

MENDING.

Mending up the old things, Trying to make them last; Everything we value most Is wearing out so fast.

HOW HE WENT WEST IN 1825.

BY MARTHA ALRICKS JOHNSON.

In 1825 before the days of railroads, a number of stage coaches ran as a through line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

While the post boys were removing the weary, and foaming animals, to put in fresh ones, Martin Murdock climbed to the top and took a seat beside the driver.

He hurried through with his supper, and still clinging to his baggage sauntered out to the front of the house. Two coaches with lamps burning, stood there headed in opposite directions; the driver of one was gathering up his reins when his eye fell upon Mr. Murdock.

"Whoa!" The tired animals stopped, the door was flung open, and the drivers asked the half-waked Martin for four dollars fare.

He rubbed his eyes, and in a dazed manner paid it, and picking up his bag stepped down on the pavement. With a daze of astonishment and wonder, he stood still and looked about him.

RETURNING FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Beautiful Scenery and Majestic Mountains on the Trip South Through India.

MADRAS, S. INDIA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1914 Y. W. C. A. House.

Dear Home Folk:

Not that an entire week has gone since I last wrote to you, but just because I want to send you a message by this boat and to let you know that I am thus far all right.

I left Calcutta by an eight-twenty afternoon train—intermediate—which is between first and second class, and cost but little more than third. I had intended to go third class but down in this South India they don't consider Europeans should travel any way but second class so make no provision for them, as they do in all the trains in the north, where they reserve one third class car for Europeans and Eurasians, and I have always gone in that place. Well, I thought I would have the compartment all to myself but along came three Hindu women and in they came; they were beauties, cleanly dressed and the most beautiful gold jewelry on that you would care to see; they only stayed with me until one o'clock then I was alone.

The night went quickly, for I sleep like a log on the trains—cannot explain why, but just do anyway—and when morning came I found a country almost like Jhansi—bare, barren and, except that the bamboo-hut of Darjeeling's district had changed to a round mud hut with a round, thatched roof of grass, I would think I was going north instead of south. Palms of every variety began to come into view and the rice fields in their vivid green coloring made an emerald splash on the landscape, and water always in irrigation ditches, gave the keynote to this change. It all became more tropical, more palms—great groves of them—monkeys came into view and the native coolie got a few more shades on his skin, for it is hot in Madras now.

I was still alone, but on toward the afternoon two Hindu women came into the compartment; at first they were rather resentful that they would have to travel with me but finally they decided that as I did not appear to notice them I could be endured. They wore rather gaudy saris, but the jewelry was gold and heaps of it. Then, for the first time I saw rubies; both wore them in their ears and the younger woman had diamonds surrounded by rubies. Her infant, eight months old, had as its clothing an outing-flannel shirt to its waist line, gold bracelets, gold finger-ring and three gold chains about its hips, and silver anklets. The night was cold but, rather than sleep on the cushioned seats, that mother and babe slept on the floor. The rug that was spread down and the blankets and other things were all clean and nice, but I wondered how a tiny babe would sleep between doors and not take cold. My answer came in the morning, for all of them were coughing and spluttering like mad and the infant, poor wee kiddie, has adenoids and is a weakling besides. They asked me various questions, but I could not understand; I was then asked if I were married, and again I said "no." They signed to me that was very unlucky. I am wondering about that and me thinks it would take more than a Hydrocephalic (water-on-the-brain like that child) to prove their point.

I got into Madras on Sunday morning, as it takes thirty-nine hours to come this one thousand and twenty-five miles, and I felt so tired and dizzy I decided to stay over a day instead of going straight through to Madras, where I want to see some ancient Hindu temples which are said to be very fine. It is near there that Mrs. L's friend lives, but I will not go to see her since I did not send word that I was coming, and here people are not always ready to receive a traveler.

Madras, what I have seen of it, is a beautiful place; big white bungalows set well back in great big compounds, beautiful green grass, flowers and fine trees. It is not dirty like Calcutta and most of the natives speak English very fluently, so that it is easy to get about. But a new innovation has occurred here; the "rickshaw," or coolie-pulled vehicle runs opposition to the automobile. Of course, there are electric train cars and phaetons pulled by poor old horses, but even as I looked up two man-pulled vehicles on two wheels went past.

Just here I was invited to go to church so went along to the Wesleyan Chapel. Truly one is not surprised at the empty benches in a church after sitting and listening to one of that man's sermons, Judge that he is a North Englishman, from his pronunciation, but it surely was not pleasing. This is a moonlight night and it is almost perfect here in its tropical beauty, especially under the moonlight, so as I walked along alone, I was not surprised to see many men and maidens strolling along, but from what I saw they are all Eurasians; that piteous class of men without a place in this work-a-day world.

