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# — THE — PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN



JULY, 1911

PRICE 10 CENTS

# M. F. PECK & SONS,

MARSHALL, WISCONSIN,

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

## KING PONTIAC ASIA No. 58042

**SIRE**—King of the Pontiacs, who has 30 A. R. O. daughters that average 20 pounds and 44 A. R. O. two-year-old daughters, 11 of which average over 20 pounds of butter in 7 days. K. P. Segis Inka, 26 pounds, world record two-year-old; K. P. Alcartra, 30.8 pounds, the largest record ever made by a three-year-old heifer; K. P. Metis, three years, four months, 31.7 pounds butter, and K. P. Queen, 25.5 pounds, at three years. He was sired by Pontiac Korndyke, a son of Bell Korndike and his dam, Pontiac Lunde Hengerveld, 28 pounds, is a daughter of that renowned sire, Hengerveld DeKol.

It will be noted that this breeding makes him a three-fourths brother to Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2d, 37.28 pounds (world's record) and their dams are by same sire as Pontiac Asia.

**DAM**—Pontiac Asia, 26 lbs. butter in 7 days, 742 lbs. in 336 days. She dropped two calves in less than one year, and for that reason did not complete her year's record. She is by Hengerveld DeKol and her dam is by Sir Inka Artis Mechtilde. It is this line of breeding that is producing the cows that are making the great yearly records as well as 7 day records. Pontiac Artis, 1076.9 lbs. butter in 365 days, the largest record ever made in one year by a cow in calf, is her three-quarter sister. Pontiac Pleone, 925.56 lbs. butter, 346 days, is by same sire and a daughter of Terra, grand dam of Pontiac Asia. King Pontiac Asia preceded by Sir Johanna DeKol 12th. His first daughter that we tested made 22 lbs. butter in 7 days at 2 years 3 months. Every cow in the herd is a large producer. We are in the dairy business and have no use for any but the best cows and profitable producers.

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We gladly welcome all visitors who wish to inspect our herd.

**M. F. PECK & SONS**

VOL. I.

*The*

NO. 4.

# *Progressive American*

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# Progressive American

## EDITORIALS

By PROF. WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD

### A NEW MUNICIPAL IDEA.

"To make cities—that is what we are here for. He who makes the city, makes the world. After all, though men make cities, it is cities which make men. Whether our national life is great or mean, whether our social virtues are mature or stunted, whether our sons are moral or vicious, whether religion is possible or impossible, depends upon the city." This quotation is from Henry Dunnmond, but it exactly expresses the sentiment and feeling of many men today. Without question the city exercises a profound influence upon the country as a whole. In industry, politics, social life, morals, religion, the conditions and habits of the city folk are quickly copied by their "country cousins."

The wise and proper management of the affairs of the city is of vital concern to the people of the whole country. This task is also one of the most difficult problems before American people of today. It is, as well, the most conspicuous failure of our American government. In the control and regulation of municipal affairs we are clearly behind the countries of Europe.

Several reasons for this easily appear. In the first place our cities are too dependent upon the state legisla-

tures. A larger measure of home rule should be afforded to our American cities. A still more serious evil is the dominance of party politics in the management of the city. The city should be governed and its affairs managed by men of ability, and independent of party affiliations; the issues that may divide the people in cities are in no sense the same as the issues of larger political units. The questions of civic interest and concern are local and not national in their character. There is also recognized need of a more definite location of responsibility. This is a need felt all through American government. The shifting of responsibility is the easy escape of the weak or vicious office holder.

The commission plan of city government, first proposed and adopted by Galveston in 1900, has been seized upon with avidity by many American cities.

"The Galveston city commission is composed of five members, a mayor, president and four commissioners, all elected at large by the qualified voters of the city every two years." This plan has been subjected to some modification and revision as adopted by different cities. In some form the commission plan has now been adopted in

over sixty cities throughout the country and is under consideration by many more.

Two serious objections to the commission plan are frequently heard. The one, that the giving up of the common council and, lodging all power in the administrative board is a dangerous concentration of power and is contrary to all American political theory.

The other that the election of men for heads of the several departments will fail to get the best men for the positions.

Now, another city comes forward with a new plan calculated to overcome these objections and at the same time to retain all the benefits of the commission system. The "Grand Rapids idea" proposes that there be elected a non-partisan mayor who shall be the head of the city and upon whom responsibility shall be directly concentrated. Associated with him, and appointed by him, shall be four members of a cabinet, who shall be each at the head of a department. The four departments proposed are those of Public Health and Safety, Finance and Accounting, Public Works, Parks and Public Property. By the method of appointment of department managers, they hope to secure the selection of men better fitted for the task. Removal being only for behavior or bad management, better men will be attracted to the position. In addition to the mayor and cabinet, the plan proposes a council of twelve members to consider and adopt legislative measures. By this method they keep to the American political theory of the separation of powers.

To the student of political science, the plan looks attractive. We cannot, however, give final judgment upon social and political plans from mere

study of the charter. We are passing through a period of experiments with respect to forms of municipal administrations as we are also experimenting in schemes of industrial control. To perform successful experiments one must have patience, care, persistence, and determination to "try, try again." Likewise in the settlement of great social questions, no amount of failure should prevent our heeding the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try again."

### TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SPOTLESS TOWN.

(New Britain, Conn.)

1. Don't throw anything on the sidewalk or street. Find a rubbish can.
2. Don't tear up paper and scatter it anywhere.
3. Don't let any piles of ashes or rubbish stay in your back yard.
4. Don't mix ashes and garbage in the same can. Pigs don't like to eat old coal or clinkers.
5. Don't fill the ash bin or garbage can too full.
6. Don't chalk the sidewalk, fences, buildings or pavements.
7. Don't forget that horses love banana skins. A banana skin isn't dangerous if it is inside a horse's stomach.
8. Don't do anything that will bring disgrace to the city where you live.
10. Don't expect your city to become clean and perfect all at once. It will become an ideal city only when everybody does something every day to help make things better.

The above are a series of commandments issued to the people of New Britain, Conn., for the general education of the public. This city is only one of the many in which movements for a clean city have been inaugurated within recent years. It is a matter of

keen interest to all students and workers for civic improvement that there is this widespread awakened desire for improvement in sanitary and general social conditions as well as in forms of political organization. "Rotten garbage makes bad air, bad air makes weak bodies, weak bodies make big doctor's bills."

It would be impossible to predict the influence of the newer social ideals upon the city of tomorrow. Many factors go to make up a town or city—good schools, successful business, wholesome recreation, happy homes, efficient churches, and back of all these the manhood of the town. A campaign for a better manhood, and the improvement of the other factors, insures better boys and men.

### A Civic Creed

has recently been put forward by the citizens of Brattleboro, which is worthy of very serious and thoughtful study. It reads as follows:

We believe that a community as well as an individual should have an ideal, and that its citizens by continued and united action should resolutely work for the realization of that ideal. We seek a community in which nothing shall hurt or destroy, but in which everything shall bless and build up.

1. A community of high private and public morals, where all institutions and agencies that degrade individual and community life are excluded, and where boys and girls may grow to strong and true manhood and womanhood.

2. A community where every citizen shall receive an education which will fit him physically, mentally and morally for the work in life that he is best suited to perform and for the sacred duties of parenthood and citizenship.

3. A community whose government is strong and beneficent, built on the intelligence, integrity and co-operation of its citizens, free from every taint of corruption, whose officers serve not for private gain, but for the public good.

4. A community of business prosperity, where leadership and capital find full opportunity for profitable investment, where business is brotherhood, conducted for the service of the many rather than the profit of the few.

5. A community of opportunity for every man—and every woman who must—to labor under conditions of physical safety, and reasonable hours, with a living wage as the minimum and, the maximum, the highest wage each industry can afford, and where there is the wisest restriction of child labor.

6. A community where adequate facilities are provided and the leisure secured for every man, woman and child to enjoy wholesome recreation, and to obtain the most thorough physical development.

7. A community where the health of the people is carefully safeguarded by public inspection, securing pure food, pure water, proper sanitation and hygienic housing.

8. A community where the strong bear the infirmities of the weak, the aged and the sick, and where thoughtful provision is made for those who suffer from the hardships of industrial change or accident.

9. A community where welcome awaits every visitor and where none shall long remain a stranger within its gates; where there shall be no class spirit, but where all the people shall mingle in friendly interest and association.

10. A community where the highest manhood is fostered by faith in God

and devotion to man, where the institutions of religion which promote and accompany the highest civilization are cherished, and where the public worship of God with its fruitage of service to man is maintained in spiritual power.

Conscious of our shortcomings, humbled by our obligation, trusting in Almighty God, we dedicate ourselves to labor together to make Brattleboro a city, beautiful and righteous, a city of God among men.

### A NEW CONFESSION OF FAITH.

If the church of the first century had been asked for a statement of their faith, it would have been presented in the Apostles' Creed. If the church of the fourth century had received a similar query they would have returned the Nicene Creed. If the question had been asked at the beginning of the modern period we would have received the answer in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion of the Church of England, the Westminster Confession of Faith, or the creed of Pope Pius IV.

Recently, however, a great change has been taking place in our conceptions of religion and the mission of the church. The religion of the middle ages was exclusive. It set the goods of this world over against the things of another world and made a comparison of values. It directed man to shun this world and think only of the next.

Recently, religion in man's conception has ceased to be exclusive and has become inclusive. It now includes everything of interest or concern to man both in the here and now and also in the hereafter. The interests of present day religion are as broad as are the interests of men.

This changing conception of religion is resulting in an enlarged conception

of the mission of the church. The church must possess a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare and happiness of humanity, else she cannot expect humanity to permanently retain an interest in her. This more vital faith is putting new life into the church and making her more alive to modern social and moral needs. Men are awakening to the peculiar character of our modern problems. They are social in their nature, moral in their fundamental character, and therefore they place new duties before the church of today. As a result of these conditions many churches are being aroused to recognition of their newer duties and from many a pulpit is being sounded the social message of Christianity.

Recently, in Toronto, there was prepared by the Social and Moral Reform Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada a statement which has been called the Presbyterian Confession of Faith on Social Problems. This new social creed has been summarized in the Outlook of May 6th and is as follows: that wealth should be administered as a trust from God for the good of humanity; that Christian principles should be applied to the organization of both capital and labor; that the products of industry should be distributed in an equitable fashion, that can be approved by the Christian conscience; that society is responsible for the existence of poverty that is created by preventable disease, uncompensated accidents, and other incidents to our modern social system; that women should be safeguarded in industrial occupations; that working people should be protected from dangerous machinery and objectionable conditions; that the burden of industrial accidents should not be allowed to rest upon injured persons and their families; that



every worker should be released from work one day in seven; that in labor disputes methods of conciliation and arbitration should be employed; that housing conditions should be such as to provide a proper physical basis for Christian family life; that dependent and defective persons should be cared for by Christian methods; that offenders against the law should be dealt with in the Christian spirit of reformation and correction; that the causes of vice should be discovered and removed; that food and drugs should be guaranteed free from adulteration, poisons and infection; and that recreation, both of children and adults, should be brought under social control so that it may minister to the physical and moral well-being of the people.

It is certainly incumbent upon the church to understand the peculiar conditions and needs of the times, and to see clearly her own relation to those needs and to assume the full responsibility. Sin may be the same hateful, hurtful spirit throughout the ages, but it expresses itself in a new variety of forms. The fact that the city of Sodom in olden time lacked the ten righteous men and therefore perished is a matter of profound regret, and may easily become the subject matter of eloquent discourse, but it is vastly more important that the modern prophet be fully aware of the need for righteous men in his own modern city, and that heroic efforts be made for the safety of the city of today.

It is little use that we weep over the social sins of the Amorites and Jebusites of old. We can do them no service. They have been too long time dead. It is very important that we bring relief from present social miseries, direction, inspiration, wisdom, courage, sympathy and all needful

graces to modern busy men. As the salvation of the man, so the safety of society is to be found in the sincere living and practice of the truth.

### THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has for the last month been receiving an unusual share of consideration. This was to be expected because of the importance of the cases before it during this last term and especially because of the decisions in the Standard Oil and the Tobacco cases.

The conflicting feelings and attitudes of the American people is as interesting as are the decisions themselves. Many have only scathing criticism for the court, others accord high praise, and a large number are still unsatisfied. In many cases it seems that the judgment of the American people is based upon personal interest or bias.

The "peerless leader" of the Democratic party takes the opportunity to reflect serious criticism upon the administration and especially upon President Taft. He intimates that recent appointments to the Supreme bench were made, in the persons of the men chosen, because of their probable attitude on these two cases.

We do remember that during the last campaign, the matter of future appointments to the Supreme Court were a subject of discussion, and it was contended that Mr. Taft would make wiser and better appointments than would Mr. Bryan. This seemed good argument at the time and there has not happened since anything convincing to the contrary. When the recent appointments were made, the press of the country were loud in their praise, and there should be no haste to impugn the

motive of the President in making the appointments.

With reference to the decision of the court we may reasonably differ in our judgment. There prevails in American history and political theory a strong sentiment amounting to conviction, supporting the doctrine of a complete separation of the powers of government. The framers of the Constitution thought they had accomplished this object.

The duty of Congress was to make laws, the courts to interpret these laws. The one should not trespass on the powers of the other. To Congress alone was given the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes."

Acting under the power thus conferred, Congress in 1890 passed the Sherman anti-trust act, which provides that "Every contract or combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal."

It is the duty of the court, in cases before it, to determine whether it be a combination in restraint of trade and to apply the penalties provided in this same act.

With respect to the act of 1890 the Supreme Court has held in former decisions, "That the act, interpreting its words in their ordinary acceptance, prohibits all restraints of interstate commerce by combinations in whatever form and whether reasonable or unreasonable. This court cannot and will not judicially legislate, since its function is to declare the law, while it belongs to the legislative department to make law."

For a number of years certain busi-

ness interests have been trying to have the law amended but without avail. Previous attempts have been made to get the court to give an interpretation of the law similar to these decisions now given. Learned counsel have contended before the court that there was such a thing as reasonable restraint of trade which should not be declared illegal, but hitherto the court has always held that the act declared all combinations in restraint of trade to be illegal, and declared: "The parties must go to Congress and obtain an amendment of the anti-trust act if they think this court was wrong in its former decisions."

As for our position in the matter, we think the decision was just and fair so far as it declared the combinations in question to be in restraint to trade and illegal, and ordered their dissolution; we believe that there may be cases of reasonable restraint of trade which should not be declared illegal. If such be the facts, however, it hardly seems possible to amend the law so as to include the idea of a reasonable restraint within the act. This must be left to the courts to determine. On the other hand, that the Congress meant all combinations acting in restraint of trade to be illegal seems clear, and it seems equally certain that this is the sentiment of the country at the present time.

The greatest misfortune from the present decisions seems to be the inevitably diminished respect for our courts on the part of such large numbers of our American citizens. Men in office should be loyal to conviction, to truth, and to the facts, first, last and always, regardless of resulting criticism. But this is also true, that political and social institutions must maintain the respect and support of the peo-

ple. A further misfortune is this, the fact that partisan antagonists can take advantage of the state of public feeling to make political capital for themselves and create widespread discontent.

On the other hand, good cannot help but come from these decisions. The breaking up of illegal combinations is a good thing. The return to competition may give us the advantage of cheapened prices. Again, if the decisions will enable the business interests to know and understand what they may and may not do, it will permit the return of a period of settled prosperity. The constant and feverish uncertainty and unrest is hurtful to industry and politics alike; or, finally, if the decisions would lead us to repeal the act of 1890, and to substitute an act providing for federal incorporation and control of all corporations doing an interstate business, then the maximum of good would result. It seems to us that this is inevitable and necessary before we can have a permanent solution of the present vexing questions. The act of 1890 is now an archaic piece of legislation. It originated in the desire to main competition as a cure-all for industrial ills. We tried the experiment with railways and at last we became wise enough to see the way out in the solution of the railway problems, both interstate and intrastate.

Why not be as ready to acknowledge that we have outgrown the period of small, simple competitive industry, and recognize the fact of big business combinations and provide for their national regulation and control.

Capitalists will always be found ready to invest if they can be assured protection to their property and a reasonable profit on the investment. This could all be secured and a probable period of permanent, steady prosperity

assured by means of national supervision. Leading men in big business, as well as thoughtful statesmen, are already in favor of the plan, and it seems that increasingly, progressive Americans will rally to its support. Meanwhile, let us all work hard, deal honestly, think clearly, speak truthfully, and be at peace.

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### CRITICISM OF THE COURTS.

Within the last year we have been hearing a great amount of complaint because a few bold spirits have dared to criticize the courts, and especially because of criticism of the United States Supreme Court. To see how quickly many people rush to the defense of the judiciary when under fire, is to feel that they think the courts unable to defend their own cause. Honest courts and just decisions need no defense and unjust decisions can have no defense. Honest, sincere criticism will injure no public institution. It will be by the discussion from platform and press that progress will be made. Brave and wise men, whether on the bench or in other public office, will not be induced to fault or error in either conduct or judgment by fear of criticism. Unjust and bitter partisan attacks, vitriolic denunciation, malicious persecution of men in office is wrong and might wisely be prevented or punished, but honest, fair-minded, intelligent discussion and criticism of court decisions, administrative acts, or legislative measures cannot be wrong nor should they be frowned down.

American history reveals many instances of attack upon and criticism of the federal judiciary.

Thomas Jefferson meeting the views of the Federalists said: "The Constitution is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may

twist and shape into any form they please. It should be remembered as an axiom of eternal truth in politics, that whatever power in any government is independent, is absolute also; independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass. They are inherently independent of all but moral law. A judiciary, independent of a king or executive, is a good thing; but independence of the will of the nation is a solecism, at least in a republican government."

In the Dred Scott case, Chief Justice Taney sought to accomplish the impossible feat of settling the slavery issue by *obiter dicta*, declaring that Congress had no power to prevent slavery in the territories of the United States. The decision met with a storm of protest. Several state legislatures passed strong resolutions of censure. The legislature of Maine "Resolved, that the extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott is not binding in law or conscience upon the government or citizens of the United States and that it is of an import so alarming and dangerous as to demand the instant and emphatic reprobation of the country."

"Resolved, that the Supreme Court of the United States should, by peaceful and constitutional measures, be so reconstituted as to relieve it of the dominant sectional faction."

In 1895 the Supreme Court by a vote of five to four decided the income tax to be unconstitutional, and the Democratic platform of 1896 contained strong words of criticism, and Mr. Bryan in his crown of thorns and cross of gold appeal, declared: "They criticize us for our criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States. My friends, we have made no criticism. We have simply called attention to what you

know. If you want criticism, read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticism. They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the Supreme Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind; and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind."

We have recited these several instances to evidence the fact that it has been common to American history to freely discuss decisions of our courts. Let us freely discuss, let us sanely criticize, let us think hard, and then speak intelligent opinion and conviction. Let the judge upon the bench be free from bias and then fearless, but also let the thoughtful citizen calmly, carefully, dispassionately, consider and discuss the decisions of courts and let all quietly obey statute, ordinance or decision in whatever form. Thus shall our own lives be enlarged, our institutions be strengthened and firmly grounded in our affections, and we all shall be more intelligent, because more thoughtful, men.

#### PRESIDENT TAFT AND ARBITRATION.

Fourteen years ago Secretary Olney negotiated with Great Britain a treaty of arbitration. This treaty was submitted to the Senate with the warm approval of President Cleveland. The Senate failed to give the necessary two-thirds votes in its favor. A change of three votes from the negative to the affirmative would have carried the measure and given us the treaty. The first article of this treaty provided for the submission to arbitration of all

questions in difference between the high contracting parties which they might fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation. The rejection of the Olney-Pauncefote treaty was a matter of deep disappointment to the people of both countries. From that time until the present there has been no successful attempt to renew the undertaking then interrupted.

President Taft's direct, unequivocal and emphatic declaration as to the scope of international arbitration, and in particular as to the wisdom of a treaty with Great Britain, has aroused the greatest enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic. The reception of his words in Great Britain has been quite unexampled. Every element of the population, and the leaders of all shades of political opinion, have joined together in an enthusiastic reception of the President's splendid declaration. At a remarkable and memorable meeting at Guildhall, the "great twin brothers" of British statecraft, and leaders of the opposite parties, lent their presence and voices to promote this common bond.

Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, introducing the subject, said: "The initiative was taken by the Chief Magistrate of the United States. But the seed which he cast fell into the ground that was prepared to receive it. That which a few months ago might have been regarded as the dream of idealists has become the settled purpose of two great democracies. Surely it is a matter of encouragement that we should see the two great English-speaking democracies, numbering over 120,000,000 people, with the overlordship, direct or indirect, of a large proportion of the surface and resources of the globe, by common instinct coming to see that war between them would be an un-

thinkable crime, and prepared to enter into a solemn compact which will make it for the future an impossible contingency." And Mr. Balfour declared: "While such a treaty will bear no immediate fruit in the reduction of armaments, it will not only secure for us the absolute certainty of peace between us and the United States, but it will be the beginning of a new era for the whole world."

