

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 27, 1914.

## WAKE UP, FLOWERS.

Dear little blossoms down under the snow,  
You must be weary of winter, I know.  
Hark while I sing you a message of cheer—  
Summer is coming and springtime is here.  
Little white snowdrops, I pray you arise,  
Bright yellow crocuses, come, open your eyes,  
Sweet little violets, hid from the cold,  
Put on your mantles of purple and gold.  
Daffodils, daffodils, say, do you hear?  
Summer is coming and springtime is here.  
Emily Huntington Miller.

## FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Interesting Story of Visit to Sick Woman. A Typical Indian City. Natives Kiss Feet as Token of Gratitude.

JHANSI, FEBRUARY 16th, 1913.

### Dear Home Folk:

This is Sunday and I wish I could have taken you all with me to a case I went to see this morning; it would certainly have been fascinating to your eyes. The men who came for me were very rich Mohammedans and were dressed in their particular kind of clothes, but much more richly than I have ever seen before. When we arrived at their house I found it was a two-story affair—a most unusual thing in Jhansi. I first went into a small room where there were grouped a lot of men, evidently belonging to the family in some relationship. They were all very elegant. Most of them were squatting on magnificent rugs with a heavy cotton comfort, made of brilliant stuff, drawn around them. Of course (almost like comic opera) they arose to their feet as I entered and bowing, placed one hand on their forehead and said "salaam." I walked on through to an open courtyard in the rear, where there were chickens and dirt of every description. My guide turned and went straight up a narrow stairway along the side of the house; these steps were made of narrow strips at least fifteen inches apart and about two feet from house to railing. We passed through an old wooden doorway, such as you might see in a "dugout" at home, and then into a big long room with low, black ceiling, the floor absolutely littered with clothes and native beds, while for the first time I saw a rope stretched and some garments were thrown over it in place of a closet or wardrobe. There were two or three young girls standing looking at me—perfect beauties—one in particular, who was perhaps fifteen years of age, dressed in dark purple pajamas, which as I have told you, are made like men's riding breeches, and a soft dark shirt. Over her head and draped about her shoulders was an orange yellow soft silk "chuda." She stood looking at me, amongst all this confusion, outlined against the black background of an open doorway beyond. I smiled and touched my head saying "salaam" and she instantly responded, although the face muscles never moved.

I turned away from the picture into a small room at my right and stepping through a doorway guarded by the same kind of doors mentioned before, I saw seven or eight women, squatting on the floor, or on the bed at the back of the sick woman. This room was not over six by eight feet in size and honestly, was so full of litter I could not take a single step until I shoved both animate and inanimate things aside. The most of these women appeared to be servants, but the two squatting on the bed were the mother and aunt of the patient. Again such beauty—but of an older type; one with iron-gray hair, and both dressed very richly. The patient—with a treatment of 104—had on black satin pajamas, orange-yellow cashmere shirt, black collar and cuffs and a striped black and white "chuda." She was lying almost unconscious in the midst of the greatest lot of stuff one could well imagine. When I asked for material, silk shirts were torn up to supply me and in every possible place boxes of stuff were piled but oh! such confusion and dirt—chaos—more nearly expresses the actual condition. Fortunately, three windows let in plenty of light and fresh air.

When I had finished my work and was waiting until the nurse had packed up our things, I turned to look out of the window and here indeed was a typical Indian city. Houses falling over each other; no two in line and no two the same height, some with verandas and some without, no space between any of them. Just a jumble of plaster huts with tiled roofs, all whitewashed; a road of gray dust and all outlined against an intensely indigo-blue sky, with the sunshine so brilliant that not one scratch escaped notice; not a tree, not a shrub, not a flower to soften or shade. I stood looking and dreaming of how odd such a place would seem if set down at home, and how very different it all was from what I had ever painted in my own eye. The pictures of this east should always be painted in lurid yellows and blues of so brilliant a hue you would think them unreal.