This is a very nice, big place and there are many girls here; some students of medicine, and others students of work—some along other lines, and they not only seem happy but are truly fortunate to have such a charming place to stay. But I will say good-night. I go on to Tanjore tomorrow (Monday) afternoon, stay over until Wednesday; then on to Madras and after a day there, down to Tuticorin, taking a boat there to Colombo (twelve hours across,) but if this must go out soon I'll tell you all about the rest next week.

MILES TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

Graduation of the Class of 1915. Great Tribute to Educational Progress in Brush Valley. Class Address by Prof. Henry T. Meyer, of Bucknell, a Native of Rebersburg. Music by Lyric Orchestra, of Lock Haven.

From the WATCHMAN'S Rebersburg correspondent.

Friday evening was made memorable in the history of educatory events in Brush valley, the occasion being the graduation of the class of 1915, of Miles Township High school, under the tutorage of Hon. C. Luther Gramley, to whom the class paid the highest tribute for painstaking thoroughness and admirable efficiency. The motto of the class was, "Non Scholae, sed Vitae" and the whole trend of the essays and orations was to vitalize the thought therein expressed. The Lutheran church was crowded to witness the final demonstration of educational merit of our township schools, and it was not half large enough to accommodate all who wished to attend. Many were the floral decorations and the lady graduates was presented a pretentious bouquet of roses and carnations at the conclusion of the part she sustained in the program. The music was furnished by the Lyric orchestra, of Lock Haven, and it was some music, too: First violin, Prof. Samuel Casner; cornet, Thomas Campbell; piano, Prof. C. Earl Robinson; saxophone, J. A. Simon, and drums and traps, C. T. Peck.

The invocation or blessing was spoken by Rev. G. A. Stauffer, pastor of the Reformed church. Miss Lucille Bright delivered the salutatory with a clear voice and good educational effect. It contained many gems of thought and was well received.

"Sublimity of a Purpose" was the theme of Miss Alice Weber's oration, which, though delivered with rapidity of diction, was uttered with facility, clarity and self-possession. It was an exposition of the motto and abounded with many beautiful passages, becoming the studious character of a farmer's daughter.

The class prophecy was the task of Samuel L. Hubler, who contended himself with generalities in outlining the future success of the members. It was well spoken, but the new municipal problems that may prove as hard to solve as were the old ones.

The two big problems are congestion of streets and danger of injury. In Kansas City the traffic police and others declare that the jitneys do not congest traffic as much as street cars do, and are easier to handle for persons of small means, and the danger of personal injury of passengers is to be considered. The street car companies declare the proportion of passengers injured will be larger than in any other form of transportation, and that it will be practically impossible for injured passengers to recover damages.

Mosquitoes. Mosquitoes born now not only live all summer, but each female lays according to the species, about 150 eggs. These multiplied by the generations of a season would add up to millions of mosquitoes. As their breeding season has begun we must be diligent in our efforts to destroy their breeding places. Should we fail in our efforts we will be annoyed by their buzzing and their biting and by an increase of malaria fever, and should yellow fever be introduced to our shores, it would make for a serious epidemic.

The battle must begin at once. If we have to use rain barrels for our water supply, they should be carefully netted so that the mosquito cannot reach the water and lay its eggs. If fresh pools exist about our places they should be filled up or drained, should be laid away the rain water and not permit it to collect and become stagnant. If our swamps are too large to drain and fill up, they should be treated with petroleum, so that the oil will prevent the larvae of the mosquito from reaching the atmosphere to breed. It will then drown for want of oxygen.

In country places ducks, particularly mallards, will do much to keep down mosquito pests, as they are very fond of the larvae and pupa. Tomato cans, sardine boxes, broken cups—any vessel that will hold the rain water will afford favorable breeding places for mosquitoes. One tomato can half full of water will be sufficient for the rearing of thousands of mosquitoes. The saucers under the flower pots in and around our houses offer favorable breeding places. Water vessels that are set out for birds and animals are often found full of mosquito larvae. Therefore, such receptacles ought to have the water changed daily, so as to destroy any eggs that may be laid in them. Water pitchers in rooms that are only occasionally used have often been found fertile breeding places and where houses were well screened they were filled with mosquitoes, owing to the fact that maybe one or two female mosquitoes had found access to the water in these pitchers of a spare chamber.