American sentiment as expressed from platform and press accords heartily with these two great statesmen of Great Britain. We would encourage every movement looking to a closer bond between these two great nations. We wish that the treaty could be so all inclusive that every question of whatever character would be submitted to a permanent court of arbitration. The court has taken the bowie knife from the belt and the pistol from the hip pocket. It is no longer justifiable for the individual to secure revenge for an injury, nor even for him to seek to get even by the use of private methods, when those methods involve the use of force.

The individual may not even defend his own honor by private combat. There is no good reason why nations should reserve questions of honor or territory from those to be submitted to the court.

We could earnestly wish that such an international treaty might mean the immediate

#### **Reduction of Armaments**

on the part of the nations. The nations of Europe are but great armed camps. The military and naval expenses are a serious drain upon the energies and resources of the states. The expense item of the United States has already reached startling proportions. Before the Spanish-American



war the annual expenditure was about \$50,000,000. Now it has nearly reached the billion dollar mark. It has been estimated that two-thirds of our total income is being spent on war and preparation for war. A great university like Wisconsin, Johns Hopkins or Leland Stanford could be maintained and endowed for a like expenditure.

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need of arsenals or forts."

The widespread persistence of the mistaken notion that in some way big navies protect and develop commerce is responsible for much of the present national loss and waste. The last blow would be dealt to this notion if the other great powers would consent to join the United States in writing into international law the principle, that private property at sea shall be free of capture and seizure in time of war. Preying upon private property and its confiscation have long been forbidden in wars conducted upon land. They should not be permitted longer to exist when war is carried on at sea. There can be no gain by a continuance of this barbarous practice.

In the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord Avebury, recently, moved "that in the opinion of this chamber, private property at sea be declared free of capture and seizure." And the London Economist in a recent editorial declares: "This policy of commerce destruction is really moribund and obsolete. If practiced between two great commercial nations it would raise such an outcry and involve such injustices

that I feel sure it would be dropped by mutual consent at an early stage of hostilities. Nevertheless, the maintenance of the right is highly mischievous, because it is a prime incentive to armaments in time of peace and a prime cause of oppressive taxation. Statesmen and journalists found most of their arguments for increased expenditure for armaments upon the necessity for protecting commerce. To a greater or less extent, they know their plea is fraudulent, but it serves their purpose."

### The American Position

could easily be that of a leader in the peace movement. We have in our own country a system of government that in itself suggests a plan for settlement of international disputes. Our nation was composed by the union of several sovereign states. Immediately the Supreme Court of the United States assumed a position of influence and power. It may settle differences arising between any two or more of the states. While it need not be urged that the separate nations surrender their identity to the degree that this has been done by the American commonwealths, the Supreme Court may offer an analogy or suggestion for such an international tribunal.

The history of civilization thus far indicates the wisdom of a permanent tribunal rather than temporary courts of arbitration. A court is frequently not organized until the dispute arises and passions are inflamed. Ordinarily each party to the controversy selects one arbitrator and these two select a third. Such a court is not non-partisan but bi-partisan, with an arbitrator to judge between the factions. Submission after the controversy has arisen is always difficult if there exists no agreement to submit controversies when they do arise.

What were the dreams of dreamers only yesterday have become the practice of nations today. It is even reasonable to hope that we shall yet see constituted a Supreme Court of Christendom, whose decisions will be as final and as peacefully accepted and adhered to as are the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States today.

### A TEACHERS PENSION LAW.

What is said to be the greatest educational measure ever put upon the statute books of Wisconsin, is the teachers retirement bill, which has only recently been passed by the state legislature. The bill is the culmination of a long and hard struggle by the teachers of the state. The operation of the provisions of the bill are made optional with those who are now engaged in teaching in the state, but will be compulsory upon all who begin their work after September 1, 1911. The Wisconsin Journal of Education published the text of the entire measure and comments with enthusiasm upon its passage. The bill provides for a teachers insurance and retirement fund to be managed by a board of trustees consisting of five members. The state treasurer and the state superintendent of instruction are to be members of this board. The other three members are to be elected by the members of teachers insurance and retirement fund, at an annual meeting to be held in connection with the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association. Of these three elected members, one is to be a woman and two men. The law is made to go into effect at once and the state treasurer and state superintendent are authorized to act as trustees until the three members are elected at the first annual meeting in the fall of 1911.

The members of the board are expected to serve without compensation except their necessary expenses, which may be paid from the fund. This board shall have charge of all the funds and may invest the same. The board shall not constitute a corporation, but may sue and be sued in the name of the board.

The fund is to be obtained by an assessment upon the members. This levy shall be one per cent per year for the first ten years, only that not more than fifteen dollars per year may be taken. During the next fifteen years the assessment shall be two per cent per annum, only that not more than thirty dollars per year shall be so taken. At the end of twenty-five years the teacher ceases to pay into the fund and upon retirement, or disability, begins to draw an annuity from the fund. The collection of the fund is placed upon the members of the school board. The method will consist in withholding the proper amount from the salary of the teacher.

The amount of annuity granted by the act shall be annually, twelve dollars and fifty cents for each year of service, provided that the amount of the annuity shall not exceed four hundred and fifty dollars for any one year. The trustees may, however, ratably reduce the annuities whenever the condition of the fund shall require. If any teacher should give up teaching within the period of twenty-five years, he may secure the return of one-half of the amount paid to the fund. And should he again return to the profession he may return the amount so withdrawn and continue his membership in the fund. A one-year leave of absence will be granted to teachers without forfeiture of membership.

The provisions of the bill seem to be

very complete and the principle underneath the movement is certainly sound. That weakness will develop in the operation of the law may be expected. Some laws fail because the laws are weak, some laws fail because of the weakness of human beings. This law will probably rest upon a widespread sympathy. The chief objection to the measure will, no doubt, arise from those who enter the teaching profession intending to remain for only a few years. The principle is already in operation in various forms and in other lines of work. Old age pensions, industrial insurance, employers' liability and compensation acts are all alike in this, that the individual worker should be relieved from the risks of accident, sickness and penury, and the business or profession should bear this extra expense.

The effect of the operation of this measure upon the teaching force will be very beneficial. It will offer an inducement to larger numbers to continue in the work. Many successful teachers refuse to stay in the work because of the small compensation and the dreary outlook for a "rainy day." The operation of this law will make the Wisconsin

field an attractive one to strong men and women and will no doubt give the state a stronger and more efficient force of teachers.

It is suggested that the indirect results of this measure will be of greater benefit than the immediate benefit to those for whom it operates. Anything which secures a better teaching force will certainly result in gain to those who study under their direction and therefore more capable and better trained young men and women.

With reference to this looked for result of the law we will be obliged to await results before being sure. It is quite as often the incapable and inefficient teacher that gives up the work as it is the capable one.

There may arise under this law a danger that many very poor teachers will hold on to the work, because of the prospect which the future annuity holds out to them, and the fear that in some other line they might fail and find no annuity provided.

The motive prompting the measure was commendable, the principle is sound, the scope is broad and comprehensive judgment upon its operation must await experience.

#### BE A MAN.

Be a man and muster courage  
 For the struggle that's to come;  
 Be a man and bear your burden  
 Though it may be cumbersome;  
 Be a man and face your troubles  
 With a stout and hopeful heart;  
 Be a man! With all your powers  
 Make a new and better start.  
 Be a man and help your brother,  
 Be a friend to those in need,  
 Be a man and show your manhood  
 Not by boasting, but by deed;  
 Be a man and with discretion  
 Give respect to whom it's due,  
 Be a man and never falter,  
 To yourself be bravely true.  
 Charles Thein.

# THE LEAVEN OF OPTIMISM

By JAMES H. SKEWES

We, co-workers in a great democracy, have reason to be a hopeful people. Although still young, we are a world power, pregnant with such unbounded possibility that, to many, the future seems all sunshine. Yet to some there is so much evil in our life that the morrow looms dark and uncertain. There are two voices continually crying aloud: the dismal wail of the pessimism and the clarion call of optimism. The one, bounded by the grave, laments lack of opportunity; the other, freed by a vision of the Eternal, creates opportunity. In the treadmill of enervating despondency, pessimism makes a living; in the dynamo of stimulating inspiration, optimism makes a life.

The pessimist sees vice and crime and concludes that all virtue is dead. He sees strife between capital and labor and reasons that there is no good in our industrial system. He sees corruption in politics, and, declaring our government a failure, he throws away his ballot. Not content with conscientious criticism or just condemnation, the ranting pessimist poisons the crystalline fountain of youth. The pessimistic demagogue distorts right relations, paralyzes confidence, fills the masses with bitterness, and fomented sedition. He impugns our highest motives, assassinates our noblest characters. The traces of this rabid pessimism darken our history. The Conway Cabal defamed the "Father of His Country;" caviling bigots villified the framers of our constitution; the opponents of the Louisiana purchase maligned Thomas Jefferson. The last half century has suffered pessimistic riot, plunder, fire and murder in Pittsburgh, in Chicago, in Hocking Valley, in the mountains of Idaho. This fren-

zied pessimism aimed the bullet that made Lincoln a martyr. Yesterday it gave us Aaron Burr; today it gives us Emma Goldman. Yesterday it murdered President McKinley; today it strikes down Mayor Gaynor. Every ill the pessimist finds, he magnifies; the good he fails to see; and by creating an atmosphere of chill depression he congeals the well-spring of human progress.

How different the optimist! He recognizes ills, but sees a better state and strives to make his vision a reality. He glories in the triumphs of his age, and while deeply deploring undesirable conditions, finds buoyant joy in the struggle to rectify wrongs. This spirit sweetens his defeats, adds power to his efforts. It is the essence of his religion, the mainspring of his achievement:—not the ignorant optimism which results in improvident content, but that spirit which is ever in pursuit of better things; not the supine optimism which fretfully turns away from the darker side, but that splendid enthusiasm which endeavors to solve human problems.

Glorious is the record emblazoned by optimism upon the escutcheon of American history. Optimism plowed the unknown seas with Columbus. It inspired the Titanic courage which endured harrowing hardships and subdued the cruel savagery of the new continent. It scaled the heights of Quebec with Wolfe. Guided by it, our fathers welded thirteen quarreling colonies into a unified federation. It voiced the memorable sentiment, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." It issued the Monroe Doctrine and triumphed in the battle for commercial rights. The frontiersman, nerved by its hopefulness, braved the

dangers and privations of the primeval wilderness and gave us the great empire of the west. Yesterday it potentialized the lives of Hamilton, Jackson, Morse, McKinley; today it bears fruit in the efforts of Carnegie, Hill, Peary, Edison. Then it united the East and West with railways, rebuilt fire-swept Chicago, and enslaved the subtle forces of the earth; now it joins oceans with the Panama Canal, raises shattered San Francisco, and completes the mastery of the air.

How the golden thread of soul-born optimism runs through the magnificent tapestry of American liberty. Nobler than the brave hope which has given us such unparalleled material progress, is the sublime optimism which makes us leaders in the struggle for political, social and spiritual democracy. This optimism piloted the Mayflower across the stormy Atlantic. This was the "Spirit of Seventy-Six." This God-given faith enabled the dying martyr, Nathan Hale, to say, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Optimistic vision led our people to pay gladly the price of civil war; and we emerged weary and battle-scarred, but triumphant—the clank of the shackle silenced forever—a reconsecrated nation. The "Boys in Grey"—defeated, their government gone, their homes wrecked, their lands devastated—rose from the thick fog of desolation to the sunlit vision of a higher, nobler, freer life; and a New South, grander by far than the old, stands an imperishable monument to their optimism. Through winters and summers, through seed times and harvests, has the sun of optimism illumined our paths and inspired our hearts.

And this fervent optimism is heartening our life today. The same spirit which freed Cuba and sent millions to relieve Messina, now compels selfish employers and unscrupulous corporations to consider the welfare of our people. Corrupt politics, commercial machination, industrial avarice, are quailing before the force of optimistic endeavor. Employees' compensation, regulation of trade, conservation, ref-

erendum, popular rights, are living issues. Optimism, through the efforts of high minded, patriotic citizens, is leavening our civilization with higher ideals. Our governmental halls are graced by noble, progressive leaders. What calls from quiet retreats such men as Woodrow Wilson? It is the voice of the American people who have caught a vision, a compelling vision of a government in the interests of humanity.

A new humanism is coming to the front. Through optimism God has interposed in behalf of the millions. How fruitful are the lives of Doctor Flexner, Judge Lindsey, Booker Washington, Jane Addams! Our life is heartened by cheering activities: social centers, free hospitals, health associations, public playgrounds, university extension, peace conferences—how inspiring the list! How it might be prolonged! Equality and brotherhood are ideas throbbing with the heart-power of optimistic altruism.

But the mission of optimism is not fulfilled. We still have evils. Maladministration of law breeds contempt for government. Organized wealth is exploiting the people through special privilege and shrewd evasion or open violation of the statutes. We have oppression by capital and violent retaliation by labor. On one hand we have voluptuous riches, wanton luxury, shameless waste; on the other, poverty, wretchedness, starvation. In the lives of too many men, selfishness, moral flippancy, spiritual stagnation supplant the sterling virtues of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. We spend annually, six times as much for intoxicants as for public schools—six times as much for a baneful luxury as for education. Though we have civil liberty, we lack equality of opportunity and privilege. The laboring classes seldom enjoy the higher products of our civilization. Science, literature, art, are not for the great mass of our people. While theoretically the colleges, universities and other institutions for the elevation of mankind are open to all, they are rarely available to the workingman or his children. Even the churches often fail



in their duty to the poor man. Too often, toiling from morning until night, refused the just earnings of his hands, exploited by the scheming and avaricious, bearing his burdens alone, the laboring man is denied the better things of life: no books, no music, no pictures, no refinement, no creative joy, no buoyant hope; only a dull monotony of unrequited toil.

Yes, the pessimist is right when he says we have abuses. But pessimism will never remedy them. How is wrong to be righted unless the public mind assert the disorder curable? Pessimism pronounces our ailment fatal. Who will follow a pessimistic leader? Search history for the pessimist who has led a great humanitarian movement; you search in vain. The pessimist has no hope, no lofty purpose, no high resolution, no productive energy; his is a creed of stagnation, his way the path of retrogression.

If we are to perfect the triumphs so well begun, the courage, faith and idealism of the past must strengthen us for the work of the present. Great problems are not solved in an hour, a year or a generation. But the mountains of tomorrow are not so steep when we have climbed the foothills of today. We must have faith, faith in our institutions, faith in our fellow men, faith in ourselves, faith in the ultimate triumph of Eternal Right. Hear our own most consummate optimist, the great Lincoln, speak: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it." The optimism that availed at Valley Forge and sustained us at Bull Run, the optimism that founded Tuskegee and built Hull House, will suffice for the problems of the twentieth century—the optimism of history, the practical optimism that does things—the colossal hopefulness that results in infinite potency, infinite realization.

This optimism must animate every fibre of our social being. It must pervade our homes and cause little children to grow in reverence for our institutions. It must dominate our schools that the men and women of

tomorrow may know and appreciate our possibilities. It must vitalize our churches and inspire men for the tasks of life. It must permeate our industrial system and cause employer and employee alike to realize their mutual interests. It must transmute the dross of our sordid commercial world into the refined gold of business honor. It must command enforcement of law by officials and it must impel respect for law by the masses. It must scourge corruption, special interest, and like abuses, from the temple of government.

This spirit must rule supreme in our personal lives. Optimism must guide our thoughts, rule our impulses, broaden our affections, ennoble our acts. It must dominate public opinion. Public sentiment was born to command, and its mandate is law. The pulse-beats of our nation are but the heart-throbs of the American commonalty. You and I must cherish the sentiment which demands better things. Moreover, we must realize that we, our failures, our successes, are integral factors in the formation of our individual and national ideals. We, the commoners, must catch the vision and strive for the amelioration of mankind. The leaders of men may sometimes turn the tide of battle, but enduring success demands the steady and consistent advance of the rank and file. You and I must fill the finite with infinite significance; "Fit to the finite, man's infinity."

Standing upon the mount of optimism, we behold the promise of the future—a New America, our country as it is to be—a land of equal opportunity and privilege for all—a land of homes and schools and sturdy men. In that land, worth is more than wealth. Capital is humanized; labor is Christianized. No sweatshops sap vitality; no labor dwarfs the growing child. There, the spirit of brotherhood permeates the lives and actions of men. There, the human echoes the Divine. The church is what the Prince of Peace meant it to be; "Its arches, the clasped hands of human comrades." The orphan's cry is hushed; the widow's want is satisfied. We see a full-fraught race—indi-

vidual and society reconciled. Man strives, unfolds, ripens—and beyond, guilding, inspiring, leads God's Pillar of Cloud by day and Pillar of Fire by night.

Optimism, the creed of progress, the spirit of achievement, the gospel of service! Today is better than yesterday. We can make tomorrow better than today. Optimism, with its power to strike the chords of the human heart to a harmony of high aspiration with

fruitful endeavor, must prevail. Let us think it, preach it, teach it, live it. Live it in the home, the school, the church, the factory, the market place; live it in all our civic and social relationships. Let the world see the American people going forward, all in unison and under Divine approval, joyously working out the mission born in a manger twenty centuries ago, with Him who walked the shores of Galilee.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

By J. C. Mc OWELL

One of the subjects recently taken up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is known as Farm Management. This subject treats of the farm as a unit, and attempts to get at all classes of agricultural problems from the standpoint of the farmer. Farm management is taught in many of our agricultural colleges, and a practical course in this subject is now given in the Wisconsin Agricultural College.

A thorough knowledge of the subject of farm management should enable one to determine what operations on the farm are paying, and which ones are carried on at a loss. On account of the difference in soils, the great variations in weather conditions from year to year, and the wide range of prices over which the farmer has little control, it is a very difficult problem to determine the comparative merits of different systems of farming. While the results to be obtained in any given year from a particular type of farming cannot be determined exactly in advance, there is much to be gained by carefully studying the business of the farm from every viewpoint.

The skillful farmer manages his farm so as to get the most out of it, not only in dollars and cents but in every way.

The most successful farmers are the ones who produce crops and live stock at a profit, who maintain the fertility of the soil, who provide their families with all the comforts of life, and who yet are able to give their children a good fundamental education. While the making of money may not be the chief aim in farming, it is necessary that the successful farmer should be a financial success. Otherwise he is continually handicapped when it comes to providing himself and family with the comforts and conveniences of life. The information which enables a man to make a success of his work is the highest kind of knowledge. The old style education that taught a person how to enjoy all the good and desirable things of this world, and that did not teach him how to earn the capital with which to purchase these things, is rapidly giving way to the more practical education, that not only cultivates a taste for the best of everything, but teaches us how to earn the money with which to buy them.

In almost every neighborhood we find farmers who are making money, and in almost every neighborhood there are farmers who are constantly running farther and farther behind. In

some cases misfortune over which the parties concerned have no control are the causes of failure, but it is frequently the case that mismanagement of the farm has brought about financial troubles.

The Division of Farm Management of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is doing all it can to assist farmers to place their farms on a paying basis. This division is frequently called on to visit farms in various parts of the country, and to assist farmers in determining what changes should be made in order to increase the income and at the same time improve the fertility of the land. By disposing of a few unprofitable cows, the dairy farmer is sometimes able to put an unprofitable farm on a profit bearing basis. Frequently the introduction of clover, corn, or potatoes into the rotation, or the increase in the amount of live stock on a grain farm is the very thing needed to better financial conditions. Very seldom is it advisable to make radical changes, but as a rule all that is necessary is to increase a little in one line and to cut down a little in others. In order to do this intelligently it is necessary to study the adaptability of the farm, to know the market facilities, to take into consideration the climatic conditions, and above all, it is necessary to consider the tastes and ability of the farmer. Because Mr. Jones is making money producing potatoes on his farm is not a satisfactory reason why his neighbor, Mr. Smith, should raise a large acreage of potatoes. It may be that Mr. Smith's farm is much better adapted to the production of alsike clover seed, oats, or some other crop.

On first thought it may seem as though it would be impossible to determine in one short visit just what changes would improve conditions on

any particular farm, and this is sometimes true. It does not appear, however, to be more difficult to size up a farm than it is to judge the merits of a horse or cow. The farmer himself is also able to give in detail what each field has done in the past in the way of crop production, and he also knows what is his financial ability to carry out changes suggested. The farmer with very limited resources should not attempt anything that will endanger what he has already accumulated, while the man of large resources may venture more.

In this short article I cannot attempt to illustrate in detail many of the problems with which our division has to deal. From the great number of inquiries that are constantly coming to us, it appears as though there is a very great demand on the part of the farmers for the kind of work we are attempting, and I honestly believe that we are getting satisfactory results. In order that few mistakes may be made, it is necessary that our men should be conservative, and that they should be decidedly practical in all their work. The fact that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads are doing work similar to that of the Division of Farm Management shows that such work is in demand.

In my District, which consists of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the two Dakotas, we are at present co-operating with farmers along many farm management lines. All correspondence receives prompt attention, and definite assistance is given whenever it is possible to do so. I hope to be able in later articles to discuss some of the problems on which we are now at work. If by any means we are able to assist in improving agricultural conditions we shall feel that our work has not been done in vain.

### Ideal.

First Bridesmaid—"They are well matched, don't you think?"

Second Bridesmaid—"Rather; she's a grass widow and he's a vegetarian."  
—London Opinion.

