



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## The progressive American. Vol. 1, No. 3 1911

Waukesha, Wisconsin: James E. Ritchart, 1911

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/IAUJTAM4EXPBG85>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

1502  
+793

Pam  
01-3323

JUNE, 1911

10 CENTS

# ..The.. Progressive American

**"OUR MEMORIAL DAY"**  
WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD.

**"CHOOSING A FARM"**  
J. C. McDOWELL.

**"THE COLLEGE AND OUR EDUCATIONAL  
SYSTEM"**  
PRESIDENT SAMUEL PLANTZ.

**"THE PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER"**  
ANDREW JAY FRAME.

# M. F. PECK & SONS,

MARSHALL, WISCONSIN,

Have at the head of their herd of

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, 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.

While we have made some very creditable records and the average is high we never shortend a cow's milking period or fed excessively high grain rations to produce those records. We need the room for females and offer bull calves at attractive prices quality considered,

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

M. F. PECK & SONS

*Progressive American**Published monthly by**JAMES E. RITCHART, 414 South Street, Waukesha, Wis.**Single Copies, Ten Cents; Yearly Subscriptions, twelve issues, One Dollar in advance.*

## CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1911.

Editorials . . . . .	87
By Prof. William Arthur Ganfield	
The Prosperity of the Farmer . . . . .	97
By Andrew Jay Frame	
Choosing a Farm . . . . .	105
By John C. McDowell	
The College and Our Educational System . . . . .	108
By Samuel Plantz, President	
Success With Thoroughbreds . . . . .	11 <sup>1</sup>
By J. R. Love	
Merrill—A Progressive City . . . . .	113
Our Memorial Day . . . . .	114
By Prof. William Arthur Ganfield	
Home Economics . . . . .	116
By Cora Wing Ritchart	
The Percheron . . . . .	12 <sup>1</sup>
By Fred Southcott	
Uncle Sam's Experiment . . . . .	122
Holsteins for the Wisconsin Home and Farm School Boys . . . . .	124
By F. G. Swoboda, Superintendent	
Holstein-Friesian Department . . . . .	128
By John G. Voss, Secretary	

POSTAGE is prepaid on subscriptions in the United States and Canada.

REMITTANCES should be sent by draft, Express Order or Postal Money Order, payable to The Progressive American. Currency, unless mailed in registered letter, is at the sender's risk.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Notice of change of address should be sent not later than the first of the month preceding the issue desired at the new address. The subscriber's old address must always be sent in addition to the new address.

ADVERTISING—All instructions and cuts for advertising must be received two weeks before the date of issue. The date of issue is the twentieth day of the month preceding the month to which the issue belongs.





# Progressive American

## EDITORIALS

By PROF. WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD

### TENDENCIES IN LEGISLATION.

In the May number of *The Progressive American* we made some comments upon several important matters before the legislatures. In addition to those mentioned and worthy of general interest are some upon which we make comment in this issue.

#### The Suffrage Movement

is a matter before the legislatures of the several states. The present movement is usually in the form of a demand or petition for legislation or constitutional amendment granting the exercise of suffrage to women. This movement is a perfectly normal step in the continued process of widening our suffrage. This process has been a part of our history. In many of the colonies the suffrage was very narrowly restricted. In Philadelphia at the time of the adoption of the constitution, less than 2 per cent of the people were entitled to vote. Property qualifications were almost universal and a religious requirement was not uncommon, thus the South Carolina Constitution of 1778 reads: "The qualifications of electors shall be, that every free white man,—and no other person,—who acknowledges the being of God and believes in a future state of rewards and punishments—and who hath a freehold of fifty acres of land—shall be deemed a person qualified to vote." What is thus indicated regarding South Carolina was true of most of

the early states. From the opening of the nineteenth century to the Civil War there was throughout almost all the states a tendency toward the abolition of these qualifications for voters and office holders.

This movement for direct male suffrage was the result of three main factors (1) the growth of the mercantile classes, who were excluded in large numbers, wherever the freehold qualifications were imposed; (2) the migration into the west where radical notions about the equality of all white men were earnestly supported; (3) the rise of the large urban populations, where was easily nourished the spirit of democracy.

At the present time property and religious qualifications for voters have almost entirely disappeared, though a few states do retain religious requirements for office holding. A century of political experience has practically opened the electorate and public offices to all white males without regard to wealth or religious test.

The only measures relating to suffrage which are applicable to the whole country are the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the federal Constitution and these were adopted by a number of states under the compulsion of the government.

If we take up the state constitutions at present in force we find that, with a very few exceptions, "the only persons now generally excluded are women, lunatics, paupers, offenders against

election laws and persons convicted of serious crimes."

Is it not therefore apparent that this increasing demand for the suffrage for women is but in harmony with our whole history and experience. The movement is not new—Lincoln in 1836 argued for admitting all "whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear burdens, by no means excluding females."

Several states have already granted the privileges of voting and office-holding to women, and in a large number they are permitted to a voice and vote in matters pertaining to schools and the selection of school officers.

It is not our purpose to make any argument for or against the movement or the right. It is contended that suffrage is not a right; it is a privilege. It may be granted. It may be withheld. The primary consideration in extending the suffrage should be: **Capacity for use.** On this basis no strong argument can be opposed to granting the privilege to women. Neither on the grounds of sentiment nor inability can woman be denied this share in the activities of our modern life. The only ground on which it may be withheld is simply this: When granted to others it is to them a gift from those who now possess the privilege and we may grant it or we may not.

This is the only defensible position a man who opposes the movement can justifiably take and this is, the same ground taken by the kings and nobles of old who thought themselves the holders of a monopoly of power.

On the other hand if power and privilege belongs to those who can best use then surely the line of division should run differently than it does at the present time.

However with the voter in Wisconsin it is not yet a question whether we shall grant woman suffrage. The question is whether the present legislature shall submit the matter to a vote of the people. There seems no good reason why the people should not be permitted to express themselves on the matter. There appears no convincing reason why the members of the legis-

lature should prevent the people of the state having the chance to say whether or not women shall vote. The decision of a matter of this character pertaining to the extension of suffrage seems hardly to be a legislative act but rather so much a part of the fundamental law that it should be submitted for an early expression from the voters of the state.

While only the present voters shall be entitled to vote upon the matter when submitted, we believe it would be interesting if a separate referendum vote of the women could be secured, in order that we might know,—do the women really want to vote? Are they so deeply interested that, the suffrage being granted, they would really make use of the privilege? Would the privilege be accepted as a responsibility and a duty?

#### The Control of Corporations.

is the one baffling subject. State legislatures and the National congress alike tremble before it. None dispute the need of control, but what form of control and by what body shall the legislation be enacted. There was a time when economists and statesmen thought that the greatest total of social advantage and welfare would be secured by allowing each individual or group of individuals to initiate and direct industry according to their own motive and pleasure. It was supposed that the profits would attract capital to the undertaking and competition would protect society from excessive charges.

Competition soon failed and the producers and manufacturers sought some means by which the ruinous effects of rate and price wars could be avoided.

The industrial pool was the first device of the competitors themselves, then society passed laws to prevent pooling and they were driven from one scheme to another until we have the great industrial combinations and railway systems of today. The state and interstate commissions are meeting with a fair degree of success as relates to the railways. The states are making hopeful progress in dealing with local corporations, but what shall we

do with the big corporation, receiving its charter or right to do business under the laws of one commonwealth and doing business in other states.

Already the federal congress has passed a corporation tax law and the Supreme Court has declared it constitutional. This however is not enough. This does not prevent the promoting of many speculative concerns, with the resulting injury to innocent purchasers. There is needed some form of effective legislation that will prevent the sale of so many speculative securities. In the first place great injury is often done to the community by this method of promotion of industry. If the scheme be a dishonest one, it often comes near to being a swindle and results in drawing the savings out of the pockets of the many to be added to the accumulations of the few. If, indeed, the motives of the promoters be sincere and the underwriters honest, they may in times of prosperity promote many industries in which the element of risk is too great and ultimately the crash comes with all the attendant evils of a financial or industrial panic. Not only is there this loss to the community from the promotion and sale of speculative securities; the investor in securities with stable earnings is thereby forced to pay a higher price. The price of investment securities is largely determined by the supply and demand, safety and stability being assured. If then the quantity of securities of investment character were increased in proportion to the amount of money seeking such investment the price of the securities would be reduced. If then the corporations whose securities are now of a speculative character, were obliged to pursue a more conservative policy, their securities would appeal to the investor, and thereby, the total of investment securities would result in a lower price of sale. This would be a gain to the investor. It would be also a gain to the public. The bank could pay a higher interest on deposits, the insurance company could charge a lower premium on your policy if the price of investment securities were reduced.

A third evil consequent upon the present methods of promotion is the hostile attitude of the public toward great industrial combinations. It is inevitable so long as we pursue the present methods of promoting and managing industry.

What then as to the remedy. Many suggest publicity as a remedy. It is to them a cure-all for every present ill. In our judgment it will be about as effective as applying a poultice to a wooden leg. You may throw open the books and invite the public to look and they will look and go away no wiser than when they came.

We venture a few suggestions relative to a way out of the difficulty. First of all is the need of a Federal Incorporation Law. As long as the states are permitted to bid against each other for corporation fees, by offering large privileges, no effective measures of restriction can be expected. Why not have a National Corporation Law similar to our present National Banking Law. And the affairs of industrial corporations subject to the scrutiny of a Federal Comptroller of Corporations?

If we had no supervision of banks and it was proposed to adopt such a system of supervision, examination and control as is now exercised, it is probable that the average bank officer would say that such a course would be absolutely ruinous and that no bank could possibly submit its affairs to such scrutiny by public officials.

As a matter of fact the public inspection and regulation does not interfere with the proper conduct of the bank's affairs. Neither would the proper policy and conduct of an industrial corporation be interfered with by public inspection and regulation.

There are other elements of a National Corporation Law necessary to prevent unfair representations and methods on the part of promoters, provisions regarding a proper and safe reserve policy and provision for redemption of cumulative preferred securities if any be sold.

This form of corporation regulation and control might retard somewhat

our industrial progress, but it is better to make haste slowly than to go forward with rapid strides at the cost of great suffering to the many, and with feelings of hostility and bitterness produced by unjust policies.

### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives early decided to consider other matters than the Reciprocity Act, during this special session. One of the early matters to receive favorable consideration was the question of

#### A New Apportionment

of representatives on the basis of the new census. The first House of Representatives consisted of sixty-five members and was one Representative for a little over 30,000 of population. Now the number of Representatives is 391 and is one for 200,000 population. The new apportionment will increase the number of representatives to 433.

This means that some of the states will have to be redistricted and since this may be done by the legislatures of the states every effort will be made by the controlling party to redistrict the state in such a manner as to add to their lease or amount of power.

Until 1842 Congress left the states to their own devices in election methods. As a consequence the political party in power would so arrange the political districts as to secure the largest possible number of Representatives at the ensuing elections. Sometimes by careful calculation a legislature might enable a minority of the voters to return a majority of the Representatives for the whole state. This practice of gerry-mandering is responsible for some curious political geography, as for example the famous shoe string district.

In 1842 there was passed by Congress an Apportionment Act providing that the election districts be composed of "contiguous territory," equal in number to the number of Representatives from said state. Notwithstanding the intention of Congress to provide equal congressional districts,

there often results very gross inequalities.

In 1906 a Mississippi district with a population of 232,174 cast 1,540 votes, while a New York district with a population of 215,305, cast 29,119 votes. In New York in 1906 there were 58,190 voters in the twenty-third congressional district and only 13,862 voters in the ninth congressional district. These differences are not wholly due to the gerry-mander, for representation is not based on the number of voters but on the population.

Even in the matter of population there are great discrepancies. The fifteenth congressional district (Republican) in New York had 165,701 inhabitants, while the eighteenth (Democratic) had 45,000 inhabitants. These discrepancies are partially due to the necessity of recognizing units of local government such as counties, townships and city blocks, in laying out the districts, but they are more especially due to the desire of the majority party in each state legislature to secure as many members as possible in Congress.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for

#### Popular Election of Senators.

This resolution is in the hands of a favorable committee of the Senate. It seems not unlikely that the measure will pass both houses of Congress. It would not be surprising if this amendment should be actually adopted by the states and made a part of the Constitution before the Income Tax Amendment which has been before a number of the state legislatures this winter. So many of the states have already indicated their desire for popular election of United States Senators that an amendment securing such provision would in all probability soon be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

#### The Lorimer Case

is receiving the consideration of the Senate again. With the new light on the case, furnished by the present confessions and the investigations of the



Helm Committee in Illinois, it would seem impossible for the case not to be reopened in the Senate.

The auditing committee of the Senate are in favor of another appropriation for the purpose. Senator LaFollette is pressing a resolution providing for a special committee of investigation instead of submitting the matter to the committee on elections. It is but natural that the country would have a larger confidence in the work of a special committee. It is, however, hardly to be expected that the Senate will evidence this apparent rebuke to one of its standing committees.

If the question of expulsion of Mr. Lorimer shall come to a vote before the present Congress his chances of retaining his seat seem greatly reduced. Some men who voted to retain him at the last Congress would probably now vote the other way. All who opposed him then are opposed to him now, and the new members of the Senate are likely to vote against Lorimer retaining his seat.

Meanwhile the attitude and action of Mr. Lorimer himself, furnish interesting speculation, but are very difficult to interpret or understand.

If his election were perfectly honest it would seem the normal thing for him to assert his honesty and invite and aid the investigation, in order to clear his own reputation as well as the reputation and character of his friends. The fact that he does not take this natural attitude forces the strong suspicion of guilt. If guilty why did he not resign and thus shut off all probable investigation. The only natural guess seems to be that he felt that resignation under fire would likely have been so interpreted.

Since he has taken neither of the above courses. Since he neither strives to prove his innocence, nor acknowledges his guilt, but meanwhile holds his seat, and seems to say: Find me guilty if you can, this conclusion seems inevitable—a feeling on his part that the tracks are so well covered as to make discovery impossible.

If this is a proper diagnosis, then we need further investigation. If men

are guilty of a crime and are enjoying the fruits of their wrong doing, either in open defiance of the government, or as result of their shrewd plans, then we must pursue them to the limit. Men who are capable of creating big plans and carrying them into perfect execution can be of great service to the nation, but they may also become our worst enemy and if they direct his peculiar skill into channels of wrong and crime, the social welfare demands that they be pursued and punished.

### The Reciprocity Measure,

which was the real purpose of the special session, is receiving slow consideration. The discussion of the Free List plan seems likely to obscure the main issue. In all probability the session will be greatly prolonged before the Reciprocity Resolution will be passed. Many American Congressmen seem quite at a loss how to vote or what stand to take pertaining to the matter. The prevailing desire to vote for and please local constituencies stands in the way of the favorable consideration of a measure of great National and International importance. At the same time that we are indefinitely continuing the discussion here in America, the situation seems to be about the same over in Canada. A strong opposition to the measure has developed in the Canadian Parliament.

Possibly it will develop into a waiting game, and each will want to see that the other country adopts the measure first. At least we may presume that hearty favorable action by the American Congress would not only secure more hasty decision on the part of Canada but also, assure its adoption by our northern neighbor.

### A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

The McNamara brothers, John and James, and Ortie McManigal, have been arrested on the charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles "Times" building in October, 1910. The arrests were brought about through the efforts of Detective Burns. In connec-

tion with the arrest of John McNamara in Indianapolis has appeared the accusation and charge of kidnapping. It is charged that McNamara was not given his proper and legal rights at the time of his arrest and that he was hurried out of the state. The likeness of the case to the Hayward and Moyer cases in Idaho has received considerable attention. Mr. Moyer says: "The arrest of McNamara shows on its face that it was a frame up. He was treated exactly as we were."

It is very unfortunate that the arrest was accomplished in a manner to permit of any such charge. The charge, whether true or not, cannot help but have a bad effect on the minds of a large multitude of people. On the other hand it seems strange that such a charge should be willingly seized upon and spread broadcast without the trial on the charge of kidnapping to see if it be true. The American people are ever in danger of too hasty judgment. Already probably one fourth of the people have concluded that the McNamaras and McManigal are guilty and are ready to condemn them to punishment. Perhaps another fourth of the people have satisfied themselves that the case is a "frame up," and that Burns was guilty of securing false arrests. In both cases why not let the courts hear the evidence?

Let us hope the three men are innocent until they are proved guilty. Let us believe that Burns did his work with honest motive and by legitimate methods until the evidence is heard and the courts decide to the contrary.

A greater misfortune than our hasty judgment is the attempt to take advantage of cases of this character to create or increase class antagonisms and bitterness.

Suppose the three men are guilty. What was the crime? What was the act? Was it murder? Was it merely a battle in a class war? Under our law and government, this case must be judged and determined. The crime would possess three elements, first an attack upon and destruction of property, second the taking of innocent lives,—for over 100 lives were lost in

the explosion that wrecked the building,—and in the third place it was an attempt to outwit the state in its duty to protect life and property.

Of course all this rests on the supposition of their guilt, which assumption we would not make were it not for the confession made by McManigal. If, however, the confession is correct and the charges are true, then it is the crime of individuals and not the crime of labor organizations. It is therefore exceedingly unwise and unfortunate that labor leaders and organizations should feel persuaded to take up the defense. It is quite as unfortunate that any of the American people should secretly or openly accuse the labor organizations of sustaining or inciting the crime.

May we inquire a little deeper. Why this action on the part of the labor leaders and labor organizations? Is it the result of a social condition; is it because of a mental attitude or feeling on the part of laboring men? Is the mental attitude based upon actual conditions or false conclusions? Do the labor leaders feel that their cause is so much one that they must stand together in support of another's wrongdoing? We do not believe it. We do not think that labor leaders or laboring men intend to oppose the proper course of the law in the punishment of crime even though the charge be against some of their own men.

Why not then the whole people try to reserve our judgments. Let friends raise funds for support of the accused if need be, let them have competent counsel, let the accused men be assured of a fair trial, let there be no confessing based on immunity promise or hopes, let the court judge wisely and honestly and first; then let the detectives have a like fair trial in Indianapolis on the charge of "kidnaping" and if guilty of unfair arrest let him have the proper penalty of his acts. Let the lawmaker make laws wisely and honestly, let the officer administer the law openly and fearlessly, let the courts interpret with wisdom and apply with fairness and let the citizen and organization obey the laws sincerely.