180,000,000 Russians on the Water Wagon. In the May American Magazine Captain Granville Fortescue writes an article entitled, "Battling for Warsaw." It is an account of the great war on the eastern frontier of Germany. Following is an extract: "When Russia went to war the czar with a stroke of his pen put one hundred and eighty million people on the water wagon. And, believe me, this water wagon 'kon' is no bluff. It is harder to get a drink in Russia today than it is in Lake Mohonk. How wise was this edict of the ruler of Russia is now shown in the condition of his army.

Their fighting effectiveness is higher than that of the French and fully equal to the English, measured by the physical fitness of the units composing the forces. On the other hand, the German soldiers nearly all carry flasks of whisky or other spirits. Ivan the Siberian knows this, and I fear that the famous edict is sometimes broken when a batch of prisoners is gathered in. The flasks are certainly contraband of war."

Archimedes said, "Give me a fulcrum for my lever and I will move the world." Nature, like Archimedes, demands a fulcrum for her lever. She will lift the sick up to health, move mountains of disease, but she must have a fulcrum for the leverage of her power. That fulcrum is just what is supplied in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. No medicine can help the sick which does not work with Nature. That medicine is most helpful which most readily lends itself to Nature's use. Golden Medical Discovery works with Nature, by removing the obstructions from her way, by "making her path straight," and enabling her to work her healing without let or hindrance.

CLEAN UP YOUR TOWN.

The pledge of the Junior Civic Improvement committee of Bellefonte, which should be adopted by the residents of every town in Centre county, to be worked out by both the children and adults, in their "clean up" campaign this spring:

- 1. I want to help make our town a better place to live in, and to this end I promise to comply with the following rules to the best of my ability: 1. I will help clean up yards, streets and alleys. 2. I will plant flower seeds, bulbs, vines, shrubbery, etc. 3. I will help make garden, and keep lawn in good condition. 4. I promise not to deface fences or buildings, neither will I scatter paper or rubbish in public places. 5. I will not spit upon the floor of any building or on the sidewalk. 6. I will try to influence others to help keep our town clean. 7. I will always protect birds and animals, and all property belonging to citizens. 8. I promise to be a true, loyal citizen. I may not be able to do all these things, but will do as much as I can to help our town and community.

The Jitneys are Coming.

In the May American Magazine Hugh S. Fullerton writes an exceedingly interesting little fact-article entitled, "The Jitneys are Coming." Following is a brief extract: "The new jitney busses are running in almost every large city in the West and Central West, and lines are being started everywhere. The latest reports indicate that there are between eight thousand and nine thousand licensed jitneys operating in these cities. There are two hundred in Los Angeles alone, nearly five hundred in San Francisco. New Orleans is in the hands of the Jitney-Denver, Washington, Salt Lake, Milwaukee, Toledo, and now Chicago and Washington. The conquering hosts of Jitney busses have swept eastward, overwhelming the entire country and, incidentally, bringing with them new municipal problems that may prove as hard to solve as were the old ones.

The two big problems are congestion of streets and danger of injury. In Kansas City the traffic police and others declare that the jitneys do not congest traffic as much as street cars do, and are easier to handle for persons of small means, and the danger of personal injury of passengers is to be considered. The street car companies declare the proportion of passengers injured will be larger than in any other form of transportation, and that it will be practically impossible for injured passengers to recover damages.

It is evident that before the Jitneys are received as an established public service factor some liability insurance must be arranged. The Jitneys are operated chiefly by persons of small means, and the danger of personal injury of passengers is to be considered. The street car companies declare the proportion of passengers injured will be larger than in any other form of transportation, and that it will be practically impossible for injured passengers to recover damages.

130,000 Acres of Golf Courses in This Country.

In the May American Magazine Jerome D. Travers, four times amateur golf champion of America, writes a wonderfully interesting article entitled, "The High Cost of Golfing." It contains more facts in regard to the financial aspect of golf than have ever been collected before. He says that about 130,000 acres of land are devoted to golf in the United States. He writes in part as follows: "These 130,000 acres are with few exceptions close to some town or large city and are all the center of popular residence neighborhoods. The moment a section of land is staked off for a golf course, adjoining lots all take on greatly increased value. For the 100 acres necessary for the golf club, of course, widely different prices are charged, but it is safe to say that the average acre on a golf course is worth \$500. This means a matter of \$78,000,000 worth of real estate tied up in golf, and another \$20,000,000 tied up in club-houses.

"The purchase of golf territory and the enormous amounts of money required to fix up and keep a course in repair take most of the annual fund spent upon the game. For example, two good courses in the east are Nassau and Englewood. The land on one cost \$175,000 and on the other \$165,000. Add to this the \$50,000 or \$60,000 necessary to lay out and build up a course, and then follows the \$10,000 a year needed to keep the fairway and putting greens in good condition for play, and it is easy enough to see where the money goes. Many millions are spent each year in the upkeep of the 1,300 courses.

