

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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Vol. II

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No. 35

THE AWAKENING OF THE FLOWERS.

Under leafy blankets soundly sleeping,
All the little blossoms dream of spring;
Winter winds above them snowdrifts heaping,
Whisper of the gladness she will bring.

Snowy Easter lilies tall and queenly,
Greet with gentle fragrance all who pass:
Violets and daisies smile serenely;
Buttercups are nodding in the grass.

Happy little children like the flowers,
Welcome back the springtime, everywhere,
With its golden sunshine, sparkling showers,
With its Easter blossoms sweet and fair.

Hark! they hear the bluebirds calling sweetly:
"Waken, little blossoms, Spring is near."
Up they jump to answer, dressed so neatly,
Nodding to the bluebirds, "Spring is here."

Inglenook.

SALT.

A talk given before the student body by Miss Hetrick, teacher of number two school room.

Salt is composed of sixty parts of chlorine and forty parts of sodium. Sodium is of a gray color, and is found floating on the surface of water. It has a rapidity of its own and after dancing very rapidly, it turns into a blue flame and disappears.

Chlorine is an element of the air that may be compressed into a liquid but on exposure, immediately goes into the atmosphere. It is of much use in the purification of sick rooms and hospitals but in its atmosphere alone, if it had such existence, no one could live.

Salt brine contains many ingredients. Different localities contain more or less of the different ingredients. Chlorine of calcium makes the brine vilely, while chloride magnesium gives it a bitter taste. Iron and gypsum are among the first precipitants of the brine. Mono Lake has an abundance of soda. No fish live in these waters but there is a kind of larvae collected by the natives. The larvae is dried and forms a winter food.

Salt, lime and marl are all of similar composition. They are used for purification and fertilization. All are said to have been in some old sea bottom. If found in heights, that portion of land is said to have been upheaved.

Salt is a mineral, obtained from three sources; rock salt, spring salt and that by the evaporation of sea water.

Rock salt, when it is pure, is of a light green color and may be blasted. In Norway it is made into beautiful rings, necklaces and snuff boxes, which are sold.

The eastern farmers buy bricks for the cattle. These bricks are put in the field. Where salt is more abundant, immense chunks are used, as they are free for cartage.

In Canada and Kentucky, we find salt licks. These are places where some salt brine has welled over the field forming a salt marsh. This is a favorite resort for cattle and deer. Hunters often lurk in the path, feeling sure of their game. Speculators some times buy these salt marshes in hope of finding mines. After digging they often find themselves cheated as salt was sprinkled over the top, like the time of the California gold find. Sodom and Gomoro are said to be



TREE PLANTING

buried in salt, as Pompeii was in ashes. The Dead Sea is 47½ miles long and 10 miles wide. Its specific gravity is 1.16. The sea is becoming smaller and more dense. Ships would float easily on its surface as wind scarcely raises a wave. Birds can not live here on account of sulphurous odors. It is a good place to learn to swim as there is little possibility of drowning. A pillar in the Jebel Range, not far away, is pointed out as Lot's wife.

The Caspian Sea is 63 per cent, Mediterranean Sea 3 per cent, Atlantic Ocean 3½ per cent, while the Dead Sea is 22½ per cent salt.

"Ye have not been salted," was an expression used in the Romans' time. The Romans washed their children's skins with salt water, hoping to harden them and make them able to endure easily.

At Pt. Clear, La. there is a salt bed 1000 ft. in thickness. It is under a strata of sandstone, which certainly is a sediment of the sea. Invalids resort to this place, as the salt water and salt air are very invigorating.

Wich, originally meant mine, hence we have, Norwich, Nantwich and Droitwich.

By far the most valuable mines are found in the old world. Wielizka and Cracow are the most noted. On visiting Wielizka we are met by guides in black. Instead of saying: "Good morning" they greet us with a welfare for our souls. They give us a black cap with a candle on it. Going into the mine is like going down a toboggan slide or sliding down a banister. Soon we reach the steps, which are hewn of salt. All around the mine is supported by pillars

of salt and miners are busy wedging the salt.

Here and there are bell shaped shafts with ladders in them, on which miners ascend and descend. The upper world is here repeated. There are 500 miles of streets in the mine, and if travelers lose their lights they often die on the streets. The houses are carved out of salt. Many people are born and die without seeing daylight.

We are rowed across a quiet lake in a crazy punt or boat. On the other side is the famous chapel of St. Anthony. This is a lovely salt carving and is dedicated to the wife of one of Poland's early kings. Poland was divided among Austria, Prussia and Russia. This portion belongs to Austria. The queen was away, when she heard of her people in want. Some Saint requested her to throw a valuable ring into a well. Some time afterward a man brought, what he thought was a precious mineral to the king. The mineral proved to be salt and the queen's ring was found in it.

St Anthony was a hermit, who sold his all for the poor and lived in seclusion, hence the name, St Anthony.