The nurse was ready and we went down the stairway, past the men and getting into the "tonga" were at once surrounded by men, all asking questions, all curious. If you searched the world over I doubt whether you would find another lot of people so eager to know their neighbor's business. Having answered all the questions and repeated my directions as to medicine for the

"steenth" time we came home. I am sorry for this patient and I do hope she will get well. They came for me early in the week and through a misunderstanding they did not bring her to the hospital and I did not go to her.

The rest of this day has been spent very quietly and now at eventide I am sitting on the veranda learning how to scold, by listening to a myriad of crows snarling at each other about their beds being monopolized by a big bald-headed vulture and from the look of things I think he will have to move for if they keep on pecking at him he will be rarer looking than ever. It seems strange to me that these birds of prey always want to roost on a dead tree; they seem to like nothing living.

I did not go to church tonight and it is my very first Sunday off since coming to India, but the dust is now too deep to walk through unless one sees a bath-tub at the end of the journey, and instead I am sitting on the veranda and watching the bats. Have you ever seen bats at least a foot and a half long? That is the kind that circles around one's head in India; great horrid things. Did they ever catch in your hair only a bloody skull would remain to you. Truly they look like our big owls at home.

You remember I have told you how worn the toes of my shoes become in this country; well, I have found another cause besides the usual wear, and that is due to the constant kissing of my feet by the grateful friends of the patients. Truly, my feet resemble the statue of St. Peter, in Rome; it is said the great toe is worn off to a very great extent, due to the continual kissing. I rather object as the shoe-man charges me a few "annas" extra for the fixing of this place.

(Continued next week.)

### What Makes those Women Mad.

In the April *Woman's Home Companion* J. Nilsen Laurvik, writing an article entitled "John Bull's Militant Daughters," states as follows the causes of the militant movement in England:

"First, the law of inheritance, which in every instance excludes her in favor of some male member of the family, often leaving her a penniless dependent upon the male relatives to whom her due share has gone, and that further deprives her of right to her own children unless they are born out of wedlock; she has neither dower rights nor rights as a mother. By English law no married woman exists as the mother of the child she brings into the world. The child, according to English marriage laws, has only one parent, and that parent is the father; while out of marriage the law recognizes only one parent and that parent is—the mother.

"Second, the unjustly discriminatory divorce laws, designed to safeguard and shield the man, and which even Mr. Gladstone declared to be 'a gross injustice to women in favor of men,' an excellent illustration of which is the case of the wife of a day laborer in London told of by Elizabeth Robins: 'Mrs. B. was an applicant for a separation order (since divorce is too dear a luxury for any of this class). The ground of Mrs. B's plea was the infidelity of her husband. "You can't get a separation order for that." "Well, but he brings the woman home—he keeps her in the house." "That is no ground." Then the magistrate is given the heart of the grievance. The husband insists on having the interloper in his wife's bedroom. No redress, while one act of infidelity on her part entitles the man to an absolute divorce." This condition applies to all English women. Comment is superfluous.

"Third, the census of eight years ago put the number of women working in trades at four millions, and all these women are without adequate representation, and in consequence most of them are ill paid and overworked to a degree shockingly unbelievable. In this, as in the above and in most matters affecting the welfare of women in England, there is one law for men and another for women, and without the vote the women are helpless to remedy these conditions. The government itself offers an excellent illustration of this inequality in the treatment of its postal and telegraph employees. At one end of a telegraph line you find a man earning £200 (\$1,000) a year and a woman at the other end earning £80 (\$400)."

### No Passengers Killed in 1913.

Reports to the general office indicate that not a single passenger out of 111,000,000 carried by the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1913 was killed in a train accident.

Reports for the past six years show that almost 600,000,000 passengers—more than one-third of the whole world's population—have been carried by the Pennsylvania railroad, and but sixteen of them lost their lives in accidents to trains; nine were killed in one accident. In three years, out of approximately 5,000,000 trains operated—about 1,370 a day—only five have suffered wrecks which caused the death of any of the passengers carried on them. Three of these were entirely free from train accidents causing the death of passengers.