### Mary and Her Waist.

Mary had a little waist,

Where waists were meant to grow,  
And everywhere the fashions went,  
Her waist was sure to go.

—New York Sun.

# FARMERS AND FARMERS' BOYS

PROF. ALMON W. BURR, Beloit College

No calling has done so much to fill up other callings as has the farmer's. Nine out of ten, it is said, of the leading men in our cities were farm bred. Many a farmer has seen all his boys leave the farm and at last they have coaxed him to their city homes.

Why is it that the sons have not favored their father's calling more? One answer is that the farmer's boy has been made to believe that good farming was solely hard drudging. If the boy has had a head, he would not stay where his hands were of service. His father fought his battle and found his joy in his venture into a new country for a home. The son sees no victory for him on the old farm except to get a living from it by drudgery. It is not worthy of him. In his going, he has sought the higher service, as did his father in his struggle to win the old homestead.

Another answer is that the prizes in the town have seemed larger to the farmer boy than those of the farm. Apparel, society, success, and wealth have filled his eye. No one has taught him that nature and books and thinking and independence are also worthy prizes. The boy has drifted to the town, because he had no resources of self-companionship and of thinking alone. The trouble has not been with the surroundings of the farm life. Farmers' sons after they have become famous in other callings have found a delight in turning their larger powers to the varied problems of the farm. Horace Greeley in his busy life had to buy a farm and write "What I Know About Farming."

What remedy is there for this leaving our farms to renters by our farmer boys? They must be given a different idea of what farming is, not their father's idea, but the new con-

ception that farming, like all other great callings, must be followed with brains. The "Ohio Farm and Fireside" has well said, "It must be remembered that farming instead of being the simplest, is the most complex and difficult of all the industries. In fact, farming or land tillage is both a science and an art. To be able to produce is in many ways to be able to create. For the producer must not only repeat the process of planting and reaping, but he must know how to increase the products of the soil. No one can hope to succeed in farming unless he is able to comprehend the nature of the insects with which he must cope, or with which he must co-operate. The simple problem of manures alone is more complex and more important to be thoroughly understood than any problem that vexes the manufacturer." Successful farming can no more be mere cropping, soil robbing. It is the finding the way to raise the annual return of a herd of cows. It is the selling of a bushel of oats for three times as much for a butter product than for a crop product. It is determining whether the corn crop makes the largest return when put through the silo, the shredder, or fed in the bundle from the binder. Give the boys a part in working out these problems and they will stay on the farms to work them out and to grow to a larger manhood.

The second marked change must be in the farmer boy's preparation for his calling. If one of the farmer's boys has not cared for study, he has been made the farmer. Whereas the fact is that there is no successful uneducated farmer today.

The Kansas experiment station found on inquiry that its patrons who made a study of dairying furnished

the most milk per cow. It is so also in horticulture, stock raising, and agriculture. The man who can read and observe and has the ability to put what he reads and what he sees together so as to bring results is the farmer of today.

The boy who enters business with its competitions and its problems may find, as did Secretary Gage, his office a school to give him power, but the farmer's boy needs some good schooling that he may take back to the farm a capital of brain power for its problems. I do not mean a little book-keeping nor the daze of a winter at some agricultural college without any adequate preparation for such work, but I refer to such a mastery of some strong course of study or reading as

will give the boy the possession of the tools and power of thought. Then he can take his agricultural course or read its books with profit, and can find companionship on every square rod of his farm.

I hope the day will come and I look for it when in the roll of the alumni of our colleges the occupation "Farmer" will often occur, and it will bear all the honor that "Manufacturer," "Lawyer," "Capitalist," "Doctor," have, because there are great men among our farmers. But the farmer father who leaves his boy to make muscular force do for mental ability will lose him from the farm or make him a farmer drudge. Given a problem and a boy fitted for it and there will be a man.

#### GOD'S PLAYGROUND.

I love to think the outdoor world,  
All full of things so fair,  
Is God's own playground, that He made  
For children everywhere.

The flowers He made for us to pick,  
The birds for us to hear,  
The little brook, to laugh and play  
And fill our hearts with cheer.

The grass, the trees, so soft and green,  
The leaves to give us shade,  
The fish, the bees, the butterflies,  
Yes, everything He made.

The wind He sent to play with us;  
The sunshine from above  
Is His own warmth that's touching us,  
A heavenly Father's love.

The raindrops are His gardeners  
That keep the playground bright,  
And in the winter-time He sends  
The snow-flakes soft and white.

I'm sure He'd like to have us keep  
Our playground bright and fair;  
No unkind thought, or word, or deed  
Should spoil a minute there.

—Frances McCollin in *Christian Socialist*.



# DOMESTIC INSURGENCY

By ADA L. JAMES

Today Americans opposing political authority which tends to restrict social progress or efficiency are termed insurgents. The latest recruits to the ranks of insurgency are the wives, mothers and housekeepers, these have been termed "Domestic Insurgents."

The "stand-patters" or "stand-stillers" are alarmed and they are pleading and insisting that the women of the nation shall stay in the homes, and leave politics alone. But the homemakers are discovering that politics have entered the home and they cannot leave them alone and at the same time safeguard the interests and ideals of the home.

Industrial progress has revolutionized housekeeping during the last fifty years. Our grandmothers made candles, spun and wove the textiles and made the garments; they not only did their own laundry work but manufactured the soap and starch. The food-stuffs, including butter and cheese, were made by the housewife or under her supervision. A few minutes' contemplation will convince us that three-fourths of the work done formerly by the women in the home is now being done in the factories which are under the supervision of the government.

The housekeeper who does not adjust herself to the economic changes works at as great a disadvantage as the farmer who clings to the old-fashioned sickle and flail. We are living in an age of factories, vacuum cleaners and cultivators, and men and women to be efficient must adapt themselves to new methods and new tools.

In the home of today even the purity of the baby's milk is largely dependent upon legislation; if in order to secure pure food at reasonable prices for the family, and unadulter-

ated textiles to clothe the children it is necessary for women to take an interest in legislation controlling these matters, they must do it. If it is essential to the happiness and well-doing of the American family for women to help make laws to abolish child labor, intemperance and white slavery, they must help make these laws.

While the lives of women in the middle and upper classes have been made easier by industrial changes, several million women have had to



Ada L. James

leave their homes and follow the work to the factories. Physicians tell us that many of these women are working under conditions which unfit them for wifehood and motherhood and yet these conditions can only be controlled by law.

In the richest country of the world two million children of school age are the victims of poverty. These little children are sweating their lives out

that we may have cheap lingerie.

Factory and shop girls are bartering their souls for bread that we may procure dainty shirtwaists for (98) ninety-eight cents.

Are we unwomanly because our maternal instinct will no longer permit us to tolerate these man made conditions? And there are men and women who accuse the women who are asking for the ballot of being unsexed. Happily these men and women are decreasing in number every day. But there are still not a few who believe only in woman's indirect influence and taboo anything like direct influence.

The indirect influence is exercised by coquetting, by pleading, or by circulating petitions. The coquet seldom if ever has intellect enough to be interested in reform legislation, pleading destroys our self-respect, and circulating petitions takes woman away from the home a greater length of time, and throws her into more or less intimate contact with all kinds of people, besides being less effective in the end.

In the United States there are more than a million club women working to secure parks, playgrounds and wholesome amusement for children. These women are trying to abolish every vice and nuisance that effects the home. Each year, requests come to them to circulate petitions in the hope of saving Niagara Falls, the Big Trees of California, or the lives of little children and the souls of young women. Indirectly they have worked for the Davis Bill which provided an appropriation for teaching Home Economics in the school, they worked to establish a National Children's Bureau, indirectly they tried to establish better factory conditions for women, but Congress and the Legislatures are prone to respond to direct influence, and to interest them in the laws pertaining to housekeeping is like trying to teach them to cook and sew. The business interests to be looked after seem to them much more important and home interests must wait. Neither is it fair to ask them to

take care of home legislation and outside legislation, too. The Home is not their sphere, we are shifting our responsibility.

The women who have most conscientiously used their indirect influence are the women who are now asking for the ballot.

Our boys and girls study civil government, political economy, sociology and civics together, when they become twenty-one years of age the boys' opinions alone are counted. The girls must plead or circulate petitions if they would exert an influence over the law-makers of their state and nation. It is not uncommon for an intelligent woman to approach a young ignoramus with a petition to save the kindergarten for her children or provide playground or some other need and he told the "Wimmen ought to be home mindin' the baby, they don't know nuthin' about politics."

Such instances have made insurgents of all women actively engaged in securing domestic legislation.

In the four states where women have been voting for some time, we find children best protected; the age of consent varies from eighteen to twenty-one years in these states while indecent exhibitions of pictures and the sale or gift of indecent literature is forbidden; alcoholic drinks are forbidden to minors and tobacco to children under eighteen; in the institutions where women and children are found, women physicians and matrons are employed. The laws governing women and children in these states are so conspicuously equitable as to call forth comments from visiting foreigners.

It is a safe prediction that ten years hence no good housewife will tell you that she knows nothing concerning pure food laws, laws regulating sanitation, or laws governing the quality and price of foodstuffs and wearing apparel. Manufacturers will not then guarantee goods as all wool which contain only a small per cent of wool, as Miss Crooks of Milwaukee-Downer College says they now do. Ten years hence the model mother will not un-

blushingly admit that she is ignorant of legislation pertaining to child labor, white slavery or the conditions under which thousands of women work who make our lingerie, shirtwaists and gowns.

Today progressive wives are telling their husbands that electrical devices and vacuum cleaners are not enough, they need, in addition the ballot to protect the home from dirt and germs and the children from vice and disease and the reply is "Sure, my dear, why didn't you tell me you needed it."

Progressive women the world over are insurging against all conditions which curtail their efficiency as wives, mothers or housekeepers.

Are you a progressive Wisconsin

woman? If so, what are you doing toward emancipating the homemakers and prospective homemakers of our state? Every worthy reform which directly or indirectly effects the home should enlist our sympathy, our co-operation and our pocketbooks.

We are proud to be the descendants of the revolutionists of 1776, let us bequeath to those who shall come after us the right to say "my ancestors took part in that splendid but peaceful revolution of 1912 when the Declaration of Independence was made to include all the people of Wisconsin, not only doing away with taxation with representation but giving us a government which in reality "derived its just powers from the consent of the governed."

## Concrete on the Farm

During the rise of the present generation there has sprung into action a new element in building material.

With the advent of Portland cement, concrete has been used more and more in the carrying out of engineering feats that never would have been possible with the old stone and mortar way.

The value of this element on the farm has already been proven. Although some farmers stick to the argument that plank floors in their stables are the better for their stock, yet it is generally conceded that concrete makes the cleaner, neater and more sanitary floor.

Sanitary conditions are most essential to the successful raising of stock. Cattle or horses cannot thrive in a poorly lighted, badly ventilated stable, any more than a human being can thrive in a cave.

The old plank floors are very good for a time, but they soon get soaked and saturated like a log does with water. When they are in this condition they retain all the bad odors (for the odors are in the liquid and not in the solid matter) and in a very short time the strong ammonia fumes will

cause inflamed eyes and nostrils, while the liquid manure is often the cause of sore and tender feet.

With a concrete floor properly built and with the proper slant this cannot happen. Many object to the floor because they may have seen many instances in which it has cracked and the top all came off.

This is because it is not properly mixed or soaked with water or else it was allowed to freeze before becoming dry.

The most important factor in the mixing, after that of the cement, is the proper amount of water. This will be explained later.

The first thing to do is to estimate the proper amount of material for the floor space. Compute the number of square feet by multiplying the length by the breadth and multiply this by the thickness in feet. The common thickness is four inches, so in this case multiply the number of square feet by 1-3 (4 inches equals 1-3 foot) will give the number of cubic feet in the floor. Concrete is measured by cubic feet and not as many suppose, by square feet. Divide this by twenty-seven and you get the number of cubic yards of gravel

needed. One cubic yard is considered a load (using common "dump boards").

For instance, take the floor in the cut (no allowance is made for gutter). It is 20x23 equals 460 square feet, by 1-3 equals 153 cubic feet, divided by 27 equals a little over 5 cubic yards, or 6 cubic yards. That is six loads of gravel.

All the tools necessary are a shovel, square, level, nails and hammer, hatchet, tamper and finishing trowel.

Three wheelbarrows of gravel to one sack of cement makes a very good concrete for general use. Dump the gravel in a long pile, put the cement on top, spread it as evenly as possible and mix, at least twice, dry. Then mix again with water running on it. Do not mix too fast this time, so that the water has time to reach most of the concrete. Then mix again with water running on it. This time it may have to be mixed a little faster, depending on how much water was put on the first time. However, it must be mixed fast enough to prevent the water from running away from the pile. This is very wasteful, as the water holds and carries with it most of the cement.

#### For Stable Floor.

First, level in stakes around the floor with the level and some straight board. Leave the stakes along the edge of the gutter one-half inch to one inch lower than those next the manger for proper drainage.

A two-by-four is staked down along the edges of the gutter. Before the concrete is put into the floor space you must plaster the **inside** face, i. e., the face toward the floor not toward the gutter, with stiff top being sure to wet the two-by-four thoroughly on that face, before applying the **top**. Then throw concrete down behind this and tamp flush with timber.

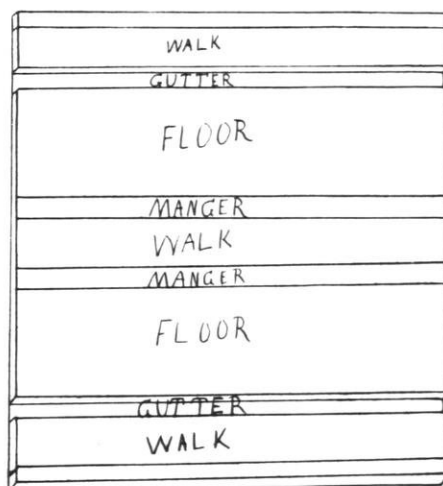
There should also be a fall of about one-eighth inch to every foot in length in the gutter. In the gutter in the cut it would be two and one-half inches fall.

Spread a line of concrete along the line of stakes up flush with the stakes and tamp. Put some thin strips of

boards on this concrete. Tamp these down to the level of the stakes.

Then fill up the rest of the space, leveling it with a two-by-four resting on these strips. Then tamp until water appears on the surface. If water does not appear, sprinkle with water.

The common mistake is to let the concrete dry too long. This causes the top to crack. The top must be put on while the concrete is fresh. The best way to measure the top is to put the sand in sacks (cement sacks). Dump these into the mixing box and put in one-half as many sacks of cement. That is, two sacks of sand to one of cement. Mix with enough water to make it thin, but not too sloppy. Pour it on the concrete, spread around and level off with a two-by-four as



before. Then allow to dry, say, one hour, if in hot weather.

For stable floor, neat finishing is not a requisite. Make a "float" by nailing a smooth piece of board to a handle of some sort.

This is used to rub the top over first to fill up holes and hollows. Two short pieces of board are used to kneel on and with the float and trowel level off as smooth as possible.

A good floor in a pig pen is also essential to the health of the hogs. It is made in the same way as the stable floor.

First fill up the pen, so that you

have a gutter several inches deep along one side (or better still, dig the gutter). Then put in your stakes and strips as before.

The floor should also be given a certain pitch for proper drainage. About one-eighth inch to a foot is a good pitch if floor is not too long.

## A Unique Westerner

The picturesque characters of the "Wild and Woolly West" have been subjects for song and story for "lo, these many years." The cowboy, the hunter, the miner, the bad man, the pony express rider, the Indian scout and, finally, the Indian himself, has each, in his turn, been the subject around whose personality the magic pens of Joaquin Miller, Bret Harte, Bill Nye and the rest of that brilliant galaxy of western poets, novelists, humorists and wits have woven the garlands of their genius.

Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Wild Bill and numerous Wild West companies of lesser lights have toured the world exhibiting Western prowess with fire-arms, horses and lariats and in the cultivation of long, flowing hair; making familiar to the Eastern mind a type of Westerner who, if he ever existed, is now almost wholly extinct.

One Western character and one who has done as much toward the opening and upbuilding of the great realms of prairie and valley and mountain west of the Missouri River and has impressed himself as strongly upon the country and its characteristics as any of the pioneers has, however, been entirely overlooked by both writers and exhibitors, and left to toil on from day to day and night to night, through sunshine, rain or snow, over prairie wastes or rugged mountain roads, patiently, humbly and persistently assisting the great forces which are so rapidly developing that vast region of untold wealth.

The Mule Skinner. A homely misnomer (for he rarely handles mules), for a homely, patient, hard working fellow. He is simply the teamster on a freight outfit. Yet he is a character and the best reinsman in the world.

What he would be with other influ-

ences and other surroundings is a matter of conjecture; but driving from four to twenty horses over the rough mountain roads, hauling tons upon tons of freight through weary wastes of sage brush and alkali dust, over valleys and foothills, through snow and sleet and cold, over the giant peaks of the Rockies, often feeding his team and himself beside the road and sleeping in his canvas bag under a wagon frequently with the snow for a mattress, making his schedule time for from fifty to two hundred miles alone, and in the face of all kinds of weather and possible "breakdowns," he is certainly an example of patience, perseverance and ingenuity.

To understand him one must first be familiar with his environment and then get acquainted with him.

\* \* \* \* \*

As the sun was throwing his last rays over the great "Continental Divide" as if retiring for rest behind the giant parapet of the eternal hills and bidding farewell to its eastern slope, a tired "tenderfoot" left the comforts of a Pullman car attached to the Union Pacific "Overland Limited" at a little station about half way across the great state of Wyoming. He was the only passenger leaving the train at Walcott.

To a city-bred man, the outlook is absolutely appalling. A station, three or four one-story frame buildings, variously labelled "Hotel," "Saloon and Store," "Post-Office" and "Saloon," a frame barn and warehouse, and the derrick over an abandoned oil well comprise the town. To the north a range of rough and rugged hills, beyond which only the slowly darkening clouds can be seen; to the east more hills, with the iron road of the great transcontinental line winding in and out among them like a serpent; to the



west the gigantic peaks of the Rocky Mountains lifting their heads in all their majestic beauty until they pierce the clouds, and the magnificent train with its load of humanity slowly climbing to the summit of the continent to descend on the other side until it reaches the peaceful waters of the Pacific Ocean.

A seemingly never ending expanse of round-topped, barren knobs, covered only with sage brush and alkali dust stretches away to the south as far as the eye can reach, and in this direction lies our tenderfoot's way.

In traveling through the hill country of Wyoming one is continually surprised by scenes of beauty when least expecting them. And so tonight, leaving Wolcott at about 5 o'clock for a thirty-mile ride to Saratoga, the tenderfoot is treated to something glorious in the way of scenery and primitive in the way of life in the first five miles. Bowling along in a stage coach, climbing and still climbing those barren, brown hills with only other and similar hills, barren and brown, in sight, there is a quick turn in the road, a sharp descent of an eighth of a mile, and at the Pass Creek stage station all the beauty and comfort of mountain ranch life are revealed. Spreading acres of bright green pasture, watered by the eternal snows on the mountain tops greet the eye, while Elk Mountain stands like a sentinel at the eastern end of the valley, as if to defend it from the further encroachment of civilization. Simple stone and log buildings with thatched roofs give shelter to man and beast, and the hearty hand shake, the cheery welcome and the substantial supper provided by "Scribner" and his good wife help materially to dispel the blues for the tenderfoot.

The night drive to Saratoga and the additional twenty-odd miles to Grand Encampment are uneventful, except as they serve to impress upon the mind the awful dreariness of the sage brush covered knobs or mesas, the exquisite beauty and unlimited fertility of the valleys and the absolute impossibility of ridding one's self of the sense of

nearness to and intimate association with the mountain peaks from thirty to sixty miles distant. In all that drive of fifty miles Elk Mountain is never for one moment out of sight, and seems always to be in the same direction from the stage coach.

Such is the freight and stage road. The true mountain roads, those over which mining machinery and supplies must be hauled in and ore hauled out, are very different propositions. They vary so much, according to locality, that a careful description of any ten of them would leave the salient features of some undescribed and uncomprehended. Some are cut through timber where the trees must be felled and stumps and rocks blasted out only to make a road of soft loam, into which a loaded wagon will sink hub deep. Others are cut out of the solid rock around the sides of the mountains, leaving almost perpendicular walls of rock on the one side and the depth of the canyon on the other. Many of them are covered by from one to six feet of snow at seasons of the year when, in the low country, fans and straw hats are in use.

Such is the environment. His team is usually six horses and two wagons. The mountain freighter's horses weigh from twelve to sixteen hundred pounds each. They are tough, wiry and frequently vicious, but they are good workers, well trained and steady pullers. The freight and ore wagons are much heavier and larger than the standard wagons built by the principal makers. They are very heavily and thoroughly ironed, each one is provided with a brake and many other appliances and attachments not known or needed in a level country. The rear or "trail" wagon is attached to the "lead" wagon by a "trail chain" and a short "trail tongue" held in place by a "trail horn." And thus, one might go on using the technical terms of the freighter.