On the visit of imperial families the reception hall is beautifully illuminated and presents a fine appearance on account of the glittering of the salt.

The Kentucky salt springs were discovered by two boys who went fishing. They took a bottle of milk with them and after it was empty filled it with water.

To be worth your salt, originated in Africa, where a man was said to be rich when he ate salt with his food. A child here, sucks rock salt like a stick of candy. The poor people were diseased on account of the lack

of salt and physicians prescribed it in medicine before missionaries came. In some places salt blocks are made and used for money. On the Guinea coast a handful of salt buys two slaves, and parents often sell their children for salt. There are large salt plains or deserts, El Tibbah and Abyssinia leading. Travelers take water with them. Only the camel and animals and plants that can go along time without salt are found here. The wind is hot and rises to great heights before there is rain—mirages often fool these wayfarers. The sailor too sees, as Coleridge says in his Ancient Mariner, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." Scurvy among the "salts" or sailors was traced too much use of salted meats and foods. Since the modern methods of preserving and the acid's use, there is little scurvy. One experimenter claims that cattle can't live without salt, as his experiment showed. His cattle lost their hair, their eyes became dull and they died. This is contradicted by another experimenter who claims that the former cattle were educated to the use of salt and that when deprived of it they died. He says he

Continued on 4th page.

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PROVERB.

TOO MANY NEGLECT THEIR OWN FIELD TO WEED THE FIELDS OF OTHERS.

SAN FRANCISCO IN ASHES

At twenty-one and a half minutes after five o'clock, Pacific time, on Wednesday morning, April 18, occurred in San Francisco, the most disastrous earthquake in the history of the United States, by which with the additional horror of fire, was laid to waste the greater part of that magnificent city and hundreds of lives were lost. We are all familiar with the details of this great calamity.

At twenty-one and a half minutes after eight o'clock Eastern time, the same morning, corresponding identically to the afore-said Pacific time, the seismograph in Geological Hall at Albany, N. Y. registered the vibrations of the shock in San Francisco.

The waves of these vibrations travelled at a rate as great as 40,000 feet a second.

There have been a large number of earthquakes in the United States, the last one, previous to this one, being that of Charleston, S. C., in 1886. The first earthquake recorded after the landing of the Pilgrims occurred on June 1, 1638. The Indians had traditions of prehistoric earthquakes.

➔ General exercises were held in the Auditorium at 9 o'clock on the morning of Arbor Day. The following program was rendered:

- Selection - - - - - Orchestra
- Origin of Arbor Day. Wm. Traversie No. 10.
- Recitation "Tree." Theresa Lyon No. 9.
- Song "Arbor Day." Pupils from No. 11, 12, 13, and 14.
- Quotations. Pupils from No. 13.
- Selection - - - - - Orchestra
- Short talk on the application of Arbor Day lessons to the home conditions of pupils. Miss Bowersox
- Song "American." School
- Mr. Wise gave a few necessary hints on planting and caring for a tree.

Each room had a program prepared which was rendered about the tree. There was a great deal of singing and good singing too. The four upper classes carried their banners with them and tied the class colors to the tree. Arbor day is altogether a most delightful holiday. The campus always looks pretty dotted here and there by a group of happy pupils—all bent on making this a beautiful place for those who will live here after we shall have gone.

FRUIT OF THE COW-TREE.

Numerous incisions in the cow-tree, which grows abundantly along the northern declivities of the Andes as well as in other parts of South America, proclaim the usefulness of this remarkable plant to natives and travelers of those regions. To be supplied with a fluid containing all the properties of animal's milk without having to take a cow into the jungles is a wonderful provision of nature, appealing specially to the city-bound who are dependent upon inferior dairies.

This curious milk, which is most pleasant to the taste, possesses all the distinguishing qualities of cow's milk. It is a little thicker than the latter, mixes easily with water, and when allowed to stand a creamy substance rises to the surface. When boiled it does not coagulate, but a skim forms just as it does on cow's milk. If exposed to the air, it acquires an unpleasant smell similar to that of sour milk, but it may be kept in the air for sometime without change by the addition of a few drops of acid. It will not decompose if placed in a crystal-stoppered bottle, but will only thicken, after which it may be reduced to its former consistency by adding a bottle of water.—Ex.

VITALITY OF TREES.

An illustration of the wonderful vitality and reproductiveness of the redwood is reported from Ukiah as existing in the forests of Mendocino county. It consists of the trunk of a redwood tree felled for the manufacture of shingles, which after lying on the ground undisturbed for several months sprouted a number of young trees, whose roots had developed in its own body.

Travelers through the coast forests have frequently observed the phenomenon of rows of well-developed trees growing out of the bodies of those that have lain long enough on the earth to perish and decay. Some years ago a newspaper correspondent reported the strange phenomenon of new redwood growth on a bridge built of redwood logs across a Humboldt county stream.