The Pennsylvania management regards every accident of any kind on its property as one too many. Every effort is being continually directed to the end that the number of accidents of all kinds may be steadily reduced and, if possible, prevented.

After an entertainment of seventeen years, Bramwell Booth and Ballington Booth shook hands in New York in November as the luncheon guests of Rev. Alden L. Bennett, a mutual friend. The meeting was private, and according to an announcement was a brotherly one, entirely concerned with personal matters. Presumably the suggested amalgamation of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, of which the brothers are the respective heads, was not broached. Denial was made of the report that Miss Eva Booth, commander of the army in this country, was to be transferred to England.

### How It Impressed Her.

"The nights are very long now," he said, after they had been silent for a long time. "Yes, sir," she replied; "it seems almost a week since you came in."

### How the Colleges Were Named.

As a general rule colleges have been named in honor of their founders or of some one who gave a large endowment fund. Following are the names and incidents of naming of some of our leading institutions:

Harvard was named after John Harvard, who in 1638 left seven hundred and seventy-nine pounds and his private library of three hundred books to the school.

Dartmouth was named for Lord Dartmouth, a subscriber of large sums of money toward its support, and president of the first board of trustees.

Williams was named after Col. Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the old French wars and a supporter of the school.

Brown received its name in honor of Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the university, became very wealthy and gave it much money and a large library.

Columbia received its name after the Revolution out of a spirit of patriotism; it was previously named King's College. Bowdoin was named in honor of Governor Bowdoin of Maine.

Colby was named after Mr. Colby, of Boston, a man who had lived in Maine and who was much interested in the welfare of what was then called Waterville College. He gave large sums of money, and practically put the college on a working basis.

Yale received its name from Elihu Yale, a donor of various sums of money. Cornell was named after Ezra Cornell, its founder.

Dickinson College was named for Hon. John Dickinson, who was one of the presidents of the board of trustees, and who gave very liberally toward its support.

Leland Stanford was named in honor of a small boy, the only son of a rich California railroad man, who, before he died, had many times expressed the wish to do something great, when he grew up, toward giving an education to boys who could not afford to go away to college.

—By Walter K. Putney.

### Pagoda-Like Fashions this Spring.

In the April *Woman's Home Companion* Grace Margaret Gould, fashion editor of that publication, writes about pagoda-like fashions and tells how this ancient temple has influenced dress today. The pagoda is a tall, slender, many-sided tower of five or six stories, each story all the way up. The typical fashionable figure of today is now built out to give much this effect. The pagoda influence in dress means: towering hats of soft satin, banked with filmy tulle, with spirally, feathery trimmings; De Medici and lily collars that are wired to show points that stick out; conspicuous shoulder draperies which actually have the effect of eaves; long flaring draperies on skirts; short coats with flaring peplums.

Of the vagaries of fashions Miss Gould says in part:

"Fashion is a lightning-change artist. The difference is always the lure from Paris to Kalamazoo. And the fashioning of the mind is never at ease. Her life consists in trying one new thing after another.

"This is not the first time, by any means, that styles have been designed from the architecture of a country. And why shouldn't they be? Are not buildings the leaning tower of Pisa? Are they not mammoth patterns which on a mammoth scale show the peculiarities of the dress of its inhabitants?

"Did not the big Gainsborough hat remind us of the dome of St. Paul's or St. Peter's? And the crinoline of the pyramids of Egypt? And the Grecian bend of the leaning tower of Pisa? And the sheath skirt of the minarets of India?

"Well, now, today we are going to have pagoda-like fashions. Of course this pagoda-like figure of the present styles is a composite figure. It is a blend of all the modish suggestions and edicts which are thrown on our screen from the big magic lantern of fashion at Paris. We need not adopt all of them any more than we need to buy and wear all the model gowns which the shops are showing."

