

Democratic Watchman

Be'atons, Pa., February 2, 1917.

THE FAIRY BOOK.

In summer, when the grass is thick, if
mother has the time,
She shows me with her pencil how a poet
makes a rhyme,
And often she is sweet enough to choose a
leafy nook,
Where I cuddle up so closely when she
reads the Fairy book.
In winter, when the corn's asleep, and
birds are not in song,
And crocuses and violets have been away
too long,
Dear mother puts her thumb in by an
answer to my look,
And I cuddle up so close when she reads
the Fairy book.
And mother tells the servants, that of
course they must contrive
To manage all the household things from
four to half past five,
For we really cannot suffer interruption
from the cook,
When we cuddle close together with the
happy Fairy book!

—Norman Gale.

Baby Week in Our Town

DR. WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, Editor.

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

The object of Baby Week is to make a town conscious of its babies. Why not? The babies are the most important product that any town can show. Wise is the city of Sheboygan, Wis., when it takes as its slogan: "Cheese, Chairs and Children." It is creditable for any town to do honor to its future leaders.

More specifically the purpose of Baby Week is to bring to everybody's attention the community's responsibility for its babies. Being a baby is a hazardous business. It is not going to be long before the rank of a city will be measured by the proportion of babies in it that survive their infancy. Soon the town that lets more than 80 babies die during their first year out of every 1000 born will be a disgraced city. "Better Babies, Better Mothers, Better City," was the motto of New York's first Baby Week. When Chicago began her Baby Week she had to acknowledge that 80 per cent of the infants' deaths there were preventable.

WHAT BABY WEEK IS FOR

The Pittsburgh Baby Week Committee stated four aims which every other Baby Week might imitate.

First, to bring to every citizen the fact that it is sound civic economy to reduce the sickness and death-rates among babies and to improve the coming generation.

Second, to tell the people the facts concerning infant mortality, and what is being done to improve conditions.

Third, to give directly to the parents, brothers and sisters of babies facts such as shall result in better care.

Fourth, to effect a better understanding so that all people and forces may work together better for the good of children.

The first Baby Week was held in Chicago in April, 1914. Since then the plan has spread to every part of the country. Baby Weeks are just as important, and more needed, in the country than in the city, for, as has been said in a previous article, the infant mortality in the cities is lessening, but in the smaller places it is increasing.

To make a Baby Week effective, two factors are required. It must be a community affair, and it must mean more than a temporary flurry and excitement.

The best time for Baby Week is in the spring, because infant mortality is greatest in the Summer. A comprehensive campaign should start from two to six months before the week is held.

A Baby Week need not be expensive. The direct outlay of the great campaign in New York city was but \$650, although the advertising, if it had been charged for, was estimated to have been worth \$200,000. No town can excuse itself for not having a Baby Week because it cannot afford it. If the life of a single child were worth but \$5000, which is what a court might award as damages if it were killed by accident, then there is no town, in which Baby Week will lead to the saving of many babies' lives, that can afford to get along without such a Week.

WHAT TO DO FIRST.

The first thing to do is to call a meeting of representatives of every force in the city that has any relation to children. This should include the town officers, the community and women's clubs, the physicians, teachers and pastors, the newspapers, the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls. At this meeting a clear idea should be given of what Baby Week is for and what it will do. In the communities of moderate size the selection of the strongest possible executive committee will be the chief function of this assembly.

One of the first things the executive committee should do should be to make a careful estimate of the cost and the probable resources. This will determine whether the Week shall be a simple or an elaborate affair. Then this committee will either appoint or divide itself into: Administrative committee, committee on baby welfare information, program committee, and publicity committee.

INTERESTING FEATURES.

Supposing that our committees have been appointed and are well at work, let us consider what have been some of the interesting features of Baby Weeks in other cities.

The best use of the Week seems to be to have one central place, where exhibits, pictures, plays and meetings are held, and at the same time the spreading of information by leaflets, flags, news articles and school-house work throughout the city.

During some Weeks each day has been significant. A sample program is this:

Baby Sunday, with special sermons, exercises in Sunday schools,

and special lessons in adult classes.

Flag Day, during which a special banner with the Baby-Week emblem is displayed in every home-window where there is a baby.