The rods of this bridge consisted of two large redwoods which had been felled so that the ends rested in the soil on each bank. All along the upper side of each log a row of sturdy red wood saplings developed shortly after the bridge had been finished.—The Pioneer.

ANTIQUITY OF MASKS

Masks are of very ancient organ. In a tomb 3,000 years old at Mycanae, Dr. Schliemann found two bodies with faces covered by masks of gold. One of the masks represented the head of a lion.

Among ancient Greeks the lion masks were a sign of distinction. With the Peruvians of old it was a mark of royal lineage. In a grave of considerable antiquity in Peru a silver mask was found on the head of a mummy. The mummy of a prince who lived in the reign of Rameses II, discovered in a small vault at Memphis, in Egypt, had a mask of gold leaf over the face.

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THE APRIL ENTERTAINMENT WAS GIVEN THURSDAY NIGHT PROGRAM.

- Selection, - - - - - Orchestra
- A dear but a queer little boy. Wallace Tyndall
- No. 3, Miss Goyitney.
- Just waking up. Normal room pupils
- Normal, Miss Hawk.
- Learning. John Corn
- No. 1, Miss Hetrick
- "Aunt Doleful's" visit. Elizabeth Lemieux
- No. 4, Miss Gedney.
- The singing lesson. Rosina Peters
- No. 6, Mr. Henderson.
- Selection, - - - - - Orchestra
- Turning and grinding. James Mumblehead
- No. 9, Miss McDowell.
- Boost, don't knock. Noel Hodgkiss
- No. 5, Mrs. Foster
- Dialogue, "A Matrimonial Controversy." Elizabeth La France, David White
- No. 8, Miss Seales.
- A song to the oak. Joseph Forte
- No. 7, Miss McMichael.
- Flax, Hans Anderson. Salina Twoguns
- No. 10, Miss Yarnall.
- Song, "Hail, Land of the Free." School
- Nobility of labor. Morris Raub
- No. 11, Mr. Walters.
- Some religious customs of the Iroquois Indians. Dora La Belle No. 14, Miss Cutter.
- The discarded sword. Cecilia Baronovich
- No. 12, Miss Newcomer.
- Getting the right start. John Farr
- No. 13, Miss Wood.
- Selection, - - - - - Orchestra

MAKING SURE OF TODAY

Duty done to-day is better than duty planned for to-morrow. The man who thinks most of to-morrow's accomplishment is not likely to take care of to-morrow when it comes. The man who gives himself unreservedly to the doings of to-day's tasks is the better fitted to do as well for to-morrow's when they are at hand. Today is the only day in which we are sure of having even the opportunity to work. And if more opportunities come, the year's record, when it is past, is going to be secure if each day in the year has been secure as it came. The newspaper man's creed, "one scoop to-day is worth two prospects for to-morrow," is a good creed for the followers of One who said, "Be not therefore anxious for the morrow."—The Sunday School Times.

GREAT FORTUNES OF THE UNITED STATES.


THE following estimate of the present great fortunes of America is made by the Chicago Record-Herald.

Last summer Henry Clews, the New York banker and broker, made estimates of the size of the greatest American fortunes. This list, with one or two additions, was as follows:

John D. Rockefeller,	\$500,000,000
Andrew Carnegie,	250,000,000
William Waldorf Astor,	200,000,000
Gould family,	150,000,000
Marshall Field,	100,000,000
Blair estate,	100,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt,	80,000,000
Russel Sage,	80,000,000
John Jacob Astor,	72,000,000
D. O. Mills,	75,000,000
William Rockefeller,	75,000,000
William A. Clark,	75,000,000
J. P. Morgan,	60,000,000
James J. Hill,	60,000,000
Huntington estate	60,000,000
H. H. Rogers,	60,000,000
Mrs. Hetty Green,	50,000,000
Henry Phipps,	45,000,000
John D. Arhbold,	40,000,000
Henry M. Flagler,	40,000,000
James B. Haggin,	40,000,000
Armour estate,	40,000,000
James Henry Smith,	35,000,000

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OPEN THE DOOR OF YOUR HEART.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angel of love and truth,
When the world is full of unnumbered joys
In the beautiful dawn of youth;
Casting aside all the things that mar,
Saying to wrong, "Depart!"
To the voices of hope that are calling you,
Open the door of your heart.
Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide,
To the holy things that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide;
All the fadeless flowers that bloom
In realms of song and art
Are yours if you'll only give them room—
Open the door of your heart.

—The Pioneer.