### Agent Raps Local Movies.

After seeing 221 pictures in nine different moving picture theatres in this city in one week, J. Clarence Funk, a special agent of the government for the suppression of so-called "White Slavery," announced the following conclusions:

"It may be interesting to note that of 221 pictures (pictures are shown in one, two, three and even six reels) seen in nine different theatres, representing a week's run of films in each house, and the entire display in Harrisburg, a careful study resulted in the following statistics:

"Not objectionable melodrama, 19; objectionable melodrama, 26; moral, 16; immoral, 10; humorous, 30; near-humorous, 26; salacious, 18; depicting criminality, 32; trivial, 8; educational, 8; indifferent, 17; bad, 14.

"Thus it is to be observed that of the entire 221 pictures, nearly two-thirds were either objectionable or of no real value. As the 'services' are general, it is not unfair to say that the pictures above referred to represent the usual type displayed throughout the country. The conclusion is that from a moral and elevating standpoint the moving picture show today is scarcely a success.—Harrisburg Star-Independent.

### Records Broken by Mines in 1912.

Advance sheets of the report of James E. Roderick, State chief of mines, for the operations of 1912 show that the production of coal in Pennsylvania broke all records in that year. The aggregate output touched 245,257,361 short tons, of which 160,830,494 were bituminous and 84,426,869 anthracite. This tonnage, says Mr. Roderick, is about one-half of the whole tonnage of the United States for that year and about one-fourth of the tonnage of the world. The best previous record was 235,615,459 tons, made in 1907. A striking comparison is made of the output of 44,538,972 tons in 1880.

The section of the report just made public deals chiefly with the soft coal. Just 280 of the 458 mines in the State are in the bituminous belt and in the year covered by the report Vesta No. 4 mine of the Vesta Coal company, led with 1,555,420 tons. The best anthracite mine was the Prospect, of the Lehigh Valley coal, with 1,152,690 tons; Woodward of the Lackawanna being next with 1,012,329 tons. The coal output was worth \$300,000,000 at the mines and the consumers probably paid \$700,000,000.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

## WANTED ONE MORE RIDE.

But Neither Pride Nor Glory Figured In His Ambition.

The Boston Transcript tells an amusing story of one of the subjects of Lord Kitchener, consul general in Egypt, who turned the power and influence of the famous English soldier to his personal profit.

While driving one day Lord Kitchener noticed an old man in the street whom he recognized as an acquaintance from the Sudan. The consul general ordered the driver to stop and invited the old man to take a seat in the carriage. So the two drove together through the town to the place to which the Sudanese wanted to go.

A few days later the dark friend of Lord Kitchener was seen hovering about the British agency. At last an officer asked him what he wanted.

"I should so much like to drive out with Lord Kitchener once more," the old man replied.

"Why?" the officer asked.

"You see," the Sudanese answered naively, "after my friends and acquaintances saw me sitting at the side of Lord Kitchener they came to me. One after the other, and from one I received £5, from another £2, from others £1 and 40 pence from the very poorest. They all believe that I could speak in favor of El Lord."

"And," the old man added, "I should very much like to see that happen all over again."

## VARYING FORCE OF RADIUM.

Powers of the Three Different Rays—Alpha, Beta and Gamma.

There are three kinds of so called rays having their inciting origin in radium. The three rays are known as alpha, beta and gamma rays, and each of these has characteristic peculiarities.

The alpha rays have a range inside of half an inch from their source, the beta rays reach about three times as far, and the gamma rays are yet more penetrating. A thin sheet of paper or a film of tin foil or mica will effectually halt the alpha rays. A millimeter of lead or five millimeters of aluminum will stop the further progress of the beta rays, but the gamma rays will go through nineteen centimeters of iron or seven centimeters of lead before their original intensity is reduced 1 per cent.

The alpha rays consist of positively charged atoms of helium advancing at a velocity of 12,000 miles a second, and the beta rays are negatively charged bodies projected at a speed of quite 150,000 miles in the same interval of time. Roughly, the beta rays are a hundred times more penetrating than the alpha rays, while the gamma rays, in their turn, are a hundred-fold as searching as the beta rays.—Exchange.

### Precocity.

Little Willie is really too precocious. I met him the other day with his school bag under his arm.