## WHY HAVE SCHOOLS?

The month of June is for many people the happy month. It is the month of brides and "sweet girl graduates." The closing of school is the great event for the great army of the young. It suggests to the thoughtful many serious questions. Have we really made progress? Is it really worth the cost? What are the defects and how can we remedy them? Can we make next year better than the one now coming to a close? Why have schools anyway? Ask some bachelor and he replies, "Schools! We have schools to make us pay too heavy taxes." Ask the weary mother and she quickly responds that they are a safe and good place to send the children to get them out of the way while she does her housework. Ask the hard working father and he says, "Schools! Yes, let us have schools in order to make it possible for our children to go through life a little easier than their parents have been able to do." Ask the critic and he replies, "A fine place for young people to acquire habits of idleness and learn more of bad than they do of good." Ask the professor and at first he has no answer. He draws a deep breath, thinks, ponders, and then recalls his meditations and gives an answer something like this, "We have schools because we have children."

Professor Coe says schools exist because the race includes individuals who are incomplete but capable of developing. Three factors are involved in the idea of education. An immature being, a goal or destiny for life, and older human beings who can help the younger to realize this goal or destiny. This sounds quite complete. This may furnish an explanation or answer to our question. It will justify the public school, the college or the professional or trade school.

An immature, untrained individual with capacity for development or training; an accumulated experience possessed either by other individuals or contained in books, which, being imparted to the immature individual, will enable him to attain the character or

accomplish the task desired. With this answer to the question, "Why have schools" it is easy to see that the character of the education and the course of study will be largely determined by the aim or goal selected. If, as in the middle ages, the goal be a religious experience, then the method and content of education will be directed to that end, and the priest will become the educator. If the aim be merely to sharpen the mind as we sharpen the axe on the grindstone then the method and content will be directed to this end and the trade, technical and professional schools will flourish.

What then, is the aim of an education? Ask a half dozen students in college or universities and here are the replies: To be able to make more money and make it easier; to enable me to get to the top of my profession; to give me greater influence and power over my fellow men; to increase my social standing and prestige in the world; to give me power; to enable me to have a better time. Are these our reasons for getting an education? These are actual answers of college men and women. Every one of the six is as selfish and anti-social in its motive as is the man who seeks to gain large wealth that he may thereby have greater power! power! power!

These answers, however, are in perfect harmony with the prevailing notion of our times. If the aim of the middle ages was religious and the aims of the last century were more knowledge and culture, the prevailing demand today is for the man who can do things, and we are ever in danger of limiting the aim of the school to satisfy the demand in the quickest manner. Hence the child is seized from the early grades and put through the short course of a trade school and then told to "do things."

Education should not stop with the mere acquisition of power or the securing of knowledge. It must be knowledge and power put to the best use. To increase a man's knowledge, to multiply his power may result in his becoming society's greatest enemy.

We need strong men in the world to-

day, men of great power and large knowledge and firm courage, but more than all we need men of sincere motive, honest purpose and devotion to the public welfare. Conscience in a bank cashier has a cash value. Integrity enhances human worth. Is this, then, a part of our aim in education? Is the method and content of our school work directed toward this larger aim?

Professor Huxley says: "Education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature; and the fashioning of the affections and the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with these laws. For me education means neither more nor less than this. Anything which professes to call itself education must be tried by this standard, and if it fails to stand the test I will not call it education whatever may be the force of authority or of numbers on the other side."

Lyman Abbott, in speaking of this definition, says that the state is, in the main, admirably giving instruction of the intellect, but she is doing little or nothing directly to fashion the will to move in harmony with the laws of nature. This fashioning of the affections and the will is quite as essential as the informing of the intellect. "Man is not governed by reason; he is guided by his reason, but he is governed by his emotive powers, by his affections and his will, by his appetites, his passions, his love of acquisition, his love of approbation, his self-esteem, or by his severance, his hope, his conscience, his love." A man whose affections are ill-trained and whose will is uncontrolled is more poorly educated than one whose will is under good control and whose affections are well trained but his intellect is ill instructed.

### COURTS AND INJUNCTIONS

One of the great powers of the court is the power to grant a writ of injunction. This writ has been used for many purposes. Sometimes it takes a mandatory form, ordering some person or corporation to perform certain acts. Sometimes by it a court directs parties not to perform certain acts, the results

of which cannot later be remedied by any proceeding at law.

The writ of injunction is a necessary power of the courts. There are times when threatened unlawful injuries to business can only be satisfactorily met by an injunction to prevent them.

The frequency of the use of injunction in labor disputes has brought the question into national politics. There are often opportunities for the serious abuse of this power by the courts. Both the great political parties in their platforms of 1908 took up the question. The Democratic party said in its platform: "We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." They further declared in favor of trial by jury in all cases of persons arrested for indirect contempt; that is, contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

The Republican party in their platform declared, "that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted." We could probably quote from no higher or better authority on this subject than President Taft. In his message of December 7, 1909, to congress he made this specific recommendation: "The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant, and unless also the



court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, also indorse on the order issued the date and hour of the issuance."

We have quoted from the message at this length because of the high authority and because of the completeness of the statement. Within that recommendation the whole ground seems to have been covered. We do not wish to see the writ of injunction taken from the courts. We do wish to see its use so carefully safeguarded as to prevent the possible abuse of a great and necessary power.

### THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

Just three hundred years ago the commission appointed by King James of England in 1607 completed their work of revision and translation of the scriptures.

The tercentenary of this event is now receiving attention by almost the entire English speaking people. There had been many editions and translations of the Bible previous to this date. There were two different translations in use by the English people at the beginning of the seventeenth century. One known as the Genevan Bible had been prepared by the scholars of the continent at Geneva and had a distinctive Calvinistic tone in many passages and notes. The other, known as The Bishops Bible, had been prepared by the bishops of the Anglican church to offset the influence of the Genevan Bible.

King James, desiring a Bible which would be free from sectarian character, appointed a commission of fifty-four scholars to undertake the work of translation and revision. In this edition there were to be no foot notes or comments.

The fifty-four translators were divided into six companies, each working independently of the others. At the conclusion of their separate tasks their work was all carefully compared and the result, after four years of labor,

was the publication of the King James Version of the Bible in 1611.

The new book soon became and has ever since remained the standard or authorized version of the Scriptures among the English speaking Protestants.

The book was in great demand and has every year been the largest seller of any publication.

The influence of the book upon language, literature and life of the world it is impossible to estimate. Every important work of modern English literature has felt the influence of its tone, its ideals and its spirit. The language has remained a masterpiece of simplicity and purity. While the influence of its ideals and inspiration upon the life of the race has been powerful beyond comparison with any other single force.

The content of the Bible has furnished the only true and satisfactory answer to the questionings of many minds.

Man is a philosopher. From the child of youthful summers to the grandfather of seventy we are constantly asking questions. Questions too, that are difficult of answer, and yet demand an answer. Man early recognizes the existence of things about him and wonders whence they came. He contemplates his own person and asks whence did I come? Whither am I going? Man contemplates the majesty of the universe and marvels at the evidences of power. He beholds the evidence of design,—the water and the fish with a fin to aid it swim; the air and the bird with a wing to fly; the eye and the light by which to see—and man concludes that back of all we see and know there must have been a great power and that power must have been possessed of intelligence; and then he names that intelligent being or power—God. But here man stops. Of the character of that being he knows nothing and can know but little until he turns to this strange book wherein he first comes to know about and to know the Creator.

When man has found an answer to this first question he immediately be-



gins to ponder the problem of his own possible relation to this superior being. Here again man finds himself all at sea. The speculations of his thinking bring no satisfactory answer and no soul peace. At last man turns to the Bible and finds the answer his nature has been craving, and at last the soul is at peace, for the question has found a perfect answer. Thus the supreme questions of human thought find their only perfect answer within the covers of this book.

Today the air is full of interrogation points. The minds of men are full of questions. They are all parts or phases of one great unanswered question. This question is pressing hard for an answer. It commands attention from pulpit, platform, statesman, club woman, journalist and laboring man.

It is commonly called the **social question**. It is the question of Social Relationships. It is the question—"How shall we dwell together here on this earth?"

Everywhere Robinson Crusoe has

met his man Friday, and the question is, what shall be the attitude? Shall it be the open palm or shall it be the clenched fist?

The labor problem, the race problem, and the many other vexing questions of our modern life are but parts and phases of this burning, unanswered question. For many years men have been vainly trying to find the answer and no satisfactory answer is forthcoming. Whence shall we turn? The shelves are full of books, the press grinds day and night. We are surfeited with reading; we are disturbed by worry. Meanwhile there is no peace. Whence shall we turn, Just yesterday humanity awoke to realize that in the Bible is the only truthful answer to the questions of social relationship; that here is the greatest text book on Sociology within the possession of man. In proportion as we search its pages and practice its precepts shall the social question find answer and the social problems be solved.

## TO THE COMING GENERATION.

For The Public.

As life and work with all their myriad cares  
 Enfold and darken Truth's young upward gaze,  
 Yield not, whatever from temptation wears,  
 To stifling habit and convention's haze.

'Tis yours to live, to think, to know  
 New Truth your fathers long have sought.  
 The world needs strength and courage so!  
 See clearly, then give forth your thought.

That faith which youth has ever to bestow  
 Shall quench the thirst of each disheartened soul,  
 And superman in every man shall grow;  
 Then—risk your all upon this farthest goal.

Laura J. Westcott.

# The Prosperity of the Farmer

By ANDREW JAY FRAME

*PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—The Progressive American is very fortunate in being able to furnish its readers with these articles from the pen of Mr. Frame. Mr. Frame is a recognized authority of high repute on financial and economic questions. This article in this issue and the one of the last issue have been given as addresses before various associations and colleges in the country and have attracted widespread interest.*

According to the official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the total farm products in 1910 approximated in value the vast sum of 9,000 millions of dollars.

The Klondikes of the whole world are not in it. This sum is 20 times the world's production of gold in 1909, 12 times the gross income of all the banks of the United States, 9 times the total United States national debt, 4½ times the gross income of steam and water powers, light, mining, telegraph and telephone, manufacturing and trading corporations in the United States, 3½ times the total receipts of all the railroads in the United States. These facts are gleaned from undisputed authorities, such as the United States statistical abstract, Poor's Railroad and Industrial Manuals, etc. The total products of the farms in the United States in 1910 exceed in value for the past recorded year the gross income of all the banks; all the railroads; all the mining companies; all the light and power companies; all the telegraph and telephone companies; all the manufacturing and trading corporations, including the so-called oil, sugar and steel trusts, throwing in the Klondikes of the whole world. In commonplace parlance, the farmer "is some pumpkins." We can all honestly exclaim, "All hail to the king of producers of modern necessities. Without him we would practically starve to death. Without him, with no cotton and wool crops, we might freeze to

death in this northern clime, or turn back to the condition of the aboriginal Indian. With him and with all other enterprises prospering, the prosperity of all is complete. Despoil one and the other shares the same fate. If this be true, then a spirit of mutual helpfulness ought to abound to the end that a condition of general prosperity unknown in ancient or modern times, equal to the present, may continue uninterruptedly.

As proof of this broad statement let us diagnose the case a little more in detail. As I first saw the light of day in a one-room log house in the heart of our little city in the territorial days of 1844, and was nurtured on human Ayreshire milk without money and without price; as my father (a blacksmith) died the year I was born, leaving the mother and two young boys to fight the battles of life upon a meager income, I trust I may be pardoned this personal reference, to show that I know from practical experience the trials of pioneer life in Waukesha County, which I shall briefly describe by way of contrast with today.

In those early days the pioneer came with his trusty helpmate, with perhaps only \$200 to pay Uncle Sam for a quarter section of land, but with a stout heart and brawny arms the forests fell; the log cabins were hewed out and built with their own hands, with few windows, rough floors, big, open fireplaces, where all the cooking was done; where, in the frigid winter, the

log fire warmed the side toward the blaze, but the other side was colder than blazes; where the bedroom, if separate, had no warm in it; where, if the log house had a second half story, it was reached perhaps by ladder, as I experienced many a time at an uncle's farm near Waukesha. This attic was covered only with home made shingles laid on open boards across the tamarack rafters. These rafters lay on the top logs, with open spaces here and there between the logs and shingles, where the filling plaster had fallen out, through these open spaces the blinding storms often sifted the snow, covering the bed with a sheet of sparkling white as an unwelcome messenger in the morning. As these pioneers started practically with little stock, their trusty gun supplied game for food, which is generally abundant before civilization advances. The cold storage then was nature's frosts. Nature also provided nuts and berries in abundance. In those days necessities were few and luxuries little known. The homespun wearing apparel, home made stockings, muskrat cap, cowhide boots, hickory shirts and the womas predominated in winter for the men, with a few Kentucky jeans thrown in for summer. The wife was proud, if she had a few calico dresses with not over ten yards in each. I don't know but the present hobble skirt is a second edition, except as to quality. The flounces, furbelows, trimming, etc., were conspicuous by their absence. Yet contentment reigned. As progress was made, the stock on the farms naturally increased, and in the same manner as the home cabins, their housing came. Until 1855 or later rarely anything but oxen, mostly attached to two-wheeled dump carts, were in use. Travel afoot was the chief method of locomotion. Tallow dips for lights. The daily paper not thought of.

#### Supply and Demand.

I want to impress upon all that great law of supply and demand as the principal underlying cause of high or low prices. Other causes are largely

incidental.

Nearly every one raised his own chickens, and kept a cow, if possible. I have bought fresh eggs at three cents per dozen, home made butter at eight to ten cents per pound, milk at one and a half to two cents per quart, unseparated. We also made our own coffee from rye at practically no expense. Every thrifty body packed his own eggs, pork and beef in the fall. Fresh meat was rarely on the table. Everybody worked, including father. Economy was the watchword; simplicity the rule. As transportation facilities were meager, it cost 25 cents to send a letter to New York. It cost the full value of grain to transport it to the seaboard, and as the demand from the little non-manufacturing city populations of the west were insufficient to consume the products of the farm, that law of oversupply and short demand operated to keep prices down. Good labor could be had then at 50 to 75 cents per day in the winter and from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day in summer.

Those pioneers blazed the way for the public highways, which then, because of their simplicity — the crossings over marshy spots being corduroy — it was impossible at any time to carry more than twenty bushels of wheat to market in one load.

As population increased, cities, manufacturing and transportation facilities grew also. The first railway built in Wisconsin was from Milwaukee to Waukesha, and I had the pleasure to be at the depot in 1851 when the jubilee train, with officials on board, arrived to celebrate the great event. Today the state and nation are checkered with railways, and where, in the 60's, it cost 40 to 50 cents per bushel to transport wheat from Milwaukee to New York, all by rail, today it can be done for 10 to 12 cents. By water and rail at 6 to 7 cents per bushel today, against an average of 26 cents in the 60's.

My grandfather in the 40's borrowed \$100 for a year from Alex Mitchell of Milwaukee, and paid \$150 at the end of the year. Contrast this 50 per cent

versus 5 per cent per annum today for the use of money, which today is about the cheapest thing in the country. Here again is the law of supply and demand.

As population and progress forged upward and onward, the farmers here borrowed money of the thrifty New Englanders, who had saved up surplus capital. In the 60's I sold them New York exchange for hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay annual interest at 10 and 12 per cent on loans, and to pay up principal as they could. By 1875 practically every dollar of eastern money was repaid. In the meantime the log cabins melted away, barns enlarged, stock and comforts increased. Since 1875 greater progress has dawned upon the farmer. As cities grew, manufacturing broadened and transportation cheapened. If the cost of labor has become high, necessity is the mother of invention, and therefore genius has supplied the machinery to supplant manual labor and more scientific methods are being employed to renew the neglected fertilization of the soils. Because the bulk of the best farm lands are now occupied; because nature has been generous in her gifts to the farmer in supplying the sunshine and the shower; because the great development of the manufacturing industries under the spur of labor saving devices have increased comforts generally, resulting in higher prices for labor, the demand for the products of the farm has increased and prices advanced to the point where the farmer is more prosperous than in any age.

This brief and far from complete picture of the pioneer days by way of contrast needs no comment from me, picturing the proud position of agriculturist of today. He knows it best, for he is it. Still it may encourage some who have not traveled much to say that I have been in every state of this Union, save Maine, and for lovely landscape, dotted with beautiful lakes, studded with natural trees of various kinds, undulating in its surface, with splendid farms, buildings and unusually good roads, there are few counties

in the country the equal of Waukesha.

The Census Bureau announces that the total value of farm lands and buildings in the state was \$686,000,000 in 1900, as against 1,197,000 in 1910. This is an increase of 72 per cent in ten years; 85 per cent of these farms are run by the owners and only 15 per cent by renters. The statistics for the whole country are not at hand yet, but enough states are announced to show marvelous progress in agriculture. Probably one-quarter of the total wealth of the country belongs to the farmer, and the popular cry of the wily politician that Wall Street owns the earth, smells loudly of fiction. In the absence of the complete report for the United States, the Census Bureau reports show that farm products in 1900 were valued at 3,764,000,000, and in 1910 they were 8,926,000,000. Surely the land is flowing with milk and honey.

I feel fully justified in saying, thank God that we live under the Stars and Stripes.

Let us briefly consider the reason for this declaration. I visited Europe this summer. We landed on the Emerald Isle. After kissing the blarney stone, we wondered not that the Irish love their native heath. Because of the mild climate the constant rains keep the island's verdure so beautiful in a profusion of mosses, flowers, shrubbery and trees, that one can understand their enthusiasm. But why with nature so prolific and beautiful, the great poverty there? The Irish do not own the land. The landlords of England own them and the Irish are simply tenants, paying rent. The bulk of Scotland, Wales and England are in the same predicament. The untilled estates, comprising upwards of three-fourths of the best lands of Great Britain, belong to the lords and are untaxed. This is the cause of the political upheaval there now. Landlordism and the curse of liquor are the chief foundation causes of great poverty in Great Britain. Overpopulation, the army and navy are secondary to them.