PREDICT A TREE FAMINE

IN the old days wood was burned by the engines of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, the parent company of the present Chicago and Northwestern system. At one of the annual meetings of this parent company President Van Nortwick announced to the stockholders that he had bought a certain woodland at Elgin, Ill.—now little more than a suburb of Chicago—and that he felt like congratulating the company that this wood tract would forever secure sufficient fuel for the company's locomotives. Years after, when the Chicago and Northwestern was perfected, the attention of one the officers was called to President Van Nortwick's statment. This officer made a rapid computation which showed that the Elgin woodland would not furnish kindling wood enough for the road's locomotives for even a single year, which suggests the fact that the annual consumption of railroad ties alone in the United States is 120,000,000, or one-sixth of the total cut of timber. In addition to this there are vast drains upon the forest for telegraph and telephone poles and for cross-arms and for timbers for railroad construction. At the present rate of forest destruction the United States within forty years will be absolutely denuded of merchantable timber.—Pioneer.

THE PRAISE OF THE PEANUT

IN the United States, a nut contemporary tells us, are 350,000 acres of peanut land and 170,000 peanutters. Three hundred million pounds of peanuts, worth \$11,000,000, are produced here every year; and yet people talk of "peanut" politicians contemptuously.

There are whole epic poems in the peanut. It is accomplished, the Admirable Crichton of nuts. Every part of it is useful. It beats peas and corn as a fattener of stock and poultry. It enriches the soil as well as the farmer. Praise, honor and eat the peanut!—Everybody's Magazine.

BASEBALL AND TRACK SCHEDULE.

- April 7, Franklin & Marshall here. Won 10 to 3.
- " 11, Ursinus College here. Won 5 to 0.
- " 14, Lebanon Valley College at Annville. Won 7 to 6
- " 16, Mercersburg Academy here. Lost 12 to 5
- " 17, Villa Nova College here. Lost 6 to 4
- " 18, George Washington Univ. at Washington Won 9 to 8
- " 19, Univ. of Virginia at Charlottesville Va. Lost 11 to 3
- " 20, " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
- " 21, Washington and Lee at Lexington Va.
- " 23, Georgetown at Washington
- " 27, Bloomsburg Normal here
- " 28, Lebanon Valley here
- May 2, Niagara University here
- " 4, Susquehanna College here
- " 5, Ursinus College at Collegeville
- " 5, State College track, here
- " 7, Washington and Jefferson at Washington
- " 8, Waynesburg College at Waynesburg
- " 9, East Liverpool at East Liverpool.
- " 10, West Va. University at Morgantown
- " 12, Annapolis at Annapolis
- " 16, Washington & Jefferson here
- " 19, Lafayette track, here
- " 25, Albright College here
- " 28, Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg
- " 30, Villa Nova College at Atlantic City
- June 1, Gettysburg College here
- " 2, Susquehanna College at Selins Grove
- " 6, Bloomsburg Normal School at Bloomsburg
- " 8, Mt. St Mary at Emmitsburg
- " 9, Gettysburg College at Gettysburg
- " 11, Albright College at Myerstown
- " 12, Lehigh at South Bethlehem
- " 13, F. and M. at Lancaster
- " 15, Burnham A. C. at Lewistown.
- " 16, Burnham A. C. at Lewistown.
- " 19, Lafayette College at Easton
- " 20, Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown

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Miscellaneous Items

→ Roman Baird's father visited him last week.

→ The next country party will go out Friday.

→ Ethel Daniels has come in from the country for a short visit.

→ The juniors have named their tree, after their teacher, Miss Wood.

→ We learn through a letter that Louis Twin likes his country home very much.

→ The first thunder storm of the year occurred Sunday night. It was a good one too.

→ Leo Walker of the Sophomore class is now a mail boy and says he likes his work.

→ We are glad to see Josephine Charles again on duty, after a couple days in the hospital.

→ A large number of the girls were taken out to the farm last Sunday to see the chickens.

→ Miss Maria McCloud who works in the hospital is doing well and enjoys her work very much.

→ Minnie Billings who went to the country with the first party is enjoying her country home.

→ Miss Moul took her dinning room girls for a walk Saturday morning. They enjoyed it very much.

→ The way the trees are leafing and the flowers blooming makes us realize that Spring is here.

→ Squadron drills including inspection and review were held Saturday morning and afternoon.

→ The girls who are going to the country in the second party can hardly wait till Saturday gets here.

→ Virginia Grant writes to a friend and says she has a nice country home at Lincoln University, Pa.

→ The pupils of number ten have planted a box of onions. Each pupil had the privilege of planting one.

→ Ambrose Miguel who is living at Tullytown, Pa. writes to a friend and says he has a fine country home.

→ Mary Stone, who is in Kennett Square, states in her letter that she has a fine home and will stay all summer.

→ In a letter to a friend Miss Blanche F Lav '06, says she is home and wishes to be remembered to all her friends.

→ Mrs. Mary E. Theisz, of the Chemawa Indian School, Oregon, was the guest of Miss Scales Sunday night and Monday.

→ Martha Day and Elmira Jerome are to leave for the country on Saturday. They will be missed by the sophomore class.

