

THE PROUD POTATO.

They used to treat me with contempt, The Old Potato said, I never have been quite so proud...

Overland by Automobile from Philadelphia to Rushville, Nebraska.

The following very interesting account of an overland trip by automobile from Philadelphia to Rushville, Neb., was written by Lieut. George Dale...

I was given leave on July 11, and at once started to get my outfit ready. I had some trouble getting the automobile that I wanted but by the 12th I had it all ready...

At 1:38 p. m. August 2, 1916, my aunt, my wife, two babies, and myself started on one of the most enjoyable trips I have ever taken. Our entire outfit weighed 2050 lbs.

washing we put out the next morning. We stopped a few minutes at Linden for water and oil and reached Williamsport at 1:15 after having traveled a very bad dirt road over bad hills all the way from Lock Haven.

We left Williamsport at 3:20 p. m. speedometer reading 8001.2 and traveled north towards Elmira. The roads were very much better although mountainous. Here we passed some of the prettiest scenery that we saw on our trip.

We broke camp at 5:30 August 4th, speedometer reading 8045.4 and soon reached Troy through which place ran a good macadamized road. By 12:10 we were in Elmira where we obtained a few provisions and left by 12:50. From here to Buffalo we found an excellent macadamized road nearly all the way.

August 5 we broke camp at 11:32 meter reading 8114.9 and started for Buffalo. On the way we passed many autos going both ways. We stopped at Mt. Morris for oil and two miles before reaching Caledonia we stopped from 2:30 to 3:45 for lunch.

After working on the tires all morning and gaining some valuable experience in regard to them we finally got one to hold up and so broke camp at 2:25 p. m. meter reading 8147.3, and headed for the centre of the city which we reached at 3:15.

We broke camp at 10:15 a. m. August 7 and returned to the Falls where we spent about an hour and a half viewing the Falls from every angle. Then we took a ride on the Maid of the Mist going close to the American Falls and then over into the whirlpools of the Canadian Falls.

On August 9th we broke camp at 9:50 a. m., meter out of commission, and started on our way to Erie. We found the roads fine along here all paved or macadamized, and the road being so close to the lake we had a fine view all the way.

August 10th we got under way at 9:10, meter reading 76.2, although it is not accurate, but we had not reached Conneaut before we had to stop for an hour to repair a blow-out.

is not accurate, but we had not reached Conneaut before we had to stop for an hour to repair a blow-out. At Ashtabula we stopped for gasoline and oil, and at Unionville we stopped from 1:30 to 3:45 to fix a spare tire and have lunch.

Stout ladies and those who are only a little plump will be given as youthful lines in suits, coats and dresses as the willow-formed dandel, and when these clothes are made correctly they will not be lacking in the necessary quality of dignity.

REASONS FOR HIGH COST OF LIVING GIVEN.

Reasons for the high cost of living are discussed by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, in an interesting article, published in the Financier. The article says: Never, since the Civil War, has the price level in this country shot up with such prodigious speed as in the last few months.

These are the only approximate causes. Myriads of other causes—war, tariffs, anti-trust laws, trusts, trade unions, gold discoveries, rapid transportation, shortened hours, advertising, waste of natural resources, etc., may affect the high cost of living, either upward or downward but as I have shown elsewhere, these causes are anterior to, and act only through, money, credit, velocities or goods.

Wealthy women with tired nerves can go in for various treatments—special baths and electric massage—but many women are far from well off and are unable to do this kind of thing.

For years I have been annoyed by the accidents that would happen from brushing up against the gas stove. Now I can wear white clothes in the kitchen with impunity, to say nothing with having done away with black, greasy stove clothes.

The following speech was made by an Irish barrister in defense of his client, whose cow had been killed by a train: "If the train had been run as it should have been run, or if the bell had been rung as it should have been rung, if the whistle had been blown as it should have been blown, both of which they did neither, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

A cheerful friend is like a sunny day, which sheds its brightness on all around, and most of us can, if we choose, make of this world either a palace or a prison.

Cloth top shoes are in for a spring run, and all-cloth shoes with leather tips and strappings will also play an important part in the summer fashions.

Belts and girdles of gold and silver tissue have carried over from winter models, and are now shown on spring dresses.

Green in brilliant and refreshing shade is sure to be a popular color in dress fabric as well as accessories.

A Paris blouse recently imported was of white voile, trimmed most charmingly by conventional lines of colored floss, put on by a couching stitch. Three colors were thus effectively combined.

Velvet can be made to look like new either by steaming to raise the nap or pressing with a damp cloth over it, which makes it look like panne velvet.

Cotton gloves may now be had in quarter sizes, and this is surely an advantage for women who have heretofore been obliged to wear a half size too large.

Blouses of sheer material, such as georgette crepe, chiffon, organdie and voile, are being shown in a wide range of colors, in white and in flesh tint.

Hand embroidery and application of beading make pleasing trimming on materials of sheer quality.

Delicate flesh-colored lingerie in silk is in good demand, and this naturally brings forth a decided call for corsets in matching color, with the result that many exquisite models are to be had.

Figures and forms cut out of leather and kid are applied to hats with loose and irregular embroidery stitches done in colorful flosses.

Many French hats are in brilliant colors this season, such as cherry, rose and cardinal.

Huge silk tassels trim many separate skirts and one-piece dresses. On separate blouses and jackets the tassels are used, but here the quaint ornaments are smaller.