Then why should you not in free America, with land you can call your own, be proud of your heritage, and thank God you live under the stars and stripes? How sweet to say, "My own home!" You are men here, but servants there. They sometimes say it is cheaper to live abroad than in the United States. Great Britain does not produce enough to feed the population, therefore they are compelled to import necessities to live upon. Labor gets about half the compensation paid here. To illustrate: Two of my cousins run clothing manufacturing establishments in Kilmarnock, Scotland. The pay rolls, outside of the heads of the departments, get 15 English shillings or \$3.75 per week for a ten-hour day. The consequence is they do not have and therefore cannot spend the money our labor does. In fact, they live so simply that their food and clothing are far inferior to that of labor here and their homes have far less comforts. Most of them eat no meat at all, and many only on Sundays. The poverty of Great Britain is so conspicuous that half an eye can see the great contrast to our general prosperity here. Notwithstanding lower prices for labor there, railway transportation is higher than here.

France and Germany are somewhat like Great Britain, except that the nobility of owning one's home is more general there. The great drawback of those countries is militarism and overpopulation. In Germany the compulsory law to take the flower of Germany from 19 to 22 years of age for discipline in the army in case of need, leaves the farms without the energy of the young men. In passing through Germany one can see the crops being cut with sickle, scythe or cradle, raked and bound by hand, loaded on wagons and stacked, largely by the women and children, the men doing the bossing. They all live mostly in little communities and generally go out to the farms carrying their tools, etc., on hand carts.

One old German visiting there after a lapse since childhood, upbraided one of them for allowing the women to do most of the work. The farmer asked the German-American how they did

the farming in America. The reply was, the men do the work on the farm and the women the work of the home and care for the children. The farmer replied, between the puffs of his pipe, "How foolish." I saw a batch of women working on the railway; others delivering great baskets of coal on their backs from the streets of the city to the rear of the homes; also cleaning the streets of the great cities of Germany. It was a common sight to see a weary woman on one side of a tongue and a harnessed dog on the other, tugging away, on a heavily loaded dog cart, perhaps with a child pushing at the rear. These carts were loaded largely with garden truck for the markets. Railway transportation in France and Germany for like service is higher than in the United States. Although Germany is considered one of the most prosperous of European nations, largely because of the sturdy energy and economy of her people, yet the poverty there is conspicuous as against that here; therefore, I say again, thank God we live under the stars and stripes.

Russia, with vast tracts of wonderfully productive soil, because of the grinding power of the government and the communistic condition of her peasantry, is in no condition comparable to ours. The condition of her peasantry is deplorable. Communism in Russia and landlordism in Great Britain are akin to the teachings of socialism.

If these things are bad, ownership by the state, under socialism, is far worse. In this country we have made the greatest progress that all history records. It has come because our government has protected us in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The individual owns the soil. He enjoys the fruits of his own labor, and is free from military service. Herein lies the great prosperity and safety of our republic.

That great theorist, Henry George, who preached socialistic doctrine, failed several times in business, then wrote his book, "Progress and Poverty," to tell the world how to do it. I have noticed all through life, that



voluble talkers who fail in business, generally overflow with wise advice about how a successful man should conduct his business. Shall we not make surer progress in adopting the prescriptions of men who succeed, rather than of those who fail? Listen to Mr. George's own words in his plea to abolish human ills. In speaking of the government owning all the land, he said, "At one stroke abolish all private titles, declare all land public property, and let it out to the highest bidder in lots to suit." Time forbids further pursuit of his vagaries to abolish poverty, because the honest farmer and home owner will see to it that his land is not confiscated, nor European conditions prevail here.

#### A Word of Caution.

Amid a condition of prosperity in the United States unknown in ancient or modern times; with nature more generous in her gifts to the farmer than ever before; with industry so active that the demand for labor has forced it to the highest point ever known, thus enabling labor to be better housed, clothed and fed than in all history; with all the underlying natural conditions of a character to reasonably insure continued prosperity, yet it is a fact that industry is in a halting mood. Why? It would seem that in the crusade for reform, which President Taft realizes in his calling a halt, the pendulum has swung so far that reasonable rights are now being menaced and the general investor has become timid. Capital and labor are handmaidens in prosperity. When they are at variance, troubles ensue. Neither can prosper without the other. Confidence upbuilds, distrust destroys. If the general investor will not buy securities because of distrust, then the wheels of commerce slow up and labor is discharged. When labor is discharged, purchasing power decreases, the farmer's market is lessened and lower prices result. We must not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. To illustrate: Let us face a few facts versus popular erratic fiction. For fear my motives may be misconstrued, I

will say I never owned a dollar of railroad stock in my life. I never speculate. Neither am I a politician. A number of years ago I came within \$1,000 of going to Congress, but did not, as I preferred a clear conscience to a seat in Congress.

According to Poor's Railroad Manual, which is not a political publication, and these reports are confirmed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the average annual dividends paid by all the railroads in the United States for the past twenty-five years were but 2 1-3 per cent. Nearly one-half of the railroads in the United States paid no dividends, but went into the hands of receivers and were sold under the hammer in that period. Some men have become wealthy railroading, but it is clearly evident this wealth did not come largely from dividends.

The popular diagnosis seems erroneous. All history indicates that prosperity and adversity follow each other like the rise and fall of the tides, with a consequent rise and fall of values of all property, including farms.

These men with unusual foresight bought stocks at low prices in times of adversity, like 1893 to 1896, then sold at double and treble the cost in days of prosperity which followed. This instinct is born in the few and not in the many.

Although the comforts of railway travel have increased wonderfully, approximately passenger rates are 20 per cent and freight rates 40 per cent lower than twenty-five years ago. Under parallel conditions railway traffic in the United States is cheaper than on government owned railways in Europe, notwithstanding our pay rolls for labor are double those of Europe.

Let us not forget that railway bonds are largely held by life and fire insurance companies, savings and other banks, trust companies, etc. The stocks are scattered among millions of investors from Maine to California. All those securities belong, either directly or indirectly, to the people as a whole.

With all of our wonderful prosperity, the quotations of values for fifty of the stocks of the great railway systems

showed a decline in 1910 of over 16 per cent on the par value, or a decline of market value of over \$632,000,000.

In the face of these facts, not theories, is it strange that the investing public has become distrustful, when the people are still demanding further concessions, which, if enforced, would further undermine confidence and begin seriously to destroy our great prosperity. The pendulum of reform is simply swinging too far. To limit stock and bond issues, to value received, is not subject to criticism. I have always adhered to that principle. Physical valuations are of doubtful value, because of constant and wide fluctuations in values, as before stated. As further conclusive proof, a glance at the stock and bond quotations of any daily newspaper will disclose the fact that not one in a hundred is quoted at par. High authorities declare that stock and bonds, as a whole, are not in excess of railroad values today. Ex-President Roosevelt openly declared this belief. Also Chairman Knapp and Secretary Adams of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Again, Poor's Manual of Industrials indicates that trading, mining, telephone, telegraph, power companies and industrial corporations of the United States, employing probably 80 per cent of labor in those fields, bonded and capitalized about the same as the railroads of the country, paid an average of but 4 per cent dividends on their stock in the prosperous year of 1909. The Poores declare the amazing fact that one-half of those corporations paid no dividends whatever in 1909. Evidently labor received its reward and capital none. Those paying dividends doubtless varied according to the genius of the several managements. Physical valuations do not make profits. Success or failure is spelled out by the man behind the gun. It is so running a peanut stand, a farm or newspaper and through all the ramifications of human progress.

Quotations of stocks of fifty of the great corporations of the United States indicate a decline in the prosperous year of 1910 of over \$318,000,000 or

12¼ per cent on par value of the stocks.

These citations cover nearly one-third of the total wealth of the United States, and if the pendulum of reform, after righting clearly defined wrongs, which all approve, is to do injustice to such vast interests, then capital will become more timid; prosperity will be turned to adversity; labor thrown out of employment and the free soup house again in evidence. As we are a row of bricks, the prosperity of the farmer falls likewise. A mighty responsibility rests with our statesmen that reason may reign and prosperity continue.

#### **Monopoly Versus Supply and Demand.**

As time forbids, let us briefly look into that word "Monopoly." The dictionary say "Absolute control of the whole is a monopoly." No farm product comes under that head. The popular cry of "monopoly in eggs" is probably 10 per cent right and 90 per cent wrong. When any man with \$5 in his pocket can buy a brood of chickens and raise his own poultry and eggs, how can there be a "monopoly" in eggs? In early days nearly everybody raised and packed their own eggs. As the country "corners" grew to cities, the chickens were largely left for the farmer to raise. They do not raise enough to supply the demand for eggs, therefore prices are high and the farmers, of course, are sad. If we had no cold storage, the city people would have no eggs in the spring, unless each family packed its own, as in the early days. There is no law against doing it. It is a regular practice at my home every year. As packed eggs grow stale quickly, anyone holding them a year is heading for the bankrupt court. So, also, with meats. Reasonable regulation of cold storage plants is certainly commendable.

The day has gone by when the cowboy rides the plains, caring for sheep and cattle by the thousands, with no rent to pay. Population has increased. Even the laboring man demands the best cuts these days, and therefore the demand exceeds the supply. The market men tell me they can buy their meat from the packers at less prices

than cost to them if they slaughtered for their own requirements. Evidently there can be no "Monopoly" with over 5,000,000 farms. Apples are \$2.50 per bushel, because the crop is almost a total failure, except in the far west. Potatoes today are half the price they were in August, because the Lord showered them generously when drouth seemed certain.

The law of supply and demand and the rise and fall of prosperity are the two main underlying causes of high and low prices of products, labor included. Never lose sight of these fundamentals. Most other causes are incidental. I know these truths are contrary to the popular cry, but I prefer to be right than popular.

#### Poverty.

In the midst of great prosperity is poverty abolished? No! Neither is liquor, laziness, incompetency, gambling, profligacy, etc. The Bible says, "The poor ye have always with you." "Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." The proprietor of a hotel at Waukesha introduced a tramp to the woodpile, with the Bible injunction, "If ye will not work, neither shall ye eat." He shortly spied a paper pinned to the sawbuck, which read as follows:

"Tell them that you saw me,  
But did not see me saw."

One of my good friends said he would prefer to be a lamp post in Chicago than a king in the country. Evidently the slum districts of the cities, full of ne'er do wells, will remain to glut those regions, regardless of their poverty, while the farmer, where comfort and prosperity reign, is crying for help to increase his output. Many never will learn the truth the sturdy farmer replies upon, to-wit:

"Work, feed thyself, to thine own  
powers appeal,  
Nor whine out woes, thine own  
right hand can heal."

But enough. I will now close by giving some historical contrasts as stated by the world's greatest statistician, Michael G. Mulhall, in his "Industries and Wealth of Nations," issued in 1896.

When history tells us that in the 650 years previous to the time of Augustus Caesar, Rome enjoyed only six years of tranquility, as against 644 years of warfare; when we read the philippics of Demosthenes and the orations of Cicero depicting the intrigues of the classes and the downtrodden condition of the masses; when we read the historic events down through the centuries since the Christian era began, of the unholy wars of conquest waged over personal quarrels of those of high estate, of millions upon millions of illy housed and illy fed serfs and vassals slaughtered in hand to hand conflicts; when the few were schooled, the poor neglected, and unfortunate uncared for or cast into dungeons, our hearts ought to leap for joy that we live in the dawning of the twentieth century, with free schools open to all, free asylums for the poor and unfortunate, comforts multiplied to practically all, toil lessened, religious freedom unrestrained.

In referring to Europe he says: "In 1848 the emancipation of serfs and the breaking up of noblemen's estates in Prussia, Austria, Russia, and other countries, completely changed the face of Europe, placing the masses of the people in a much better position than before. Fifty years ago the continent of Europe counted 100,000 nobles, 1,700,000 soldiers, 11,000,000 persons living in towns, and 205,000,000 of rural peasantry, the last class for the most part in a state of bondage, ignorance and destitution, not unlike that of the Helots of ancient Greece. The revolution of 1848, which shook every throne from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and was accomplished without bloodshed, converted millions of serfs into freemen. At the same time the introduction of railways and of improved agricultural implements enabled the rural population to augment the product of their farms, to find markets everywhere, and to adopt a better standard of living. Steam multiplied the productive energy of nations; manufactures and commerce grew with amazing rapidity, and the condition of Europe underwent in a

single generation a greater change than previous centuries had wrought. Men are now better housed, better fed, and better clad than before. The use of sawdust as an ingredient of bread is no longer heard of; corvée (forced labor) has been abolished; the schoolmaster is a prominent feature in the social world, and except for military service and the overcrowding of the poorer classes in large cities, the aspirations of Christian philanthropy have been in a great degree accomplished."

With such an array of facts—not theories—as to the wonderful advance of the people generally in Europe, let us throw a little light from the same author about the United States. Mulhall says as to agriculture: "The production of food is equivalent in the United States to twelve tons, in Europe to three tons, per farming hand, which shows what an enormous waste of labor there is in Europe, for want of improved agricultural machinery. European peasants undergo more severe toil than the American farmers, yet four of them produce no more food than one agricultural hand in the United States. The average product per head is three times as great in the United States as in Europe, as regards value. The United States produce one-third of the civilized world's food, as they also produce about one-third of the manufacturing total of nations, while their population is less than one-sixth. The only nations of first class

importance that are practically unburdened with debt are Germany and the United States." He gives tables showing the average income of the people, wages of labor, etc., and in practically every instance the United States is ahead of all other nations. If the aspirations of Christian philanthropy have been in a great degree accomplished in Europe, with how much more force can the expression be applied to the United States; for we are none the less charitable in caring for the unfortunate, giving free education to the masses, with practically equal opportunity to all. From shirt sleeve to shirt sleeve in three generations is the rule in the United States. The poor man of today is the rich man tomorrow. Riches and honor await the deserving.

With all the wonderful advances, still in the evolution of progress a few worthy ones are not prosperous. Why this is so, I know not. We must leave the answer to a higher power. We do know that the world's charities cover a broader field than ever before known, and larger comforts for mankind and easier toil are the rule and not the exception. Life would be sweeter if we had less useless contention and more of the philosophy of James Beattie in the truthful couplet:

"From labor health, from health  
contentment spring!

Contentment opens the source of  
every joy!"

#### Great Stuffers of the Past.

A glance back at the last few days, and a conviction is settled. We eat but we no longer stuff. The great stuffers of the past are dead. What of that seventeenth century Kentish man, Nicholas Wood, for example, who would eat a whole hog at a sitting and follow it up the next day with thirty dozen pigeons? Withal, this possessor of a "Kentish stomach" was a sportsman. As proof of this, there is that record of his challenge to Taylor the water poet to "eat at one time as much black pudding as would reach across the Thames at any place to be fixed by

Taylor himself between London and Richmond." Well might old Fuller moralize over that appetite of Wood's: "Let us raise our gratitude," he said, "to the goodness of God, especially when He giveth us appetite enough for our meat, and yet meat too much for our appetite."—London Chronicle.

#### A Hint.

"What dirty hands you've got, Freddy. Suppose I were to come to the table with hands like that, what would you say?"

"Nothing. I'm too polite."—M. A. P., Boston Transcript.



# CHOOSING A FARM

By JOHN C. McDOWELL

Many letters have been received in my office the past year asking about farming opportunities in various sections of the North and West. Probably three-fourths of these inquiries came from people living in the cities. The high cost of living, and the rapidity with which the prices of farm lands have advanced during the past ten years, have had much to do in causing the people of our cities to turn their attention toward the farm. Whether it be the young farmer who has been brought up under rural conditions, or his city cousin who is now about to engage in the highly interesting work of farming, his success or failure will depend to a very large extent on the care and intelligence with which the farm is chosen.

Of the points to be considered in choosing a farm the following are among the most important: Location, topography, soil, drainage, climate, size of farm, quality of buildings, water supply, present condition of the farm, and, last but not least, the price per acre. Each of these topics could be separated into several subdivisions, but for a brief discussion such divisions are not necessary.

## Location.

Location with reference to markets, schools and churches means much to anyone who wishes to live as an American citizen is entitled to live. For all kinds of intensive farming it is necessary to be located close to good markets. For the production of meat and the various grain crops it is not necessary to be located so close to good markets, but even in these more extensive systems of farming markets are necessary, and often are not given

enough consideration while the farm is being chosen. In this day of general education it is not fair to our children that we should forget to consider school advantages when choosing our farms. The making of any amount of money can never take the place to our children of the opportunity to attain at least a fair degree of education. The farm located at a great distance from school, and with little prospects of soon having good school advantages should be considered to have a correspondingly low value. As almost everybody wishes church and social advantages, these must be carefully considered while choosing the place where we are to live for perhaps the remainder of our lives. The class of people we are to have for neighbors must also be considered. In order to enjoy the society of our neighbors it is necessary that we and they should have much in common. We should not be too far apart in our ideas of education, religion, and social customs.

## Topography.

The land should be neither level nor rough. If too level the drainage will be poor, and the crops will often be damaged to such an extent as greatly to reduce the profits. If the land is hilly, stony, and rough, it will not produce as good crops; and the crop will be cared for at much greater expense than on land that is gently rolling. Land that has just enough slope to provide drainage is the most desirable.

## Soil.

The quality of the soil and sub-soil is of prime importance. With a light sandy soil, or with one that is a heavy sticky clay, the crops will not be as



satisfactory as with a more medium soil. There are, of course, certain crops that are adapted to particular soils, and the type of farming must be considered while deciding the quality of soil to choose. For the production of grass crops one will choose the heavier soil types, while for the production of potatoes one will want a lighter and more porous soil. The medium grades of soil can be made to produce most crops with much greater ease and in more abundant quantity. There are soils so heavy that they are worked with difficulty, and there are soils so light that they will hardly produce paying crops of any kind.

#### Drainage.

Cold, poorly drained soils are of little value until they are improved by putting in a satisfactory drainage system. In many cases such drainage will cost more than the farm will be worth after it is drained. Sometimes one can get a bargain by buying swamp lands and draining them, but it is usually wise for the inexperienced to let such lands absolutely alone.