Mass Meeting Day, with inspiring addresses (not technical.)
School Day, with talks to the children on what they can do for their little brothers and sisters, compositions by the children on infant care, and the performance of a Baby Week play.

Outing Day, when rides are given to all the mothers with their little ones.

SOME POPULAR METHODS.

Some devices to make Baby Week popular:
Large pennants hung across the streets.
Slides in the motion-picture houses.

Two exhibits: "Don't Care House" and "Do Care House," showing two home interiors.

A motion-picture lecture on infant care.

A Better Babies Contest.
An exhibit of model articles for the care of babies, assembled from the local stores.

The Baby Week should culminate in the success of some one carefully planned local movement; such as, a while-time health officer, a public health nurse, the supervision of the milk supply, etc.
A pamphlet on "Baby-Week Campaigns," issued by the Children's Bureau, and containing explicit directions, lists of leaflets, plays, lantern slides, etc., may be secured from the government printing office, Washington, for ten cents in coin. An attractive baby stamp which may be sold to help pay the expenses of the Week may be secured from Dr. Lydia A. DeVilbiss, of the Kansas Board of Health, Topeka.

He Milks His Way Through College.

In a recent issue of the "American Magazine" there is an article about a young man who when he decided he wanted to go to college took two cows with him to pay the expenses. Here is an account of his experience as told by a friend:

"There are 'ways and ways' of making one's own expenses through college. It remained, however, for a resourceful Texas boy to hit upon a method of expense-making entirely new in records of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where he is enrolled as a student.
"P. S. Goen, of Harvey, a rural community near College Station, the home of the college, 'showed up' at that school last fall with the typical baggage and equipment of a young collegian and, in addition, two good grade Jersey cows.

"We had an extra supply of cows and a shortage of currency at home," Goen explained to President Bizzell. "I want a college education, and I am not going to let the lack of money defeat me. I have decided that I can sell enough milk to the residents of the campus to enable me to meet at least my incidental expenses. All I ask is the use of a barn and a small pasture.
"Through the influence of the president Goen was given the use of a barn and small pasture, and thus entered upon the dairy business. From the beginning he experienced no trouble in disposing of the product of the two cows at the satisfactory figure of nine cents a quart for whole milk. The two cows brought him an average return of fifty-four dollars per month. Feed cost approximately seven dollars per head per month, leaving the enterprising young Texan a profit of forty dollars per month. Expenses at the college are very low, and with this income Goen finished the year with a little change in his pockets."

What Interested Employees Can Do.

As a result of thorough drilling and instruction in fire fighting methods, together with the use of modern extinguishing apparatus, employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, in 1916, were enabled, by prompt action, to save more than \$14,000,000 worth of the company's property from destruction by the flames. This is shown by the annual report of fires extinguished, which has just been compiled by the insurance department, covering the lines both east and west of Pittsburgh.

Seventy-eight fires occurring on the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, last year, were due to outside causes beyond the control of the management or its employees. Four were caused by burning adjacent rubbish; 31 resulted from railroad property becoming ignited by adjoining burning buildings; boys started two fires; burning brush caused one; 14 fires were of incendiary origin; 8 were due to lightning; one was caused by slaking lime; and tramps started 17.

The total number of fires, from all causes, which occurred on property of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, in 1916, was 840 or 189 less than in the preceding year.

Newspaper Efficiency.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Harsh words are said about newspapers, and, truly, they leave considerable to be desired; but in a world chiefly distinguished for inefficiency, newspapers shine by comparison with other institutions. Consider the railroads. Give them sunshine and warm weather and they function well enough; but a drop in temperature, a few inches of snow, and they go out of business for hours, for days. And the way they ball up belated baggage appears to amuse them. Baggage departments in this town passed a merry Christmas because hundreds of young college people had nothing to wear, while the circumstance of a wedding party without proper mailment evoked bursts of laughter. A newspaper's pressroom may take fire at midnight, and the whole shack blaze, but the paper manages to get published.

Slow Game.

"I went to see the football game yesterday afternoon."
"What was the score?"
"No casualties."—New York World.

WHEN A GREAT WRITER WAS A LITTLE BOY.

