the shells, while still more do not come out until the twenty-third day.

Moreover, you will find a few that were fully developed, but did not have strength enough to break the shell.

Now when you have a hatch like this you are apt to attribute it to the incubator rather than to the eggs, or more correctly, to yourself. Why do the eggs hatch so unevenly? The machine seems to regulate perfectly, but we say there must be something wrong with the ventilation, or we assign any reason other than the right one. But many times the trouble is with the eggs. The newer the eggs, the shorter time it takes for them to incubate and the stronger are the chicks. The longer it takes the eggs to hatch, the older they are. The reason for this is that an eggshell is porous and is constantly evaporating and the germ is gradually weakening until there is not enough strength left in the chick to enable him to help himself out of the shell. If you wish to be convinced of this, I suggest that you try it. Take a setting hen, put under her one egg that has just been laid and still warm, then take two eggs that are a week old, two that are two weeks old, and so on until you have reached the sixth week. This will give you thirteen eggs. Mark the dates on these eggs, and when the time comes for them to hatch keep close watch. You will find that the egg that never got cold will be the first to hatch, and so on through the different ages. If the oldest eggs hatch at all, they will be always behind the rest, and the chicks will die sooner or later before they are weaned.

I find it a very good practice to date the eggs as I bring them in, and then I am able to distinguish the new from the old ones even if they are put together. If you want the best results, do not set eggs that are over fifteen days old. And don't always blame the incubator for a poor hatch.

Pruning Trees in Orchards.—One of the serious mistakes made by Pennsylvania horticulturists, according to Prof. W. A. Buckhout, of the State Experiment station, is inattention to pruning. Simple as the process is there seems to be many minds something very mysterious about it.

"When is the best time to prune my trees?" is a question frequently asked. That there are various kinds of pruning, hence some choice as to time and method, goes without saying, but nine times out of ten the questions refer to the simple thinning out of superfluous branches, the forming of the head of the tree, so as properly to admit light and air.

Do not leave it undone for a series of years and then attempt to remedy the evil by a wholesale cutting as laborious, especially peaches (it may not pay in many other cases), ought not to be neglected, both because of the superior size, perfection and quality of the fruit, and also to protect the tree, which is short-lived at best.

Overseeing so as to require propping, generally ends not only in small, inferior fruit, but in broken branches. These attract the little bark-boring beetles, and almost in a day the tree may be riddled by their mines and marked for complete destruction before the next season comes around.

In still other directions is the need of a more intelligent knowledge of the calling evident. In the choice of varieties and the improvement of stock many mistakes are made. What are the best varieties? Experience is the only safe guide. Your dealers will supply anything, particularly something new if it is highly priced. Do your own experiment, experiment and good; if you are in business you must find as nearly as you can what varieties seem best fitted for your conditions. It is not perfect, but it is the only feasible way. But, should you be so unfortunate as to have made a mistake, then with such fruits as take easily to grafting, no time should be lost to convert your unprofitable trees into profitable ones—a process requiring some skill and good judgment, but not beyond the ordinary ability and easily acquired.

Many fall from mistakes in handling and marketing, a business in itself, perhaps outside of consideration here. But certain it is that with perishable products, as all fruits are, unusual care must be taken that they may be moved rapidly, and that should one method of disposal be blocked or unprofitable, another way may be substituted. In the great railroad strike in California in 1894, when all shipment of fresh fruit was prevented, fruit-growers lost heavily, although through no fault of theirs. The fortunate ones were those who had means at hand for drying and canning, and were thus able to save what would have been a total loss. The most successful apple-grower in this locality has evolved from his own experience a very efficient cold-storage house and a cider and vinegar factory, which enable him to handle a large crop with ease and profit, notwithstanding the distance from great markets and the almost invariable oversupply of the local ones.

Salient Features of the New Tariff Bill.