#### Climate.

The type of farming will have much to do in determining the location with reference to climate. Too much rain may be almost as bad as too little. The great advantage that the irrigated farm has over the farm that must depend on rainfall, is that the supply of water can be regulated with a large degree of exactness. While the long cold winters of our Northern States require that we do most of the field work of the farm in a short time, and that we feed the livestock during a large part of the year, there is not such a great disadvantage here as one would suppose. Where the season is short the growth of vegetation is usually rapid, and on rich soil as large crops are produced in the short season of the North as can be produced farther South. In addition to considering these points, a careful study should be made of the rainfall, especially its distribution throughout the growing months; and the danger of killing frosts in the late spring and early fall should be noted.

#### Size of Farm.

The size of farm to choose will depend on whether one wishes to carry on intensive farming, or whether he wishes to raise cereals or go into some other system of extensive farming. I have seen farmers making money on farms of a section or more in extent; and, on the other hand, not long ago I visited a farm on which a man was making money in the dairy business on only 27 acres of land. These are two extremes, but I believe farmers are inclined usually to farm too much land rather than too little. Often such farmers are making their money out of the rise in value of land rather than out of skillful farming. Probably the quarter section farm is about right for the average farmer under the conditions existing in the Middle West. Where land is dear the farm may be smaller, and where land is cheap the large farm has the advantage.

#### Quality of Buildings.

The purchaser should note the value and condition of the buildings, and also whether they are well designed for the system of farming he has in mind. Old or poorly constructed buildings are often of little value. On the other hand, buildings are often purchased with the farm for much less than their real value. This point should be kept in mind in putting up new buildings after purchasing the farm. While one should put up such buildings as he needs for his livestock, and machinery, as well as a suitable and comfortable dwelling for his family, it should be remembered that it is easy to get too much money invested this way.

#### Water Supply.

A stream of good water on the farm is of great value, but in the absence of this a good well is a necessity. If the well water is strongly alkaline, or if for any other reason it is not good, this fact alone may be enough to warrant a decision against the purchase of that farm. Remember that good water, and an abundant supply of it, is a necessity on any farm.

### Present Condition of the Farm.

No matter how rich the soil may have been originally, and no matter how expensive the buildings may have been; if the soil is now in a low state of fertility, and the buildings greatly in need of repair, the real value of the farm is reduced accordingly. The soil may be rich in total plant food, and it may be possible to restore it to its former fertility, but this will take time and cost money. Such a farm is not nearly so desirable as one that has been kept in a high state of fertility all the time.

### Price Per Acre.

Although the price paid per acre has no effect on the fertility of the soil or the income it will produce, yet if the price is high, it may be impossible to make interest and expenses, and have anything left for profits. Figuring interest at five per cent., land that sells at one hundred twenty-five dollars per acre must produce over five dollars per acre more each year than land that sells at twenty-five dollars per acre, because it will undoubtedly be taxed a little higher and the percentage of increase in value will probably be somewhat less.

In most parts of the United States farm lands are still comparatively low in price, but the lowest priced land is sometimes dearest. There is not usually a difference in price between the poorest and the best land in any particular locality that the quality of the soil would warrant. While the less desirable farms are selling for more than they are really worth, the best farms are comparatively cheap at the prices at which they are changing hands. There is not that difference in price between the good farms and the poor that would indicate that we have yet learned to discriminate carefully while choosing a farm.

### Something to Fit.

A nice old lady recently called at the cutlery department of a large Philadelphia store and told a salesman that she wished to buy a good razor for her husband. "What kind of razor do you

wish, madame?" courteously inquired the salesman as he prepared to show her his wares. "I really don't know," replied the woman. "I suppose I'll have to ask your advice. Tell me what kinds you have." The salesman forthwith told his prospective customer that he had razors suited to every shaver, whether his beard was downy or strong, and also that the blades were of various widths and weights. On receiving this information the old lady pondered the matter and then said: "Suppose you give me something for a man 62 years old, who weighs 210 pounds."—Denver News.

### A Natural Mistake.

The servants were abed, and the doctor answered the bell himself. A colored man stood on the steps holding a large package.

"Is Miss Matildah, the cook, at home, sah?" asked the man.

"Yes, but she has retired," returned the doctor.

"Can I leab dis fo' her, sah?"

"Certainly," said the doctor.

He took the bundle, from which flowers and buds were protruding, and, after bidding the man good night, carefully carried it to the kitchen, where he deposited it, paper and all, in a pan of water.

The doctor thought nothing more of the affair until he heard Matilda's angry voice raised in conversation with the maid.

"Ef I had de pusson heah," cried the cook, "dat put mah new spring hat in dis yer dish-pan, I'd scald 'im for sho!"  
—Exchange.

### Literal.

Agnes was being hurried off to bed at her usual hour, 8 p. m., despite the fact that there were guests in the house.

"Why, Agnes, you go to bed with the chickens, don't you?" a visitor sympathetically remarked.

"No, I don't," replied Agnes, resenting his reference to her youth. "I go to bed with mamma."—Harper's Magazine.

# THE COLLEGE AND OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

By SAMUEL PLANTZ

One of the most important of our present educational problems is the adjustment of our colleges to our educational system. It is generally recognized that they are not at present properly articulated, and some go so far as to say that there is no longer a need for the American College, that the development of the high school on the one hand and the university on the other, has left it no standing room on the educational field. They affirm that the German system is preferable in which the student passes directly from the Gymnasium to the University. But that the college still has a distinct educational function and performs a service no other type of educational system is doing so efficiently, we believe can be abundantly proved. To specify we suggest the following:

First: The college fills the gap which exists between the high school and the university. The high school graduate is far too immature and too little trained in thinking power and scientific procedure to successfully enter upon graduate work, or take up to advantage professional and technical training.

Second: The college provides a transition from the strict disciplinary training of the high school to the freedom of the university. This constitutes the greatest weakness in the German System. The Gymnasium is a school of strict disciplinary ideas, and when the student is thrown into the full freedom of the university where he is held accountable to no one, he often goes to pieces both intellectually and morally. It is a common understanding that the majority of German students waste the first year they are in the university and

usually do not get down to serious work until the middle of the second, or the beginning of the third year. This has given rise to the saying, "One-third of German university students waste their time, one-third go to the devil, and the remaining third govern Europe." If we do not have the college, the transition from the strict discipline of the high school to the freedom of the university, will result in like peril and waste.

Third: The college performs a great service to large numbers of students who purpose neither to go to the university or the professional school, but who want a more extended education than the high school gives, who are looking for general culture, for larger information, for a greater development of their personalities, and who know that the college by its instruction, atmosphere and associations, is well calculated to perform this service.

Fourth: The college performs a special educational function in that it prepares students to participate in the spiritual life of the race. The end of culture is to enable each man to enter into the spiritual activities of his generation, to know somewhat its philosophy, its literature, its religion, its art. It is to help him to know the truth, feel the beautiful, do the good. The practical activities of life only meet a part of our needs. The theoretical problems of our existence also press in upon us. We need adjustment to the higher world which constitutes the spiritual activities of a people. This the college is giving more fully than any other type of instruction.

But while there is a place for the

college in our educational system, there can be no doubt that it now fails of proper adjustment to it. One difficulty with the college has been that it has regarded itself as an outside, private institution. It has gone on developing itself on independent lines and has not thought of itself as needing corollation with the state system. In the former day when the academy was the principal secondary school, and like itself was usually under church direction, and when the university had not taken on any adequate organization, this position was reasonable, but the situation is vitally changed today. Now the academy is a very small educational influence and the high school and university are the dominating educational factors. For the college to be out of adjustment with them is little less than suicide. Nor should the college be considered as a mere private institution. It gets its powers from the state, it accepts favors from the state, and because of its great significance it should be amenable to the state and under its supervision and direction. If the state had not kept its hands so largely off the college, but had set up standards it must meet, as has been done in New York for example, the public would not have had so many educational frauds perpetrated upon it.

But if the college is to be a part of the state system, or at least fit harmoniously into it, it must in the first place adjust itself more fully to the high schools. The high school is more and more the college feeder. From it come those who enter the freshman class. The people's college, so called, no longer satisfies our more ambitious youth, and in ever increasing numbers they are knocking at the college door. There is, therefore, every reason both from the standpoint of the student and of the college, that there should be an understanding between them and that they should be in harmonious adjustment, but this is by no means the case at the present time. Both are irritated. On the one side the high school has felt the popular pressure and realizing that but a small percent of its graduates go to college, it has introduced

more and more practical and vocational studies. On the other hand, the college has set up rigid requirements to which the high school graduate who seeks its advantages must conform. It has moreover taken on itself the right to inspect the high school, and decide upon the quality of its work. At first under this dictation the high school strengthened its courses and boasted that it had been put on the college accredited list, but now it is beginning to resent the attempted dictation and kick over the traces. We note this in the many articles on the subject which have of late appeared in the educational magazines, and the sentiment got a large airing at the last meeting of the Educational Association in Boston. Among others State Superintendent Cary of Wisconsin voiced the feeling in the following words: "Colleges with their narrow and false ideas of culture, with their ideas of educational values not subject to direct utility, insist on college methods in secondary schools and on filling the teaching positions in those schools with their own graduates and specialists. Their denomination has reached a stage of intolerable impertinence. Our first requisite for efficient work is freedom and the high school must fight the battle to a finish." This discussion was followed by a resolution passed with but one dissenting voice, to the effect that the colleges should require but one foreign language for entrance, and should give credit for all subjects taught in the high school. There is also complaint concerning the different admission requirements of the colleges, the effort of high school teachers, trained in college, to ape college ways, the failure to understand the practical problems of the high school, and give it freedom to serve the community to the best advantage of the many, and other similar criticisms. On the other hand, the college often comes back at the high school with charges of incompetency on the part of its graduates to thoroughly do college work.

We thus see that these institutions so mutually dependent, the one for its students, the other for educational



stimulus and teachers (for in all history education is fed from the top), are by no means in that close articulation which is for the good of both. There needs to be a readjustment of present conditions so that these educational agencies will corullate with each other in our educational system. Nor is this impossible. In the first place the college must recognize the fact that the high school which does not send an average of more than 15 per cent. of its graduates to college, must first consider the needs of the larger number who are to go forth from it to the practical work of life. It should, therefore, introduce vocational studies as well as general subjects designed to make an intelligent citizen. It must consider preparing for college a secondary task. The high school must have freedom both in the studies it will teach and the amount of work it will do. The college should not invade its territory and duplicate its work by offering the same courses, as is often done in the smaller institutions of the West and South, nor must it set up entrance requirements which it is not practical for a four years high school to fulfill, as is the case with some eastern colleges and universities. Thus, the attempt to force Greek on the high school as is done by the admission requirements of Princeton University, for example, is to ask the high school to require what does not correspond with either the desire or needs of the vast majority of its students. The college must look less to certain subjects as entrance requirements than to the thoroughness with which the work is done. In our opinion, the proper method of procedure is to require certain fundamental subjects which all high schools will teach. Such, for example, as two units of language—ancient or modern; two units of English, and a unit of History, leaving the rest of the requirements to be filled up by any studies which the high school teaches whether they be cultural or vocational. This will give the high school freedom to do its work as it thinks is best for the future citizen it is training, and it

will probably turn over to the college as well trained youth as the old classical requirements produced. The only thing for the college to insist on is, that the work presented for admission be thoroughly done. This can be tested by examinations in the fundamental studies suggested so conducted as to test power and not pass by mere cramming, or it may be accomplished by a thorough system of state inspection of the high schools, the college accepting the certificates of standing of schools which the state instructor certifies. In our opinion the latter is the better course for it will put authority over the work of the high schools where it belongs, in the state itself which maintains the schools, and it will relieve the college of the criticism of domination about which the high school is now so sensitive. In such an arrangement, the college and high school ought to find harmonious relations.

The college, however, needs to be adjusted to the university as well as to the high school. At this point very serious problems emerge. At present there is great confusion as to what work belongs to the college and what to the university. Many colleges, leaving the development of departments to ambitious professors who have no particular thought about the proper province of the college, introduce highly specialized courses which have no real place in the college curriculum, thus intruding on the work of the university. Most of our better colleges show this deficiency. The college should deal with the general principles of subjects, but it should leave technical and specialized courses to the university.

The most serious question of adjustment, however, is not so much with the graduate school as with the professional and technical departments. College entrance requirements during the past twenty-five years have increased a full year, and professional courses have also been extended. The result is that the young man gets into the practice of his profession at about twenty-six to twenty-seven, too late



in the judgment of many, and with the result that large numbers leave college at the end of the sophomore year, or go directly from the high school to such professional schools as will admit them on this basis. The problem is, how can the young man get a broad general culture and adequate professional training in the time he can afford to spend for preparation for his vacation. It is evident that the situation calls for some adjustment with the professional and technical departments of the university. But upon what basis shall this be effected?

There are some who advocate the shortening of the college course to three years. I am opposed to this because the greater part of our college students go from the college into non-professional colleges, and they need the full four years work, the fourth year being usually the richest and most fruitful of all. The true solution seems to me to be in a combination course. In the first place let the professional school require at least two years of college work for entrance. Then let the college offer the general and basal courses, without trying to do any professional work. Let those students who are older or more mature and who feel they cannot spend four years in college and four in professional training be advised to enter the

special school at the end of the sophomore or junior year. This in my judgment, is far better than for the college to introduce professional courses and ask these to be accepted by the professional school for a part of its work; for in the first place professional studies are not within the province of the college, and in the second place they can be better taught in the professional school. In relation to the A. B. degree, I can see no objections to its being granted to such students by the college they have attended on the basis of credits from the professional school. Then let the technical school grant its special degrees when its work is completed. Some think it a vital objection that the same work will thus be counted toward two degrees. I see no force in this, if it is understood that this is the recognized method of procedure. There is no law of the Meads and Persians concerning the amount of work necessary for the two degrees, and common sense and the needs of society should control these matters. The college will lose some students from its upper classes and gains many for its first two years; but it will not have to give up its four years course, and the interests of the students and of society will be better served.

---

## Success With Thoroughbreds

By J. R. LOVE.

I was born and lived on a large farm in Waukesha County, until I was twenty-one. Then thinking I could better myself, I went to town to work. I tried working in a store, then with a friend, went into business; but I soon grew restless and anxious to get back to the farm.

After four years I rented a one hundred acre farm near Waukesha and went to grain farming and raising sheep. This farm was soon sold and I moved further from Waukesha.

I continued on this farm for five years.

In 1900 I rented another farm near Waukesha; and when I moved there if I had sold everything I possessed in this world I would then have been two hundred dollars in debt. The man from whom I rented the farm urged me to go into the dairy business. He offered to advance the money to buy a herd, but I could only see work and no money in milking cows.

So that first winter as I had plenty of feed, I filled the barns with boarding horses.

I saw the loads of milk go by every day and thought of the checks that

came in return. By spring I was ready and willing to invest in cows so I took the horse board money, sold the sheep and bought as many cows as I could.

Again my landlord took me in hand and began talking "pure bred" to me. He had a large dairy farm in Kenosha County stocked with high grade thoroughbreds using a pure bred sire. Soon after he presented me with a fine bull and heifer calf.

At his invitation I visited his farm and was so impressed with his herd that I began to think and talk only of fine bred cows.

I was therefore a fit subject when a neighbor who already had some pure bred in his herd, urged me to go with him to visit the herd of a breeder of Oakfield, Wisconsin, who had one of the largest pure bred herds in the state.

I had two hundred dollars in the bank and that I invested in two pure bred, a heifer two years old and a bull calf seven months old.

This was March 12th, 1906.

For two years I continued on this farm and only made one more purchase of pure bred stock, which was three females.

Then being convinced that a small farm well tilled was better for me than a large one, I began looking for one to buy.

I found a small place of forty-two acres within eighty rods of the city limits. A cyclone had passed over it a short time before and very few of the buildings were left.

It had been rented for a great many years and as each tenant had taken all they could from the land and returned very little it was in the poorest kind of condition.

It looked badly, but as I could get it at a very reasonable price I bought it.

I sold off my herd of cows and took only seven grades and my seven pure bred, which consisted of three milch cows, three heifer calves, and one bull calf, to the small farm. The grade cows I kept selling and buying pure bred in their place.

At the present time my herd numbers fifteen head of pure bred consisting of

eight milch cows, two yearling heifers, three heifer calves, one yearling bull, and one bull calf.

All together I have paid out \$2,247.50 for pure bred stock in the five years.

During this time I have sold pure bred stock to the amount of \$2,725.00. So I have my herd of fifteen head of cattle and \$477.50 to the good. The milk from the herd I have always sold at retail in Waukesha.

I am manuring from six to seven acres a year very heavily, and as soon as the land is in shape I intend to put in alfalfa.

I put in about ten acres of corn, ten acres of oats and the rest of the land is in hay and pasture.

The coming season I am going to try five acres of sweet corn, for which I have already made a contract to sell in the Milwaukee market.

A great many say that you can only make a living on a small farm, but I have found in my two years' experience that more than that can be done.

As the condition of the land improves I expect to do better. But to do this we must have pure bred stock, as we get the double income from them, the increase of the stock and the milk.

I will say in conclusion that my advice to any one who is going on a small farm is, buy pure bred stock, as it costs no more to raise and keep them than it does grades; and the demand for them is so great that the price has more than doubled in the past five years.

---

#### Giving Him a Start.

Doctor—Now that I've set your husband on his feet again, you must see that he gets more exercise.

Patient's Wife—All right, doctor; this bill of yours will help. He'll be terribly exercised when I show it to him.—Boston Transcript.

---

#### A Great Tragedy.

"This I consider a great tragedy, that one soul should remain in ignorance that had capacity for higher things."