"Miss Keller said we would have a Dickens celebration at school on February 7. What is a Dickens celebration, Aunt Minnie?" questioned Clarence Hart.

"A Dickens celebration would commemorate the birth of Charles Dickens, the noted English author, I suppose," Mrs. Starr answered. She went to the book-case and took out an encyclopedia, which she consulted. "Yes, it was the seventh of February, 1812, that Charles Dickens was born; near Portsmouth, England. He was the eldest son and the second of eight children. His father was a clerk in the navy pay office. When Charles was four years old his father was transferred to Chatham, and here the family lived until the boy was about nine years old. Then they were sent to London.

"Charles Dickens was a pale, small, sickly child. He could not stand the exertion of games like cricket, peg-top, and prisoner's base, but he took great pleasure in watching the other boys play. This frail health in early life caused him to cultivate a taste for reading. His mother was his first teacher, instructing him in English and later in Latin. The last two years in Chatham he went to a day school taught by a Baptist minister.

"The Dickens family were not very prosperous, and their affairs were in such a bad state when they removed from Chatham to London that they were forced to live in a poor little cottage in Bayham Street, the poorest part of the London suburbs. Charles did not go to school now, but he spent his time doing errands for his parents and helping to care for the younger children in the family. The purse given more empty daily, and Mrs. Dickens decided to teach a private school; a house was found on Gover Street that would accommodate the family and the school, but no pupils ever came. The father was at last arrested for debt and put into the Marshalsea Prison, as was the law in those days."

"I think little Charles Dickens had a hard time," Charles interrupted, soberly.
"He did," Mrs. Starr agreed. "He went with his father to the prison the first day, and Mr. Dickens said to his son, 'Charles, if you earn twenty pence a year and spend nineteen pence, you will be happy. If you spend one shilling over the twenty pence you will be wretched.' The father knew from experience that this was true, and it was good advice for his son."

"Mrs. Dickens and the children lived on a bad street and had few toys. Their furniture and everything else they possessed was pawned. Charles was the one who made the visits to the pawnshops to obtain money on these articles. At last the family gave up the struggle and went to live with the father at the Marshalsea Prison. Charles worked in a tumble-down blacking warehouse near the river, over-run with rats.

"His work was to cover pots of pasteblacking with oil paper, then with blue paper, and tie them firmly around the pot, then trim the paper until it was even and neat. Then he pasted on a printed label. For this work he was paid six shillings a week. He wore shabby clothing and this sun would scarcely keep him in food; indeed, he was often hungry. He saw his parents only on Sunday. During the week he had nobody to care for him, and nobody to give him loving advice and encouragement. Charles Dickens said when he grew older, 'But for the mercy of God I might easily have been, for any care taken of me, a little robber or vagabond.' He finally complained of his loneliness to his parents, and they secured a little back attic room for him, which was nearer his breakfast and supper at the prison."

"When Charles was about twelve years old his father inherited some property, and was released from prison. Charles now went to school again, where he invented games and wrote short stories, which he loaned to friends on payment of marbles, slate pencils, and white mice, which the boys liked to keep in their desks.
"In 1826 Charles Dickens went to work as a clerk for a man named Edward Blackstone. He learned to know many queer types of people in this office. He was unconsciously laying the foundation for the work of writing. In 1828 he gave up his work as clerk and became a shorthand writer, for it was his ambition to be a newspaper reporter for Parliament. Short-hand was hard for him, but he had strength of will and determination, and he conquered the subject. He had to have two years' experience before he could become a parliamentary reporter, but at last he realized his ambition and became a reporter for the paper called the True Sun. In 1833 the Old Monthly Magazine published the first of his writings."

"I thought he wrote a lot of books," remarked Clarence.
"He did," Mrs. Starr explained. "In 1834 he became reporter in Parliament for the morning Chronicle. His first book appeared in 1835, when he was twenty-four. While a boy in the streets of London he observed places, things and people, forming the habit of studying queer types, and later all this knowledge was used in his writings. In 1849 he wrote 'David Copperfield,' which was his favorite work and the best known of his books. This book pictures man in important actions and struggles of his own life. He was the most popular novelist of his century, and one of the greatest humorists England ever had. He visited America, and was shown a great deal of honor, which he certainly deserved. He died in 1870," Mrs. Starr finished.