"Well, well," said I, "and so you go to school now, eh?"

"Sure, Mike!" said little Willie.

"Ain't I over six?"

"And do you love your teacher?" I asked.

"Aber nit!" said little Willie. "The old hen's too old for me."—Washington Star.

### Adam's Apple.

The projection in the front of the throat in men, denoting the position of the thyroid cartilage, is styled "Adam's apple." It develops rapidly usually when the voice "breaks," being comparatively small in both children and women. The name arose from the tradition that when Adam attempted to swallow the apple in paradise it stuck in his throat, giving rise to the swelling since seen in all his adult male descendants.

### College Bred Hen Pays Her Way in the World.

Purdue University's poultry department at Lafayette, Ind., has produced an extraordinary hen, Miss Purdue. She is a white Leghorn, and during the last two years has produced 443 eggs, weighing 41.5 pounds. Miss Purdue weighs only three and one-half pounds, but in the average mentioned above she produced 11.8 times her weight.

She was a gourmand and consumed over 132 pounds of feed, a feat which will surprise a great many people. From every pound of feed Miss Purdue produced three and one-third eggs. She manufactured one pound of eggs from every 3.2 pounds of feed.

It cost \$1.93 to feed the bird for two years, but the value of her eggs at market price in Lafayette was \$10.11. Every dozen sold for 27.4 cents, but they cost only 5.2 cents to manufacture. Miss Purdue made a profit of \$9 over the cost of feed in two years. Her own value at the start was not over a dollar.

Here and there will be found a woman who has never been troubled by the feminine disorders which vex so many of her sex. She lives a happy, healthy life, and brings healthy children into the world with hardly a pang. Every such woman proves what woman's health ought to be and what it can be. If many women suffer it is because many women neglect the drains, inflammations and weaknesses which surely undermine the strength, make life a burden and motherhood a sorrow. For all such women there is help and healing in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The use of this remedy results in the perfect healing of the diseases which affect the delicate organs. It imparts to them vigor and vitality, and makes motherhood a joy unalloyed by pain.

### Truly Kind-Hearted.

"That old newspaper seller is a good sort. There is an old widow who can't afford to take in the paper, so every morning as he passes her room he stops and reads her the serial story."—Filegende Blaetter.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

### DAILY THOUGHT.

Silence is deep as eternity, speech as shallow as time.—Carlyle.

In the fashion department of the April *Woman's Home Companion* appears the following fashion news about shoes and hats for this spring:

"Shoes and hats, whoever would have thought of combining the two! Yet both are now so important in their relation to the costume that it seemed quite right to speak of them at the same time. Each show decidedly new and pronounced lines for spring; the hats take the up and down lines that reach to great height, the shoes long graceful lines that give the impression of greater length than we have had in the past.

"In describing the new hats the materials come first. Soft hemp is favored though straw braid combined with fabrics is especially well liked. Hats for general wear are moderately small but with large head sizes. They still fit way down on the head. Height is given in the shape and trimming. Brims turn way up on one side and some crowns are built higher by masses of tulle.

"And now about the shoes: The lasts that have long vamps with receding toes have become more fashionable than ever. They are seen in almost all the new shoes except those for tramping and out door sports. These are mannish and rather broad in style and have spring heels. For other shoes the half Louis, Cuban, and kidney wood-covered heels are used. Black leather, such as gun metal, is not as modish as in the past, the shiny leather taking its place. Metallic leather which is really patent leather, is new and popular in gold, silver or light colors combined with black in pumps and tango slippers. The satin slipper is still favored."

In the April *Woman's Home Companion* appears an article entitled "The Kitchen Garden," in which the author gives complete directions for planting the simplest and most necessary garden vegetables. The dates for planting these various vegetables are carefully set down. Following are the directions for planting asparagus:

"Asparagus may be grown in any rich well-drained garden. The soil should be deeply and thoroughly prepared. Seeds may be sown May 1st in drills one-half-inch deep, where the plants may grow for two years old. They should then be transplanted into a permanent row, border or bed. In most small gardens it is best to buy the plants, setting them out early in May, two feet apart in a row, row four feet apart. They should be planted deeply, the trench should be twelve inches deep and the plants covered over as they make their first growth."