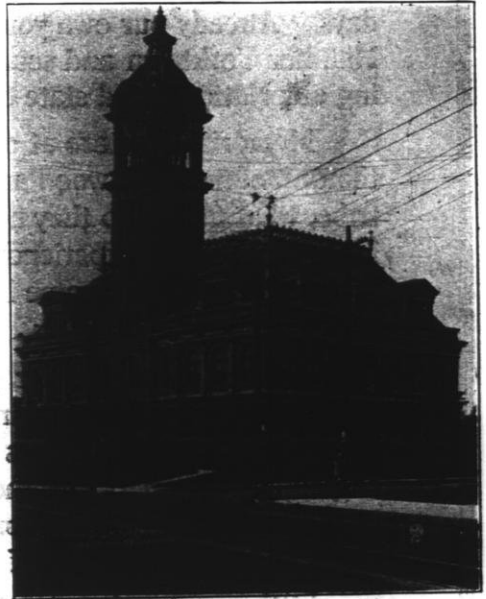
# MERRILL

## A Progressive City

Merrill, the county seat of Lincoln County, is located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 170 miles, air line, north of Milwaukee. It is located in the famous Wisconsin Valley and will soon be the center of one of the finest agricultural sections in Wisconsin. The first white settler came here about sixty years ago and the place was known as the Village of Jenny until 1881, when the name was changed to Merrill in honor of S. S. Merrill, the then President of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. It is from that date that the now prosperous and beautiful city of Merrill can be said to date its existence. In that same year the Merrill Boom Company was organized and the Merrill booming facilities, which were the largest on the Wisconsin River were established. The saw mills on the West Side were built and a new impetus was given the village. The C., M. & St. P. R. R. had been built into the city the year before and since that day Merrill has been one of the principal lumbering manufacturing cities on the Wisconsin River. It is so fortunately situated that it will remain the leading lumbering manufacturing city until the last log is sawed, in the Wisconsin valley, if not in the state. Today more standing timber is owned in Merrill than in any other Wisconsin Valley town, besides this, it is located in the center of the hemlock and hardwood sections of Wisconsin, thus giving it the natural resource of the raw products to offer to manufacturers of all kinds of hemlock and hardwood.

Merrill still has four large saw mills in operation; two of the largest sash,

door and blind factories in the state; two large box factories and four planing mills; a modern woodenware factory manufacturing tubs, pails and other woodenware products; a cheese box factory; two excelsior factories. In addition to these woodworking industries the city has a large tannery



COURT HOUSE, LINCOLN COUNTY

operated by the American Hide & Leather Company making the finished product of sole leather, giving employment to many laborers and also affording an excellent market for bark; in addition, it has two buckskin tanneries operated in connection with two glove and mitten factories. The Merrill Iron Works is a growing foundry and machine shop continually improv-

(Continued on page 118)

# Our Memorial Day.

By PROF. WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD.

Memorial history is as old as the signal experiences and achievements of men. On the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates; in the valley of the Nile, are wonderful monuments of the people of olden times and climes. On the banks of the Jordan, in every capitol and important city of Europe stand monuments of wood and stone which tell the story of the achievements and civilization of other days. Already our own young Republic boasts her Bunker Hill, her Yorktown and scores of other monuments adorning our National and state capitols.

Memorial days are at once older and more significant than monuments of wood and stone. In what nation, what tribe, what family do they not by some memorial day, celebrate some signal experience, some achievement in science, some victory in war, some birthday of a founder or savior of a state.

For the men of older years, our memorial day is a glimpse backward, a recalling of the deeds of heroism of sacrifice of the achievements of younger years. For us men of younger summers this memorial day is significant only as it affords us an inspiration, a consecration to the heroic tasks and responsibilities of the days to which we belong.

Little use to glory in the men of '76 or '61 if we be not men ourselves ready and willing to do our part in 1911. The times demand, not so much that we weep tears for the heroic dead as that we live in the present with lofty aim, noble purpose, national loyalty and heroic spirit.

Our Union Soldier dead cannot receive their meed of praise without the fullest recognition and the most unqual-

ified admiration of the heroic bravery of their Confederate opponents. Virtue is measured by the temptations it meets and masters, success is scored according to the difficulties to be surmounted. Victory has its value precisely proportioned to the means and measures and men that enter into the struggle. In that greatest of wars, West Point met West Point; volunteer fought against volunteer; the bravest and best of our northern hearts and homes slept the soldier's last long sleep with the bravest and best of southern hearts and homes. Sincerity strove against sincerity, conviction confronted conviction, determination defied determination, sacrifice set itself against sacrifice, and prayer plumed itself against prayer.

The Monument of the Union Soldier is our country,—our whole country. Grand Monument though it is, it is an unfinished monument. The north cannot finish it alone. Neither can the east, nor the south, nor the west. But the north, south, east and west can join in this blessed work. Every opening of industry, every development of commerce, every advance in liberty, every act of justice, every sentiment of peace, every note of conciliation, every hand grasp of reconciliation, every heart throb of love shall add to its stability and its glory.

The sword is rusting in its scabbard. Let it rust itself away and with its increasing dimness and decreasing sharpness, let the glow of our animosity continue to die out and the keenness of our reciprocal sympathy continue to augment. Let the burden of remembrance of struggles, defeats and victories past be not a wedge to drive us asunder but the very keystone to make our national arch the stronger. Let the burning strife that led to unparalleled feats of arms on a thousand battle fields give place to the glad endeavor to out vie each other in deeds of chivalrous devotion to our common country's good. Let the dead past bury its dead and from out its sepulchred gloom shall come forth in robes of stainless white the genius of a risen, a purified, a glorified Republic.



# HOME ECONOMICS

By CORA WING RITCHART

## Simplification in Home Decoration.

When I was a small girl, my mother sent me one day upon an errand to a Mrs. Harrison's house. I had responded with more than usual alacrity because of my curiosity to see the interior of this much-famed home, for, be it known, Mrs. Harrison was the leader in the cult of "fancy-workers" in our small town. I was left seated in the sitting room, lighted by the courtesy of one open shutter—haply in a position where I could view through an open doorway the parlor whose light was even more subdued. I felt that I was privileged above men, and never did a Cook's tourist, with "Fifteen minutes for the art galleries, ladies and gentlemen!" use his time memorizing masterpieces more assiduously than I.

From my one point of view, I counted four milk stools with legs of gold and various artistic tops carelessly dropped about, a dustpan with a glistening snow scene and a frying pan with water lilies where fried eggs ought to be, which were here hung proudly with festive ribbon bows. A "throw" was over every picture; a motley collection of banners (and do you remember the banners of the '80's?), a wild and varied assortment of rugs, filled my eyes with wonder and my heart with awe. I understood vaguely that all these testified to hours of skilled industry, and must be, therefore, invaluable—but, oh, they must be hard to live with! It was a blessing, thought I, that Mrs. Harrison had no little girl, for I was sure that if she had to dust all those treasures, she would have no time to play. In my childish way, I had hit upon the essential truth; the owner of too many treasures has all too little time for play.

We have made very rapid strides in the last decade, and in no way is this more noticeable than in the art of house decoration. A dozen magazines devote pages, or their entire space to the topic of artistic homes, and their decoration. Why? Because all of us are interested in that very thing. And we have awakened to the fact that simplicity is essential to this beauty. It may be very costly simplicity; it may be a simplicity that is joyously inexpensive.

By simplicity, I mean an absence of unessential details, a coherence of parts, a unity of design. If that sounds too dictionary-like, let me exemplify. I recently visited a house that had been decorated by one of the leading American decorators. The house was perfect, but, do you know, now, I can scarcely recall a single detail; the impression remains only of the complete, harmonious whole. I know that the walls were soft toned, the rugs harmonious; the tables and chairs were to be lived with, the pictures and books were a part of the life of the family. Although the house was small, it gave the effects of spaciousness. Everything in the house could have passed the William Morris examination. You remember how he would ask, "Is this thing truly useful? Is it beautiful? Best of all, is it both useful and beautiful?"

When you have spring cleaning bee, apply this test to some of your bric-a-brac—if it doesn't pass—well, you have a dark closet, haven't you, that will make a good chamber of horrors? You may have a kind heart, and be a useful citizen, but if you have touch-me-not sofa cushions and souvenirs of Niagara at large, you can be improved.

Try this simple experiment: Draw a line a foot long containing some ten

uneven waves and variations; then below, draw a straight line. Now let your eye start at the beginning of your first line and travel its length—it tires, doesn't it? Notice how, in contrast, one glance comprehends the entirety of the second line. (This is a lesson in psychology, but you mustn't mind that.) Now, please, try the same experiment with the top of your piano or your mantel. Are you making your eyes travel up hill and down vale, over the uneven line of photographs, vases, and their like? Are your walls a mass of meaningless lines masquerading as stylish wall paper? Or is simplicity of tone, and harmony of line yours? Blessed are you among women if you have already achieved this result.

MISS GRACE LUSK.

To be open-eyed, venturesome, fearless, may lead one into the midst of difficulties, but there is a joy in overcoming, an exquisite satisfaction in hard-won triumph which the slothful and timid soul can never know.—Florence Morse Kinsley.

#### Cheerfulness.

As we move among the wayfarers in the streets or in various assemblies, we note the lack of repose. The faces are so stamped with care that the impression conveyed is positively depressing.

We are strangers to repose. We are traveling this twentieth century pace at such great speed that we scarcely ever think how quickly we are living our lives. If we could only travel a little slower, take a few moments for restful and cheerful thought each day, it would soon become a habit, which would wipe away the careworn lines in our faces.

A cheerful countenance is a joy to look upon. It is inspiring, and charged with magnetism. It imparts comfort, strength and content.

"A cheerful, intelligent face is the end of culture, and success enough," says Emerson, "for it indicates the purpose of nature and wisdom attained. It shows that our aim in life has been fulfilled, that the best in us

has triumphed; that faith and hope have vanquished doubt and fear; and that the trials which no soul may hope to escape on earth have added sweetness and softness to the purified character.

#### Home-Makers' Corner.

I would like to receive contributions from the different readers who are interested in this department of home-making. I want you to write what pleasures in your home or out of it make you feel the most youthful and give you the most joy in your home life. Is it the club to which you belong, the flower bed where you devote your time or is it a fad for beautifying the home? At any rate, write what it is. If you have no time for pleasure or recreation, we must find what is wrong.

Write me what you would like to do if you could. Perhaps I could help you do it by suggesting some different way of living your life. Do not hesitate to write. That is what I want. This is your corner and anything and everything that touches upon the subject of home economics will have its notice here, if you will do your share of suggesting. So let me hear from you.

#### A Bridal Luncheon.

Strawberry and Pineapple Cocktail  
 Cream of Beet Soup    Browned Wafers  
 Radishes                      Olives  
 Creamed Lobster            Cucumbers  
 Chicken en Casserole  
 Asparagus Tips            Riced Potatoes  
 White and Graham Rolls  
 Frozen Punch  
 Tomatoes en Mayonnaise  
 Toasted Crackers            Ice Cream  
 Coffee                      Fruit

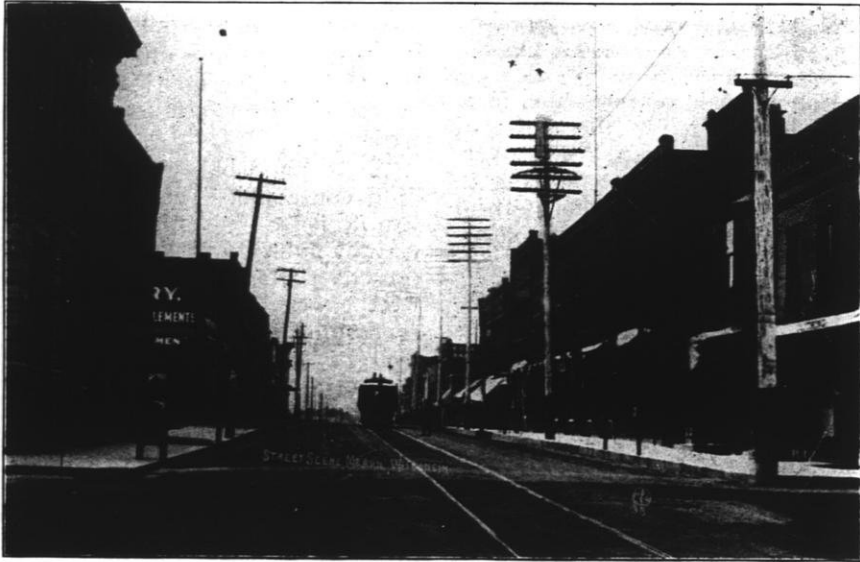
(Continued from page 113)

ing and advancing; and The Lincoln Milling & Elevator Company manufacturing flour and feed is another valuable institution. There are two creameries located in the city; there are also several blacksmith and wagon shops giving employment to a number of skillful mechanics.

Merrill is most fortunately situated on the Wisconsin River with reference to water power and the falls formerly known as the Jenny Bull Falls which furnished power for the Old Warren Saw Mill, the first saw mill in Lincoln County, has been improved and developed and now furnishes power for the operation of the Lindauer Pulp &

from which is now being transmitted to Merrill for the purpose of operating the large paper mill plant of the Grandfather Falls Company, giving employment to many persons and adding a most valuable business industry to this city. These powers located within such short distance of the city will in the very near future be a most valuable asset to the manufacturing industries to this city.

Add to the lumbering and manufacturing industries of this city and the water powers adjacent thereto the rich agricultural land surrounding Merrill, and the day is not far distant when it will become a city of from



Manufacturing Company, a large pulp mill, and also furnishes power for the operation of the Merrill Electric Railway & Lighting Company, giving to the city excellent light and street car service. Another excellent water power is situated at the west end of the city but as yet its development is used for flooding and booming purposes only. There are three other valuable water power sites situated tributary to Merrill, two of which are exceedingly accessible for development purposes and for the transmission of power to Merrill and the third of which—the Grandfather Falls—has already been developed and the power

fifteen to twenty-five thousand inhabitants—the present population is only a little less than ten thousand and is increasing steadily. Merrill is surrounded by a farming country that will contribute in the future vastly more than it has in the past to its upbuilding. For years the mistaken impression has prevailed that the lands from which the timber had been cut would not become valuable for agricultural purposes but that impression is rapidly vanishing for the very best of farms are now some of these very same cut over timber lands. A drive from Merrill in any direction will prove a surprise to the uninformed or

inquiring person, and especially so to the farmer from the Southern portion of the state who expects to find here and there a farm with little or no development, for the reason that the farming districts are closely settled, have all large clearings, well built and constructed homes and exceptionally fine barns and buildings for stock and machinery and in the latter instance far outclassing the farmers in the older settled portions of the southern part of the state. It can truly be said that there is scarcely a waste acre of land in Lincoln County. Already the tide of emigration has set in and each year sees an added growth to our farming community.

system and a most excellent fire department, free city delivery of mail and rural mail delivery in the surrounding country and each and every other feature that makes an up-to-date Progressive American City. Its hotel facilities cannot be equalled by any other city in the state—the Badger and Lincoln Hotels being known far and wide as two of the best hostleries in the state; the Badger Opera House is one of the most beautiful and complete play-houses in the country. A Carnegie Library Building is nearing completion and the T. B. Scott Library which will occupy the same already takes place in the front ranks of Wisconsin libraries. The public



In all the state there is not a healthier location; in the winter the air is clear and dry and when the thermometer registers twenty-five degrees below zero the cold is not near so perceptible as is a day at freezing point in the city of Milwaukee. In the summer one never suffers with excessive heat and the rainfall is so abundant that no matter how dry the season a failure of crops has yet to be recorded. The water is absolutely pure being pure spring water and the water supply for this city is taken from Prairie River, a pure spring water stream.

Merrill is supplied with a good system of sewerage, a fine water works

schools of Merrill are exceptionally good, being composed of an excellent High School and seven ward schools. There are also four parochial schools having good substantial buildings and an excellent corps of instructors.

Merrill is well supplied with churches, every denomination being represented; Presbyterians have two churches; the German Lutherans two churches and there is also a German Methodist church besides an English church of the same denomination; the Norwegians have three churches and the Swedish one church. The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran congregation have only recently completed the erec-

tion of a most magnificent building at a cost of \$50,000.

The city is supplied with three first-class banks, the National Bank of Merrill, the Lincoln County and the German-American Bank, the latter two being state banks, all of which are known for their solidity and value to the community. These banks are conservatively but liberally conducted.

The city is supplied with four newspapers, a daily, the Merrill Daily Herald, the Merrill Star Advocate and the Merrill News, the latter two of which are weekly papers and the Wisconsin Thalbote, a German weekly.

Nearly all of the known secret so-

within our city. The Riverside Park, a park created by nature alone, situate at the east end of the city rivals in beauty the parks constructed at enormous costs in other cities while the Stange Public Park situate in the heart of the city has, with a small amount of work, been created into a gem of beauty. In addition to these two parks the natural surroundings of the city are most beautiful.

As a summer resort Merrill can offer extraordinary inducements to those who are seeking cool and healthy places in summer. Hotel facilities, as has been said, cannot be excelled; and our lakes, rivers and creeks



WATER POWER ON PRAIRIE RIVER

cieties are represented, the Masons, including several bodies of that order; Odd Fellows, Elks, Eagles, Woodmen, Maccabees, and the many other prominent mutual orders, all enjoying a large and valuable membership. The Masons and the Odd Fellows already own their own Temples, each of which is a substantial business block as well as a pleasant home for lodge members, and St. Francis Hall is a most beautiful home for the several Catholic societies.

Merrill may truly be said to be the natural park city of the Wisconsin Valley as nature has indeed done wonders for the creation of natural parks

situate within easy driving distance with either team or auto are well stocked with all kinds of fish. The famous trout stream, Prairie River, empties into the Wisconsin River at Merrill and at a short distance two miles from the city furnishes exceedingly fine fishing for this sport of all sports.

Contrary to the experience of most cities, Merrill has never experienced a boom but has always enjoyed a steady and healthful growth. It offers splendid opportunities for manufacturing and industrial institutions; its healthy location, educational facilities, cheap water power, splendid farming com-



munity, and its natural advantages make Merrill an ideal city for the location of manufacturing institutions, the capitalist and the laborer. Merrill is known for its energetic, progressive people ever ready to grasp new ideas, with that fixed determination that anything for the good of the community and its welfare at large comes foremost. It is noted for its hospitality and the fact that every one is always ready to welcome the stranger in their midst with a glad smile and a grip of the hand that is an assurance of such welcome. The city has a wide-awake, up-to-date commercial club known as the Merrill Chamber of Commerce, governed by a board of directors with the president, and what is an exception for most cities of its size, a paid secretary. The object of this commercial club is to foster all new enterprises, induce outside manufacturers, promote the general welfare, and in short, work for the constant upbuilding of the city.