"Charles Dickens became famous even if he was a poor, neglected boy," Clarence said, earnestly. "I think his history shows that anybody can do a lot for themselves if they will only try."
"It surely does," his aunt assented.
—Boys and Girls.

"The earth under a blanket of snow is usually 10 degrees warmer than the air above it.

In Far Off China.

Tientsin, Nov. 8, 1916.

Dear Folks at Home:

This letter will reach you about Christmas so will wish you a very merry one.

This time next year I may be with you, but that is a thinking far ahead when we do not know what a day may bring forth.

Things are, if possible, growing in interest with me in the work which God has given me. Last week was one of the most blessed of my stay in China. I was given much liberty in speaking, about twelve hours during the week to probably a thousand, who came and went in my little chapel. Many stayed for after meetings confessing their faults, and learning to pray. One unsigned letter of appreciation came in, also five dollars without any name. Pastors have called, grateful for blessings received, and a mainfest interest among the native Moslems, so that news were taken to other native workers in the City, who spoke to me about the matter.

One Moslem, with whom I have been dealing for about two years, attended on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday staying for about an hour each time.

I have been praying and working for many years for interest of this kind and want to thank you all for your interest.

This week has also been one of most trying on account of the French taking some land from the Chinese to increase the size of their concessions. You may wonder what this has to do with me, so I will tell you. That on occasions of this kind the majority of the Chinese do not distinguish one nationality from another, and they charge the individual with the real or fancied wrong. Tientsin is the most trying place I have ever lived in, I think mostly on account of the foreign concessions. But you say what makes it trying. Well, they expectorate when they pass you, stare and make remarks speaking of you as a barbarian etc. God has given me victory during it all and I think the matter is being settled. It is something like a German in England or an Englishman in Germany. This is probably the general attitude that is taken to one on such occasions and more or less all the time in Tientsin—just the reverse from that in Chefoo.

Mr. Lague, who is in charge of the Missionary home and agency here, has worked in China as I am for eighteen years and says the only way to carry on missionary work out here is to be free to work as one is guided by the Spirit.

A few days ago I saw a crowd talking to a boy and soon found out the little fellow had run away from home and was without resources, and a couple hundred miles away from friends. When they had satisfied their curiosity they told him to walk towards the east, a polite way of telling him to get out. I followed him and took him to an inn; the next day I got him a place to learn a trade making trousers. I have spent a couple dollars getting him clothes and am glad of the opportunity, he seems very willing to work. He is fourteen years of age. I must go and see him today or tomorrow as he must need shoes, stockings, and a cap. I spoke to him on the street the other day and do not think he was polite to me but this does not matter to me. I have gotten to that place in my Christian experience where I do not work for the praise of men but that of God. I would not minimize the hard fight the Devil is putting up to prevent people from repenting and believing but one is anything but discouraged, in fact one is more encouraged than ever. This is all I will write now.

Your son,

SAM.

White Pine Trees in Peril.

Federal and State legislation, and public assistance, will be necessary to save the white pine trees of the United States and Canada, so Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, notifies its members. He says:

"Expert investigation establishes the fact that the white pine and other five-leaved pines of the United States and Canada are threatened with extinction by the white pine blister rust, a fungus disease, imported from Europe. Already the disease has been found in all the New England States, most of the Eastern and Northern States in the white pine belt and in Ontario and Quebec Provinces. It is spreading steadily and unless checked will wipe out our white pines, valued at \$260,000,000, as our chestnuts are being wiped out by the chestnut blight. Whether the disease can be controlled in that area or not depends upon whether the currant and goose-berry bushes, on which the disease propagates and spreads to the pines, can be eradicated.

"In view of the imminent danger of destruction of the white pines, the American Forestry Association called upon the Governors of all States in the white pine belt and the Government of Canada to send delegations to Washington to attend a conference at the annual meeting of the association to discuss measures and formulate plans for fighting the disease, suppressing it, if possible, and saving the white pines of the present and of the future."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORLD MESSAGE.

Open Seas for All Nations. Peace Without Victory.