The average load for a six-horse team is from twelve to fourteen thousand pounds, or a little over a ton to the horse. The distance usually cov-

ered is about twenty miles per day. Two wagons are used, because there are many hills up which the team cannot pull the whole load. Under such circumstances the trail wagon is dropped, the lead wagon pulled to the top of the hill and the team then driven back after the trail wagon. The six horses are used together instead of using one two-horse team, or two-fours, to save the expense of a driver. One man handles the six horses and two wagons and makes just as good time and hauls just as heavy a load as two men and two four-horse teams with one wagon each.

The mule skinner as a teamster is a wonder. No hill is too steep for him. Many times the descent is so abrupt that even with wheels chained and "rough-lock" and brake holding, it is a race for the horses in full gallop to keep clear of the wagons before the foot of the hill is reached. If either rough-lock, chain or brake give way, only the rarest judgment, nerve and skill combined prevent a tragedy.

The mule skinner is always quiet. He never yells or storms or swears at his horses, rarely speaks to them above a conversational tone and then even affectionately, calling each horse by his name, as one might speak to as many beloved children. His whip is, next to his horses, his greatest pride. He provides it himself at an expense of from three to ten dollars, swings it and cracks it with the utmost grace, yet rarely uses it on his team. If a horse gets ugly and needs punishment, he is taken out of the team and thoroughly pounded with a club or pick handle. When put back into harness again the horse usually remembers the experience for some time.

The care bestowed upon his team, even under the most adverse circumstances, stamps the Mule Skinner as a kindly character. No matter what the weather or how long the drive, each horse receives the best of care and the best of food and plenty of it, and his greatest care is to keep his team in good condition while hauling as heavy loads as any other.

One of his difficult feats as a reins-

man is executed while driving round a sharp, uphill curve on a narrow roadway. Under such circumstances it is essential to keep all the horses pulling in order to haul the load and the road is too narrow to swing the "leaders" around a long turn. The lead team is then turned sharply and close to the inside of the road. The second or "swing" team is made to step over and clear of the lead chain toward the outside of the road and the "wheelers" or "pole" team follow the curve of the road, guiding the wagon; all three teams pulling together. The trick must really be seen to be appreciated.

Teams of more than six horses are usually driven with a "jerk line." When this arrangement becomes necessary, the leaders are united by a bar reaching from bit to bit. A single line is attached to the bit ring of the near leader and carried back along the five, six or ten teams to the driver, who rides the near wheel horse. The driving is done by a system of signals from the driver to his lead team, conveyed by sundry jerks on the single line.

In case of a breakdown, the Mule Skinner is full of resources. He is a combination of wheelwright, wagon maker, blacksmith and harness maker, and with the aid of a few tools carried in his "jockey box" and the omnipresent bailing wire strewn along nearly every traveled road, will repair almost any ordinary break in his outfit or in the roads or bridges over which he travels.

The man himself is a product of the country and of the necessities of pioneer life. He comes from all parts of the country. He is distinctly an American, it being the exception to find a foreigner who is a good mule skinner.

A composite picture of him is hard to outline.

Old Bill Wright, who was chief packer of the Fourteenth Packtrain of Shafter's Corps in Cuba, a hardy old timer who has driven freight outfits, scouted with the army, been prospector, miner and soldier for years, and who wears his modest silver badge as chief packer with all the pride imaginable, is one type.

Frank Hunter, the wagon boss, tall and handsome, with his keen, gray eye and his thatch of silver gray hair—forcible, resourceful, a reader of men, tactful, courageous and faithful, is another.

Jolly little "Lew" Nacey—five feet three inches and one hundred twenty pounds of business and fun. On a wagon he looks about as large as his whip socket, but he handles his six with the best of them. And when the great F—H Mine needed a boiler hauled in the middle of winter through ten feet of snow, Lew got it there by driving at night when the intense cold forms a crust sufficiently strong to bear the load, and then laughed at the "boss" because he thought the feat impossible.

Jack Neff, the "lone fisherman," who can never cross a stream without taking out fishing tackle, always wound round his hat, and wading into the water waist deep for mountain trout. He has freighted in the Black Hills, driven a stage coach in the Yellowstone Park and scouted with Crook. He hauls as heavy loads as any of the boys and is always on time, too.

Finley Odam, a quiet, earnest, steady worker, a loving husband and a kind father. His modest home in a little log cabin near the big barn, kept bright and cheerful by his buxom helpmate and their pretty children, is a home, too, for several of his mates and an example of what can be accomplished under adverse circumstances by industry and sobriety, guided by love.

"Phil" Berry, artist and poet, yet withal so modest that should these lines ever fall beneath his eye he would blush like a school girl. It was he who told the tenderfoot that in order to fully appreciate mountain scenery one must see "the mellow beauty of the winter moonlight at midnight on the main range of the Rockies," and then painted a word picture of the beauties he loved so well, which stood out as clearly and as vividly as if it had been limed in never fading colors by the hand of a master. He is a graduate from the American navy and a good

sample of "the man behind the gun."

Dell Wright, quiet, steady and unassuming. A clean cut, gentlemanly boy. Coming down from Green Mountain one afternoon with a load of lumber, his brake slipped, the wagon got beyond control and when hours after, his patient team was found standing in the road, their young driver jammed between his load and a tree, all his troubles over. He gave up his life in the line of duty. Like many another modest hero, he passed away among strangers, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," save, perchance, by a loving mother in some little mountain cabin or by the rough but generous and kindly mates who "knew him but to love him."

These are the Mule Skinners, brave, generous, rough, kindly, skillful, resourceful, forcible and patient. They love their horses as a mother loves her brood. They love the mountains over whose rugged sides their daily toil is laid; they love the bright, clear atmosphere of the hill country, and they love and are true to their brothers.

Tenderfeet, with the reckless audacity of ignorance, often criticise their methods and suggest other ways of doing "it." But their ways have been worked out after years of experience in the peculiar conditions surrounding them; so they smile kindly at the suggested betterments, but go right on in "the old way," defying rough roads, rough weather and rough fare and hauling their loads into and through seemingly almost inaccessible places.

When the true and complete history of the development of the Great West is written, the Mule Skinner must be given a place beside the Ranchman, the Prospector, the Miner and the Rough Rider, and when he has driven his last trip and passed in the checks for his last load; when his team has been cared for and petted for the last time, and he lays him down to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," the Master will look leniently on his failings and take him into the fold of "good and faithful servants."

# Our Birthday.

By PROF. WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD.

Nations as well as individuals stand for some great idea. Grand ideas and brave men are the bulwarks of a nation, the safeguards of a people. Ideas become effective only through incarnation. Great ideas incarnate in living men are the moulders of destiny, the creators of state.

What is the idea for which America stands? Viewing ancient history we are told that Rome stood for law and justice; ancient Greece for art and culture; the Hebrews for religion and morality; and Teutonic Barbarism for individual liberty. Viewing modern history thus, we are told that England stands for commerce and trade; France for science; Germany for scholarship; Italy for art; and America for civil liberty. By liberty, we in America have meant, not simply the possession of it, but the guaranteed privilege of possessing. The incarnation of this idea in a national sense was pre-eminently American.

On July 4th, 1776, was ushered in the era of civil liberty in the western continent. On that day this idea was cradled in the hearts of the American people. When the constitution was adopted it was fondly hoped that a new nation had been born. This was really a mistake. Our fathers had only united the several separate states. Concerning the new Republic beyond the seas, the French statesman, Talleyrand, whispered to Napoleon "It is a giant without bones;" and McCauley, the eminent historian said "The new Republic is a ship without anchor, she cannot survive the century."

The young Republic rapidly became a giant among the nations, but she had one stain upon her standard. The Liberty so dearly won in the Revolution was openly denied to large numbers of God's children. The accident of race was made an excuse for bondage. Liberty meant only white man freedom. The sublime statement of Paul upon Mars Hill that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth" was openly denied. Liberty was in danger of being trampled out in its own great temple between the seas.

The lights of Lexington and Concord were gone out. The blood of Overjoy and John Brown cried from the earth in vain. The voices of Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Beecher and Whittier were openly ignored. The letters in our National word "Liberty" began to grow dim. One by one they disappeared until only

three remained gleaming in the darkness, and those were L-I-E.

Then came the terrible test. Was Talleyrand right? Is the Republic a giant without bones? Was McCauley right? Has the ship of state no anchor? Let history answer.

Three thousand shells were fired upon Fort Sumpter and the Union garrison surrendered. President Lincoln issued the call for troops and the war is on. From the north, east and west they came. Nearly every home gave up of its treasure to swell that great army of southward rushing valor. The lawyer quit his brief. The worker in iron became acquainted with steel. All that men count precious the world over was left behind that men might rally to the aid of her whose threatened life they counted dearer than them all.

Many were the fields of carnage. Countless the dead, but we cannot detail that thrilling story here. Suffice it to say, that the army that went forth to restore the four lost letters to our National word "Liberty," they did it grandly.

They wrote it on the Gulf,  
They wrote it on the Sea,  
On the swamps of Alabama,  
And the mountains of Tennessee.

They stamped it on the foreheads of four million dark-skinned brothers of the human race, and liberty was assured forever.

Well might we reply to the sneer of Monsieur Talleyrand, "The giant has bones;" and to McCauley might we say "The ship of state has an anchor; it is grounded deep in the hearts of her citizens."

As we turn from the past to grapple with the priceless commodities that are left us, let us remember that to have lived in the United States in the twentieth century will be an awful account to meet in the roll call of eternity. There are more than ninety million free spirits to be educated and directed in view of perpetuating the glory we have inherited. It is one thing to subdue the wild prairies and forests; to marshal the wealth, employ the tides, and distribute the revenue of a country; but it is another thing to utilize these in developing the resources of an inexhaustible storehouse. To turn our immense revenues into the channels of enterprise and prosperity and to open the gates of the whole world to our manufacturing interests is not an easy thing to do. To establish universal peace is a task of no small importance. The socialistic problems of the day, the financial questions of the hour demand the hearty co-operation of all true lovers of American liberty. If we would be true to the sacred dead we must bring to these questions our best service.



# HOME ECONOMICS

By CORA WING RITCHART

## Vacation Days.

Every spring with the coming of the song birds, the fresh, green foliage and the warm, sunny days, there comes a call from within. We have heard it and responded with the thrill of imaginative anticipation, and on the impulse of the moment felt like dropping everything and going.

The first thing that comes to our mind is: Where shall we go for our vacation? It is always best to go where you have never been before.

In our lazy, idle moments we have been enthralled with the enchantment of strange lands. We have dreamed strange dreams and seen visions and in our hearts we know that reality by far exceeds all that imagination can paint; that the call to go again becomes much harder to resist.

Blessed is he possessed of the wanderlust, and more than blessed still is he with the means to gratify it, for the pleasure of living is mainly the pleasure of seeing and doing, and the real joy of living is the joy of knowledge; and knowledge at first hand is of greater value than knowledge at second hand.

The race is becoming a race of travelers. Comfort and the decreased cost of travel have year by year reduced the size of the earth, until the journey of yesterday is a little run into the country today.

Human nature is so constituted that monotony is killing. It is the uncertainty of what the next day or the next moment will bring forth and the pursuit of knowledge which gives life zest and makes it worth living. He who has trained his eye to look for new things and his mind to receive new impressions has discovered the secret of the pleasure of living, and there is no monotony in his life.

The world is the stage set for Life's

great drama; it is also the playground for life's enjoyment. The earth is gridironed with railroads and steamship paths, that we may go forth into the world and see and possess ourselves of it, returning to our homes with a broader vision of the destiny of man.

When the wanderlust is strong upon one, always the first question is, "How much will it cost?" It is here that a great many people build up a barrier which they cannot surmount. It is true that travel suggests luxury and expenditure of much money. Yet it is a great mistake to think that one must be of independent fortune to travel and to get therefrom the pleasure of travel.

There are many people who spend their holidays at home because they feel that they cannot afford to travel. Had they used a little forethought and made inquiries, they might have, for the same amount of money spent at home, gone far and seen much. Once one has started out to see how far one can go and how much one can see for a stipulated sum, it becomes a veritable pursuit of happiness. It soon gets to be, not a question of "Can I afford to travel?" but "Can I afford to stay at home?"

It is wise to settle early in the year where and how one is to spend his vacation. Gather up all the information possible in regard to rates, excursions, etc., and get posted. By comparison of rates, one may often find it possible to plan a trip over several lines at a less than half the regular rate.

Did it ever occur to you that you could travel and take your home with you? Have you ever thought of tenting? Could anything be more romantic and fascinating in these days of rush on, under and alas! over the earth? To live without servants, telephone or address, and to travel when and where one wishes, minus porters

and packing, tips and tickets—surely this is the simple life. Tenting brings its enthusiastic votaries into the closest touch with Nature. It is impossible to describe the fascinating charm of actually living in some beautiful, unfrequented spot. To see all day the rippling river dancing down the valley; to greet the friendly trees, waving their welcome; to imagine somewhat of the ages that have passed since that distant church sheltered Norman worshippers; to watch the sun go down and the night creep up; to sleep amidst of it all, and to wake in the morning and dress whilst breathing in the good smell of Mother Earth, is not this enough to entice the weary worker from the worries of a busy life, and even if he be not a lover of Nature, by tenting he can pursue his pet hobby under idyllic conditions.

Tenting for pleasure and health has become a real factor in our life today, and moreover it has come to stay, if the theory of the simple life is to be adhered to.

We have read in the early pages of history that the people lived in tents, but, skipping a few thousand years, we reached a period when no one except the uncivilized tribes confined themselves to this mode of living, but within the last few years tenting has entered into a new existence, unconnected with anything save the pursuit of health and pleasure.

Having spent our vacation in a tent every summer for the past ten years, we are familiar with nearly every phase of camp life. We have noticed a remarkable increase in the number of pleasure seekers camping on the islands of the Mississippi, all along the different rivers and lakes, and it is quite a common thing to see a sleeping tent in the back yard.

In spite of unsuitable seasons, at least so the house dwellers think, the true enthusiast is not inconvenienced, for he is not entirely dependent on the elements for his pleasure. He has the snuggest and prettiest of homes to live in. The rain drops pattering on the tent roof make the sweetest music in the world.

The entire tenting outfit may be quickly packed into two boxes made for that purpose, one for chairs and bedding, the other for dishes. These may be shipped by rail or water to the starting point, and if equipped with a boat it is an easy matter to move whenever desired.

The real charm of tenting can be best experienced if traveling is done with as little impedimenta as possible and a few picked companions willing to enter into the spirit of camping and take a fair share of the work.

The freedom from the trammels of our strenuous, complex existence is a joy to all those who want rest and pleasure. A good way to forget that one is living in a civilized age is to stop all the clocks and watches of the crew. Then eat when hungry, sleep when tired, and move to the next place when the spirit moves you. Could anything be more free and natural? Yet there is a great art in tenting. It is necessary to select a suitable spot on which to pitch the tent, then it must be staked down so as to withstand all storms, and most important of all is to locate where fresh water and food may be obtained. The whole art of cooking should be mastered by one of the crew. Dairy produce can usually be obtained at farm houses. The foraging should be allotted to the one possessed of the most diplomatic manner, combined with choice, flowing language. He should also be the chosen delegate to obtain camping privileges or get any assistance that might be needed.

For fear we might be entertaining angels unawares we made it a point to be hospitable to all that came our way, and wherever we could lend a helping hand we were always ready and willing to do so. In return for this we have spent many pleasant days and had many an outing at the expense of others which we otherwise would not have had.

Tenting from a health point of view cannot be overrated, for it is one of the finest open air cures imaginable. If all the victims who are condemned to sit in dingy back yards, or the peo-

ple crowded into tenement houses who scarcely ever see daylight, could only have the pleasure of spending a few weeks in a tent pitched on the banks of some beautiful lake or river, surely the mental stimulus would enormously facilitate the cure apart from the mere change of air. For the nervous and overwrought there could be nothing more beneficial than to live this simple life in a peaceful country and sleep the sleep of the physically tired on some beautiful spot which nature has provided for us.

Enthusiasm for open-air life is one of the features of the present age. It is only a question of time when every one shall at least have an outdoor sleeping room.

#### Amsterdam Potatoes.

Wash, pare and boil potatoes, then mash; there should be two cupfuls. Add three tablespoons butter, one-half cup milk, the yolks of two eggs, beaten slightly, and salt and pepper to taste. Fold in the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff, pour into a buttered baking dish, and bake until firm and delicately brown.

#### Osterville Oysters.

Cut brown bread (which has been steamed in one pound baking powder tins) in thin slices and toast. Cover each piece with a circular thin slice of cold boiled, ham, and arrange on each three raw oysters. Put in a dripping pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dot over with butter. Bake in a hot oven until oysters are plump and garnish with parsley.

A charming way to serve strawberries is to have at each place a tiny flower-pot of pink terra-cotta, lined with leaves and filled with strawberries with the hulls on. Another pretty way is to have at each place, beside the guest card, a small green basket filled with strawberries on green plates wreathed with asparagus ferns. Cream frozen in snowball molds and filled with fresh strawberries is a luscious combination which suggests winter with a hope of the coming spring.

#### Sugared Popped Corn.

Pop corn and pick over to remove kernels that have not popped. There should be two quarts. Put two tablespoons butter into a graniteware saucepan, and when melted add one-half cup water, and two cups brown sugar. Bring to the boiling point and let boil sixteen minutes, stirring only occasionally during the cooking. Pour over corn, and stir until every kernel is well coated with sugar.

#### White Mountain Candy.

Put two tablespoons butter in a graniteware saucepan and when melted add one-half cup vinegar and two cups white sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved and only occasionally afterwards during the cooking. Let boil until when tried in cold water the mixture will become brittle. Turn on a buttered platter to cool. As edges cool fold towards center. As soon as mixture can be handled, pull, same as pulled molasses candy, until white. Cut in sticks or small pieces, and arrange on slightly buttered plates to cool.

A very cheap good cake started as an apple sauce once, but I have formed it out of so many other sauces that I have no name for it: One cup sugar (brown adds to the dark color if wished), half cup good beef drippings or fresh lard, one or two eggs, salt, if fat is not salted, spices, what one wishes; half cup of some sour sauce, teaspoonful of soda, flour for a medium batter, raisins and currants, only a few, unless you wish a more fruity cake. Plums with skins on, stewed crabapples with skins on add to the seemingness of fruit. Will keep and improve with age, if you do not eat it up.—A. E. H.

"Did you say you were a month in your last place?"

"Yes, madam—a week with the family on the top floor, a week with a lady on the third floor, a week on the second and a week on the ground floor." —Meggendorfer Blaetter.

# A Journey Into the Land of Jefferson

## Seeking Pearls

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And it came to pass on the 25th day of the sixth month that Cora, the daughter of Julia, said unto Edward, the son of John, let us journey into the land of Jefferson, there to seek pearls. And Edward said we will go therefore and request Charles, the son of Frank, and his wife to sojourn with us in that land.

And it came to pass that Cora, the daughter of Julia, sent out of Waukesha two men to spy, saying, go view the land of Jefferson, and they went and came into the promised land and lodged there. And it was told the people of Jefferson, saying, behold, there came men hither at night to search out the country. And it came to pass at eventide, that the men went out, whither they went I wot not. The people said, let us pursue after them quickly and overtake them, and therefore they pursued after them the way to the rock. Behold! when they came unto them they were searching for pearls, and when they found it to be full of clams the two men returned and came to Cora and the wife of Charles and told them all the things that befell them.

And when it was found to be good, the men rose early in the morning, and packed them together tents, stoves, cots and chairs, and the men journeyed on before to prepare them a habitation.

And it came to pass after the first watch that the men commanded Cora and the wife of Charles, saying, when ye see the tent and the men bearing it, then ye shall remove from your place and go after it, yet there shall be a space between you and it about 2,000 cubits by measure; come not near it that ye may know the way by which ye must go, for ye have not passed this way heretofore. When ye have come to the brink of the water of the Rock ye shall stand still and look toward the west and search out the camp. The tent being 8 cubits to the north and

10 cubits to the west and it was open toward the north. And they called the place Clamer-All-Inn.

Then they turned and took to their Journey into the wilderness by the way of Hillside. And it came to pass when the people were clean passed over the Rock, Cora spake unto Edward, saying, Take ye Charles out of the people and command ye him, saying, Take ye hence out of the midst of the Rock huge bags of clams and ye shall carry them over with ye and leave them in a pile where Cora and the wife of Charles shall open them.

And it came to pass on the 7th day of the 7th month toward morning a great storm arose. There were thunders and lightning and all the people in the camp trembled. And Edward and Charles rose quickly and closed the tent, for there was a great deluge.

And it came to pass on that day in the third watch in the east border of Jefferson that Cora found a pearl in a clam that Edward took out of the Rock. And he spake unto the people, saying, when people ask in time to come, what mean these stones? Then ye shall say we found them in the Rock. And the people rejoiced greatly.

And it came to pass on the 15th day of the 7th month in the first watch when all the people had assembled. The priest came into their midst, and the Father himself which hath sent him, bear witness of me. Ye have neither heard his voice at any time nor seen his shape. And all the people came early in the morning to the house for to hear him. And when they were come into the house they saw a young child with its mother. The priest arose in their midst and singing songs of praise and worshipped God, asking them to bring the child forward. He took the child and baptized it, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness, saying, arise and take the child to its mother.