In conclusion, let us sum up what Merrill has to offer to the homeseeker, the manufacturer, and to men of all

walks of life who desire to cast their lot in a community devoid of natural or sectional strifes, who desire to better their condition, be it health, labor, or financial, as follows:

An enterprising and progressive city.

A people who take strangers by the hand and bid them welcome.

A community which, on account of its fine water power and other natural advantages, has and will experience that growth of development second to few.

A city located in one of the finest farming sections of the country.

A city well equipped with schools and churches, where all may obtain all the moral and educational advantages which modern ingenuity is capable of devising.

A city where all farm products, regardless of what they may be, find a ready market.

A city which offers all inducements to outside manufacturers and capitalists.

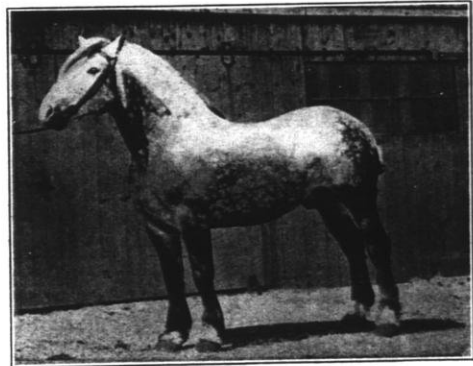
A city located in a veritable sportsman's paradise.

## THE PERCHERON

By FRED SOUTHCOTT

The Percheron breed of horses is recognized as the leading draft horse of this age. I do not mean to say that the Percheron is the only good breed of draft horses, as there are many that stand high in my estimation, but the Percheron seems to take better and do better and is more adapted to this country, and crosses better with the average farm mare than any of the other breeds. I know of Percherons in large cities on the pavement that have stood the work for ten and twelve years, never went sore or had a bar shoe on, and when it comes to a question of dollars and cents to be gained in raising a draft horse, and that what the ultimate end means, they may be counted on every time. They have been raised and developed in France for generations until they can now produce an

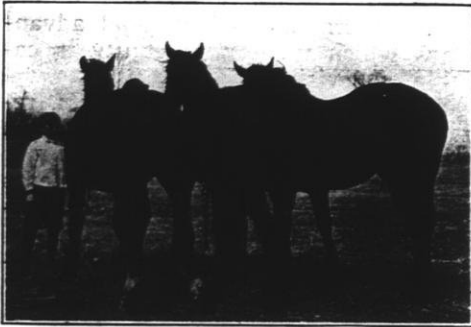
ideal animal for draft purposes. As a farmer's horse they are proving very satisfactory, crossed with the ordinary



CANTON---Weight 2,200 Pounds.

mares. The progeny is generally a very active horse of good size and

plenty of stamina, and the large ones, when they are put on the market, make good. The great mistake in general the farmer does not pay attention enough to size and bone, for their colts to bring the top prices of the market, there is always an outlet at a big figure for the large kind, that are used by packers, brewers and large wholesale concerns in the cities all over the country. As a profitable proposition for the farmer and breeder which is in almost all cases the farmer, the draft horse stands ready to bring him as much profit as anything on the farm.



Three From Same Mare in Three Years.

They will do their part in the partnership and there need never be any doubt about it. I have known men start with one or two good mares and in a very few years, by keeping their best fillies and breeding them the right way, make a very good income from them. Of course, if a man will start with one or two pure bred mares, which I have no doubt is the best and

only way to make them pay the highest per cent for your money invested. I know of men that started with one pure bred mare some years ago and now they have always on hand a few good colts to sell at the highest figure. In selecting a breed or whatever a man's choice may be, stay by it; do not use one kind of a sire this year, and because you do not get just what you expected, breed to some other kind another year. By doing so, when you end up you are in a worse state than when you started. I think if a farmer works on these lines, in a very few years he would be proud of what he raises, and would be satisfied with himself. The question is often asked, why cannot we raise as good a horse as they can in Europe? I think we could and will in some future time, when we study and give our time to it and breed along the lines that they do in the old countries.

We are doing it now, and by the help of our agricultural schools and such valuable men as Alexandra, Prof. Curtis, etc., that are spending their time and energy for the betterment of pure bred horses, there is no doubt in my mind but that in a few years we will not need to import as many sires as we do now, and when we come to that point the money that is now spent in other countries will be kept here among our farmers. Some say, does it pay to bestow time and study and efforts upon such matters? Be assured that it does, and without it we will never attain the object in view.

## Uncle Sam's Experiment

Uncle Sam has become a farmer. He has begun an interesting experiment on a Western Michigan farm. With a quarter of a section of land to work upon he has set about solving the problems confronted by every settler in the scrub oak and jack pine regions, and he hopes to demonstrate within the next five years that with the proper selection of crops and the employment of scientific farming methods the stub-

born sandy soil can be made to yield a profitable return. The success of his experiments means the development of thousands of acres of Western Michigan land now deemed of little practical agricultural value.

Uncle Sam goes into his struggle to wrest food and wealth from the wilderness far better equipped than the ordinary farmer. He is backed by a wealthy philanthropist who has placed

at his disposal land, equipment, skilled and unskilled men and all the money needed for his venture. He has at his call the services of the great staff of experts employed by the agricultural department. With this combination he is in an excellent position to carry through his experiments with a celerity and a surety of results that could scarcely be hoped for by the farmer obliged to get his living from his land and to make it pay its own way from the start.

#### Louis P. Haight Backs the Venture.

Louis P. Haight, proprietor of the Muskegon Knitting Mills, is the philanthropist behind Uncle Sam's farming experiment. Mr. Haight has two large farms in the scrub oak two miles east of the city of Muskegon on which he has secured the co-operation of the United States department of agriculture and has turned one entire farm over to it to be managed by a federal department of farm management.

Mr. Haight pays all the bills. The government directs the managing. Mr. Haight chose the farm superintendent, Mr. McLaughlin. The government chose the official gardener or horticulturalist, Mr. Roberts.

In turning the farm over to the government Mr. Haight wrote to E. Beaman Smith, head of the department of farm management, as follows:

#### Uncle Sam Is Manager.

"I will have the land cleared up, as you suggest, as fast as possible, and from this time on we shall consider you as manager of the Haight farm. If there is anything which is not done according to your liking it will be up to you to rectify it, as I have placed at your disposal, men, land, tools and sufficient means to carry out your plans.

"I shall be glad to advise you when you so desire, but any of my cranky notions which I may wish to try I will work out on another farm.

"You have now made possible the work which I wished to carry on three years ago, when we had our conference at Lansing, and when I asked that the government, state and Haight work

out problems which I have been trying to solve alone since then.

"I am beginning to believe that it takes something more than a farmer to run a farm and I shall watch with much interest your management of the farm."

#### Rotation of Crops.

In the development of the farm it is planned to grow a rotation of crops that will help to improve and enrich the soil, gradually adapting it to dairy purposes. A five-year rotation has been planned by the agricultural experts.

According to this plan the farm clearings are divided into five sixteen-acre fields, an orchard of twelve acres and an alfalfa patch of ten acres. There are three patches of woods, one thirty-two-acre woods pasture and two groves of twenty acres each. Besides there is a park near the house.

The work of clearing the farm has been going on all winter. The scrub oak has been cut off and the stumps have been pulled out by a traction engine. Now Mr. Haight and his men have it ready for the spring and summer work under the direction of the government. The management is under the supervision of Prof. John C. McDowell of the farm management department, who covers Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

The five fields will have crop rotations, one year each being given to the following crops: Corn, rye and clover.

#### Try Out Alfalfa.

Prof. McDowell is an expert on alfalfa and at his suggestion one field has been given over to this roughage. Mr. Haight has already experimented with alfalfa on the farm.

In addition to the fields on which the farm crops will be rotated, there will be a curiosity strip four rods wide and three-fourths of a mile long on which different things will be tested out. Superintendent McLaughlin has a curiosity strip for grasses, clovers, alfalfas, sorghums, millets, corn and grains. The agricultural department division of agrostology put up nearly half a

hundred samples for experiments along this line.

### Many Queer Seeds to Experiment With.

To Mr. Roberts the agricultural department sent vegetables, flowers, melons and so forth. The agricultural department division of foreign seed and plant introduction has also sent on an interesting collection of seeds, including the calabash pipe gourd from South Africa; muskmelons from Japan, sea kale, non-heading cabbage from Manchuria, in which the leaves and stalk are eaten, radish from Japan attaining a length of two feet and diameter of one foot, pumpkins from Russia, hollyhocks and cockscomb from China, strawberry and tomato from Russia, and so on.

The soil of the Haight farm is that found in the scrub oak country. It is a shade heavier than the jack pine soil. The sand vetch that will be planted is relied upon to add nitrogen to the soil. It will add nitrogen at almost as great a rate as clover.

"In developing the scrub oak soil for dairy farm purposes, it must be remembered that crops must be grown that will feed the cattle to be given range thereon," said Prof. McDowell in speaking of the Haight farm experiment. "The cattle will help to enrich the soil as time goes on. The rotation planned by the government will help to supply feed for the cattle, and it is also calculated to make the soil heav-

ier. The rye and winter vetch will be disced and then plowed down for potatoes. It will take five years to see how the experiment will develop. The agricultural department is very much interested in the farm."

### Rules and Reports.

The government in putting its management into effect has introduced a system of rules and reports that will make the experiments of direct scientific value. There are rules in the horse and cow stable and rules for doing the work on the farm. A daily time sheet is kept, showing regular and special work done, and regular reports. In this way it is shown just what is being done.

Supt. Roberts has been working on hotbeds while Supt. McLaughlin has been clearing the land and now is in shape for truck gardening work on a considerable scale.

Mr. Haight has been noted for years for his experiments with the scrub oak and pine clearing soil. He has spent many dollars in making tests. One of his unique ventures was the establishment of a small agricultural school on one of his farms. He is very happy over securing the co-operation of the government, as it means the pushing forward of his chosen work faster than he could do it by himself. On a second farm he is continuing his personal management and his personal experimenting.

## Holsteins for the Wisconsin Home and Farm School Boys

By F. G. SWOBODA, Superintendent

Oftentimes in conversation with city business men, born and raised in the country, especially when the talk turns to the subject of cattle, comes the expression: "My father had a cow," and then the merits of this special cow of many owned during the boy herd period of the speaker are enlarged upon. Whether grade or pure bred, the merits of this special cow were

based on her performance at the pail. When fresh she would "fill" a twelve-quart pail twice a day, sometimes doing even better than that. "My father had a cow." We called her Nellie. Just a high grade Shorthorn she was, and during the new milk period the traditional twelve-quart pail was filled twice a day and more. The cow world for us youngsters revolved about the

cow Nellie. She had an udder that would have done credit to a show ring Holstein. Many were the tears that were shed when one summer's day Nellie ate too generous an allowance of second crop clover and died as a result of the bloat. So much did we think of Nellie that several boy companions and myself discussed the likelihood of Nellie's going to heaven, where we would find her when our day came to go thither.

At the Wisconsin Home and Farm School we have a family of forty odd boys, most of whose fathers never had a cow. We hope, however, when they have grown to manhood they will look back to their farm school days and

original three were added a year later three more heifers equally well bred.

The first bull was a grade, but very good as an individual and splendidly marked. After two years of service he was replaced by a registered bull, Johanna Colantha Lad 3d, son of Johanna Colantha Lad, and the cow Jennie Zula, with a butter record of 19.2 pounds in seven days.

Our ideal from the first has been a registered herd of Holsteins. Why Holsteins, instead of some other of the registered dairy breeds? someone may ask. One of the principal reasons was the argument put forward by the farmer at one of our state institutions for boys. This institution owns a splen-



SOME OF THE YOUNG HOLSTEINS

did herd of the black and whites. "The reason I like Holsteins for this place he said in preference to some of the other dairy breeds is that they are of a less nervous disposition.

Take, for illustration: The cows are lying in the yard, a boy comes along, a cow happens to be lying in his path. Of course, the cow must move. And as evidence of his perfect right to the path he will probably emphasize it with a kick. The next time a boy comes anywhere near where she is lying, if the cow were a Jersey or a Guernsey she would jump up nervously. A Holstein, on the other hand, will continue to lie still and the boy will either have to go around or repeat the previous performance."

speak with pride, not of a particular individual cow, but of the herd of cows, all of them with records of production equalling or excelling the record of the traditional cow my father or our fathers had.

The story of the farm school's herd of cows is still in its early chapters. Less than four years ago the start was made toward the present herd in the purchase of four high grade Holstein heifer calves. One of these, fortunate by the least well bred, killed by a passing train. The other three have grown to producing cowhood and very creditably they are doing, too. Readers of *The Progressive American* no doubt noticed the pictures of two of them in the May number. To the

did herd of the black and whites. "The reason I like Holsteins for this place he said in preference to some of the other dairy breeds is that they are of a less nervous disposition.

Take, for illustration: The cows are lying in the yard, a boy comes along, a cow happens to be lying in his path. Of course, the cow must move. And as evidence of his perfect right to the path he will probably emphasize it with a kick. The next time a boy comes anywhere near where she is lying, if the cow were a Jersey or a Guernsey she would jump up nervously. A Holstein, on the other hand, will continue to lie still and the boy will either have to go around or repeat the previous performance."



With a large number of boys in and about the stables much of the time, always more or less boisterous and noisy, especially in the absence of adults, it is important that the cows be of a quiet disposition.

Our limited experience with the Holsteins has shown them to be the ideal for this purpose. The boys feed them, curry them and milk them. Oftentimes obliged to submit to the aggravation of a beginner, they stand quietly while being milked.

As the milk from each cow is weighed at every milking and a record kept of the same, it would not be difficult to determine the effect of these changes if there was a dropping off in

counted among the live ones. We want good horses because we want them to have good horses. We want a herd of registered cattle, not only because we believe they are more profitable than grades or scrubs, but because we want the boys to favor registered stock. Certainly we cannot develop in them a pride for the best when we place them in an environment of the mediocre or inferior. It affords a large measure of satisfaction to hear them speak with a feeling of pride of "Our fine registered bull," "our good Holstein cows," or "our choice Holstein calves."

#### A Day's Program.

Purposely the routine of a boy's life



JOHANNA COLANTHA LAD 3d 69633

milk with the frequent change of milkers. Despite what might be considered these unfavorable conditions, the Holsteins have milked very persistently. Practically all of them must be purposely dried up if they are to have a rest between successive lactation periods.

It is interesting to note the pride the boys take in the grades and pure breeds as compared with the common stock. All refer longingly to the time when the whole herd will be made up of the blacks and whites.

Our ambition for the boys is that many of them may become farmers, and as such we want them to be

at the Farm School is no different than the life of any country boy in the average farm home, with possibly this exception: There being no girls, the boys at various times during their Farm School experience are obliged to do every kind of housework, from dusting furniture to washing clothes, paring potatoes, making beds, setting tables and washing dishes, all fall to a boy's lot during his Farm School residency. While all boys may not concur in the statement, every adult will readily agree that this all round experience is a grand, good thing.

A number of years ago the writer was invited to live for a winter in the

home of the millionaire publisher of a number of agricultural weeklies circulating from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard and from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. It happened that the man's family was away

in one, I was, of course, excessively green at the operation. He, on the other hand, was an expert, as the made up bed testified. "I used to have to do this as a boy," was his comment. Oftentimes since coming to this work



**Cora, Milk Record, 12 Months as 3 Year Old, 7,602 lbs. 30 Day Record, 1,001 lbs.**

for the winter and he was temporarily keeping "bachelor's hall." On the first evening I was asked to help shift and make up a bed. Never having had experience at making up a bed, though I had never missed a night in sleeping

the picture of this wealthy publisher making up the bed has come back to me, and always with the thought of what a fine thing it is for any boy to have had this all round training.

### A DAY'S CHORES AT THE FARM.

By James Chilson, One of the Boys.

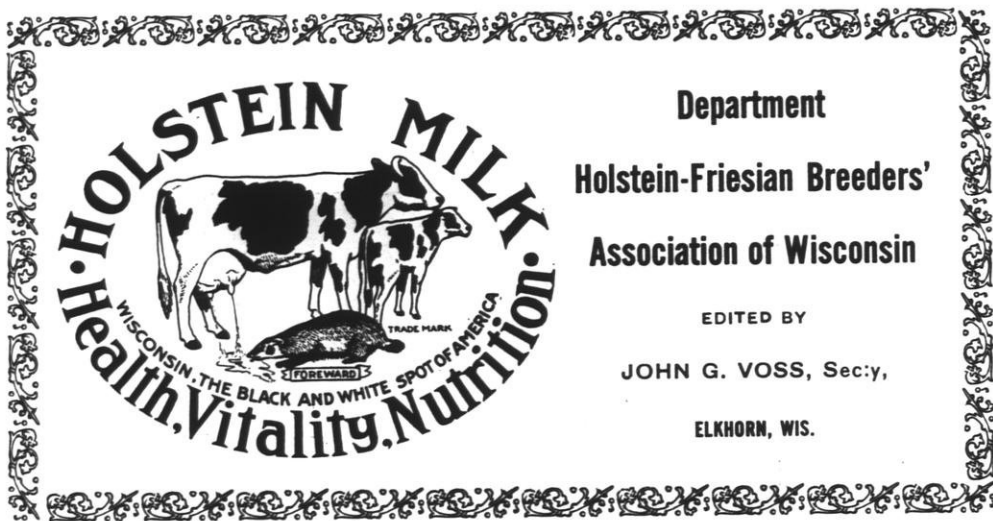
First is the feeding of cows, horses and pigs,  
Milking the cows, Bess to Snowball and Mrs. Wiggs.  
Feeding the calves milk, oats and hay.  
Now up to the house, ere break of day:

Next to the barn to water the cows,  
And knock down the hay and straw from the mows,  
Turn in the cows, feed them their hay,  
And when done, go up to the house to play.

At nine o'clock we hike off to school;  
We are all there on time, for that is the rule.  
At quarter to twelve comes the dinner bell;  
We run to the house to get washed up well.