"No matter how soiled a pair of colored satin slippers may be, they can be easily cleaned with denatured alcohol. Apply the liquid over soiled surface, rubbing lightly with soft cloth. It will clean slippers of any delicate color."

"Try wetting the stains on your table linen with sweet milk and then plunging at once in the tub containing the 'suds' ready for washing. This is an easy and sure way of removing all fruit and the troublesome tea and coffee stains. Do not let the milk dry in the linen, but while saturated place at once in the wash tub."

In case you wish to lay away a rug that is not in use, beat the rug well, unless you can have it cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. Make a strong infusion of black pepper tea and spray rug with that. Sun well and beat again. Get a round wooden roller, lay the rug on the floor and cover with newspapers pasted a little larger than the rug. Roll carefully rolling up both paper and rug at the same time. Place whole roll in old cotton cloth, and cover with manila paper, fastened tight at all edges. This is for an expensive rug, says the *Montreal Star*. Other rugs need only be brushed, sunned, sprayed and rolled up with sprinkle of gum arabic in the folds.

How many women really give their eyes a bona fide bath?

By that I do not mean the usual attention bestowed upon the eyes every morning in washing the face, but an eye bath proper, where the flesh surrounding the eyeballs is washed out properly.

Have you noticed how brilliant and clear looking the eyes are after tea? Glasses have been in operation for a few minutes? While I do not encourage crying, for weeping is very injurious to the eye and blears them, an occasional tear shower without affecting the emotions, as when inhaling ammonia or pairing the humble onion, will do them no harm.

The open air treatment has been too much confined to the sick. Open air school rooms have been experimented upon by many times, but usually they have been for sickly and physically deficient children. In the Philadelphia public schools the open window experiment has been tried with normal, well children, on the theory that not only would their health be better under this treatment, but that the fresh, cold air would act as a mental stimulus and tonic. Dr. Walter W. Roach, a medical inspector of the Philadelphia school system, tried the experiment at the Alexander Dallas Bache school in that city.

It was found as the result of the year's experiment that the children in the open window room gained in weight on an average more than twice as much as those in the warm room. The pupils in the open room had no colds whatever and were much more regular in attendance than the others. Mentally they were found to be more alert, free from day-dreaming, quicker to learn, requiring less review work and were better behaved. In short in every possible line of comparison the children in the open window room had a little advantage over those in the warm room. Impressed by the experiment, the Philadelphia School Board has authorized the establishment of open window classes in several other schools.—Leslie's.

Iced Fruit.—Select several fresh fruits that are in season, such as a pineapple, strawberries, oranges, red or white California cherries or white grapes; hull, stone or divide as needed equal portions or any three kinds, sprinkle with powdered sugar and have well chilled. When ready to serve place in tall stem glasses and pour one tablespoonful of white grape juice or sherry over.

—Have your Job Work done here.

## FARM NOTES.

—A colt wants to be kept eating and growing and exercising and anything except fattening, as long as he has a time assigned him by nature to grow.

—The successful swine breeder needs to have a thorough knowledge of the value of sanitation, also an intimate knowledge of all the requirements of his animals.

—It takes patience, grit and pluck to succeed with poultry this kind of weather. Failure is generally negligence, or judgment passed by some one who does not know.

—When you buy dairy cows you do not want beef animals, for they are inclined to lay on flesh instead of giving value received for their feed and care in the bucket.

—No cow should be classed as a dairy cow unless she gives milk in profitable quantities. Sometimes the cow, however, is not to blame because of lack of proper feed and care.

—Keep the houses clean. Clean up the droppings daily if possible. Cleanliness in winter will mean less vermin in summer. Disinfect the houses at least once a month.

—A ton of alfalfa hay, cut when the first few blossoms appear and cured to leave all the leaves, is equal for milk production to a ton of bran, and costs about one-third as much.