"There may be more expensive putting greens somewhere around the golfing landscape, but certainly one of the most expensive is that of the third hole at the Crescent Athletic Club course. This hole overlooks the bay and is situated high on the Shore Drive, Long Island. It is less than 100 feet square, and yet \$72,000 has been offered for it. So golfers who top their approaches to this green miss a very rich landing place."

Says Women are Wonderful Executives.

David Grayson, writing "Hempfeld" in the May American Magazine, says: "I think sometimes that women are far better natural executives and organizers than men. To keep a great household running smoothly, provisioned, cleaned, made sweet and cheerful always, and to do it incidentally as it were, with a hundred other activities filling her thoughts, is an accomplishment not sufficiently appreciated in this world. The true women of the race have this capacity highly developed. They have a real genius for orderliness, which is the sanity, if not the religion, of everyday life."

A \$25,000.00 Gift.

In the past year it has cost Dr. Pierce over \$25,000.00 (exclusive of postage) to give away copies of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This book containing 1008 pages and over 700 illustrations should be in every family. It answers the unspoken questions of young men and women. It points the path to healthy, happy life. It is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper binding, or 31 stamps in cloth. Address Doctor V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

—They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

What kind of trees shall we plant to beautify our grounds? What shrubs would be suited to our school yard?

These are questions which are frequently asked the United States Department of Agriculture. Soil and climatic conditions differ so greatly in the different sections of the United States that in answering such questions special consideration has to be given to each section. The department's specialists have prepared a special list of trees and shrubs suited for general use on private grounds, streets, private parks, and school yards for each of five general divisions of the United States.

1. New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

DISTRICT 1. Deciduous trees.—Red oak, white oak, pine oak, American linden, American or white elm, white ash, scarlet maple, sugar maple, green ash, Norway maple. Evergreen trees.—White spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, hemlock, balsam fir, Colorado blue spruce.

Shrubs.—Lilacs, viburnums, Philadelphia, hydrangea, Japan quince, flowering currant, cornus, spiraea, weigela, coralberry, bush honeysuckles, snowberry, wild roses, rugosa rose, Thunberg's barberry, corymbosus, Regel's privet, elders, sweet pepper bush.

SOME PLANTING SUGGESTIONS.

The beauty of a shade tree depends upon its normal and symmetrical growth. In order to insure this, before planting cut off the ends of all broken or mutilated roots; remove all side branches save upon evergreens, so that a straight whip-like stalk alone remains. Dig holes at least 3 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep in good soil, and make them 4 feet across in poor soil. The sides of holes should be perpendicular and the bottom flat. Break up soil in the bottom of hole to the depth of the length of a spade blade. Place 12 to 15 inches of good top soil in the bottom of the hole and use the fine top soil, free from sods or other decomposing organic matter, about the tree roots. On top of this bottom layer place the roots of the tree, spread them as evenly as possible over the earth, put in and cover with 2 or 3 inches of fine top soil. Tramp firmly with the feet and fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. When the work of planting is completed, the tree should stand about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

In order to insure symmetry of growth, trees must be allowed unrestricted area for development. At least 40 feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick-growing nursery or temporary trees may be planted between the long-lived ones to produce immediate results, but as these are seldom removed as soon as they should be to prevent interference with the development of the permanent plantations, the practice is not to be recommended.

—More and more people are going back to the natural color of butter. At the fashionable hotels in Washington butter is served in its natural color. The owners of these big hotels have their own dairy herds and farms, and they make their own butter. The color that it gets is what the feed contributes. Alfalfa and clover hay gives butter a yellow tinge in the winter months, and during the grazing season the grass gives the product its golden hue. There is a tendency to overdo the coloring of butter. The farmers in Denmark furnish the best-selling butter on the market. Their product is mostly shipped to Manchester, England, and the Manchester market demands butter that is only slightly colored, while the London market requires a deep golden hue. It is largely a matter of education. Some people seem to think that coloring makes up any deficiency that may exist as to sweetness and flavor. This is the wrong idea. Butter coloring does not contribute anything to the flavor of butter. A great many butter-makers have discarded the use of coloring entirely, and they depend upon the color of the cows to adjust that matter. In the winter season butter is nearly white, but this does not mean that it is not good and wholesome.