When dinner is over, there are chores not a few;  
Some go to the barn, others have house work to do.  
At about one-thirty we again hear the bell;  
It means school! we all know quite well.

At half past four our night chores begin;  
It's milk, feed, clean stables all over again;  
And after a good supper we come back to the barn—  
Feed the cattle hay. This ends our day's chores on the farm.



Department

Holstein-Friesian Breeders'  
Association of Wisconsin

EDITED BY

JOHN G. VOSS, Sec'y,

ELKHORN, WIS.

The evening of June 13th is the date set for the next meeting of the State Association.

This meeting is to be held at Lake Mills, Wis., the date being the evening of the first day of the great Lake Mills sale.

This will be solely a business meeting, as much is still to be done to perfect our organization. Some officers are to be chosen at that time and a general discussion along the lines of the policy of our association will be had. These matters should be settled at this time.

Inasmuch as an effort has been made this year to keep all Wisconsin proxies to the National Association in the hands of representatives from this state, a report of how these proxies were handled at the meeting in Syracuse will be called for. It is no more than just that each person representing a certain constituency should feel the obligations placed upon him, to the importance of at least informing those he represented, as to how he represented them. These reports will be insisted upon for the benefit of those intrusting their proxies to others from this state, and for the further good of formulating more definite and complete plans for the future.

One matter of no small importance to be settled at this coming meeting is the selecting of several of the "mem-

bers at large," as called for by our by-laws. From each of the following congressional districts a member must still be selected: Third, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh.

Every breeder should give this matter some serious thought and have settled in his mind his choice of persons who would make the best officers for these positions.

We are in hopes of having a very large attendance at this June meeting and urge every breeder of our favorite cattle to be present if possible and become a factor of importance to the cause of Black and Whites in Wisconsin.

This is the time of the year for the consignment sale. Wisconsin is not behind in this feature of the Holstein business, for by the time this issue reaches its readers there will be in progress the great sale at Watertown, Wis. Messrs. Jones and Randall are making this annual sale a very attractive feature and are putting forth every effort to have their sales of a very high class nature. The sale this year is to be conducted during two days and the offering is in the neighborhood of 150 animals, some of them high grades.

The Lake Mills Sales Company, of Lake Mills, Wis., are busy at the present time getting ready for their semi-annual sale to be held June 13 and 14.

They also advertise another sale in October. This June sale at Lake Mills, we are told, is to surpass any sale ever held by that company, both in number and character of offerings. The men who consign to this sale are all reputable breeders and are offering some of their prize animals.

In some localities there is a feeling that the public sale is but a place to "fleece" the buyer, that the breeder who contributes offers only such cattle as are unmarketable at private sale.

This feeling is not only erroneous, but very unreasonable. It undoubtedly is true that all classes of cattle are to be found in the public sale ring, but in all probability no more so than are found in the average private herd. The responsible breeder, whose reputation is at stake, whose future depends upon satisfied customers, would no more dare to mislead the public in the sale ring than he would on his private premises. Every man at a sale has every opportunity to find out all about the offerings of any of the consignors who are there, and whose words are just as good there as at home. It is always a very noticeable thing to see each consignor anxious to inform the prospective buyer all he knows about his animals.

From the standpoint of advertising, no breeder would dare offer only his poorest. The sale is widely advertised. Catalogues are sent over an exceedingly large territory. Buyers come representing many localities, all more or less representatives of their respective districts. No breeder could afford to have these representatives return to their "constituents" to tell of his poor offering and the poor impressions they have received of him as a breeder.

At any gathering of this nature will be found men of all classes. The wealthy, whose ambition is to buy only the choicest, regardless of price, and the beginner, whose finances are limited and who must of necessity confine his bids only to the cheaper class of cattle; consequently, in order to have any public sale in harmony with the public and comply with their desires, a variety of cattle **must** be listed.

Barring the official record system, the public sale has done as much to popularize the breed, to stimulate and fix prices as any one other thing. Here buyers come into direct competition with each other. Curiosity seekers as well as conservative farmers who attend are impressed with the values placed upon these cattle and often become true converts to the breed and later are enlisted in the cause and added to the list of breeders. There is no one thing that will stimulate and encourage the average conservative farmer to get out of the rut of "any old cow will do for me to feed and milk." than to attend one of these public sales. It has time and again been noticed that a community became awakened to the true value of breeding and developing a good class of cattle largely by the public sale.

---

No reader of these pages should miss perusing carefully the able article from the pen of that veteran breeder, Mr. W. J. Gillette of Rosendale, Wis., on "The Value of Official Tests," published in this issue.

Mr. Gillette needs no introduction to the Holstein Friesian breeders of this country, nor to the dairy public of this nation in general. It is with great pleasure that we offer these thoughts of his to our readers.

---

Again Wisconsin "looms up" in Mr. Gardner's report of April 14. In this issue of his report our secretary of the advanced registry gives semi-official yearly records completed to the number of twenty-seven. Sixteen of these records are made by Wisconsin breeders. Judging from the reports that come from Mr. Gardner's office we are led to believe that Wisconsin is doing more semi-official yearly work than any other state in the union.

---

Elsewhere in this issue is an article describing the Holstein Friesian herd and farm of Mr. Tompkins Wright of Waupun, Wis.

We are exceedingly glad to get this article, as many lessons are there given that are worthy of imitation.

The article does not state, but we are reliably informed, that the semi-official records there mentioned represent every animal in Mr. Wright's herd that freshened last year, with two exceptions, and one of these exceptions has since been started in the semi-

official work.

Certainly this is a remarkable herd and shows conclusively what a small chance there is to produce an inferior animal when producing lines of breeding are strictly followed.

## The Value of Official Tests

There is no one factor that has aided in promoting the interests of Holstein Friesian cattle breeders as has our advanced registry system and our methods of conducting officially authenticated milk and butter tests under the direct supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and those especially whose breeding operations antedate the adoption and practice of our testing system I am sure can reflect with no little pride and satisfaction upon the most flattering results which have followed the practical and reliable demonstrations of the milk and butter capabilities of the Holstein Friesian cow.

The period covering our present system of official testing dates back to 1894, and when we consider that only 35 cows and heifers were reported with official records the first year, as against 3,124 animals at the close of the fiscal year ending in May, 1910, we can but marvel at the wonderful progress we have made; a progress that speaks in unmistakable terms of the constantly increasing popularity of the system.

In view of the general interest manifested by our breeders in the work, certainly our system of official testing has come to stay, and it may be safely predicted that the work will continue to grow and expand in coming years.

The cost of supervision and authentication is very trifling, compared with the many benefits derived, directly and indirectly, and no breeder should hesitate to make demonstrations of the dairy abilities of his herd through the medium of official testing.

First, the system has established absolute confidence in our records, which is a point of greatest importance. Again, the yields have been of such

a phenomenal nature as to attract the attention and win the admiration of the dairy public, and as a consequence the present widespread interest in and growing popularity of the breed.

There is no question but official records have given the Holstein the proud position she holds today, as the greatest milk and butter producer of the world. It has furnished practical demonstrations of dairy utility from which can be accurately judged the remarkable results of which the breed is capable.

Is it any wonder, then, that she has appealed to the practical dairy husbandman, and as a consequence that the demand for our cattle at good prices is greater than it ever was before? She has long been qualified for the race and has won simply because her keeper said, "Go!"

Official testing awakens interest; it inspires confidence; it promotes thrift; it educates the public as well as the breeder and feeder; it leads to better and more intelligent methods of feeding and care taking, the ultimate outcome of which is better development of latent dairy characteristics.

It is a great advertising medium; it enhances and establishes values; it is a guide in the matter of selection for both breeder and buyer; it serves as the breeder's headlight and in a measure illuminates the path of his breeding operations, when sanely and judiciously applied; in short, it is of greatest importance in the whole process of evolution.

No doubt the yearly record is the crucial test for practical dairy utility and it speaks encouragingly for the breed to see so many of our breeders entering their cows for tests covering



the entire lactation period.

The value of our seven and thirty day tests cannot be overestimated and the instances are many where cows with phenomenal short period yields have demonstrated their ability to continue for the entire lactation period, and in fact no authority can dispute the persistency and staying qualities of the Holstein Friesian cow, persistency being an inherited characteristic of the breed, established by hundreds and hundreds of years of breeding by our Holland brethren with this purpose in view.

Our breeders have everything to gain and nothing to lose by practical official testing. World's records often come from sources from which we least expect them, which is evidence in itself that the dairy abilities of our cattle are not confined to any one herd, any one section of the country or to any one particular family. We cannot all make world's records, but we can all make records that will reflect great credit upon the breed, upon the breeder and caretaker, and no breeder ever made a nice record when it did not directly benefit him, his herd, and the breed, as well as every man owning a Holstein cow.

I cannot refrain from mentioning that with all the benefits to be derived from official testing, there may be some danger, but it is considerable of a relief to know that this impending danger is at the option of the breeder.

It can be readily seen that a breeder who purposely and persistently shortens the lactation period of his cows, resting and fattening them five or six months with the view of making large

short period tests, may do the breed a serious injustice in two ways.

First, by a practice of shortening the lactation period we tend to establish a characteristic that lessens persistency, and could not possibly result in any other way than future deterioration. Such a practice would certainly detract from practical utility, without which no breed can win and maintain standing in public favor.

Second, a cow thus rested may lay up a certain amount of restored energy that may enable her to make a record of which she is not capable under practical and normal conditions; a record, though it be large, is fictitious and misleading to the breeder who may seek her progeny. Records made under such conditions are of no practical value to anyone and the breed may suffer in the future as a consequence.

We cannot afford to ignore, in our breeding operations, any of those desirable characteristics for which the breed is noted, and if, through our zeal to combine great records in the same pedigree, we fail to consider the importance of structural form and a desirable conformation, herein lies another danger resulting from official testing.

Size with refinement, stamina, constitutional vigor and great powers of digestion and assimilation, are among the essential factors that have made our great records possible, and the future of the breed rests in no small way upon these qualifications. It is possible to have performance coupled with individual excellence, and let us have both.

W. J. GILLETT.

## An Example of What is Being Done With Black and Whites in Wisconsin

Near Waupun, about two miles from the C., M. & St. P. depot, on the Watertown road, is located the 77½ acre farm of Mr. Tompkins Wright.

Outside of that immediate vicinity but few knew of Mr. Wright prior to the last few years. During this short

period he has as if by magic suddenly acquired considerable notoriety, due solely because of the publicity his beautiful and excellent herd of pure bred Holstein Friesian cattle had received.

Mr. Wright has been a farmer for

the past forty years, the last seven of which he has devoted to the breeding and developing of a herd of pure bred Holsteins. He first purchased five cows and a herd bull and with these as a foundation he has built up the magnificent herd of which he is so justly proud. His herd today numbers thirty-five head.

Hoard's Dairyman in the Wisconsin dairy cow competition. Also, his is the only herd where a cow and her daughter have each won this prize.

Every animal but one in Mr. Wright's herd, of milking age, has a seven day official record. Over half of the milking herd have semi-official yearly records and the owner is look-



**LELAND MAID.**

His ambition in breeding and selecting has been (quoting his own words) "to produce a well grown, strong animal of the dairy type, not show ring type, and a profitable dairy cow." How well he has come to realizing his ambition can best be judged by the records of production of his cows and herd.

His is the only herd in this state that has the distinction of winning three of the monthly prizes offered by

ing forward to the time when each one of his black and white matrons will have shown what a producer she is for a year under the rules of the National Association's semi-official work.

The production of the ten cows that have finished their year in the state competition is as follows: (Mr. Wright has figured the amount of money each cow earned at the Waupun creamery, where his cream was delivered. This is also given.)

	Milk.	Fat.	
Leland Maid, age 8 years.....	19143.5	641.647	\$210.69
Leland Sunbeam, age 3 years.....	17643.4	573.347	184.55
Lady Oak Homestead Ormsby, age 5 years.....	16841.9	580.002	187.71
Rhoda Maid Mercedes, age 9 years.....	16183.9	569.676	185.31
Rogerville Belle, age 8 years.....	16077.8	491.183	158.81
Johanna Rue Queen, age 4 years.....	15282.5	554.123	179.16
Rhoda May Princess, age 4 years.....	15980.7	559.224	180.71
Mercedes Foxy Mutual De Kol, age 3 years.....	12987.4	438.374	142.74
Pearl Johanna Korndyke, age 23 months.....	11958.3	409.735	132.89
Mercedes Foxy Korndyke, age 2 years.....	11321.6	425.537	137.71
Total . . . . .			\$1,700.28

As an example of what a good herd of Holstein Freisians will do, even upon a small farm, if well managed, the herd of Mr. Wright's and his methods of farming are worthy of attention. As stated above, his farm consists of 77½ acres. Ten acres of this are in timber, five acres are used for buildings, garden and orchard, and the highway occupies two and one-half acres. This leaves about 60 acres that are tillable.

On this sixty acres is practiced a

consists of three boys and two girls. Two of the boys have exclusive charge of the cattle, doing all of the feeding and milking. Great credit is due these young men in the way they handle this herd, and it is safe to predict for them a very successful future, should they continue in the Holstein business.

Beginning Dec. 1, 1909, and ending Nov. 30, 1910, the proceeds for the cream from the Waupun creamery was \$2,050. This was from 16 cows, three



LELAND SUNBEAM.

three year rotation as follows: The first year twenty acres are used for meadow and pasture. The second year this is mowed and corn is planted. The third year this is seeded to oats, one and one-fourth bushels to the acre, and at the same time seeded to grass seed, six quarts per acre, consisting of equal parts of timothy, common red clover and alsike clover.

Mr. Wright is fortunate in that he has his own help. His family at home

of them 2-year-old heifers. Besides this, they produced the milk that was used in the house, and fed to the young calves. During this time twelve calves were raised and each calf received twelve pounds of whole milk per day for a period of forty-five days.

These certainly are results worthy of considerable pride, and The Progressive American congratulates Mr. Wright upon his excellent success with the black and whites.—Editor.

## An Opportunity to Secure Help for the Farm

The industrial depression, especially in the iron working industry, has resulted in thousands of men being thrown out of employment in the city of Milwaukee during the past six months. Many of these men, especially

the younger men between 16 and 21 years of age, have applied to the Big Brothers for assistance in getting work. As it has been impossible to find employment for these young men in the city of Milwaukee the Big

Brothers hit upon the plan of sending the best of these young men out to work upon farms. Not one in ten of those applying had ever lived on a farm or knew anything of farm work and still more than five hundred have been sent out to farms at wages ranging from \$8 to \$20 per month, and

fully 80 per cent of them have made good and are preparing to remain at farm work permanently.

Farmers wishing to try help of this kind can get full information by addressing Bert Hall, superintendent of the "Big Brothers," at room 58, Loan and Trust building, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Breeders' Gossip

Mr. John Erickson of Waupaca, Wis., writes that he has just recently finished a seven day A. R. O. record on Princess Colantha Fobes 104440, as follows: At the age of three years and four months she gave in the seven consecutive days 442.6 pounds of milk and 30.43 pounds of butter. This heifer dropped her first calf at two years one month of age and made at that time 19.87 pounds of butter in seven days. She has a semi-official yearly record in her two-year-old form of 13,011 pounds of milk and 579.39 pounds of butter. All three of these records were made within fifteen months.

With one exception we believe this to be the youngest 30 pound cow.

A communication from S. B. Jones & Son Watertown, states that they have two more thirty pound records to report. These records have been made recently. This makes S. B. Jones & Son the breeders of seven thirty pound cows, more thirty pound cows, we believe, than any other breeder in the world. Wisconsin isn't slow, is she?

A letter from F. J. Bristol of Oakfield, president of the F. J. Bristol & Sons Co. of that place, reads as follows: "It may be of interest to the readers of The Progressive American to learn that we have consigned our herd bull, Johanna McKinley Segis No. 44367 to the Lake Mills breeders' consignment sale to be held June 13th and 14th. We regret very much to part with him, but we have not enough use for him to warrant our keeping him without using him on his own daughters, which we do not care to do. We also consign nine nice young cows, all

bred to Johanna McKinley Segis, and two of his daughters."

Now Minnesota comes along with a world's record. Mr. John B. Irwin of Minneapolis writes that he has the honor of being the owner of the great cow Pietretje Maid Ormsby. This wonderful animal has just captured the record for thirty days, making in that time 145.34 pounds of butter. Her seven day record is just a trifle more than the record held by Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead. How true Mr. Gillette's statement is that "the dairy ability of our cattle is not confined to any one herd, any one section of the country, or to any one particular family."

The following Wisconsin Holstein breeders are reported as having official tests in progress during the last week in April:

S. A. Baird & Son, Waukesha, with E. O. Johnston supervisor.

F. B. Fargo, Lake Mills; Edmond Levy, supervisor.

H. P. Giddings, Sheboygan Falls; Enoch Haus, supervisor.

Griem & Hipke, New Holstein; J. M. Kroll, supervisor.

John Hetts, Fort Atkinson; James A. Smith, supervisor.

S. B. Jones & Son, Watertown; Charles L. Turner, supervisor.

This test has been in progress considerably over thirty days, Mr. Turner relieving Samuel Basherov at the close of the first month.

Dr. David Roberts, Waukesha, has started a test that promises to continue thirty days or longer, with A. I. Willoch in charge.

Ed M. Schultz, Hartford; test start-

ed March 18 by E. O. Johnston, who was relieved at close of first month by S. Basherov.

S. C. Stanchfield, Fond du Lac; F. R. Weymouth, supervisor.

A. L. Williams, Fond du Lac; I. Blood, Jr., supervisor.

The experiment station has received applications for official tests to commence about May 1, from William M. Coxe, Whitewater; Mrs. M. E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc; Z. Holden, Sheboygan Falls; Joseph Hoskens, Deperre; C. B. Reddelien, North Lake; H. E. Reddelien, Oconomowoc; W. C. Schroeder, Racine, and John C. Voss, Elkhorn.

### A. R. O. RECORDS.

Supervisor E. O. Johnstone, Wisconsin experiment station, is at Bairdland conducting official tests, Ella Mandane 4th De Kol No. 109221, a granddaughter of Homestead Jr. De Kol, has completed a record of 23.67 pounds of butter in seven days, best milking 71 pounds at 5 years. Several others are making creditable records, but are not complete at this writing.