→ Miss Hawk's normal pupils had quite a time voting for names to name their shrubs. Their shrubs were christened "Roosevelt."

→ We are in receipt of the annual Catalogue from Hampton. It is well illustrated and makes a very interesting document.

→ Sidney Burton, who went home last summer on account of his health, is doing well as a boat-builder at Port Dundas Alaska.

→ Henry Gordon has organized a bachelor's base ball team and he expects to have one of the best teams on the school grounds.

→ Mr. R. B. Thompson of Chambersburg, representing the International Correspondence School of Scranton, was a recent visitor.

→ We learn through a letter that Lucinda LeRoy is enjoying herself in the country. We hope she will live up to our class motto "Onward."

→ Walter Hunt, the winner of the cross country run, says he took it easy. It is hoped he may take it easy and win the rest of the races.

→ A letter has been received from Albert Scott stating that he is proud of his country home in Doylestown, Pa. Albert is one of our California boys.

→ The social last Saturday night was a very enjoyable affair. The absence of the large number that have gone to the country was very noticeable.

→ We are glad to learn that Cecilia Matlock who went to Philadelphia for an operation is improving and we are anxious for her complete recovery.

→ Through a letter we learn that Ellen Grinnel is getting along very nicely at her country home in Jenkintown, Pa. she sends her best wishes to all her friends.

→ Through a letter to a friend we hear that William Yankee Joe, who went out to the country with the first party is getting along nicely and likes his place very much.

→ Miss Hawk and Mr. Henderson took a party of girls down to the cave last week. We were very glad to get a chance to go down there as it was a nice day. All reported having a pleasant walk.

→ George Long, who has served six years in the artillery arm of the United States Army, and who has just completed his second enlistment at Fortress Monroe, visited his brother, Grover Long, this week.

→ Major Mercer, made us a few remarks while the Seniors were planting their tree. He said it would be well for us when we leave Carlisle and go back to our homes, to plant trees and flowers and make our back yards look attractive.

→ Irene Dunlap, who left for the country a few weeks ago, writes that she is enjoying her work out at Moorestown, New Jersey, where she is living with her sister Sadie. She also states that there are several other girls from the school there.

→ No. 10 planted a Horse Chestnut on Arbor Day. The tree was named "Yarnall". The class gave a very interesting program at their tree. They are indebted to two members of the class, John Archuleta and George Bean, for taking two pictures of the class.

Major and Mrs. Mercer each have a tree and shrub growing on the campus, named in their honor on Arbor Day.

Society Notes

The literary societies held their usually good meetings last Friday night. The programs were as follows:

STANDARDS.

Declamation	Eli Peazzoni
Essay	Francis Freemont
Impromptu	John Waterman
Oration	Roger Venne

Debate.

Resolved:— That money has more influence on mankind than education.

Affirmative	Negative
Archie Dundas	Ernest Sutton
Leo Walker	Charles Mitchell

SUSANS

Recitation	Stella Skye
Impromptu	Emma Strong
Piano Solo	Elizabeth Penny
Essay	Nancy Delorimere

Debate.

Resolved:— That Sunday newspapers are injurious to the morals of the community.

Affirmative	Negative
Sarah Isham	Phoebe Leonard
Laura Bertrand	Georgia Bennett

INVINCIBLES

Essay	James Pabawena
Extemporaneous	Peter Tarbell
	Garfield Siterangook
Select Reading	Michael Chabitnoy

Debate.

Resolved:— That more benefit is derived from reading than from traveling.

Affirmative	Negative
Robert Davenport	Manus Screamer
George Gardner	Joseph Mills

The affirmative side won.

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SAWS THE MOST WOOD.

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So we say—The right place for correct styles is the Imperial Dry Good Store.

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TO PRESERVE THE ORCHARDS.

THE insect belongs to the louse family. The young issue from the body of the female without the egg state, as in most insects. The males have wings, but live only a short time. The females are wingless, and can go only a short distance by their own power. They settle down a few hours after birth, put their proboscis into the bark of the tree and never move again. This is one thing that makes it possible to control them. The real insect is not the scale, which is covering it exudes from its body, making a coat of armor that can be penetrated only by a material so strong that it must be applied when the tree is practically dormant, or the tree will be injured. This is why it is so difficult to control. The old scales begin to breed about June 1, varying somewhat according to the season and locality. From these first scales there will be from four to five broods in a season.

When we realize that in a single season one female may have, should they all survive, over three billion decendants, we can at once see that even if half this number be males, and two-thirds or more of these dying before spring, from a very small infestation we will have enough left to kill the tree if they are left unmolested for a single season. It also shows the folly of pronouncing a remedy effective in June or July. The true verdict can be rendered only in October. The main injury is to the tree itself, as the insect draws the life from it. Yet when they are at all plentiful they will cover the fruit and make it worthless for market. Often the red spot on the same is the first indication of the presence of the pest. The peach is an exception to this, as its fuzzy covering seems to make it an undesirable resting place for the scale.