After this there was a feast of the people, and there was a certain child there which had an infirmity, therefore said his parents, we shall arise and go away from this place, and they took him out of their midst and returned to their own land.

And it came to pass that Edward and Cora, his wife, journeyed into that land by the Rock to seek pearls, and having heard that the child was sick, they stopped at the house to see him, and they found the child sleeping. Then said they, if he sleep, he shall do well. And it came to pass that they journeyed that way a second time and went into the house, they found that the child had a fever and his parents knew it not. They Laboured in the wilderness for the meat which perisheth, but not for the meat that endureth unto everlasting life. And it came to pass at the time of the going down of the sun that the child went to sleep, that sleep which knows no awakening. And they buried him and they raised over him a great heap of stones unto this day, wherefore the name of that place was called Ixonia.

And it came to pass that the wife of Charles and Charles murmured in their tents, their hearts melted, neither was their spirit in them any more, because of not finding any pearls. At that time Charles said unto Edward, saying, We must remove from this place and go hither where there are pearls in great numbers. And Edward said unto his wife, saying, that whosoever findeth pearls must divide and give them that did not find any. Because they had searched many days in the Wilderness. And Because Cora obeyed not the voice of Edward, unto whom he swore that he would not pick up any more clams in the land that floweth with skimmed milk and no honey.

And the tenth day in the evening the people hungered and thirsted there for water. And they murmured and said wherefore is this that we have come up out of Waukesha to die, us and our son to thirst. When there we drank so freely from cool Bethesda's pool. Edward said unto Charles, we must go

to Ixonia, else we also die from hunger, and let us there buy meat. And they came to Pipersville, where there were two wells of water, and there they quenched their thirst in the clear and sparkling siloam.

And they continued their journey until weariness came over them, and Charles said unto Edward, let us prepare now the feast of our Journey, forsooth we are footsore, hungry, and weary, and the journey is not half ended.

And when they were filled Cora said unto the wife of Charles, gather up the fragments, so that nothing be lost, and let us continue our journey homeward.

And the son of Charles, who was exceeding footsore, murmured and Charles, his father, bore him until the journey was well nigh ended and Charles said unto his son, awaken, for I am exceeding weary. Walk thou, for the tent appeareth before us.

And it came to pass on the morrow, that the wife of Charles dreamed a dream and behold, she stood by the river and her husband was nigh unto her, having with him a bag of clams. And the wife of Charles wept, because her husband would not bring the clams hither. And Charles gathered clams as the sand of the sea, very many, until he left numbering, they were without number. And the wife of Charles said, behold! I have found a pearl. Hasten thou back into the water and find thou clams without number, for I must find yet another pearl.

And it came to pass that as Edward emptied his sack, behold, Cora, his wife, found a pearl, and the people rejoiced and said, let us eat, drink and be merry. And it came to pass as the men journeyed toward the village to buy meat, two Ethiopians who were passing that way and were hungered, came to the camp, saying, give us bread to eat, and the women were sore afraid.

And it came to pass in the second watch that the men cast their nets into the River Rock. And they toiled all night and they enclosed a great mul-



titude of fishes and they beckoned unto their partners, which were in another boat, that they should come and help them, and they came and helped them and lifted them and their net brake and they got nothing, and as soon as they were come to the land they saw

fire of coals there, but there was no fish to be laid thereon.

And the people searched in the wilderness of Jefferson many days and gathered up treasures which shall be a memorial unto the people of Clamer-All-Inn forever.

## Antoine's Cat

Last week bring me some 'sperience Ah'll never have before, an' me Ah'll tol him to heverybody, so he can look out not make same mistak'. Ah'll not spick de Angleesh ver' well, but Ah'm cut mah eye teet hevery day an' w'en he come night Ah say to me, "Well, ole man! eef you ole fool head don't know better dan go poke you nose on de cat bees'nness, den he serve you right for bring de trub on you. So nex' tam look out, ole man."

Now Ah'll tol' one leetle scrape dat overtake me. S'pose you want try you han' for dat same speculation affer you hear dat. Ah'll offer no objecshun at all; an' if you not lak dat, you may shun mah leetle mishap an' not be ole fool lak Antoine.

Two, tree week ago mah wife hax me will Ah go with he an' mak hevening visit to Zephrim Gashela. "Oui, oui, madame, Ah'll go." Now Ah'm not lak ver' well for gon out on de evenin'. Me Ah cain't see ver' wal, an' dis tam de moon he's not 'wake up ver' herly. But Ah'll lak please ma ole leddy sametam, so Ah go. Zephraim an' hees wife was bote good feller an' we been good neighbor many year, an' Ah lak heem wal. 'Sides dat, he's raise beeg famlee an' many tam he com' for mah ole leddy for assist dat, an' for me, too, some time. So we feex up an' finish mah chore, an' 'way we gone.

Now he's got 'bout quarter mile over dar 'cross de fiel, hover two tree fence, jomp on de brook an' go up on de hill, dar's whar he leeve, and when we geet dar, we was ver' welcome.

Zeph an' me too, we sit down an' tak some smoke, an' Mam Zeph an'

mah wife ta' hees knit an' mak stockin'. What tam we smoke we lay many good plan for gon on Black crick for catch muskrat, an' dere plentee monee on dat job.

We 'gree for gon on dat plass nex' week, an' we 'gree for share de hexpense an' go snuk on de profect.

An' we can carry plentee pork an' pomme-de-terre an' bean too. An' me Ah'll tak mah fusee, Ah got boss good one. We'll get plentee pa'tridge an' cariboo for tickle our stimick an' we can see no hobstruction for havin' boss tam ever' day we gon', bah gosh!

Bimeby Mam Zephrim get up an' gon out on de kitchen, an' soon Ah hear heem mak' rattle on de stove, an' Ah know he's gon for get supper. Mah ole leddy ron after an' beg heem not do dat, for we not hongry at all. But Ah'm pull hees dress an' whisper, "Hole you' tong." Pretty quick Ah'm smell de pork on de pan an' de onion, too, an' de teakettle lid jingle an' we be all jus' so happy lak any beeg-bug who try for call heemself de aristocracee.

Nex' Ah know, de clock strike one, two, tree, 'leven! Mah soul, whar is gone dat hevening? An' mah ole leddy rose for go home an' roll up hees knittin' on hees pocket, an' make all reddy.

Many year ago w'en Ah'm small boy, ver' of'en Ah'm gon' 'cross de same fiels for huskin' an' pare apple bee. Ah'm go befor' he's dark an' Ah'm feel bol' lak a lion. But de tam w'en he's finish an' it come 'leven 'clock an' dark lak de dev', Ah'm com' bol' lak a sheep; 'twas a difference, don't it?

Good many noise dar. One leetle

frog can mak' me ron more ten rod. One screech owl flop down close on top mah hed mak' me squat down lak brickbat hit me. Dat tam Ah'm all 'lone. Dis tam mah ole leddy is wit me an' notin' can't scare me.

So w'en mah wife rose for gone home an' Ah'm light mah pipe an' shak' han' 'way we gon, over de hill to de poor house—dat was Antoine's.

Now Ah'm meditate good 'eal 'bout de Black crick bus'ness, an' fuss Ah know Ah'm leave mah ole leddy long way behind an' soon Ah'm hear heem yell, "Antoine, what for you so hurry? You got no bus'ness leeve me 'lone, an' Ah'm hear somet'ing chase me." So Ah'm gon back to he, an' Ah ax heem what he hear? He's tell me somet'ing skip it 'long behind heem on de snow an' make queer leetle noise lak he never see befor'; an' w'en we go long 'gain we bote hear dat, an' bah gosh! Ah can see dat, too, 'bout 10 feet behin'. Now Ah'm tell walk ver' slow an' me Ah'll feex dat. So Ah tak' a pole on de fence an' go ver' heasy.

Dat leetle chap, Ah see heem sure; he's black, not ver' beeg, prob'ly weasel. Tenny rate Ah'll not 'low heem scar' mah ole leddy any more. No, seh, hees draw hees las' bret. So Ah raise mah pole high over dat an' put in all mah strengt' on heem an' down he com', whack! on hees back, four, five tam. Mah wife he's ron an' mak' yell, but dat leetle feller's not ron any mo'. Hees turn up on hees back an' lay still. Den we proceed to examine dat an' Ah'm cal'late how much hees pelt will fetch on de market. So Ah'm light a match an' look; an' bah gosh, what you tink? 'Twas not'ing but mah ole leddy's knitting work. De ball unwind in hees pocket an' drag de rest behind on de snow. Ah'm got de laugh on heem long tam for dat.

But dat was not de lass mah 'sperience; ah dear, no! Som' ver' queer episode happen 'fore Ah'm reach mah domicile. Ah'm mak' hurry for get home an' feex mah fire, an' so Ah'm leeve mah ole leddy for come on by heemself. Jus' dat tam Ah'm hear somet'ing step, step, on de snow. Ah'm not scare 'tall, an' w'at you t'ink dis

tam? Dar was one pretty leetle kitty com' rat up close an' look on mah face lak he want some 'quaint with Antoine. W'en Ah seen dat Ah'm glad, for we got none, an' lass week mah ole leddy he's find a mouse in de flour barrel. Now here he com' mah chance for one boss leetle cat, no cos' not'ing, only catch heem. Dat leetle chap he com frisk roun' mah leg lak he want play wit me. So Ah'm put 'way mah pipe an' Ah'm go in for dat kitten an' he will mak' mah ole leddy nice Chris'-mas present.

Now, mah leetle kitty, com' to me; com' see you Onc'. Cam on mah house, it's boss plass for leev'. An' Ah squat down an' coax him an' bah gosh, he won't. Hees kick up hees heel an' caper roun' me an' more Ah'll see dat, de more Ah'm 'termin' for tak heem. So Ah'm ron for heem an' he hop roun' on de snow an' swish hees tail, an' Ah'm mak' up mah min' Ah'm got one Anglory cat wort' mor'n five dollar.

Nex' Ah know he scoot rat in between my miogasin an' Ah'm mak' grab wit' bote han'. Nex' minit Ah'm gon rat hover on mah back.

Oh, wow, phew, ugh, waugh, Ah'm sick on mah stomach an' Ah'm have one ter'ble tam. Ah'm put som' snow in mah mouth, he done do no good. Den Ah'm dig hopen mah eye an' look for mah ole leddy, an' he's gone home. An' Ah'm look for dat cat an' he's gon' home. An' Ah'm hole mah nose an' Ah'm gone home, and w'en Ah get dar mah ole whoman he's put he bar on de door an' he's holler on de chamber window.

"Antoine, go sleep in de barn!"

### Doing It Right.

"But, my dear, if I buy you this gown it will put me \$50 in debt!"

"Only \$50! If you are going in debt, why not go in like a gentleman and make it a hundred?"—Fligende Blaetter.

Some give according to their means, some according to their meanness.—Walter Pulitzer, Good Health.

# The Farm School Gives the Boys a Chance

When one reads the books of the Edgwood Batchelor, Gibson's "Sharp Eyes," or John Borroughs' books on trees and birds he wants to go straight to the country. There he finds by hill or lake or stream, that Shakespeare was no dreamy philosopher when he wrote

"And this our life, exempt from public haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

waukee, knowing nothing of the country except on summer outings and auto excursions, are taking courses in agriculture at Madison with the View of farming because it is a profitable business.

One of the most successful business firms of the city, the members of which are four brothers, whose upbringing was on a farm, believe so thoroughly in the country as the place for boys that each of them makes a Substantial Annual Contribution to the work of the Dousman Farm School.



Boating and Bathing in Henrietta Lake at the Farm School

From more points of view than is indicated by the compass the country is the place for a growing boy. Farming is being emphasized today as not only the most independent but one of the most healthful and gainful presents.

Two brothers born and bred in Mil-

There is a boon in the direction of establishing farm schools for both big and little delinquents. It is so much more rational to put a man out to work in the sunshine and wholesome air than to keep him shut up in a jail or a workhouse that the wonder is, that in casting about for methods of

reform, we had not stumbled upon this discovery long ago.

Only last month Judge Elward F. Waite of Minneapolis wrote us for Farm School literature as suggestions to Equipment and Methods in Establishing a similar institution in con-

York, have for years been rendering most helpful aid. The George Junior Republic and the Cleveland Boys' Home have universal endorsement. The Wisconsin Home and Farm School Association has been providing a home for needy boys of our state

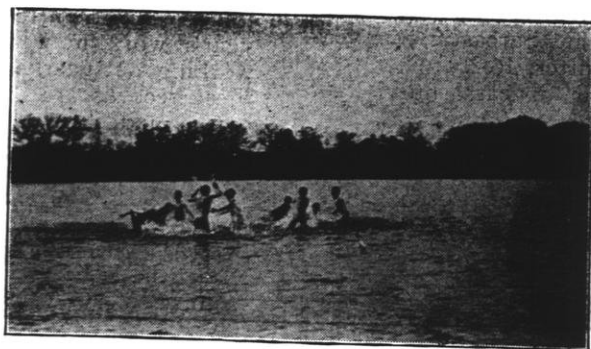


A Boys' Club with their Shack; Northrop Lake in the Distance

nection with their Detention Home for Boys.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey once wrote to us of his appreciation of our work for boys and of his efforts to establish such an institution near Denver. Illinois has a number of such schools.

for about nine years. It has property holdings of about \$30,000. It has never looked to the state for a dollar, but has been supported by some 3,000 contributing friends, most of whom give annually from \$1 to \$100. The aim of the Farm school is to give a boy



A Water Fight

Glenwood has helped to meet the need of 6,000 boys and has at the present time 350 under its care. The Good Will Farm in Maine and the Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, New city, would have ever known during their boyhood. It gives each boy an

who has been unfortunate in his home life, the best substitute it can for a home. It is a better home than many of them, if left to the streets of the elementary education fitting him for High School Work if he wishes to follow educational lines. It trains him

in manual labor, so that after being tided through the most formative period of his life, he will be able to take a position in the industrial world or continue at farming.

It changes his social environment to the end that he is daily growing into a new creature. We aim more at fitting a boy for a job than to find one for him. We grow a boy up to a man's work. It is better to put adaptability in the hand than to equip the boys with tools. A career-motive with the necessary efficiency will stand him better than should we bequeath to him the farm.

The thing most worth while about the school is its naturalness. There is nothing artificial, nothing penal,

housed pets would not trade with the boy who chases a gopher across the broad field of a farm, plants a garden which he calls his own, slides down a long hill unobstructed by passing cars and automobiles every minute, and learns if only for one summer the indispensable man-making art of doing chores. Well, at the Farm School we have it all; hours for study, hours for work, hours for play. Who could be dull or lazy or go wrong in an environment like this?

Each boy has his own chore for a period; he curries a horse, milks a cow or feeds a calf; he carries wood, picks up the dishes or drives the milk route to Dousman; he gets a job in the house or barn or field which he is sup-



A Bunch of the Kids

nothing that is intended to circumscribe or limit the growth and development of a normal, healthy youth.

No religious creed is prescribed as the school is undenominational. There is no confinement behind locks or bars. The boys grow in an atmosphere which is physically healthy, which is morally wholesome and which is socially uplifting. They are in association with things that are normal; with nature in all its beauty and productivity and with teachers and workers whose only thought is the natural development of the boy.

Who does not envy a boy with two lakes in which to swim, fish, row his boat, set his sail or get all the joys of the skating season. What city lad with only streets, artificial parks and

posed to do between hours of study and play. They have cultivated a love for flowers and trees and a more tender love for the birds.

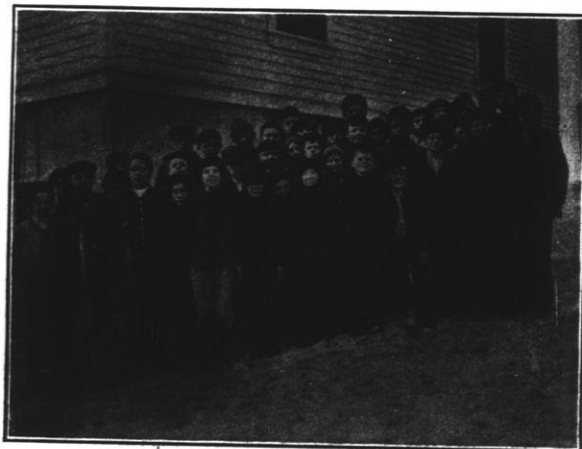
Every year a record is kept of the arrival of the summer birds with the names and dates of their first appearance. In this way they have come to know as many as seventy different kinds of birds. They make pets of the farm animals and speak of them as their horses and our cows or my calf. It may not be altogether an ownership connection, but it is a livelihood connection, for the better the milk produced the stronger the boy who drinks it, so he weighs it and tests it; the more attractive the premises the better the home, for it's his home school now and will be his Alma Mater ever



after. Then, too, the boy is a real farmer. He not only works in the fields, picks the berries and hoes the corn. He is an independent gardener. He is given each spring a plot of ground. He is master of this little field. He plants it with seeds of his own choosing. He cultivates it to his own liking. He raises a crop to his

tato, onion, carrot or tomato a prize is in waiting. And to a boy a prize is worth more than all the rewards of merit ever written in a ledger.

Until Milwaukee shall have a playground in every school district which will some day have the effect upon real estate that churches have had, and her vacant lots become potato



"Our Family of Forty!"

own satisfaction.

He is spurred to his best because there is a record card in the superintendent's office—on which credits are given on the scale of 100 for neatness, thrift and successful effort. He knows that the card in the office corresponds with the garden beds in the field. Then he knows too that for the biggest po-

patches and gardens planted by the boys and girls of her streets the Dousman Farm School will be her rival in the product for manhood, for it must be true that while man makes and lives in the city, man's creator has made and still is making the country.

#### A BOY'S IDEA.

They say George Washington was good,  
And never told a lie at all  
When he had run away to swim,  
'Cause other boys persuaded him,  
Or when he tracked mud through the hall.

George never, never was afraid,  
They say, to honestly confess  
When he had made his mother weep;  
George Washington's pa didn't keep  
A trunk strap in the house, I guess.



Department

Holstein-Friesian Breeders'

Association of Wisconsin

EDITED BY

JOHN G. VOSS, Sec'y,

ELKHORN, WIS.

#### MEETING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION AND SALE AT LAKE MILLS.

The sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle held at Lake Mills by the Lake Mills Sale Company was attended by a good gathering of people interested in our breed. A noticeable feature was the number of new breeders that were doing the buying. Many desirable cattle were offered and were struck off to enthusiastic bidders.

The offering consisted of young stuff mostly and many desirable purchases were made by young men buying their first animals. Local buyers held their own with those from a distance, and by far the largest per cent of cattle remained in the near vicinity and surrounding counties of Lake Mills, although buyers were present from South Africa, Japan and California. This speaks well for the progressiveness of local farmers and adds to our contention that Wisconsin is destined to become the "Black and White Spot of America."

The highest prices were realized by A. J. Bristol & Sons of Oakfield, Wis., whose consignment was of an exceptionally high class order.

The evening meeting of the State Association was likewise attended by a good house. The program consisted of a very interesting and instructive address by Professor Alexander of

Wisconsin State University, whose lecture was on Farming in Scotland, accompanied by lantern slides.

Professor Alexander's part on the program was of a most instructive and interesting nature and many were the expressions of enjoyment by those who had the pleasure of listening to him.

Doctor Fabille of Chicago addressed the meeting with appropriate words and regretted that time would not permit him to discuss further that which he would like, relating to the object of the State Association.

Business of the nature that had to do with location for the next meeting of the association, receiving of new members and preparing material for state fair, was conducted.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The 26th annual meeting of the Holstein - Friesian Association of America was called to order at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 7, by Charles W. Wood of Worcester, Mass., president.

President Wood's annual address was an able one, broad and inspiring in its conceptions of the purposes, duties and privileges of the association and sound in its judgments. He reviewed the work of the past year, paid graceful and earnest tribute to the character of the membership, issued a

warning or two and offered a little good counsel. His comments upon the work of the executive committee, upon registration and the rules pertaining thereto were most valuable and should be well considered by members. He favored affiliation with the Canadian association and the freer importation of Holsteins from Holland.

The meeting was the largest in personal attendance ever yet held. Members present included representation from 20 states, distributed as follows:

Ontario, 2; Virginia, 1; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 3; Vermont, 6; Connecticut, 9; Massachusetts, 7; New Jersey, 9; Pennsylvania, 16; Wisconsin, 11; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 3; Missouri, 1; Michigan, 10; North Dakota, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1; Ohio, 25; Illinois, 12; New York, 244.

The report of the committee on proxies showed 1,698 present by proxy and 365 personally.

Accessions to the membership to the number of 34 were made at this meeting, and others which have been made since the close of the fiscal year make a total addition during the year of 955, and a total membership of 4,280.

Appropriations made for the year include \$5,500 for prizes at fairs and dairy shows; \$10,000 for prizes for butter records made under the Advanced Registry system, and \$15,000 for the work of the literary committee (increased from \$10,000).

Article IV, Section 5, of the By-Laws, was amended on motion of E. A. Powell, giving the board of officers authority to increase the fee for registry for cattle over two years old.