Our Great Chief has spoken. A new "Prince of Peace" has come among men. He is the greatest in 1900 years. Heed ye the message he brings! The momentous hour has arrived. The whole world is on the eve of the dawning of lasting peace. The heroic soul that launched the great, inspired message is our noble President, Woodrow Wilson. May his divine message become the scepter to subdue all strife between the nations of the earth and permanently establish a peace to endure for all times.

To enforce the great message given mankind by our great herald of peace, should become the aim of all civilization.

We desire to direct the attention of your readers to the "Plans for Lasting Peace" article prepared by the writer and printed in several Centre county, Pa., papers in June, 1916, which embody substantially the ideas promulgated by President Wilson, in his great message on January 22nd, 1917. We quote our exact words:

"When that momentous time arrives due consideration should be given to the several nations that would lead to the permanent establishment of open seaports for all, to the end that the handling of their commerce may not be hampered or impeded in the future." And further:

"That all commercial seaports henceforth be open to every nation unfettered and unhampered." And

"The mandates necessary towards the establishment of said condition shall be created by a world international court."
We have persistently advanced the idea for several years that victory might not be achieved by either set of European nations now engaged in human butchery, since that would lead to greater future conflict, and, that therefore the more desired condition to be won would be to have the conflict end in a draw.

The Weapon to Prevent Wars. To prevent the waging of future wars, national or international, there is only one all-potent, infallible force that can ever be wholly successful, and the nation that will refuse to abide by that force—an international court mandate against waging war—will be brought to a full realization of its folly, not by the stupidity of waging war but by a much more effective, forceful, drastic punishment, namely:

NATIONAL SEVERANCE,
UTTER ELIMINATION,
COMPLETE BANISHMENT,
UNQUALIFIED OSTRACISM,
COMMERCIAL EXPULSION.

Such action would result in speedy decay and annihilation to all nations who dared attempt disobedience to the edicts of a world tribunal.

No nation, large or small, puny or powerful, would ever court such destructive punishment, hence all would be ready and willing to play an honorable part in the establishment of permanent world peace.

ALFRED BIERLY,
Chicago, Illinois, Jan. 24, 1917.

Making Paper from Cotton Stalks.

Announcement made by the royal material testing office at Grosslichterfelde, Germany, that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks is very interesting and timely.

Like all the species of the mallow family, the most important fibre-producing group of plants in the world, the stalks of the cotton plant contain a long fibre suitable for making paper. It has long been known that the bark of these stalks contains a fine jute-like fibre and various attempts have been made in this country to bring it into use. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that a good fibre can be prepared from the best not only for paper but also for three different grades of coarse cloth.

According to the Dictionary of Economic Products of India, Vol. IV., cotton stalks yield good fibres which may be separated by rotting. A number of investigators in India called attention to this subject and recommended the use of the cotton fibres in a commercial way.

The fact that both the bark and the ligenous portion of the cotton stalks can now be utilized successfully for making paper is of special importance at this time not only because the price of paper and its demand are constantly increasing, but because the materials now used for paper making are becoming scarce, expensive and in some cases inaccessible. The supply of cotton stalks is said to be almost unlimited.

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

Floating Vaults Designed for Ocean Steamships.

As a means of preventing registered mail and valuable articles owned by passengers from being lost when a steamship founders, two Italian inventors at Chicago have developed a system of floating safes for installation in ocean liners. The arrangement consists in part of a large, cylindrical steel casing placed vertically in the middle of a ship, the top flush with the upper deck and covered with a loose-fitting, easily lifted cap. In the lower part of the inner casing there is a hermetically sealed float. Arranged above this is a series of nonsinkable vaults. Should a ship, thus equipped, sink, water would enter the well and cause the floating vaults to shoot out of the tube and rise to the surface, according to the inventors. To demonstrate that the system would work if put to test, one of the builders recently allowed himself to be locked inside one of the floating safes. This was held in a double casing, of the kind just described, and dropped off a raft into Lake Michigan. Scrap iron and a large anchor were secured about one outer steel cylinder to cause it to sink to the bottom. In eighty seconds the safe reached the surface, shooting about five feet into the air. A moment later the man was liberated.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman".

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

There is as yet no culture, no method of progress known to men, that is so rich and complete as that which is ministered by a truly great friendship.