—There is no other branch of farming which if conducted with a reasonable amount of care and attended to systematically will respond so readily and with such profits one year with another as stock raising.

—Meat eaters now want less fat and more lean, no matter what kind of meat it may be. Early maturity, which is the leading characteristic of all the improved meat breeds, insures this quality of meat, as while young they are growing rather than fattening, making red meat rather than grease.

—Many of the troubles that the calves of this country are heir to can be traced directly to unclean surroundings. The calf should have clean, dry stalls, clean pails from which to eat and clean, dry bedding all the time. Filth breeds disease more quickly in the calf pen than anywhere else.

—Hogs in England are given a great variety of feeds—potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, barley and oats. The grain is either steamed or ground and the vegetables usually cooked and mixed with swill. Grasses and clovers are cut and fed during summer time. English hogs tend more to the bacon, type than do those raised in America. If lean meat is wanted, a greater variety of select muscle-forming foods must be fed.

—It sometimes happens that farmers are in possession of extra good cows, but not realizing the amount of feed required by cows giving a large yield they are soon allowed to shrink in milk because the feed given does not provide sufficient nutriment. While cows in good condition, for a time, give more milk than the feed provides, by drawing upon the fat stored in the body, yet if the grain is not gradually increased as the cows lose in body weight there will soon follow an abnormal shrinkage in milk flow and also a decrease in the quality of milk yielded.

—In many sections of Europe where dairying is carried on extensively the greater part of the land is owned by men who care quite as much for beauty as for profit, in consequence of which great attention is paid to the artistic appearance of the farms, and much pride is taken in keeping everything neat and orderly. No fence corners or hedge rows are left to grow up with weeds, no machinery is allowed to stand in the field. The network of winding macadamized roads lined on both sides with hedges and trees, and leading through the fields in every direction are footpaths. The heather-covered hills, vine-clad cottages and fine cattle dotting the meadows make a beautiful picture—one not soon forgotten.

—Plums are the hardest of stone fruits, and the crop is one of the most remunerative, in all favorable seasons, from market gardens and cultivated orchards. In private establishments the fruits of all the best varieties are much valued and less highly flavored ones prove invaluable for cooking and preserving. The crop is, therefore, one of the most important, both for market and for private consumption.

Plum trees succeed in any fairly good, loamy soil, provided the subsoil is opened and properly drained. The ground should be well trenched previous to planting, although the roots of plums are naturally disposed nearer to the surface than those of apples or pears. In a very rich soil the growth is usually made are too vigorous to become well ripened; in that which is moderately light, yet sufficiently moist, the trees succeed and produce the best flavored fruits. Respecting flavor, however, much depends on the amount of sunshine and light available.

In market gardens where plums are extensively grown they are sometimes planted in lines, and the intervening spaces are occupied with gooseberries and currants. Standards and half-standards are generally favored, but dwarf and bush trees are also extensively planted in market as well as in private gardens. All the finer dessert sorts should, if possible, be favored with wall spaces in private gardens, as their fruits are invariably of so much importance, and the crop is more certain with the protection of a wall than when the trees are fully exposed. A temporary covering, while the blossoms are open, may also be readily applied should frost or unfavorable weather prevail. In a southern slope; the fruits attain their highest flavor.

The manner of planting the tree is similar to that recommended for the apple and the pear. Mulching in case of dry weather is advantageous to recently transplanted trees in general, and should particularly attended to in the case of the plum, for if the root fail to supply enough of sap to the tree in dry weather, gumming is sure to ensue; the more uniform the supply of the sap the more healthy will be the tree. The supply of sap cannot be uniform unless the moisture of the soil about the roots is steadily maintained, and the best means of doing this is by mulching. The usual mode of propagating cultivated varieties is by budding and grafting. Some sorts reproduce themselves nearly true from seeds, as, for instance, the green gage; but seedlings generally vary more or less from the original, and it is therefore best not to depend on this mode of propagation, beyond the raising of seedlings as stocks for peaches, etc.