Free List is Largely Increased, Meat, Bread, Sugar, Flour, Salt and Fish Being Added, With Reduction on Butter and Eggs—Sugar to Go on Free List After Three Years—Few Changes in Luxuries, and Such Changes as Are Made Increase Duties—Incomes of More Than \$4,000 to Be Taxed.

Here is the explanation of the new tariff bill as prepared by Chairman Underwood of the house ways and means committee, which framed the measure: The present condition of the revenue legislation of the United States is the result of years of adherence to the protective tariff policy. This theory is the result of circumstances and in no way can be said to be the choice of the people. At the beginning of the civil war the United States found itself with little other taxation than that of a low revenue tariff. The unfortunate political situation of the war times permitted interested persons to increase and continue high protective duties, and this system of high protection has been maintained to the present time, except from 1894 to 1897, when the Wilson tariff was in effect.

1909 Revision. The enactment of a tariff revision measure in 1909 was unavoidable politically even from the viewpoint of high protectionists. The country demanded of the then dominant political party a modification of the extreme tariff policy with which the country was afflicted, but the expectation of redress through the act of 1909 was blasted, for that measure not only failed to give the desired relief, but made many conditions even worse. The rates of duty on some commodities were even advanced, due largely to re-classifications by which the real duties were concealed. It is only natural, therefore, that the deception imposed on the people through the failure of the law of 1909 to give needed relief has become more and more irritating to the people as the years have passed by. This was evidenced by the political results of the election of 1910, by which the Democratic party secured control of the house of representatives. Following this a series of tariff bills were passed at the first session of the Sixty-second congress during the summer of 1911, which were passed by congress and presented to President Taft, only to be vetoed by him.

Impatient to obey the mandates of the people, congress during the winter and spring of 1912 re-passed these with other tariff revision measures, but the fate was the same as at the former session, in that they met the prompt veto of the executive. Then came the election of 1912, which gave the Democratic party a sweeping victory at the polls and turned over to them the responsibility of revising the tariff downward in accordance with the urgent and repeated demands of the public. The committee has given very careful consideration during the last two years to the economic conditions throughout this and other countries, has studied every phase of the tariff as related to our economic conditions, and the bill which it now presents to the house is its interpretation of the responsibilities placed upon it by the people in the matter of revising the present tariff duties and also its views of a tariff revised to a basis of legitimate competition, such as will afford a wholesome influence on our commerce, bring relief to the people in the matter of the high cost of living and at the same time work no detriment to properly conducted manufacturing industries.

Theory of a Competitive Tariff. The dividing line between the positions of the two great parties on this question is very clear and easily ascertained in theory. Where the tariff rates balance the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, including an allowance for the difference in freight rates, the tariff must be competitive, and from that point downward to the lowest tariff that can be levied will continue to be competitive to a greater or less extent. Where competition is not interfered with by levying the tax above the highest competitive point the profits of the manufacturer are not protected. On the other hand, when the duties levied at the custom house are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field, we have invaded the domain of the protection of profits. In the committee's judgment the protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable.

Which course is the wiser one for our government to take? The one that demands the protection of profits, the continued policy of hothouse growth for our industries, the stagnation of development that follows where competition ceases, or, on the other hand, the gradual reduction of our tariff to a basis where the American manufacturer must meet honest competition; where he must develop his business along the best and most economic lines; where, when he fights at home to control his market, he is forging the way in the economic development of his business to extend his trade in the markets of the world. The future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas.

Necessities and Luxuries of Life. In its tariff revision work the committee has kept in mind the distinction between the necessities and the lux-

uries of life, reducing the tariff burdens on the necessities to the lowest possible points commensurate with revenue requirements and making the luxuries of life bear their proper portion of the tariff responsibilities.

Revision Explained. The committee has in the main followed the policy set forth in the revision bills reported at the Sixty-second congress. A brief discussion of some of the changes will suffice to furnish a general clew to the character of the new tariff measure.