Planting for Early Market.—Among the dwarf early varieties are Early Cory, White Cory and Perry Hybrid; Long Island Beauty, Early Mammoth and Early Evergreen varieties. Some give the best-selling butter on the market. Their product is mostly shipped to Manchester, England, and the Manchester market demands butter that is only slightly colored, while the London market requires a deep golden hue. It is largely a matter of education. Some people seem to think that coloring makes up any deficiency that may exist as to sweetness and flavor. This is the wrong idea. Butter coloring does not contribute anything to the flavor of butter. A great many butter-makers have discarded the use of coloring entirely, and they depend upon the color of the cows to adjust that matter. In the winter season butter is nearly white, but this does not mean that it is not good and wholesome.

Before deciding on what variety to plant it is well to study the proposed market. Some excellent varieties are not popular because not well known. For instance in some markets the Country Gentleman does not sell well because people do not realize that it is small-cobbed with deep grain, but merely judge the ear by its apparent size. It is not well to choose very dry land for sweet corn, as a dry spell may ruin your crop entirely. Sweet corn likes a rich, sandy loam if given some potash. A little potash in each hill tends to produce a good set of fine, large ears. Nitrate of soda—a small handful to four hills—if applied as the cornstalk begins to tassle, seems to have a strong influence upon the maturity of the crop. Poultry manure—a handful to each hill, beneath the corn—is a great fertilizer for this crop, as is any animal product. Fish-scrap, tankage, etc., contribute to a healthy, vigorous growth of stalk and a good yield of corn.

Apply it in the hill, slightly cover it with an inch of soil, and plant the corn upon it. The farmers in this locality often use barnyard compost in this way. Aside from the question of fertilizer, the growth of sweet corn depends largely upon soil. Many a crop of sweet corn is saved in dry weather by persistent cultivation before earing. After it is in tassle, all work with the cultivator must cease. For cultivating the early varieties use a straight or harrow-toothed cultivator set very shallow, and running it through often enough to keep the ground clean.

The first pulling should take place when an inspects the field shows a number of ears with silk dried almost to the tip of the ear, the ear sagging somewhat from the stalk. The first pulling hurries the growth of the other ears.

Pull the corn for market at the size desired for the table. There is a great deal of sweet corn pulled by green hands that is either immature or overgrown. This is waste to both the producer and the consumer. After the crop of sweet corn is gathered the stalks should be cut and stacked immediately that the rich elements be not given to the air, nor sucked back by the roots, but conserved within the stalk and foliage.

FARM NOTES.

—The value of ashes as a fertilizer depends upon the character of the soil and the kind of crop to be grown. Generally speaking, ashes, or potash, is very important for most crops, but in some soils there is enough of the element already, and for some crops, as wheat, oats and corn, but little is required. Wheat requires but seven pounds of potash per acre, oats 10 and corn 15 pounds, while potatoes remove 75 pounds, showing that they require a larger amount of this element. Timothy hay takes 45 pounds per ton and clover 33 pounds.

Planting and Cultivation.—Sweet corn is grown and cultivated the same as field corn, except it requires more intensive culture as a horticultural crop. It needs a rich, warm, loamy soil that has been well prepared by thorough cultivation and heavy fertilizing with well-rotted barnyard manure.

The early crop should be put in at the earliest moment after danger from frost is past. Other plantings may be made at intervals of a week to ten days thereafter, to insure a succession until late fall. About six kernels, which will furnish three to five stalks, should be put in each hill.

—The best way to start a dairy herd is to select good-grade cows, young and from milk producers. These may be bought at reasonable prices, but care must be exercised to select good individuals. Then by breeding these to pure-bred bulls from the best milk strains obtainable profitable dairy animals may be raised. Under no circumstances should the cow be bred to any but the best sires. If one has no bull of the kind it would be better to secure the service of one, even though a high price is charged on some difficulty encountered in finding the animal. Later on, when pure-bred heifers may be bought, and a desirable bull, then some thoroughbred animals can be raised to take the place of the grades when they have served their purpose.

—The season is drawing near for corn. Sweet corn for early market is planted 10 to 15 days earlier than field corn. The medium varieties are sown between the 1st and 10th of May, and the late from May 15th to June 15th. Four grains in the hill for late plantings, and six for the early sowing when weather and soil conditions are less favorable, should give an average of three stalks to a hill. Hills four and one-half feet apart in either direction give room for good development of stalk and ear, with larger varieties. Dwarf varieties may be planted three by three feet apart. The very early varieties tend to dwarf stalks, and the later varieties to a more uniform development of stalk and ear, so one wishing to realize some fodder material, as well as ears for the market, should grow the long-standing varieties, such as Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen, Late Mammoth, etc.