How does it spread? Probably, in most cases, by birds, sometimes by bees, and occasionally by the wind. I have found it in a single tree in an orchard otherwise clear, and a half mile from the nearest tree where the scale was known to be.

Many remedies have been tried; some are worthless; others partially effective, some not much better than the former.

I speak with a good deal of confidence. I have observed conditions for several years over four badly infested States, and have had the scale myself for seven years, in four of which I have used lime and sulphur. I have never had a tree injured by the scale. True, it is spreading, and I have more trees to treat each year. Some of this is doubtless due to infestations from outside. It is a thing sooner or later to be reckoned with in all orchards. We must fight it or give up the business.

What do I recommend? Lime and sulphur. Why? Over my states for several years it has proved an effective remedy. Either poor lime or poor sulphur would be fatal. The lime that will make the best mortar will always make the best spray mixture. Sulphur has been found containing plaster. No material is easier to test. If the sulphus does not all burn when set on fire it is impure.

This is my formula: Twenty pounds of best lime, fifteen pounds of pure sulphur, fifty gallons of water. I have usually added ten pounds of salt. The latter has no effect in killing the scale, nor can I see that it adheres any longer or better to the trees with it in. I do think it makes the mixture more spreadable. I think it wise to use a little more lime than sulphur. Then, allowing for poor lime, there will surely be a pound of it for each pound of sulphur. It is not necessary to boil more than one-third of the water. The balance can be added afterward, and the material will then be as hot as it is convenient to handle. There is no virtue in it being hot, except that it will spray better. I have cooked it in an iron kettle, but latterly have used a steam pipe from a boiler. It should boil at least an hour. When the proper combination has taken place the mixture will take on a red color. No harm will be done if it is cooked longer. Then it will assume a green shade. With goggles for the eyes and leather mittins for the hands, it is not much worse to apply than bordeaux.—Ee.

ARBOR DAY NOTES.

→ The Seniors planted a Maple tree near the northwest corner of the girls' playground, and named it Perserverance. The following was the program given; Song—"The tree we are planting." Remarks:— President of the class Nicodemus Billy. Song "Celebrate the Arbor Day." Quotations Carl Silk, Dora Cook Arthur Sutton. Song; "We love the grand old tree." Quotations; Elizabeth Walker, Jonas Jackson. Class Song. "A legend of the trees," Miss DeCora. Remarks; "Purpose of Arbor Day," Major Mercer. In his remarks Major Mercer said that it was a good thing to observe Arbor Day which has done so much to beautify American homes. He advised the members of the class to plant trees and shrubs when they go home. To Plant fruit trees. To plant not only for themselves but for others that others might reap the benefits as well as ourselves. He wishes Carlisle boys and girls to take the lead in planting trees when they go home.

→ Mr. Wise impressed upon the minds of the students that it should be a great pleasure to plant a tree or a shrub that in years after we would be benefitting others. And that we should plant one every year.

→ The Senior class reproduced as a language lesson many of the thoughts expressed by Miss Bowersox in her address. The following by Dora Cook is one of a large number of good ones:

"How much more attractive a home looks surrounded by shade trees and flowering shrubs. To come upon such a house out west especially upon a reservation speaks well for the owner's ability and people would inquire, "Who live here?" A great deal quicker than if they came upon a house with hards ill kept, and a very little appearance of caretaking.

When we cut down a tree or rob nature of one of her giants, we should plant another in its place; for if we did not, soon our forests would become vast treeless tracts of land. Some care so little for the appearance of their back yards as to allow dishwater to be thrown anywhere and ash heaps to be made near the door. This is a sinful waste of the ground upon which God meant grass to grow; besides being offensive to the sight. Anyone would be more likely to take a favorable view of another's character if their home an example of neatness. We should not be so selfish as to think, "This tree will never benefit me, what's the use of planting it?" but have thought for future generations. Every tree that we plant will find its use in this world of ours"

Trees for the Sand Plains

COL. William F. Fox, superintendent of State forests, in a recent lecture at the Aurania club, expressed the belief that it would be entirely feasible to convert the sand plains to the west of this city into a valuable timber tract. Col. Fox says the work of planting young trees on property could be done at small expence, and the experience of other places shows that it would be successful. It would be necessary first to build brush fences to the windward of the sand plains to hold in place this movable soil, and then to sow the ground with a species of grass which would hold the sand in place, after which pine seed could be sown with success or the ground could be thickly planted with little seedling trees 12 to 18 inches high. After the trees were planted it would only be necessary to wait for the years to roll by to provide for their growth.

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(Concluded from first page.)

raised a nice herd that never knew salt. I think animals get salt in some way and if only through vegetables and grasses, as minerals may enter the animal kingdom by going through the vegetable kingdom.