The proposition to refuse registration after Jan. 1, 1912, of any animal over two years old, and to increase the fee for registry of such in the meantime to \$10 and \$20 respectively, for females and males was tabled.

The proposition that the association subscribe for shares of stock of the National Dairy Show association was referred to the board of officers for consideration.

In regard to the request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as to

whether this association shall give full recognition to the herd records of the Canadian association, it was voted that a committee of three, including the president, be appointed to investigate and confer with the committee of the Canadian association, Messrs. J. E. K. Herrick, D. C. Flatt and James Rettie.

The question of amending the by-laws so as to limit the use of proxies, rejecting all solicited proxies in future, called up a lively and extended discussion. The issue was ruled out of order by President Wood on the ground of certain clauses in the charter.

Dr. O. S. Langworthy reported verbally for the committee to investigate the subject of proxies. He said that no full meeting of the committee had been held but conference had been accomplished by mail, and that all the committee except himself, believed that the association was without power, under its charter, to limit the proxy privilege. The committee was discharged.

Great interest was shown in the question of erecting a permanent home for the association offices in New York state, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000, and a vigorous debate was held on this subject. Judge John Lynch of Olney, Ill., moved to table the proposition which was submitted by J. R. Hathway of Homer, N. Y., but his motion was defeated. E. A. Powell of Syracuse made a strong plea for the home, advocating action during the next year. J. T. Williams of Sterling, Ill., spoke earnestly against the location of the home in New York, and in favor of Chicago. Vice-President W. F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., made a plea for harmony between East and West. D. D. Aitken of Flint, Mich., urged that members forget what state they live in and remember what is best for the association. He suggested that the money required for a home would do more good used for publicity purposes.

Upon motion of A. L. Brockway of Syracuse, the convention voted to have a letter ballot, the result to be submitted at the next annual meeting

by a committee of five, and the proposition was tabled. The president will appoint the committee.

The report of the treasurer, Wing R. Smith of Syracuse, was received with great enthusiasm. It showed a cash balance on hand of \$134,491.38, after payment of expenditures of \$30,013.04. This is a gain over last year of \$30,000.

The report of the superintendent of Advanced Registry, Malcolm H. Gardner of Delavan, Wis., showed the acceptance of tests of 4,476 animals during the year, whose average yield of butterfat was 14,061 lbs. per week—equivalent to  $27\frac{1}{4}$  quarts of milk per day, and 16.4 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. Yearly tests of 192 cows were reported. The increase in the number of tested cows over last year is 46 2-3 per cent. Thirty states and three Canadian provinces have now taken up advanced registration work.

The leading records for over half the classes of the four prize divisions have been broken during the year, in many of the classes several times. Thirty-five cows and heifers have exceeded the old records.

Three hundred and forty-two animals appear in the prize lists for the seven-day division, 114 in those of the 30-day division, 80 in the "eight months" division, and 152 in the semi-official division; the total number of animals reported as either winning prizes or debarred under the rules being 688. The lowest of the winners in the full-aged class of the seven-day division produced almost 22 lbs. of butterfat, the lowest in the 86 junior two-year-olds, 14.8 lbs. fat. During the year 43 cows have produced above 24 lbs. fat in seven days. The breed can now claim 86 animals of the 24-lb. rank. The best yearly record was made by Lunde Korndyke, 26,192.7 lbs. milk, 872.73 lbs. fat.

Computation of total solids have been made with nearly 100 cows the past year. The fat content of Holstein-Friesian milk averages nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and the proportion of fat to other solids is as 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , the aver-

age of total solids being a little over 12 per cent.

The total of entries in the Advanced Register for the year is 5,094, an increase of nearly 44 per cent over last year. The work of the office shows a 55 per cent increase, though the expense account shows less than a 35 per cent increase.

Secretary F. L. Houghton of Brattleboro, Vt., reported business far exceeding that of any previous year, totaling \$103,444.20, of which a balance of \$56,397.04 was remitted to the treasurer. A total of 70,590 certificates was issued during the year, and 37,701 transfer certificates.

The total number of members admitted during the year is 955, making a total membership of 4,280.

The election of officers resulted in the choosing of Gen. Charles W. Wood of Worcester, Mass., as president for a third term. The other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, 1st, W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y.; 2d, John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.; 3rd, A. A. Cortelyou, Somerville, N. J.; 4th, John Lynch, Olney, Ill.; directors, F. F. Field, Brockton, Mass.; Ward Stevens, Liverpool, N. Y., and John G. Voss, Elkhorn, Wis.; superintendent of advanced registry, M. H. Gardner, Delavan, Wis.; secretary, Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.; treasurer, Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. Henry Baird Favill of Chicago addressed the convention in the afternoon on Tuberculosis. He was a master of the subject and made a strong appeal for sanitation. He urged that tuberculosis among cattle be treated as such, rather than making it an issue along the same lines as handling tuberculosis among human beings.

#### Report of the Secretary.

Mr. President and Members:

My report for the past year ending May 15th, is one of continued progress and prosperity. The business transacted has far exceeded any previous year. In fact we have transacted in a single quarter as much business

as was done in the entire year of 1907.

We have added to our list of life members 819 names, and have granted five honorary memberships to state institutions.

The total increase of the year is 955 members.

The total membership is now 4,280.

We have lost by death fifteen members, among them one of our greatest breeders and former President, Henry Stevens of Lacona, N. Y. Others who have gone before are: Joseph Ballard, Georgia, Vt.; James Boyd, Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Breed, Galesburg, Ill.; J. C. Cochran, Arcata, Cal.; Edward L. Coy, Melrose, Mass.; W. M. Hinsdale, Oswego Falls, N. Y.; W. O. Jackson, South Bend, Ind.; A. F. Lobez, Starrucca, Pa.; J. Arms Miller, Dummerston, Vt.; George Ott, Doylestown, Ohio; W. Frank Pierce, San Francisco, Cal.; P. D. Reed, Burton, Ohio; James H. Richardson, Freeport, Ill.; George E. Smith, Hadley, Mass.; R. B. McGregor, Hammond, N. Y.; Frank Pidgeon, Saugerties, N. Y.; T. H. Barber, Eddy, N. Y.; L. N. Fairbanks, Westfield, Mass.; William J. Winter, Christopher, Wash.; A. R. Gebbie, Lowville, N. Y.

The total receipts of the office have reached the sum of \$103,444.20, of which \$77,985.75 was received for registration fees, \$22,475.00 for memberships, \$919.75 for herd books, and \$164.29 for sundry items. This is an increase of about 34 per cent over the preceding year.

The total expenditures, including the large appropriation for the Literary Bureau, amount to \$47,047.16, and there has been remitted to the treasurer the magnificent balance of \$56,397.04.

In detail the receipts are:

#### Receipts.

Duplicate Certificates .....	\$ 193.50
Cow Registry, non-members....	11,956.00
Bull Registry, non-members....	10,672.00
Cow Transfers, non-members....	2,947.75
Bull Transfers, non-members....	1,911.75
Cow Registry, members.....	19,841.00
Bull Registry, members.....	22,988.00
Cow Transfers, members.....	5,393.75
Bull Transfers, members.....	3,082.00
Memberships .....	22,475.00
Herd Books .....	919.75

#### Sundries:

Certified Pedigrees.....	\$ 36.00	
Refunded on Express.....	.20	
Electrotypes .....	43.45	
Copies of "Ho.stein		
Milk" .....	30.50	
Photographs .....	12.00	
Trade Mark Labels....	4.30	
Cash Refunded .....	33.84	
Research .....	3.00	
Changing of Name....	1.00	164.29
Over-payments:		
Debit .....	\$5,470.70	
Credit .....	4,571.29	899.41
		<hr/>
		\$103,444.20

#### Disbursements.

The disbursements have been:		
Clerk Hire and Salary.....	\$ 21,550.93	
Rent of Offices, Store Room,		
Lighting, Telephone and Jani-		
tor .....	1,271.32	
Printing .....	3,249.21	
Postage .....	3,997.59	
Literary Bureau .....	9,601.09	
Expense:		
Insurance and Taxes..	\$ 553.53	
Office Equipment ....	1,901.94	
Freight, Express and		
Telegrams .....	294.28	
Miscellaneous Expense,		
Office Supplies .....	2,875.02	
Prizes .....	218.50	5,843.27
Sundries:		
Reclassification .....	\$ 670.75	
Fees Returned .....	290.15	
Fees Credited .....	572.85	1,543.75
Balance Remitted to Treasurer	56,397.04	
		<hr/>
		\$103,444.20

Volume 28 of the Herd-Book has been printed and distributed during the year, carrying the total number of bulls to 69020, and the total number of cows to 134736. Volume 29 of the Herd-Book, containing entries of 12,472 bulls, and 20,417 cows, is being printed.

The total number of certificates issued is 70,590. In detail, 12,472 males numbered from 69021 to 81493, and 20,417 females numbered from 134737 to 155154. Transfer certificates for 14,089 males have been issued, and 23,612 for females; a total of 37,701 for the year. These figures represent a total gain over last report of 2,783 bulls, and 7,847 females, a total of 8,630; and 3,185 male transfers, and 3,538 females, a total of 6,723, making a grand total increase of 15,453 certificates for the year. On January first we began the use of the new certificate of registration as prescribed by the



Board of Officers and it has met with universal commendation.

The work of the Committee on Prizes has been transacted by the Secretary's office, and its report in accord with recommendation of the Board of Officers now shows the name of each animal awarded a prize at any fair and amount of the prize, in regular classification and the name of its owner, forming a permanent and valuable record of the prize winners of the breed.

The work of the Literary Bureau has also been carried on by the Secretary's office under direction of the Literary Committee. The appropriation for this purpose was \$10,000. Of

this amount \$8,112.43 was expended for advertising in 50 papers and magazines. A very large amount of printed matter has been distributed as a result of the advertising and by special arrangements through breeders, clubs, booths at dairy shows, etc., with most beneficial general results. It may be stated that since the inauguration of the advertising of the breed in past three years, our receipts have increased almost 95 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. HOUGHTON,

Brattleboro, Vt.

Secretary.

## The Value of County Organizations

The value of county organizations, or county co-operation, for the encouragement of the breeding of pure bred live stock, can hardly be realized in localities where such associations have never existed.

For instance: The Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association was organized two years ago with only twenty-six charter members, and at this date have over one hundred members, who either own fine pure bred herds of Holsteins, or have a fine herd of grades and a few registered cows or heifers, headed by a pure bred sire.

Considering the fact that there is in Wisconsin alone over 2,500,000 cattle, the increasing of their value and production becomes a serious question. Any cause that has a good ending is a noble one and should be encouraged by co-operation.

It has been demonstrated that by using a bull of producing ancestry, that his daughters will produce at least ten per cent more milk and butter fat than did their mothers under the same conditions. These same daughters bred to another bull of proven worth should produce daughters with a still greater power of production and so on until the dairy cows throughout the country are materially greater producers. Oh, yes, we say,

"These facts can all be learned by experience," but then, too, we may not catch on until we are so advanced in years that we are unable to appreciate a cow that makes 37 pounds of butter in a week, or one that makes over 1,200 pounds in one year. Why wait so long when by co-operation and social intercourse we can become familiar with these facts during the best part of our lives?

Holsteins are a decided success as dairy cattle, otherwise there never would have been 234,000 of them registered in the last forty years in North America. Such being the case, help by co-operation to increase the production of the dairy cows by inducing the dairymen to maintain a pure bred herd of producing cattle from which bulls may be selected to cross upon the common cattle throughout the country. By so doing you will have helped yourself, and at the same time been a public benefactor, as heretofore stated, the cause is a noble one.

If you are a farmer and your situation is not adapted to dairying, the same methods of co-operation should be carried out in the encouragement of the breeding of other live stock; why not, when the Federal census shows Wisconsin live stock to be valued at \$58,454,000?

Dairymen want Holstein cattle, but how are they going to find them if breeders do not let them know where they live, and how many and what kind of cattle they have for sale? You could not sell gold dollars for fifty cents each if the public did not know you had them for sale, neither can you sell Holsteins if you do not let the dairymen know you have them for sale. You must let them know that you have them for sale by judicious advertising and co-operation. Advertising by co-operation has proved a success with members of the Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association and I dare say has with other live stock associations.

The young breeder starts out usually with a registered sire and a few pure bred cows or heifers, and the balance of the herd grades. Of course, he has nothing to offer for a time except a few pure bred bull calves and a few grade cows or heifers that are being replaced by the pure bred female increase of the herd as his own herd offers a market for the pure bred females. He cannot afford to run a display ad. for any length of time for so small an investment.

It costs no more to state in an ad, two carloads of registered bulls for sale than does it to state two bulls for sale. If he does not advertise, no one would look him or his small herd up, nor will his neighbors buy of him as everybody imagines that everything, especially live stock, is of more value if purchased from a great distance.

The question arises, how is this young breeder going to dispose of his small offering? The answer is—by co-operation by listing them free in a Sales List, gotten out by his County Association, for which he can be a

member at from two to five dollars per year, and which for the good of its members ought to be ten dollars.

County organizations are usually conducted on an inexpensive basis as the officers usually render their services gratuitously and the dues are used for advertising purposes, such as advertising collectively what the members have for sale in agricultural papers, getting out sales lists, etc. However, the sales lists are often largely self contained, as local firms find it a good advertising medium as well as the large breeders who are members of the Association, who desire to take out display ads.

Here's the point again: it costs less accordingly to advertise on a big scale and gains more notice while in operation, than it does to advertise in a small way. Then, too, a buyer will go to a community where several hundred or a thousand animals are offered for sale. We all prefer a large assortment.

It's community advertising, it is one of the surest and most economical means of advertising, and is of untold value to the breeders in general. If it is important for the United States to be known as a Holstein country, it is also important for each state to be popular, and what is true of the United States and of the individual states is equally true of each and every county.

County organizations are the surest means of boosting your own locality and is only in its infancy, judging from the good that has come from them and the growth that this means of co-operative advertising has made in the state of Wisconsin.

M. W. DOWNING, D. V. S.,

Secretary Waukesha County H. F. B. Association.

#### THE WATERTOWN SALE.

The sale pulled off at Watertown last month was a very successful affair in every way.

A good crowd of interested buyers were present and the bidding was spirited. Good prices were realized, especially by those whose individuality and

breeding was pleasing. One of the heaviest buyers at the sale was David Monroe, of Spokane, Wash., whose purchases amounted to \$12,000.

The sales of pure bred stock reached \$40,000, one cow selling for \$3,500. A number of grade cattle were also disposed of.

## RECORDS.

W. C. Schroeder, Racine, Wis., reports:

Johanna Pauline De Kol Rue 2d, 2 years 5 months; milk, 321.8; butter, 16.8; 80 per cent fat.

Belle Pauline De Kol 2d, 2 years 2 months; milk, 344.8; butter, 15.1; 80 per cent fat.

Molly Bismark 3rd, 2 years 4 months; milk, 403.8; butter, 15.38; 80 per cent fat.

Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis., reports:

Garnett Johanna Homestead Posch, 2 years; milk, 317; butter, 14.10.

Petunia Homestead Johanna, 2 years; milk, 235.5; butter, 11.12 (on three-quarter redder).

Victoria Daisy 2d, 6 years; milk, 336.6; butter, 21.85.

Ed. M. Schultz, Hartford, Wis., reports:

Piebe Estata Dora, 6 years; milk, 554.3; butter 26.2.

Johanna Star Colantha, 4 years; milk, 515.8; butter, 22.8.

Aaltje Salo Ruth, 5 years; milk, 484.7; butter, 20.8.

Johanna Star Reka, 2 years; milk, 417.3; butter, 19.0.

Johanna Star Ruth, 2 years; milk, 406.8; butter, 17.8.

Wisconsin Star 2nd, 2 years; milk, 391.9; butter, 17.7.

Johanna Star Sarcastic, 2 years; milk, 368.1; butter, 16.2.

Johanna Star, 3 years; milk, 18.654, one year; butter, 672, one year.

Jewel Star, 2 years; milk, 14.812, one year; butter, 643, one year.

Johanna Colantha Posch 2nd, 2 years; milk, 13.275, one year; butter, 590, one year.

## THE PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN:

Waukegan, Wis.

Editor:

I thank you for calling my attention to your paper which contains so much of interest to breeders of "Black and Whites" I never find too much of this kind of reading on my table and am herewith sending my subscription.

Yours truly,  
EMERY R. JOLLIFFE.  
Palmyra, Wis.

SEASONABLE NOTES FROM  
BAIRDLAND.

F. R. Weymouth, Supervisor from the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has been with us and has just completed the following official records:

Cande DeKol Westview, in her heifer form with first calf, milk 391.2 lbs., butter 20.06 lbs., average per cent. of fat 4.09. She is a sister of our Wera Bell Westview, 21.98 lbs. butter at two years and winner of the Hoard's Dairyman Prize for the month of January, in the Wisconsin cow competition contest. This credits their sire, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count 7th, with two daughters with records above 20 lbs. in their heifer form.

Snowball Pride Canary, a daughter of Canary Paul, and out of Snowball Pride Polkadot, 27.66 lbs. at five years, (now owned by David Monroe, Spokane, Wash.) made the following record at two year, two months and two days of age, milk 267.8, butter 16.65 lbs., average per cent. of fat 4.67.

We are very fortunate in that the heifers with records just completed each dropped a fine heifer calf beautifully marked, sired by our senior herd bull Sir Walker Segis.

These heifers are of the large type, perfect individuals, and the kind we like to breed from. Their udders are large and well developed. They have both joined our Semi-Official force for a year's work now making eight cows working out yearly work. We believe these records are a credit to any herd being made during the hot month of June.

S. A. BAIRD & SON.

## SALES.

Nass, Ernst, Jefferson, Wis., sold to Jacob Hake, Jefferson, Wis., Gewind Queen Netherland 78325.

Morse, Mary C., Sparta, Wis., sold to John Cassek, Sparta, Wis., bull calf; Sire Filled Sir Alcartra 56099; Dam Meah 3d Allie 53123, to G. E. Dodsworth, Elroy, Wis., Challenge Pink Johanna 99098, Challenge Girlie Johanna 99097.

Patton, T. J., Juda, Wis., sold to A. H. Stauffacher, Buhl, Idaho, Sir Concordia Johanna Coral 4th; Sire Sir Concordia Johanna Coral; Dam Sadie Sethje De Kol.

Robbins, John W., Cambridge, Wis., sold to Edgewater Stock Farms, Fort Atkinson, Wis., Lacy Lee Madrigal 112432.

C. O. Ruste, Blue Mounds, Wis., sold to L. Sutter, Mt. Horeb, Wis., Prince Aaltje Wayne 80121; to Otto Hill, Mt. Horeb, Wis., Prince Wayne Netherland De Kol 80122.

W. C. Schroeder, Racine, Wis., sold to Arrew Stearns, Racine, Wis., Hartog Burke De Vries 71186.

Ed. M. Schultz, Hartford, Wis., sold to P. F. Buelke, Plymouth, Wis., Dr. Johanna Sarcastic, Reba Beinmkje 2d, Johanna Star Estata.

Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis., sold to Julius Frederickson, Stoddard, Wis., male calf born April 7, Dam Alderley Lily, Sire Clovendale Pietertje Posch.

Schley Bros., Waukesha, Wis., to O. E. Sette, Juneau, Wis., Sir Wartenia Prince; to Fred Kniffer, Waukesha, Wis., Sir Beinmkje DeKol Pontiac 78159.

C. W. Welch, Sec. of the Price Co. Association, has this to say about Black and Whites.

THE PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN:

Waukesha, Wis.

Editor:

In my immediate neighborhood we have been raising them for only three years, so can not tell much about milk strain yet. We have some very nice young stock and no scrubs, judging from the looks.

All who started in to breed Holsteins are satisfied with them and others are joining us all the time. There are many who wish to buy, but no sellers can be found. We hope to make better reports when we are older, but are well pleased with our stock, and that means a great deal towards being successful with stock.

Respectfully,

C. W. WELCH.

### SELLS PRIZE HOLSTEIN.

H. E. Reddelein, proprietor of Hillvale Stock Farm, was a St. Paul, Minn., caller the past week, his errand being to complete a contract for the sale of his Holstein bull, King Ormsby. Mr. Reddelein states that this is the banner sale of Waukesha County, the consideration being \$1,000 for a half interest, which places his bull as the most valuable animal in Waukesha County.

King Ormsby will hereafter be used in the best large herd in the west, in connection with the first prize cham-

pion and grand champion bull at the National Dairy Show at Chicago last fall, and to such females as were able to secure the 14 premiums and 12 championships at the Minnesota state fair.

William S. Moscrip, the fortunate purchaser, has for more than a year been scouring the entire country for a bull to mate to his magnificent females and the daughters of his present world renowned show bull, and Waukesha County can certainly be proud to furnish goods for this high ideal. Wisconsin is destined, on account of its natural environment and its surrounding boundary states, to become the world's central breeding grounds.

THE PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN:

Waukesha, Wis.

Editor:

Knowing the value of The Progressive American to black and white breeders, I am sending you my subscription for one year.

Yours truly,

G. C. EIFERT,

Hartford, Wis.

### BIRTHS.

March 31—Sire, Johanna Col. Sarcastic Lad; dam, Jewel Star, at 2 years 18.2 lbs. butter 7 days; 643 lbs. butter one year.