Veils are often worn upside down; in other words, with the plain side over the face.

Touchees of embroidery or soutache are used to relieve the severity of walking suits.

A pretty finish for the neck of a frock is to cut it round and trim with a band of fur.

Tulle, especially the delicate, well-chosen hues, is peculiarly becoming to the complexion.

Pointed scallops finished with buttonhole stitch make a very pretty finish for lingerie.

Plump women should be careful about wearing ruching; they will make them look plumper.

Silks are now woven in the designs of the old Paisley shawls, and they make beautiful blouses.

A novel way to trim the large hat is to set medium-sized velvet buttons all around the upper edge of the brim.

The chemise dress, which slips on over the head and is straight from neck to hem, is still one of the most fashionable.

Scarfs are important. One should have one of wool for sports and one of filmy chiffon for evening wear.

The jumper tailor made is a very attractive kind of garment, being made like a loose Russian corselet slip, embroidered and edged with fur.

Curtains to Match the Walls.—Colored wash curtains. It doesn't stand so all attractive, and it is not likely to be easier to get the typical American woman to adopt the idea than it is to induce her to wear dark bordered silk shirts. But the reality is quite another matter. A woman who does her own washing for long resented the fortnightly curtain cleaning made necessary by the smoke and grime of a downtown apartment, where light was at a premium. Finally she hit upon a plan and last week carried it out with results which merit imitation.

Her flat is papered in three soft shades of old gold, blue and green, and instead of selecting white curtains to replace those which have worn out before their time in constant visits to the wash tub, she bought organdie of a shade or two darker than the walls of each room.

When hung before the windows the curtains appear just the same shade as the walls, and the material is so thin that it does not keep out the light. This feature of extreme sheerness was insisted upon not only to admit the light, but because thin, wiry goods do not hold dust and can be almost shaken clean.

The first washing will require extra care; sugar of lead will be used in the water, but even the time spent in setting the colors will not overbalance the time and expense of boiling, which white curtains require. In ironing, a polish will be given, but very little starch need be used, as unstiffened curtains hang so much better and last longer.

Newspaper for Warmth.—Cold feet can be made snug by the insertion of paper soles in winter shoes. Newspaper has a hundred uses, but none better than that of an insulator. Cut the sole a little smaller than the inside of the shoe. This is also a precaution in rainy weather when the rubbers cannot be found.

A newspaper shield for the chest and back is surprisingly warm. On a motor ride such a protection is very desirable, but for those who are disposed to rheumatism flannel is, of course, the best.

An excellent exercise to straighten round shoulders for women who have to sit a good deal is performed by placing a thin stick or wand across the back and letting it run out through the bent elbows. The arms are bent so that the hands rest on the chest. Keep the arms and shoulders pressed back and down and walk about the room in this way for five or ten minutes.

Temping the Invalid.—In trying to tempt the appetite of an invalid, the appearance of the tray is quite as important as the food itself. Always use fresh linen; the tray will never seem inviting if the cloth is wrinkled or spotted. Never crowd things, as it is better to serve the dessert on a separate tray.

For lunches between meals you might try egg nogs, and add a little fruit juice or syrup from canned fruit. Serve with wafers or tiny bread and butter sandwiches, and baked custard will also be appetizing. Try to garnish the dishes as daintily and with as much originality as possible.

Kitchen Kinks.—To make potato chips that are crisp cut the chips into very cold water, then lift out and dry between cloths and drop into boiling fat.

Unless the chicken is young, it should not be fried. Young chicken is known by the tender berastone and the clean, yellow feet.

To have dumplings light they should not be uncovered from the time they are put into the pot until they are dished up to serve.

Boiled rice served with chocolate or hard sauce makes a simple and wholesome dessert. Raisins can be cooked in the rice if desired.

Toast is much more delicate if the crusts are cut off. There is no waste in this, because the crusts can be dried and rolled or made into croutons.

To make a good pot roast, first brown the meat on all sides in a frying pan on top of the stove. This prevents the juice from boiling out.

According to the latest census figures, Japan has 7,909,398 females.

New York City is to have a sixteen story jail just for the use of women.

Mrs. Lewis M. Hatch, of Geneva, Wis., has been awarded the honor of being the best farmer in that State.