Even clayeaters do not live on clay alone.

At Salton, Cal. there is a salt plain 28 ft. below sea level. The Indians and Japanese do the work. One party goes ahead plowing up the salt. Another party follows, and hoes the dirty salt back into the water, while others put it on cones to dry. After this it is taken to the Salton mills, where it is hoisted into breakers and after going thro the mills is ready for sale. There are said to be 300,000 acres in California for salt industry.

In Coahuilla, Mex. 700 tons are some times harvested in a day. There are steam plows on the plain and many Indians work ten hours a day in a temperature ranging from 120 to 140 degrees. The sun shining on the salt often gives them sore eyes. Their water is brackish.

By forcing water into a salt mine salt brine is procured for factories. The pressure which takes the water down returns it saturated with salt. Salt is found 700 feet under ground usually, while lime, being one of the first precipitants is found 1200 feet underground. The brine is placed over flues in pans of about 135 by 14 feet. The water is evaporated and the steam passes off through openings in the roof. Running coils through pans is the most modern method.

The pans warp and workmen find considerable bother in getting rid of stalagmites and stalactites. The salt particles in the air have cured workmen of bronchial and catarrhal troubles in a short time. Slow boiling gives us coarse salt and quick boiling table salt. The earliest way of getting salt was by throwing the brine on burning wood and there gathering the salt.

Salt grains on the outside of butter show that the water has evaporated from the butter and left the salt.

The production of the United States yearly is about 10,000,000 barrels of salt worth \$5,000,000. Four tenths comes from Michigan, one tenth from Kansas and four tenths from New York. In New York the Utica works employ about 500 men

At one time criminals had to eat bread without salt for punishment.

We get about two ounces of salt each week in bread alone. The gastric juice needs salt for the digestion of albuminoids.

The salt water is denser at the Equator than at the Poles and affects currents to a certain extent.

Salt may be used as brine or dry for preserving corn, fish and vegetables.

It is used, too for curing hides, and with salt peter and sugar for preserving meat.

In Africa and Russia it is the symbol of friendship—people make salt treaties by eating together. In "Forty Thieves," the thief would not eat supper with the intended victim for fear of eating salt.

So early as the time of Leonard Davineu the spilling of salt was a bad omen. Thirteen at the Lord's supper gave us the saying that thirteen is an unclucky number. Judas is represented as upsetting the salt dish while Peter holds the money bag. If some of the salt be thrown into the fire, the quarrel is burnt out.

The Chinese have a sacred festival, at which they throw salt into the fire and re-

gard its crackling sound as a good omen.

English purified the water of Jericho with salt and the Greeks always used it for their offerings. Some churches use it today in the baptismal waters.

The Zuni's took with them enough of provision for warfare and lasting until their return. A bag of salt was hung in the cliff home as a souvenir.

Lablanc, a frenchmen found out how to make soda, caustic, concentrated lye, etc, by the uses of salt but died poor and in distress because of heavy duty on salt. In India salt tax ranks third; coming next to opium. Soap cannot be made without salt. The specific gravity of the fat being less than brinecauses soap to float. Sometimes factories add soap to brine to change the salt grain.

Salt need not be white chemically.

Saltpeter was used to make glass by sailors in Arabia for the first time. Their boat was stranded and they wished to cook coffee. They could find no stones to build an oven so they brot saltpeter blocks from the vessel. When the fire was out they found the clear substance glass.

It was made by the union of saltpeter and sand. Saltpeter is used in making matches and gun powder.

Much salt is found in the lava that is emitted from volcanoes.

On Whit Sunday Eton students collected money for their school by taxing travelers and giving them a pinch of salt.

On the Canary Islands glasswort, salt wort and the ice plant are grown. From the ashes of these plants soda was formerly extracted. Glass wort is eaten as a salad.

Salt water is a good tooth wash.

A hand full of salt in warm water is good for a footbath when we have colds.

It is used to brighten carpet when sweeping.

When thrown on fire it will give us the right coals for broiling steaks.

Put in the wash water causes colors liable to fade, to be retained.

Discriminately used for peach and fruit tree roots, it proves a grower.

The sodium silicate glaze is put on some pottery by throwing salt into the fire. The union of soda in salt and silica in the atmosphere forms the glass.

If put in paint or white wash it will cause them to stick well.

Salt is often used to take blemishes from dishes.

Smelling salts contain cloves and oil of lavender.

A very little girl says she can bridle her horse by puting salt on the ground.

A school boy said B. C. meant "Bout Correet" and I think it is B. C. that salt ranks with coal, ahead of the diamond.

Most of you will find this true when you want a good cook on your farms, or go to raise fine cattle or sheep.

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Industrial Notes.