April 17—Sire, Dr. Johanna De Kol; dam, Johanna Col, Posch 2d, at 2 years 15.9 lbs. butter 7 days; 590 lbs. butter one year.

May 17—Sire, Dr. Johanna De Kol; dam, Johanna Star, at 3 years 17.8 lbs. butter 7 days; 672 lbs. butter one year.

January 11—Sire, Johanna Colantha Sarcastic Lad; dam, Aaltje Salo Ruth, 20.8 lbs. butter 7 days.

March 20—Sire, Dr. Johanna De Kol; dam, Johanna Star Reka, at 2 years 19 lbs. butter 7 days; owner, Ed. M. Schultz, Hartford, Wis.

April 23—Sire Prince Inka Meredies De Kol 2d; dam, Belle Pauline De Kol 2d, 15.1 lbs. butter at 2 years 2 months; owner, W. C. Schroeder, Racine, Wis.

March 7—Sire, Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; dam, Piebe Estetta 5th 61561.

March 10—Sire, Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; dam, Charlotte Johanna Estetta 97825.

March 31—Sire, Harriette De Kol Butter King 64374; dam, Altje Salo 5th Netherland 3rd Girl 130072.

May 7—Sire, Harriette De Kol Butter King 64374; dam, Allendale Mechthilde 75973; owner, C. O. Ruste, Blue Mounds, Wis.

May 8—Sire, Wisconsin Bess 4th Piebe 41287; dam, Nagawicka De Kol Pauline 104061; owner, Schley Bros., Waukesha, Wis.

Patton, T. J., Juda, Wis., male calf; Sire Sir Concordia Johanna Coral; Dam Sadie De Kol Veritas 2d.

### HERD BULLS OF WISCONSIN.

#### BROWN COUNTY.

Roeckel, Joseph P., Lark, Wis., King Hengerveld Ormsby 44391; Sire Sir Ormsby Hengerveld 37893; Dam Countess Winkel 77132.

#### BUFFALO COUNTY.

Knospe, Charles G., Alma, Wis., Windsor Johanna De Kol 56215; Sire Sir Ormsby Johanna De Kol 37689; Dam Mantel Piebe Johanna De Kol 79459.

#### BURNETT COUNTY.

Biederman, H. & Sons Co., Grantsburg, Wis., R. D. No. 3, Box 30, King of Lady Maderia 46927; Sire Sir Johanna Piebe De Kol 37074; Dam Lady Maderia 68661.

#### CALUMET COUNTY.

Griem & Hipke, New Holstein, Wis., Bergsma Canary Paul 57292; Sire Canary Paul 48328; Dam De Kol Bergsma Aggie 91084.

Pingel, A. G., Chilton, Wis., R. 1, Korn-dyke Sir Ormsby; Sire Korndyke Sir De Kol Tritomia; Dam Jeannette Gwot Ormsby.

B. F. Winckler, Chilton, Wis., Oakhurst Milk and Butter King 55045; Sire The Milk and Butter King 41114; Dam Aaggie Duchess Oakhurst 84996.

#### CLARK COUNTY.

Imig Bros., Neillsville, Wis., Plain View Johanna Fayne 68602; Sir Johanna Aaggie Fayne 42141; Dam Patty Netherland Pledge 73444.

Konecny, Joe F., Dorchester, Wis., Johanna Clothilde 6th Korndyke 55282; Sire Douglass De Kol Korndyke 41413; Dam Johanna Clothilde 6th 77809.

Kraus, W., Thorp, Wis., Johanna Clothilda 4s Paul 34985; Sire Johanna De Kol Paul 25465; Dam Johanna Clothilda 4th.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Barstow, James E., Randolph, Wis., Korndyke Hengerveld Burk 65810; Sire Korndyke Hengerveld Gerben De Kol 50361; Dam Heilo Aggie Duchess 69279.

Burbach, J. F., Cambria, Wis., Hengerveld De Kol Signet; Sire Hengerveld De

Kol Piebe; Dam Signet Hengerveld of Lake Side.

Curtis, I. L., Wyocena, Wis., Artis Walker Pietertje 71351; Sire Artis De Kol Walker 35605; Dam Daisy Walker Pietertje 89974.

### DANE COUNTY.

Allis, F. W., Madison, Wis., Sir Topsy Pontiac 68827; Sire King of the Pontiacs 39037; Dam Aggie Topsy De Kol 54997.

Blanchar, S. E., Windsor, Wis., Zuba Burke Prince Hartog 56631; Sire Prince Beauty Pietertje Hartog 45074; Dam Zuba De Kol Burke 80124.

Blaska, John, Sun Prairie, Wis., Sir Sadie Cornucopia 6th 52054; Sire Sir Sadia Cornucopia 42152; Dam Princess De Kol Artis 49947.

Farwell Bros., De Forest, Wis., Sir Josephine De Kol Pontiac 50877; Sire Pontiac Sadie Julip 36323; Dam Josephine De Kol Pauline 56436.

Farwell, Hartwell, De Forest, Wis., Sir Josephine De Kol Pontiac 50877.

Peck, M. F. & Sons, Marshall, Wis., King Pontiac Asia 58042; Sire King of the Pontiacs 39037; Dam Pontiac Asia 65775.

Rockstad, Anton, Mount Horeb, Wis., Prince Beryl Wayne 4th 66096; Sire Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; Dam Akkrummer Ernestine Alma 61560.

Ruste, C. O., Blue Mounds, Wis., Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; Sire Beryl Wayne De Kol Paul 28785; Dam Quoque Mooi Mary 67309.

Ruste, C. O., Blue Mounds, Wis., Harriette De Kol Butter King 64374; Sire The King of Butter Kings 50739; Dam Harriette De Kol Zoa 50039.

The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., University Johanna De Kol 47001; Sire De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol No. 2, 23366; Dam Johanna Clothilde 4th 60986.

### DODGE COUNTY.

Bussewitz, W. E., Juneau, Wis., King Fobes Oak De Kol 60046; Sire Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol 40534; Dam Oak De Kol 3d 100733.

Gibbs, Edwin D., Fox Lake, Senior Bull, Sir Korndyke Johanna Bonheur 53589; Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571; Dam Johanna Bonheur 2d 71015.

Dutchland Colantha Bell Boy; Sire Colantha Johanna Lad 32481; Dam Hengerveld Empress of the Elms 82273.

Hilker, Frank L., Watertown, Wis., R. No. 7, Johanna Mercedes Boon; Sire Clyde De Kol Boon; Dam Johanna Mercedes.

Jones, S. B. & Son, Watertown, Wis., Fubes Tritomia Mutual De Kol 40534; Sire Muvil Mutual De Kol 32846; Dam Jessie Fubes 2d Tritomia 44130; Dam Jessie Fubes Bessie Homestead 100742.

Lehmann, Theo, R. 1, Watertown, Wis., Johanna Oak 56642; Sire Johanna Hengerveld De Kol 41118; Dam Lady Oak 2d's Piebe De Kol 3d 74430.

Mullen, A. M. & Son, Watertown, Wis., Norwood Heilo Aaggie Hengerveld 65015;



Sire Hengerveld Model Johanna 40338; Dam Heilo Aaggie Piebe De Kol 91468.

Norton, Peter J., Watertown, Wis., Sir Fayne Johanna De Kol 64423; Sire Homestead Fayne De Kol 38457; Dam Jessie Johanna De Kol 97693.

Seefeld, Aug., Theresa, Wis., Ormsby Jessie Cornucopia 49282; Sire Paul Ormsby 40296; Dam Jessie Cornucopia 82949.

Sette, O. E., Juneau, Wis., Fobes Fayne De Kol 50424; Sire Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol 40534; Dam Grace Fayne 2d's Girl 2d 76104.

Horatio Ryder, Hustisford, Wis., Sir Gewina Homestead De Kol 66535; Sire Homestead Oak Piebe De Kol 39639; Dam Lilly Gewina 2d 67090.

#### DUNN COUNTY.

Jacobson Bros., Menomonie, Wis., Sir Douglass Korndyke 48233; Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571; Dam Abbie Douglass De Kol 2d 65690.

Jewel Paul 29463; Sire Springvale Duchess 2d's Paul 28428; Dam Katie Jewel Mercedes 53252.

#### EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Comings, Geo. F., Eau Claire, Wis., Olastee Sir Johanna De Kol 63408; Sire University Johanna De Kol 47001; Dam Kakenstein Alma Marie 69071.

Paddock, E. B., Augusta, Wis., De Kol Acma Johanna 73573; Sire Jessie Forbes 2d's Tretomia Homestead 57104; Dam Lady De Kol Acma 2d Johanna 108640.

#### FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Bird, S. H., South Byron, Wis., Fobes De Kol Homestead 55736; Sire Homestead Jr. De Kol 28400; Dam Jessie Fobes Maud Burke 56945.

Clark, James D., Fond du Lac, Wis., Sir Johanna De Kol Wit 2nd Lad; Sire Sir Johanna De Kol Wit 2nd 44178; Dam Johanna Colantha Pietertje De Kol 96357.

Gillett, W. J., Rosendale, Wis., Colantha Johanna Champion 45674; Sire Sir Fayne Concordia 35227; Dam Colantha 4th Johanna 48577.

King Prilly Pietertje 46212; Sire Beauty Pietertje Butter King 38462; Dam Mildred Walker 66239.

Peebles, E. C., Fond du Lac, Wis., Prince Bryonia Korndyke 43139; Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571; Dam Bryonia Woodland 56879.

Simmons, W. A. & Son, Ripon, Wis., Sir Hengerveld Model Johanna 40338; Sire Hengerveld De Kol 23102; Dam Belle Model Johanna 59986.

G. H. Stanchfield, Fond du Lac, Wis., Jewel Sarcastic Lad 54802; Sire Johanna Colantha's Lad 28296; Dam Colantha De Kol Jewel 59082.

Stanchfield, S. C., Fond du Lac, Wis., Sir Segis Pontiac 49598; Sire Pontiac De Kol Hengerveld 38546; Dam Segis Korndyke Cornucopia 74954.

Tullodge, A. F., Oakfield, Wis., King Colusa Korndyke N 57873 H. F. H. B.; Sire

Korndyke Hengeveld De Kol 40273 H. F. H. B.; Dam Colusa Mercedes De Kol 56882 H. F. H. B.

Wright, Tompkins, Waupun, Wis., Johanna Bonheur 2d Segis 58466; Sire Johanna McKinley Segis 44367; Dam Johanna Bonheur 2d 71015.

Claggett, A. B., Waupun, Wis., Lady Oak Homestead Ormsby Korndyke 59139, Sire Sir Johanna Korndyke 42940, Dam Lady Oak Homestead Ormsby 78870.

#### GREEN COUNTY.

Ames, F. M. & Son, Brooklyn, Wis., Rockdale Senator De Kol 62061; Sire Rockdale Perfection De Kol 51371; Dam Susie Hengerveld Pauline De Kol 94858.

Babler, Albert, Jr., Monticello, Wis., Reka Ormsby Duke 43468, Jesse Fobes 5th Improved Homestead 60045; Sire Homestead Ormsby Duke 35256, Sir Homestead Ji De Kol; Dam Altja Salo Reka 49337, Jessie Fobes 5th 39948.

Barmase, T. J. & Sons, Monroe, Wis., Pebe Johanna Champion; Sire Colantha Johanna Champion 45674; Dam Pebe Longfield Night 75749.

Coldren, T. E., Juda, Wis., Canary Mercedes Sir De Kol 19th Lad 65566; Sire Canary Mercedes Sir De Kol 19th 44374; Dam Zur Princes Aggie De Kol 87919.

Lehnerr, Fred, Monroe, Wis., Sir Mercedes De Kol Pet 7th 54618; Sire Sir Mercedes De Kol Pet 34205; Dam Lindora Clay 38440.

Mather, John W., Juda, Wis., Tuebie Queen 58567; Sire King Hengerveld Clothilde De Kol 44304; Dam Tuebie Johanna 91611.

Miller, Frank H., Juda, Wis., Judge Mercedes 2d 65363, H. F. H. B.; Sire Jude Mercedes 47752, H. F. H. B.; Dam Belle Batel's Mercedes 3d 68509, H. F. H. B.

Patton, T. J., Juda, Wis., Dutch Tayne Hengerveld; Sire Segis Tayne Hengerveld; Dam Dutch Korndyke Butter Girl.

Penn, J. C., Monroe, Wis., Maple Lane Sir Kantje Alexander 68507; Sire Hillside Alexander De Kol 38022; Dam Kantje Palmer 43488.

J. L. Roderick, Brodhead, Wis., Mink Lad De Kol 2d 67090; Mink Lad De Kol 45218; Dam Rowena Vale Tietze 103415.

Stauffacher, E. R., Monroe, Wis., Sir America Wayne De Kol 2d 64394; Sire Sir America Wayne De Kol 40803; Dam Lady Tuebie 68297.

Tochterman, C. Jr., Monroe, Wis., Piebe Longfield De Kol 51217; Sire Homestead Longfield De Kol 40533; Dam Piebe Queen 5th De Kol 62362.

Trumfry, Fred, Clarno, Wis., King Hengerveld Clothilde De Kol 44304; Sire Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol; Dam Clothilde Eva.

Sir Snowball Sarcastic 60372; Sire Sir Snowball Sarcastic 60372; Dam Snowball Pink.

Wolter, Edward, Monroe, Wis., box 63, Reka Ormsby Duke 3d 64602; Sire Reka

Ormsby Duke 43468; Dam Ira Mercedes Mechthilde 63859.

Hasse, John A., Monroe, Wis., White Clyde 64213, Sire King Hengerveld Clothilde De Kol 44304, Dam Duskino Pauline.

#### GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Betry, H. W. & Son, Berlin, Wis., R. F. D. No. 2, Clelia Changeling Boy 69649; Sire Changeling Butter Boy 41398; Dam Clelia Pauline 73558.

#### IOWA COUNTY.

Arneson, H. A., Barneveld, Wis., Sir Johanna Inka Gem Hengerveld 71304; Sire Norwood Inka Hengerveld De Kol 52804; Dam Johanna Clothilde 3d's Gem 107874.

Gordon, J. Roy, Mineral Point, Wis., Prince Gazelle Johanna Mechthilde 70159; Sire Sir Johanna De Kol of Palestine 45332; Dam Gazella Mechthilde Pietertje Assn. 92496.

Roberts, Albert, Mineral Point, Wis., Sir Altoana Canary 50959; Sire Sir Canary Pietertje 48024; Dam Altoana Carlotta Netherland Pietertje.

#### JACKSON COUNTY.

Bristol, F. J. & Sons Co, Oakfield, Wis., Johanna McKinley Segis 44367; Sire King Segis 36168; Dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers 75131.

Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol 40273; Sire Pontiac Korndyke 25982; Dam Pontiac Triumph 51590.

Korndyke Hengerveld Artis 61130; Sire Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis 46301; Dam Queen Veeman Wayne 99280.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Anthes, Henry, Jefferson, Wis., Mutual Phebe De Kol 44554; Sire Mooie Mutual De Kol 32846; Dam Esther Phebe De Kol 2d 66791.

Becker, Chas., Fort Atkinson, Wis., R. F. D. No. 1, Joe De Kol Beets 63436; Sire Sir Aaggie De Kol Pietertje 31284; Dam Idol Wild Rose 62998.

Crump, Jesse M., Lake Mills, Wis., Segis Korndyke Wayne De Kol 60860; Sire Prince Segis Korndyke 38835; Dam Wadmantje De Kol Wayne 2d 92567.

Everson, Wm., Lake Mills, Wis., Duke Johanna De Kol Mechthilde 38684; Sire Zauca De Kol Sir Johanna 30407; Dam De Kol Mechthilde Longfield 53917.

King Segis Pontiac Witkop 53918; Sire King Segis Pontiac 44444; Dam Aaggie Witkops Iuka De Kol 83492.

Fobes Homestead Mooie 41378; Sire Mooie Mutual De Kol 32846; Dam Jessie Fobes 6th's Homestead 64296.

Hengerveld De Kol of Lake Side 48995; Sire Hengerveld De Kol 23102; Dam Blondean Star Boon 49708.

Faville, S. W., Lake Mills, Wis., Longfield Sir De Kol 41662; Sire Almeda Luecke 2d's Piebe De Kol 28660; Dam Longfield 2d 37842.

Gates, W. R., Fort Atkinson, Wis., Woodcrest Pietje Nig; Sire Pietje 22d's Woodcrest Lad; Dam Allie Nig.

Gormley Bros., Jefferson, Wis., Sir Segis Beets De Kol 71982; Sire King Segis Beets 48702; Dam Mercedes De Kol Burke Cornelie 73175. Prince of Hillsboro 40194; Sire Jacob Johanna 31299; Dam Diomandia Dio 57058.

Hetts, John, Fort Atkinson, Wis., Mutual Piebe De Kol 44554; Sire Mooie Mutual De Kol 32846; Dam Esther Piebe De Kol 2d 66791.

Hoyt, Henry, Lake Mills, Wis., Quoque Etta Shadeland Son 50963; Sire Shadeland Beryl 38892; Dam Quoque Etta 51462.

Kopplin, Albin, Waterloo, Wis., R. 2, Hengerveld Elba 49176; Sire Homestead Fayne De Kol 38457; Dam Grace Fayne 2d's Girl 58642.

Markey, Walter H., Sullivan, Wis., Sir Mechthilde Johanna Pontiac 75371; Sire Johanna Pontiac De Kol 41989; Dam Aaltje Salo Netherland Mechthilde 2d 97185.

Markey, Walter H., Sullivan, Wis., Canary Paul 48328; Sire Pietertje Hengerveld's Paul De Kol; Dam Canary Mercedes' Brightest.

Montague & Bridge, Lake Mills, Wis., Norwood Segis Inka Hengerveld 65017; Sire Sir Hengerveld Model Johanna 40338; Dam A. & G. De Kol Segis Inka 2d 65523.

Montague & Bridge, Lake Mills, Wis., Riverside King Segis 48356; Sire King Segis 36168; Dam Riverside Ormsby De Kol 75802.

Montague, C. R., Lake Mills, Wis., Hengerveld De Kol Beets 68941; Sire Sir Hengerveld Beets 49742; Dam Lillian Crumhorn De Kol 74703.

Nass, Ernst, Jefferson, Wis., Sir Heilo Oak Burke 69917; Sire Homestead Ormsby Duke 35256; Dam Heilo Oak Burke 67590, A. R. O. 19.367 lbs. in 7 days.

#### JUNEAU COUNTY.

Hall, Wm. H., Wonevot, Wis., King Johanna Korndyke Segis 69552; Sire Johanna McKinley Segis 44367; Uneda Dolly Korndyke 86488.

Wagner, J. M., Union Center, Wis., Leo Netherland Aaltje 72422; Sire Aaltje Salo Mercedes De Kol Prince 39357; Dam Princess Leo Netherland 3d 78154.

Keel Eli, Juneau, Wis., Monee St. John, Sire St. John Prince 27713, Dam Prairie Belle Monee 89386.

#### KENOSHA COUNTY.

Holt, C. D. & Son, Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Sir Ormsby Johanna De Kol 5th 56214; Sire Sir Ormsby Johanna De Kol; Dam Friend Ivy Butter Girl 79980.

Stephenson, Isaac, Marinette, Wis., Admiral Walker Prilly 72923; Sire Artis De Kol Walker 35605; Dam Lottie Walker Spofford 87436.

Gertrude Wayne Kenosha King 66120; Sire Christmas Pontiac King 52983; Dam Gertrude Wayne 76665.

Wayne Colantha Champion; Sire Colantha Johanna Champion 45674; Dam Queen Netherland Wayne 2d Belle 130110.

**LA CROSSE COUNTY.**

Nuttelman, Fred, West Salem, Wis., Sir Ormsby Wartena Hengerveld 60514; Sire Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol 31212; Dam Winnie Wartena Hengerveld De Kol 71214.

**LA FAYETTE COUNTY.**

Brenum, John H., Gratiot, Wis., Sir Johanna Beauty 50504; Sire Johanna Belle's Sir Fayne 42144; Dam Snowdrop Beauty 7th 81073.

Engebretson, Anthony, Gratiot, Wis., Sir Johanna De Kol 22d 73995; Sire Sir Johanna De Kol 25467; Dam Flora May Belle 89335.

Martin, W. J., Darlington, Wis., Sir Josephine Lotta 38739; Sire Sir Josephine Mechthilde Pietertje 32110; Dam Ida Lotta 50027.

Norton, Willis R., Darlington, Wis., Mystic Sir Josephine Lotta 62440; Sire Sir Josephine Lotta 38739; Dam Blanche Belle Jalmar De Kol 72058.

Palmer, C. F., Darlington, Wis., Sir Mercedes Mechthilde 55320, H. F. H. B.; Sire Prince Henry of Maple Lane 41689, H. F. H. B.; Dam Astrea Clifden Mercedes 46742, H. F. H. B.

Wilkinson, T. D., Shullsburg, Wis., R. D. No. 1, Big Breeze De Kol 45729; Sire Sir Tirania De Kol 28891; Dam Fall Breeze 2d 46447, H. F. H. B.