Women who are middle aged and rather stout will find a cold bath every day with plenty of friction afterward an admirable fat reducer. If you can't take a cold bath have a cold sponge down after your warm bath, and dry yourself vigorously with a rough towel.

Plenty of fresh air is essential to health, and it is essential, too, to avoid much lolling about in easy chairs. This last induces that fatal habit of sleeping, as a result of which there is formed a fat between the shoulders, which hangs over the top of the corsets.

For years I have been annoyed by the accidents that would happen from brushing up against the gas stove. Now I can wear white clothes in the kitchen with impunity, to say nothing with having done away with black, greasy stove clothes.

I have given the outside of the stove, burners and all, a thick coat of aluminum paint, the kind that is sold for painting boilers and pipes. When the stove is given its weekly cleanup the scratches and rubbed spots are touched up lightly with the paint.

The Massachusetts branch for women of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has opened a school to teach women to operate automobiles in order that they may be utilized in case of war.

Subscribe for the "Watchman".

FARM NOTES.

Goose Raising.—Pasturage is essential to the successful raising of geese, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 767, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The industry is at present on the basis of small flocks raised on general farms, few, if any, farms being devoted entirely to goose raising. In some producing sections, however, the fattening of geese is conducted as a special business.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit, says the bulletin, on farms where there is low rough pasture land with a natural supply of water. Geese are generally quite free from disease and all insect pests, but occasionally are affected by the diseases common to poultry.

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Incubation.—Geese are fed a ration of water during the latter part of the winter so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. They are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house, or large boxes, barrels, or shelters are provided for that purpose.

The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture should be added to the eggs after the first week if set under hens or in incubators; this is usually done by sprinkling the eggs or the nest with warm water.

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Feeding the Geese and Goslings.—Geese are generally raised where they have a good grass range or pasture, as they are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. The pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessity and quantity of this feed depending on the pasture.

Preparation for Market.—Before marketing the young geese the average farmer can feed advantageously a fattening ration either while the geese are on grass range or confined in small yards, but it is doubtful whether it would pay him to confine them to individual or small pens and make

a specialty of fattening unless he has a special market or retail trade for well-fattened stock.

Geese are usually killed and picked in the same manner as other kinds of poultry. Some markets prefer dry-picked geese, while in other markets no difference is made in the price of scalded or dry-picked geese.

Feathers are worth from 30 cents to \$1 a pound, and the picking cost per goose is about 11 cents.

Breeds.—Six breeds have been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, namely: Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties or the common goose with wild geese.

The Toulouse, the largest of the standard breeds of geese, is a good layer, producing from 20 to 35 eggs a year, is docile, grows rapidly, and makes a good market bird.

The African, a gray goose with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Embden; is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pinfeathers.

There are two standard varieties of Chinese geese, the brown and the white. Both varieties mature early and are said to be prolific layers and rapid growers, but shy and rather difficult to handle.

The wild goose is bred to some extent in captivity, and the young are sold to hunters to use as decoys. The wild gander is used to cross with either the common or the pure-bred goose, producing the so-called Mongrel goose. This Mongrel goose is highly prized as a market goose, but is sterile and can not be bred.

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Just in many instances, about low prices and high freight rates, but there are no sections that give more convincing evidences of thrift and prosperity than those devoted largely to fruit growing.

Great Danger of Harmless Things.

It is a bloody battle which inflicts death or wounds upon one in every seven soldiers. Casualties of 140,000 in an army of a million are away above battle averages. Americans are so wasteful of the most precious things we have—human life—that they suffer casualties from accidents during every year equal to such a heavy battle, writes Gerard.

One man in seven is killed or injured. I learn from an insurance company which has paid \$10,500,000 in 22 years for 128,000 accidents where and how the accidental blow falls.

The wagon hurts more persons than the automobile by 25 per cent. Noisy as it is, the motorcycle is fairly harmless, and the bicycle has almost ten times as many victims to its credit.

City folk think of their elevators falling, but they rarely do it, whereas we never reckon the horse among beasts of prey, and yet Mr. Equine kicks and bites nine times as many persons as are injured in elevators.

More men fall through trapdoors than are drowned, but it seems hard to believe it. Almost as many are hurt by falling from bed as get their fingers caught in electric fans.

A gun is a deadly thing, and yet its army of victims is only one-sixth as great as that of the innocent-looking stairway.

The rolling stone gathers no moss, but it accumulates a fine assortment of accidents—six times as many as the snorting motorboat. Your true accident bobs up when least expected.

One case Samuel R. Kirkpatrick, who is now a broker, but was formerly a newspaperman, return from a 5,000-mile journey. He had plastered himself with accident insurance, but nothing had happened until he stepped upon a lead pencil in his own office after his return, and then he was in drydock for a fortnight.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

—The deepest mine works in any part of the world are in Brazil. One of the mines of the St. John del Ray Mining Company, Ltd., has reached the vertical depth of 5,826 feet, and since the vein shows no sign of losing its size or value, the company is considering means of continuing to a vertical depth of 7,626 feet.

One Is Enough. "Does your husband worry about the grocery bill?" "No," he says there's no sense in both himself and the grocer worrying over the same bills.—Boston Transcript.

—Only 40 years ago the Japanese went to battle clad from head to foot in armor, and wearing hideous masks to frighten the enemy.