Chemical Chemicals. As representing the chemical schedule the rates on certain commodities show heavy reductions. For instance, boracic acid is cut from 78.70 per cent to 21.43 per cent, glue from 35.06 per cent to 14.29 per cent and red lead from 60.35 per cent to 25 per cent. Moderate reductions have been made on medicinal preparations, which are cut from 25 per cent to 15 per cent, blacking from 25.55 per cent to 15 per cent, drugs from 25.55 per cent to 10 per cent and olive oil from 35.15 per cent to 21.06 per cent. The schedule contains a number of articles on which either no reduction has been made or an advance provided for. In each case the effort has been to consider not only the character of the article, whether a necessity, a comfort or a luxury, but also the amount of its probable importation and its relation to the revenue yielding power of the schedule. In every case the action taken has thus been the result of complex factors, the prime motive being that of granting to the public as much relief as was practicable, while at the same time preserving the incomes of the government to the necessary extent.

Earthen and Glassware. Rates on all brick have been cut on the average from 30.23 per cent to 10.28 per cent, tile from 47.94 per cent to 23.36 per cent, asphalt from 37.05 per cent to 9.62 per cent. Ordinary earthenware, which was already relatively low, being subject to an average duty of 24.67 per cent, has now been cut to 15 per cent, while window glass has been given an average reduction on all glasses of from 46.38 per cent to 28.31 per cent. On the other hand plate glass, which may be considered a luxury, still retains a duty of nearly 40 per cent, the average of paragraph 94 being 38.45 per cent in place of the duty of 63.95 per cent in the law.

Metals. Pig iron and slabs, which were 16.35 per cent and 17.70 per cent have been cut to 8 per cent in each case, beams from 23.0 per cent to 12 per cent and forgings from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. On the other hand, bicycles, a much more highly manufactured product, are dutiable at 25 per cent, as against 45 per cent, and razors at 35 per cent, as against 76.68 per cent. Many items of manufacture controlled by monopolies have been placed on the free list.

Lumber. The idea of the large extension of the free list for the unmanufactured products has been the fundamental conception, while the effort has been made to improve the status of the manufactured lumber. Thus sawed boards other than cabinet wood have been carried to the free list, while sawed cabinet boards, which were 12.75 per cent in 1912, are now 10 per cent; casks, barrels, etc., which were 30 per cent, are now 14.77 per cent, and house furniture, which was 35 per cent, is now 15 per cent.

Sugar. The action of the committee with regard to sugar is interesting and shows an appreciation of the commercial conditions involved and the committee's desire to respond to the public demands for free sugar. The plan as provided in the bill is to reduce with its passage the present sugar rates by 25 per cent, with the further provision that three years from the date of the enactment of the bill sugar goes on the free list.

Tobacco and Spirits. The schedules containing these products have been found to be good producers of revenue, are sufficiently adjusted to the internal revenue duties of the United States, deal entirely with articles not to be classed as necessities and have therefore been left at the same rates as in the present law.

Agricultural Products. In the effort to relieve the consumer and to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, Schedule G, which deals with agricultural products, has been thoroughly revised and important reductions have been made. For instance, the duty on horses has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent, sheep from 16.41 per cent to 10 per cent, barley from 43.05 per cent to 23.81 per cent, hay from 43.21 per cent to 26.67 per cent, fruits from 27.21 per cent to 15.33 per cent, figs from 51.53 per cent to 42.10 per cent, lemons from 68.85 per cent to 24.03 per cent, live poultry from 13.10 per cent to 6.67 per cent and vinegar from 33.03 per cent to 17.30 per cent. Other changes are in proportion, and the general effect has been to reduce in a very material proportion the heavy taxes upon imported foodstuffs.

Cotton Goods. During the last few years a large part of the discussion of the tariff has borne upon the textile schedules, which it has been felt, were unduly high. Particular attention has therefore been paid to the revision of these schedules in the effort to adjust them more equitably both to the needs of the consumer and to the condition of the manufacturing industry in the United States. In Schedule I, dealing with cotton, comparisons of the principal

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