**LINCOLN COUNTY.**

Lincoln County Home, Merrill, Wis., Sir Korndyke Parthena De Kol 3d; Sire Sir Korndyke Parthena De Kol; Dam De Kol Parthena Pauline 4th A.

**MANITOWOC COUNTY.**

Manitowoc County Asylum, Manitowoc, Wis., Pinehurst Johanna Rigtje 73491; Sire Piebe Champion 60577; Dam Pinehurst Piebe Rigtje 112761.

Stein, Jos., Cleveland, Wis., R. No. 2, Johanna De Kol Paul Clothilde 3d; Sire Johanna De Kol Paul Clothilde 35576; Dam Dalinda Elbaje 56313.

**MARATHON COUNTY.**

Heil, Fred, Wausau, Wis., Segis Colantha Johanna 59237; Sire Johanna McKinley Segis 44367; Dam Uneeda Colantha Korndyke 86491.

**MARQUETTE COUNTY.**

Pierce, C. E., Germania, Wis., Duke Johanna Posch 58474; Sire Johanna Ruth 2d S. Posch 38403; Dam Johanna Colantha Sarcastic Lady 107558.  
R. No. 9.

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY.**

Ackerman, G. H., Milwaukee, Wis., Leila Pietertje Butter Boy De Kol 47850; Sire De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d 23260; Dam Leila Pietertje Inka De Kol 54451.

Cramer, S. S., farm at Hartland, Wis., 215 National Ave., Milwaukee, Dutchland Sir Pontiac Korndyke 51543; Sire Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple 47282; Dam Butter Belle Pride 48250.

Milwaukee County Farm, Ferdinand Bark,

superintendent, Wauwatosa, Wis., Sir Ormsby Piebe Burke 2d 70445, H. F. H. B.; Sire Sir Ormsby Piebe Burke 45480, H. F. H. B.; Dam Queen of Alden Longfield De Kol 72330, H. F. H. B.

Rust, Julius, West Allis, Wis., Ononis Sadie Cornucopia 52738; Sire Aggia Cornucopia Johanna Lad Jr. 36914; Dam Ononis Monarch De Kol Vale 86445. Johanna Pontiac De Kol 41980; Sire Johanna Rue 3d Lad 26939; Dam Pontiac Echo De Kol 65770.

**MONROE COUNTY.**

Anderson, T. E., Tunnel City, Wis., Sir Heilo Pontiac 59779; Sire Pontiac Tephyrne 39426; Dam Herlo Aaggie De Kol Abbekirk 61055.

Heintz, Herman, Tomah, Wis., Count Lord Netherland De Kol 49803; Sire Lord Netherland De Kol 22187; Dam Countess Roella De Kol 96722.

Morse, Mrs. Mary C., Sparta, Wis., R. 3, box 58, Filled Sir Alcartra 56099; Sire Alcartra Polka Dot Corrector 30624; Dam Filled De Kol 81287.

Van der Schaaf, Charles, Sparta, Wis., Sir Korndyke Loldusky De Kol 56989; Sire Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol 41266; Dam Loldusky De Kol Queen 52153.

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.**

Carpenter, E. G., Hortonville, Wis., Jewel Colantha Prince Alex 37055; Sire Ottawa Prince Alex 29316; Dam Mechthilde Jewel Beauty Colantha 52925.

Pabst Duke 57116; Sire Gem Belle Terzool King 44658; Dam Delafield Queen 96588.

Schaefer, Geo. R., Appleton, Wis., R. R. No. 2, Prince Inka De Kol Rue 60083; Sire Prince Inka Mercedes De Kol 43306; Dam Bessie De Kol Rue 2d 79374.

Schaefer, R. J., Appleton, Wis., Sir Johanna Piebe 53257; Sire Sir Johanna Ruth 42142; Dam Piebe Longfield Night 75749.

Ziegler, Fred A., Appleton, Wis., Uneeda Clothilde 65637; Sire Sir Johanna Clothilde 38674; Dam Shewilldo Uneeda 64944.

**RACINE COUNTY.**

Burgess, A. A., Rochester, Wis., Walworth Johanna Lad 35453; Sire Zanca De Kol Sir Johanna 30407; Dam Walworth Queen 62436.

Schroeder, W. C., Cooper Sta., Racine, Wis., Prince Inka Meredies De ol 2d 60841, Sire Prince Inka Meredies De Kol 43306, Dam Netherland Johanna De Kol 2d 61871.

**RICHLAND COUNTY.**

Brace, H. A., Lone Rock, Wis., Eggler Mercedes 57473; Sire Branca Louise Eggler 43732; Dam Jet H. 45274.

**ROCK COUNTY.**

Kimble, R., Milton Junction, Wis., Jarie De Kol Gatske 69048; Sire Sir Jarie 34469; Dam Princess De Kol Gatske 63701.

Hollenbeck, F., Clinton, Wis., King Douglass De Kol Korndyke 60122; Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571; Dam Dolly Douglass Korndyke De Kol 73197.

Morris, Dominick, Clinton, Wis., Prince Johanna Korndyke Segis 76375; Sire Johanna McKinley Segis 44367; Dam Uneeda Johanna Korndyke 97773.

McKinney, W. J., Clinton, Wis., King Bryonia Korndyke 53300, Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571, Dam Bryonia Woodland 56879. Milk 430.4 lbs. Butter 22.161 lbs.

#### SAUK COUNTY.

Young, George, Reedsburg, Wis., Walker Korndyke Walker 70910; Sire Walker Korndyke Segis 50347; Dam Molly Walker Pietertje 87396.

#### SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Bates, G. W., Waldo, Wis., Johanna Belle's Sir Fayne 42144; Sire Sir Fayne Concordia 35227; Dam Johanna Belle 65445.

Breher, H. W. and L. J., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Sir Inka Johanna 51625; Sire Prima Inka Mercedes De Kol 43306; Dam Johanna De Kol Wit 61874.

Doyle, James, Waldo, Wis., Teddy Fobes 66151; Sire Theodore Soldene 43987; Dam Lady Belle Fobes 87518.

Fenner, Wm., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Elmwood Sir Hountje Korndyke 51457; Sire Douglass De Kol Korndyke 41413; Dam Hountje F. 2d 49130.

Melins, John, Adell, Wis., Scott Melchior De Kol (Twin) 51426; Sire Duke Melchior De Kol Burke 31994; Dam Neeltje Dale 2d's De Kol 49084.

Miller, J. W., Adell, Wis., R. 19, Melchior De Kol Burke 2d 58290; Sire Melchior De Kol Burke 42358; Dam Bellie Nancy Melchior 112954.

Truttschel, Chas., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Sir Rigtje of Pinehurst 60462; Sire Sir Piebe Johanna Sarcastic 37094; Dam Rigtje Piebe De Kol 72846.

Giddings H. P., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Piebe Champion 60577, Sire Colantha Johanna Champion 45674, Dam Piebe Longfield Night 75749.

#### ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Imrie, David, Roberts, Wis., Sir Korn-dyke Hengerveld Johanna 53821; Sire Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol 41266; Dam Easle Johanna De Kol 61166.

#### WALWORTH COUNTY.

Coates, O. P., Elkhorn, Wis., Headlight De Kol 35621; Sire Hengerveld De Kol 23102; Dam Pontiac Lachesis 47774.

Dunbar, Harry D., Elkhorn, Wis., Johanna Korndyke Segis 58465; Sire Johanna McKinley Segis 44367; Dam Uneeda Douglas Korndyke 86493.

Kaye & Murphy, Walworth, Wis., Colonel Douglass Korndyke 55467; Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571; Dam Able Douglass De Kol 56877. Skylark Sir Aaggie Johanna 74259; Sire Sir Skylark De Kol Ormsby 37685; Dam Dora Aaggie Johanna 74670.

LaBar, Daniel E., Delavan, Wis., Zanca De Kol Sir Ormsby 47236; Sire Sir Skylark

De Kol Ormsby 37685; Dam Zanca Parthe-neia Johanna 69155.

Palmer, A. G., Lake Geneva, Wis., Sir Leland Sunbeam 72518; Sire Sir Johanna Korndyke 42940; Dam Leland Sunbeam 88664.

Palmer, W. E., Elkhorn, Wis., Pleasant Hill Veeman Korndyke 66917; Sire Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis 46301; Dam Pleasant Hill Hattie Veeman 101954.

Petrie, E. C., Elkhorn, Wis., Pleasant Hill Veeman Pontiac 66918; Sire Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis 46301; Dam Stella Veeman Korndyke 97765.

Taylor, C. J., Whitewater, Wis., R. F. D. No. 3, Sir Korndyke Hengerveld Denver 50145; Sire Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol 41266; Dam Friend De Kol Denver 84274.

Thomas, R. H., Delavan, Wis., Count De Kol Mercedes II 56166; Sire Count De Kol Mercedes 45211; Dam Rose of Erie Netherland 102474.

Voss, John G., Elkhorn, Wis., Lakeside Model Alban 71013; Sire Ida Lyons 2d's Korndyke 51518; Dam Alban De Kol 36714.

Wall, Jno. H., Elkhorn, Wis., Canary Paul Douglass 59340; Sire Canary Paul 48328; Dam De Kol Douglass 50667.

Watrous, E. B., Troy Center, Wis., Aaltje Sa'o Johanna Pontiac; Sire Johanna Pontiac De Kol 41980; Dam Aaltje Salo 8th 35240.

West, E. A., Darien, Wis., Sir Johanna Rosalind 61471, H. T. H. B.; Sire Manor Johanna De Kol 37793, H. T. H. B.; Dam Manor Rosalind Belle Korndyke 81271, H. T. H. B.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan, Wis., Leila Pietertje Myranda De Kol; Sire Liela Petertje Prince De Kol 31082 H. F. H. B.; Dam Kina Myranda 90272 H. F. H. B.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Endlich, Andrew, Allenton, Wis., R. 1, box 71, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis 2d 59082; Sire Sir Gelsche Walker Segis 44603; Dam Gelschecola 3d 98287.

Hosterman, Henry, Hartford, Wis., Korn-dyke Netherland Wayne De Kol 47306; Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571; Dam Bertina Netherland De Kol 56880.

Jaeckel, J. A., Jackson, Wis., Sir Johanna Wartena 46067; Sire Sir Aaltje Salo Wartena 31894; Dam Netherland Johanna Rue 2d 58125.

Konrad, Jacob, S. Germantown, Wis., Dr. Johanna Korndyke 55128; Sire Korndyke Netherland Wayne De Kol 47306; Dam Johanna Star 99195.

Menschke, William, Barton, Wis., R. 2, Evergreen Hengerveld Segis 76637; Sire Pietertje Hengerveld Segis 44781; Dam Arcady Pontiac Tonquin 108965.

Puls, John, Hartford, Wis., Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count 13th 44293; Sire Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count 29642; Dam Tirania Johanna 63475.



Schroeder, C. A. & Son, West Bend, Wis., Sir Johanna De Kol 25467; Sire Sir Johanna 23446; Dam Johanna De Kol 2d 42168.

Sir Hengerveld De Kol Ormsby 31211; Sire Gem Pietertje Hengerveld Paul De Kol 23311; Dam Duchess Ormsby 2d 35439.

Sir Johanna De Kol 19th 64143; Sire Sir Johanna De Kol 25467; Dam Mercedes Athenia Inka De Kol 72761.

Schultz, Ed. M., Hartford, Wis., Johanna Colantha Sarcastic Lad 38402, Sire Sarcastic Lad 23971, Dam Johanna Colantha 48578, Dr. Johanna DeKol 63555, Sire Korndyke Netherland Wayne DeKol 47306, Dam Johanna Star Piebe 99196.

Eifert G. C., Hartford, Wis., Mutual Fobes Homestead Rose 60048, Sire Fobes Tritomia Mutual DeKol 40534, Dam Wild Rose Piebe Homestead 79500.

#### WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Baird, S. A. & Son, Waukesha, Wis., Sir Walker Segis 50672; Sire King Segis 36168; Dam Lillian Walker De Kol 63667. Dutchland Colantha Sir Change 67773; Sire Colantha Johanna Lad 32481; Dam First Change 66959.

Burbach, C. H., Waukesha, Wis., Korndyke Van Friesland Prince 64255; Sire Sir Korndyke Wayne 46050; Dam Van Friesland Pet 71344.

Earle, H. H., & Cole, C. R., Eagle, Wis., Friend Ormsby Johanna 52772; Sire Sir Ormsby Johanna De Kol 37689; Dam Friend Ivy Butter Girl 79980.

Gunderson, Mrs. Maria E., Oconomowoc, Wis., R. 25, Cloverdale Pietertje Posch 50773; Sire Sir Homestead Posch De Kol 37314; Dam Pietertje Lass 2d's Johanna 79288. Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Schoone 73171; Sire Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol 31212, H. F. H. B.; Dam Aaggie Schoone 79537.

Howell, D. J., Waukesha, Wis., R. No. 9, Hillvale Sir Ormsby 61086; Sire Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol 31212; Dam Johanna Burke 79538.

Kieckhefer, F. A. W., Pewaukee, Wis., Gem Paul De Kol of Edgewood 44490; Sire Gem Pietertje Hengerveld Paul De Kol 23300; Dam Maid of Oak Grove De Kol 53323.

Leonard, W. B. & Son, Brookfield, Wis., Duke of Holstein De Kol 2d 60905; Sire Duke of Holstein De Kol 37950 H. F. H. B. Dam Fyra Pietertje Ringwood 49258 H. F. H. B.

Lowry, Wm. & Sons, Waukesha, Wis., Oak Side Johanna 61293; Sire Johanna Colantha's Lad 28296; Dam Nig Alcartra 2d 48402. Heilo Oak Pontiac Gem 63634; Sire Pontiac Hercules 40853; Dam Heilo Oak Burke 67590.

Ludwig, Frank, Dousman, Wis., Johanna DeColantha 4th Champion 60573; Sire Colantha Johanna Champion 45674 H. F. H. B. Johanna DeColantha 4th 97424 H. F. H. B.

McGill, W. D., Menomonee Falls, Wis., Sir Piebe Clothilde De Kol 56357; Sire Joe

Tobes Homestead De Kol 39817; Dam Piebe Estata Clothilde 69555.

McLaughlin, Wm., Templeton, Wis., Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol 6th 55645; Sire Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol 31212; Dam Duchess of Beechwood 2d 45168.

Reddelien, H. E., Oconomowoc, Wis., King Ormsby; Sire Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol; Dam Queen Ormsby.

Roberts, Dr. David, Waukesha, Wis., King Hengerveld Pondyke 47843; Sire King of the Pontiacs 39037; Dam Clothilde Nellie 73897.

Schley Bros., Waukesha, Wis., Wisconsin Bess 4th's Piebe 41287; Sire Minnie Sandes 2d Sir Piebe De Kol; Dam Wisconsin Bess 4th. Canary Paul 3d 74531; Sire Canary Paul 48328; Dam Salma 2d's Pietertje De Kol 2d 98487.

Watson & Will, Menomonee Falls, Wis., Homestead Masterpiece Ormsby 71179; Sire Homestead Masterpiece 49643; Dam Ormsby Queen 100575.

Wisconsin Home and Farm School, Dousman, Wis., Johanna Colantha's Lad 3d 69633; Sire Johanna Colantha's Lad 28296; Dam Jennie Zula 46626.

#### WAUPACA COUNTY.

Erickson, Jno., Waupaca, Wis., R. F. D. No. 2, Johanna De Colantha Champion 60574; Sire Colantha Johanna Champion 45674; Dam Johanna DeColantha 2663.

Steege, Ferd, Embarrass, Wis., Darington Johanna King 52437; Sire Small Hopes Cornucopia King 41775; Dam Hannah De Kol Melchor 74927.

Twetan, Henry A., Scandinavia, Jewel Duke Clyde 44072; Sire Johanna Clothilde 3d Clyde 30550; Dam Jewel Duchess 64474.

Weinnann, A. Jr., Iola, Wis., Daisy Queen Johanna 67916; Sire Sir Johanna Bonhuer Fayne; Dam Daisy Queen Netherlands 2d Piebe 109938.

#### WOOD COUNTY.

Butters, E. E., Marshfield, Wis., Gem Bell Terzool King 44658; Sire Gem Pietertje Paul De Kol 27282; Dam Belle Terzool Mechthilde 50119.

Schmidt, J. F., Arpin, Wis., Sir Johanna Geneva 53399; Sire Sir Johanna De Kol 12th 43305; Dam Geneva Almeda De Kol 88563.

Vannedom, T. F., Marshfield, Wis., Butter Boy Piebe 42234; Sire Duchess Ormsby Piebe Burke 29328; Dam Piebe Queen 2d's Princess 45007.

Juliet Everts Robb, writing to the New York Tribune, says that the divided skirt is "a long stride" in the right direction.

A man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, and then the drink takes the man.—A Japanese Proverb, Good Health.



A BALLAD OF VEGETABLES.

A potato went on a mash  
 And sought an onion bed;  
 "That's pie for me!" observed the squash,  
 And all the beets turned red.  
 "Go way!" the onion, weeping, cried;  
 "Your love I cannot be;  
 The pumpkin be your lawful bride—  
 You canteloupe with me."

But onward still the tuber came,  
 And lay down at her feet.  
 "You cauliflower by any name  
 And it will smell as wheat;  
 And I, too, am an early rose,  
 And you I've come to see;  
 So don't turnip your lovely nose  
 But spinachat with me."

"I do not carrot all to wed,  
 So go, sir, if you please!"  
 The modest onion meekly said,  
 "And lettuce, pray, have peas!  
 Go, think that you have never seen  
 Myself, or smelled my sigh;  
 Too long a maiden I have been  
 For favors in your rye!"

"Ah, spare a cuss!" the tuber prayed;  
 "My cherryshed bride you'll be;  
 You are the only weeping maid  
 That's currant now with me!"  
 And as the wily tuber spoke  
 He caught her by surprise,  
 And, giving her an artichoke,  
 Devoured her with his eyes.

PINEHURST FARM


THE HOME OF THE

 RIGTJES 

H. P. GIDDINGS

SHEBOYGAN FALLS,

WISCONSIN



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# BELOIT COLLEGE

## BELOIT, WISCONSIN

### DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF BELOIT

#### 1. ITS LARGE ENDOWMENT AND UNUSUAL EQUIPMENT

The productive endowment is \$1,174,000 and its yearly increase is \$100,000. Total assets of the College including buildings and grounds are \$1,784,000. There are seventeen college buildings of which six are comparatively new, including dormitories for men and women, a large Science Hall, a Gymnasium for men, a Carnegie Library, and a beautiful Chapel.

#### 2. THE FACULTY AND THE STUDENT BODY

There are thirty professors, all of whom are men.  
The total enrollment in the four college classes is 410, of which 256 are men and 154 are women.  
Personal relations are maintained between instructors and students.  
Oratory, debating, and athletics occupy a prominent place in a democratic student life.  
Beloit is the place for the poor boy. Over forty per cent. of the men at Beloit support themselves wholly or part by outside work.  
The College assists worthy and needy students by granting scholarships and by aiding them to secure employment.

#### 3. THE PRACTICAL NATURE OF THE CURRICULUM

The curriculum is broad, modern and largely elective.  
It prepares men and women for the professional study of law, medicine, agriculture, engineering, domestic science, forestry, and teaching.  
This foundation work taken at Beloit is accepted by the leading universities of the East and the West.

For information and literature, address

H. D. DENSMORE, Registrar.

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# Wisconsin Star



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Offers Bull Calf backed by  
**LARGE YEARLY RECORDS**

Dam:—"JEWEL STAR" with an A. R. O. record of 18.2 lbs. butter in 7 days, 14,812 lbs. milk and 643.2 lbs. butter in one year at 2 years 4 months of age. She won Hoards Dairyman's prize in the Wisconsin Dairy Cow Competition for the month of March, 1910.

Sire:—"JOHANNA COLANTHA SARCASTIC LAD," whose dam and sires dam average over 26 lbs. butter in 7 days and nearly 20,000 lbs. milk and 850 lbs. butter in one year. His six 2-year-old daughters average 17.7 lbs. butter in 7 days at an average age of 2 years 1 month. One daughter made 672 lbs. butter in one year at 3 years of age and another one 590 lbs. butter in one year at 2 years of age. Three other daughters have been entered in the yearly test and are making a very remarkable showing. His sister has a record of 32.9 lbs. butter in 7 days and 134.6 lbs. in 30 days. He is also closely related to Colantha 4th Johanna, 27,432 lbs. milk and 1,247.8 lbs. butter in one year. World's record for milk and butter.

This bull calf is a very nice individual, light in color and very nicely marked. His dam is one of my most promising young cows and will surely make a very large record when tested again.

Write me for extended pedigree and price.

**ED. M. SCHULTZ,**  
HARTFORD, WIS.



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Our two-year-old heifer, Wera Bell Westview 21.98 lbs. in seven days, has a credit in the W. D. C. C. of 418.37 lbs. of fat in five months. Her sister, Cande Dekol Westview, in her heifer form has just made over 20 lbs. average per cent. of fat 4.09. We have seven others making yearly records with high credits. We have a number of Grandsons of King Segls to offer from high producing dams. Why not select your next herd sire from a herd where breeding, individuality and production are proven.

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