- The body for Major Mercer's cabriolet is in the paint shop.
- A wagonette body is well under way in the woodshop.
- The woodshop is making two sets of new hurdles for use on the athletic field.
- Mr. Gumbriel and his boys have been busy for sometime at the near farm.
- Mr. Herr has made over 500 stakes for the near farm.
- Mr. Gardner and his boys are repairing the fences surrounding the school grounds.
- Mr. Leaman has been busy for several days planting in the garden near the academic building.
- Mr. Lamason and his detail are making good progress with the foundation of the photographic studio.
- The tinnners have been busy with outside work.
- Our photographic studio will probably be built of cement blocks.
- The removal of the fences at the entrance to the grounds has greatly improved that part of the grounds.
- The number of inhabitants at the poultry farm is on the increase.
- The printers are extra busy and short-handed.

(An uncorrected Language Exercise 3rd Grade)

WHAT I EXPECT TO BE

BY HENRY ROSE

I expect to be a carpenter when I go back, and I could teach other boy's how to make things and build the houses, and build boats and tables.

And one thing I like to be shoe maker too, beside carpenter, these two things I like to learn it very well because I might need it, I could fix my shoe and other people's shoes.

I had been learn shoe maker before I came to Carlisle it seem to me nice work shoe making.

WHAT I EXPECT TO BE

BY LIZZIE JOHN, ROOM No. 3.

Only one thing I like to be after I get home,

That is cook.

I like to be cook, because it is better for me.

I can make dresses, but, I don't expect to be dress maker.

I would like to be cook than anything else.

I have a good reason too.

I have a good chance at home.

I will be a cook too when I get home.

Religious Notes

→ Eli Peazzoni led the small boys' prayer meeting last Sunday, and Mr. Walters the large boys. Very interesting meetings were held. Carl Silk and Miss Bowersox made some interesting remarks on Jacob's life. Miss Hawk led a very interesting meeting at the girls' quarters.

→ Subject for Sunday—How God feeds His children. John 6:35; Ps. 37: 1-27.

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Academic Notes

- "Let it never be forgotten that to win and conquer the perverse by personal influence is the highest achievement of the teacher."
- The pupils of No. 3 are anxiously waiting for the cocoons to turn into butterflies. There are three cocoons in the room.
- Ira Walker and Chas. Huber were appointed to look after the Juniors garden for the present week.
- The Juniors are much interested in the study of Physical Geography.
- Some of the classes planted shurbs on Arbor Day instead of trees.
- The freshmen have chosen garnet and steel gray for their class colors. And "Reliance" as their motto.
- The freshmen named the tree they planted on Arbor, "Texas."
- The pupils in number six are learning to make bills for merchandise.
- The sophomores have a new class song.

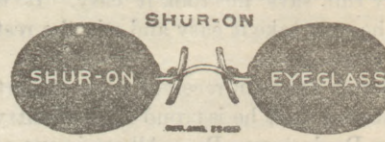
The Following Arbor Day Address was Given by Nicdemus Billy to the Class of 1907 at Their Tree Planting Exercises.

In this our Senior year, we do for the last time many things that in past years we have enjoyed doing as a class. One of them and which to me has every time been a pleasant occasion is tree planting on Arbor Day.

On every Arbor Day that we have planted trees we always looked forward to the next such day to enjoy again the same pleasure. But we are now in our school career where we cannot look forward to the next coming Arbor Day and think to revel in its pleasures—to day, we plant our last. The next year will find us scattered—each his way; and where as one we plant here today, each shall plant, or not, alone in the place where he shall have gone to our homes or to other schools most likely. So let us in lock the memory of these Arbor days at Carlisle in hearts and ever after we have left here, remember them as one pleasant period of life—for indeed they have been pleasant.

The act of planting this tree brings to us thoughts of its future. Let us cast our eyes then to the time when it shall have reached the age of maturity and see it as it will be seen. Its trunk which new is but a weak sapling has become huge and sturdy; its limbs, now but shoots, reach out far and wide; its immense beautiful dense foliage, where now birds would not trust themselves to build their nest, is a home for them; its shade a shelter from the heat of the sun to many children that now are yet to be born. In our day we will not see it thus; only we know that it will stand a hardy old tree long after we have passed into the great beyond. But those that see it will marvel at its stoutness, hardness and beauty, and wish for themselves some of its vigorousness. To that state it will grow from what it now is by braving every storm whether of wind rain or snow. Every storm over, finds our tree all the harder and more rugged and the succeeding storms it endures easier through fiercer than ever they may be.

So let us when we are launched into the world next year be strong to meet its difficulties that we inevitably must meet—be strong to endure and evercome its many evil temptations. Unfurl to the world, each of us, our colors of battle: and in all that we do, let duty be our guide and "Perseverance" our weapon of attack and defense. And every battle won or lost—never let our colors down, but ever hold them streaming in the eyes of the world. Let our lives be full of action and let our actions blazon out "in characters of living light" our motto "Perseverance"



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