Yours truly,

S. A. BAIRD & SON.

The following reports of A. R. O. records have been received by the editor:

Jacob Konrad, South Germantown, reports the following:

Piebe E stata Homestead, 4 years; milk, 528; butter, 22.37.

Lady Fobes, 4 years; milk, 460; butter, 18.60.

Princess of Germantown 2d, 5 years; milk, 446; butter, 16.69.

Jessie Fobes Princess, 2 years; milk, 308; butter, 12.22.

S. E. Blanchar, Winsor, Wis., reports:

Beryl Pauline Clothilde, 2½ years; milk, 328.7; butter, 11.83.

Belle Ormsby De Kol, 3 years; milk, 429.1; butter, 17.375.

Gormley Bros., Jefferson, Wis., report:

Rena Madrigal De Kol, 4½ years; milk, 387.1; butter, 21.20.

Lady Ivaloo D. K. Korndyke, 3½ years; milk, 385; butter, 20.29.

J. F. Bristol & Sons Co., Oakfield, Wis., report:

Uneeda Korndyke Abigail, 2 years; milk, 417.2; butter, 18.56.

Uneeda Korndyke Actea, 2 years; milk, 423.5; butter, 15.42.

Uneeda Korndyke Adeline, 2 years; milk, 375.3; butter, 15.25.

Uneeda Korndyke Abronia, 2 years; milk, 376.4; butter, 14.23.

Uneeda Korndyke Alta, 2 years; milk, 355.7; butter, 14.06.

Uneeda Korndyke Agnes, 2 years; milk, 344.8; butter, 13.69.

Uneeda Korndyke Abella, 2 years; milk, 337.2; butter, 13.65.

Uneeda Korndyke Adelia, 2 years; milk, 297.2; butter, 11.53.

These are all daughters of Johanna McKinley Segis.

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

Lilly Pietertje Johanna Homestead, 2 years; milk, 304.3; butter, 14.96.

Victoria Daisy Johanna Homestead, 2 years; milk, 351.5; butter, 14.07.

Queen Pansy 2d, 4 years; milk, 346.2; butter, 19.49.

Alderly Lily, 7 years; milk, 462.7; butter, 21.43.

Lady May Flower Schultz Aaggie, 3½ years; milk, 448.8; butter, 22.39.

A. G. Palmer, Lake Geneva, Wis., reports:

Pietertje Dutchess Clothilde De Kol, 2 years 11 months 20 days; milk, 326.6; butter, 14.30.

Houwtje Johanna Maid, 2 years 10 months 22 days; milk, 333.7; butter, 13.752.

Jessie Maidham 2d, 2 years 10 months 19 days; milk, 318.9; butter, 12.622.

### TRANSFERS.

S. A. Baird & Son, Waukesha, Wis., to estate of J. Ogden Armour, Lake Forest, Ill. Bairdland King Segis Paul De Kol, Sir Walker Segis, dam Lady Nelson Westview De Kol.

S. A. Baird & Son, Waukesha, Wis., to George F. O'Neil, Milwaukee, Wis.,



Maple Lane, Gipsy Countess 2d, Alexander 134932; to V. Gillingham, Gillingham, Wis., Sir Arminda of Maple Lane 68509.

Griem & Hipke, New Holstein, Wis., to Fred Bohne, Cleveland, Wis., Leo Beauty Canary 70199; to Lindner Bros., Chilton, Wis., Ollie Watson De Kol 61961; to H. U. Reif, Chilton, Wis., Roxy Anna De Kol 2d 70200; to Frank Ludwig, Chilton, Wis., Black Blossom Lad 70197; to Henry Kasper, Elkhart Lake, Wis., Watson Sir Johanna 70198; to Jos. V. Bourgnignon, Green Bay, Wis., Watson King 66715; to Henry Laun Est., Kiel, Wis., De Cola Canary Paul 72340; to J. & E. Vanderzwaag, New Holstein, Wis., Neeltje Roxy De Kol 66714.

C. O. Ruste, Blue Mounds, Wis., to Kittle Kittleson, Mt. Horeb, Wis., Paul De Kol Mechthilde Rijnetta 2d 79445; to Henry Kittleson, Blanchardville, Wis., Prince Beryl Wayne 5th 79444.

#### BIRTH DATES OF MALE CALVES.

May 1—Sire, Count De Kol Mercedes 2d 56166; dam, Nezi 6th De Kol 114041; owner, R. H. Thomas, Delavan, Wis.

Feb. 22—Sire, Melchior De Kol Burke 2d 58290; dam, Fobes Melchoir 141541; owner, J. W. Miller, Addell, Wis.

March 29—Sire, Ormsby Jessie Cornucopia 49282; dam, Lilly Pietertje Pauline De Kol 2d 105470; owner, August Seefeldt, Theresa, Wis.

March 5—Sire, Dr. Johanna Korn-dyke; dam, Lady Fobes, A. R. O. 14.88; owner, Jacob Konrad, South Germantown, Wis.

March 6—Sire, Dr. Johanna Korn-dyke; dam, Princess of Germantown 2d, A. R. O. 13.5; owner, Jacob Konrad, South Germantown, Wis.

Nov. 12, 1910—Sire, Prince of Hills-boro; dam, Lady Ivaloo De Kol Korn-dyke A. R. O. 20.29; owner, Gormley Bros., Jefferson, Wis.

Nov. 15, 1910—Sire, Prince of Hills-boro; dam, Rena Madrigal De Kol, A. R. O., 21.20; owner, Gormley Bros., Jefferson, Wis.

Aug. 17, 1910—Sire, Cloverdale Piet-ertje Posch; dam, Primrose of Alderley 2d; owner, Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Oct. 16, 1910—Sire, Cloverdale Piet-ertje Posch; dam, Petunia Maid 2d, A. R. O., 15.08; owner, Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Dec. 30, 1910—Sire, Cloverdale Piet-ertje Posch; dam, Queen Pansy, A. R. O. 23.23; owner, Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Jan. 3, 1911—Sire, Cloverdale Piet-ertje Posch; dam, Petunia Maid, A. R. O. 16.29; owner, Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

March 7, 1911—Sire, Cloverdale, Pietertje Posch; dam, Alderley Lilly, A. R. O. 21.43; owner, Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

April 8, 1911—Sire, Cloverdale Piet-ertje Posch; dam, Queen Pansy 2d, A. R. O. 1949; owner, Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

April 20, 1911—Sire, Cloverdale Piet-ertje Posch; dam, Garnett Johanna Homestead Posch; owner, Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Feb. 22, 1911—Sire, Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; dam, Mattie Mechthilde De Kol 96677; owner, C. O. Ruste, Blue Mound, Wis.

March 5, 1911—Sire, Paul De Kol Mechthilde Rijaneta 46102; dam, Adaleen Salo Netherland 86311; owner, C. O. Ruste, Blue Mound, Wis.

Feb. 24, 1911—Sire, Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; dam, Alice Akkrummer Sarcastic 115644; owner, C. O. Ruste, Blue Mound, Wis.

Jan. 17, 1911—Sire, Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; dam, Ella Josephine De Kol 128782; owner, C. O. Ruste, Blue Mound, Wis.

Feb. 11, 1911—Sire, Prince Beryl Wayne 47394; dam, Pauline Aaltje Gilbert De Kol 86309; owner, C. O. Ruste, Blue Mound, Wis.

April 12, 1911—Bairdland King Segis; Paul De Kol; sire, Sir Walker Segis; dam, Lady Nelson Westview De Kol.

April 28, 1911—Bairdland King Segis Johanna Lad; sire, Sir Walker Segis; dam, Johanna Sarcastic Myrtle.

April 30, 1911—Bairdland Segis

Lady Ormsby De Kol Pietertje No. 89322. Gladys Ormsby De Kol Pietertje No. 140292. Lady Ormsby De Kol Pietertje 3d No. 140988, and Bairdland King Hengerveld Walker No. 76315.

Horatio Ryder, Hustisford, Wis., to Otto H. Erdman, Juneau, Wis., R. R. Lady Fobes Piebe No. 149678. Rachel Tritomia De Kol No. 150473.

Mrs. Mary C. Morse, Sparta, Wis., to Milton Young, Melrose, Wis. Bull calf, sired by Filled Sir Alcartra No. 56099, dam Dio Delight No. 88878.

J. M. Wagner, Union Center, to Joseph Slama, Yuba, Goodland's Admiral 78681, to Gus Knick, Hillsboro, Goodland's Major 78680, to August Wolf, Wonewoc, Goodland's White Oak 78679, to August Caelier, Dodge Center, Minn. Goodland's Lad, 78678, to Ferdinand Ziese, Kendall, Goodland's Caesar, 78677.

C. J. Will, Menomonee Falls, to Cornell Bros., Colgate, Wis., Jewel Flexal 114356; to S. E. Turville, Oconomowoc, Wis., Jewel Forbes 2d, 111519.

B. F. Winkler, Chilton, Wis., to Fred Reinking, Gilerts, Ill., King Calumet Johanna Aaggie 75160; to Leonard Fields, Lena, Wis., King Calumet Johanna; to Wm. Thurnau, Hampshire, Ill., Sir Calumet Aaggie De Kol 76344; to M. P. Heintz, Neosho, Prince Calumet Ormsby 78824.

Jacob Konrad, S. Germantown, to C. Milens, Richfield, Wis., bull calf; to J. Nehrbass, Athens, Wis., bull calf. to V. Bast, Rockfield, Lady Wartena Clothilde 89599.

F. M. Ames & Son, Brooklyn, to B. C. Clindinning & Son, Schullsburg, Barbara Sir Longfield Burke 10th 69763.

T. J. Barmore & Sons, Monroe, to Frank Duff, Darlington, Wis., bull calf.

Gormley Bros., Jefferson, to D. Ainsworth, Mt. Morris, Ill., Prince Madrigal De Kol Dio 74076; to E. L. Chapple, Springfield, Mo., Prince Burke Dio 74074.

Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis., to C. C. Marty, Monticello, Wis., Sir Cloverdale Pietertje Posch 76338; to J. J. Weber, Neosho, Wis., King Cloverdale Pietertje Posch

76337; to Louis F. Borchardt, Oconomowoc, Wis., Sir Tirania Korndyke Pietertje.

E. B. Paddock, Augusta, to H. Bills, McMinville, Ore., bull calf.

J. V. Nichols, Walworth, to R. H. Thomas, Delavan, Wis., Duchess Skylark Ormsby De Kol 149069; Lady Skylark Armsby De Kol 149071; Flossie Alban Ormsby De Kol 149070.

L. J. Ives, Delavan, Wis., to R. J. Thomas, Delavan, Wis., Queen Bess Ormsby 150181.

F. J. Bristol & Sons Co., Oakfield, to J. M. Rock, Plymouth, Wis., Brionia Korndyke Segis 71759.

J. H. Wall, Elkhorn, to John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Madison Maid Ormsby, Prince Beets Segis, Prince Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol.

Kaye & Murphy, Walworth, Wis., to Leon Mickle, Alden, Ill., Molly Mortalien De Kol 2d 64548; to Lawson & Dangerfield, Walworth, Wis., Kayewood Charlotte Powers 132326, Kayewood Alvira 139416; to M. D. Barker, Elkhorn, Wis., Kayewood Douglass Korndyke; to Wm. Schacht, Walworth, Wis., Kayewood Walter Korndyke.

T. J. Barmore & Sons, Monroe, Wis., to J. C. Penn, Monroe, Wis., Maple Lane Sir Kentje Alexander No. 68507; to Chas. Knautz, Galena, Ill., Buttercup Alexander 68503; to W. G. Malcomb, Chetek, Wis., Kantje Palmer Mechthilde 124592; to Geo. M. Green, Cambria, Wis., Sir Piebe Parthenea 73978; to H. P. Nicholson, Ossian, Ia., Alexander Gerban of Maple Lane 68510; to D. C. Patton, Juda, Wis., bull calf; to Edw. M. Crowell, Blanchardville, bull calf; to Duncan McKenzie, Toulon, Ill., Sir Arminda Mechthilde 70560; to Miles & Russel, Platteville, Wis., Alexander Gerben 70561; to Joe McCarville, Moorland, Ia., Sir Kentje Arminda De Kol 57673; to Melchoir Abley, Monticello, Wis., Sir Parthenea Abbekirk 73979; to H. Hauer, Cobb, Wis., Sir Colanthus Mechthilde 70300; to R. C. Hower, Cobb, Wis., Henry Astrea Mechthilde 2d 64463; to Geo. Staudenmayer, Portage, Wis., Wisconsin Best 67659; to E. E. Balis, Janesville, Wis., Arminda Netherland of

Korndyke Prince; sire, Sir Walker Segis; dam, Lady Korndyke Wayne; owner, S. A. Baird & Son, Waukesha, Wis.

April 9, 1911—Sire, Homestead De Kol; dam, Lady Rachel De Kol 2d; owner, Horatio Ryder, Hustisford, Wis.

#### HERD BULLS OF WISCONSIN.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

Burbach, J. F., Cambria, Wis., Hengerveld De Kol Signet; Sire Hengerveld De Kol Piebe; Dam Signet Hengerveld of Lake Side.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Erickson, Jno., Waupaca, Wis., R. F. D. No. 2, Johanna De Colantha Champion

60574; Sire Colantha Johanna Champion 45674; Dam Johanna DeColantha 2663.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Palmer, C. F., Darlington, Wis., Sir Mercedes Mechtilde 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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

LaBar, Daniel E., Delavan, Wis., Zanca De Kol Sir Ormsby 47236; Sire Sir Skylark De Kol Ormsby 37685; Dam Zanca Parthena Johanna 69155.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Mullen, A. M. & Son, Watertown, Wis., Norwood Heilo Aaggie Hengerveld 65015; Sire Hengerveld Model Johanna 40338; Dam Heilo Aaggie Piebe De Kol 91468.

Mather, John W., Juda, Wis., Tuebie Queen 58667; Sire King Hengerveld Clothilde De Kol 44304; Dam Tuebie Johanna 91611.

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

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

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

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.

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

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



ant Hill Hattie Veeman 101954.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

Seefeld, Aug., Theresa, Wis., Ormsby Jes-

sie Cornucopia 49282; Sire Paul Ormsby 40296; Dam Jessie Cornucopia 82949.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

Thomas, R. H., Delavan, Wis., Count De Kol Mercedes II 56166; Sire Count De Kol

Mercedes 45211; Dam Rose of Erie Netherland 102474.

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

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

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.

Trumpy, 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan, Wis., Leila Pietertje Myranda De Kol; Sire Leila Pietertje Prince De Kol; Dam Diana

Myranda.

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

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

Wolter, Edward, Monroe, Wis., box 63, Reka Ormsby Duke 3d 64602; Sire Reka Ormsby Duke 43468; Dam Ira Mercedes Mechthilde 63859.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

# PINEHURST FARM

THE HOME OF THE

# RIGTJES

H. P. GIDDINGS

SHEBOYGAN FALLS,

WISCONSIN

# Rollingdale Herd

OF PURE BRED

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

JOHN G. VOSS, Prop.,  
ELKHORN, WIS.

We breed for size, refinement, capacity  
conformation, well balanced udders, reg-  
ular breeders, *Long Distance and Con-  
tinuous Producers.*

Herd headed by LAKESIDE MODEL  
ALBAN 71013, son of DeKol 2d's Al-  
ban's DeKol, who as a continuous per-  
former and great producer stands at the  
head of the entire breed.

## Holy Smoke, Man! Raise Brown Leghorns!

NOTHING LIKE IT.

Clean sweeps wherever shown. Now is the time to get in  
the game and order your eggs for hatching. I have two finely  
mated pens, also a heavy laying strain of utility stock,

Prices Reasonable. Write at Once.

GEORGE F. CLARK - Janesville Wis.

# Our Genuine Haviland French China

---

## WHITE AND GOLD DINNERWARE

---

### THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE

which we quote for this genuine Haviland Dinner Set is made possible by the fact that we bought it direct from Haviland & Co., Limoges, France, thereby saving the middleman's profit.

### THIS GENUINE HAVILAND SET

is of a new and handsome shape. The ware is the finest made. It is light and thin, made from the choicest translucent china.

### A DECORATION OF PURE COIN GOLD

richly adorns the edge of each piece. It is a set sure to please the most critical buyer. This handsome china is a regular stock pattern with us and can be purchased a few pieces at a time or a complete set, and readily matched for years to come.

*Our Illustrated Price List Mailed Free.*

*WRITE FOR ONE TO-DAY.*

---

**Estberg & Sons,**  
Importers of China - Waukesha, Wis.

# Lawrence College

APPLETON, WIS.

## DEPARTMENTS:

College of Liberal Arts, Conservatory of Music,  
School of Expression.

## EQUIPMENT:

Eleven excellent buildings, extensive scientific apparatus, excellent museum, large and growing library, astronomical observatory, good gymnasium, athletic field.

## ADVANTAGES:

Excellent scholastic reputation. Forty-two highly trained and experienced teachers. Location in a city of beauty and culture, and presenting many literary and social advantages.

Over 190 courses of instruction offered in the different departments from which electives can be made.

Moderate expenses. Room, board, tuition, incidental fees cost from \$200 to \$225 per year.

Superior dormitories for both men and women, which are equiped with all modern conveniences.

The college is about the right size for the best results, not so small as to lack college spirit, nor so large that the individual is lost in the crowd.

High moral and christian ideals. The atmosphere in Lawrence is favorable for character building.

Loan funds are maintained to assist needy students.

Professors take a personal interest in students and seek to help them in their intellectual and religious needs.

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE.**

**SAM'L PLANTZ, President.**



# BAIRDLAND HOLSTEINS

We offer Grandsons of KING  
SEGIS from A. R. O. Dams  
of high quality, superior indi-  
viduals, well marked, vigor-  
ous and of strong constitu-  
tion at  
**ATTRACTIVE PRICES.**  
Yearly, thirty and seven-day  
records made in this herd  
continuously.  
**S. A. BAIRD & SON.**

**WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.**

# WAUKESHA Moor (Mud) Baths

FOR THE CURE OF

# RHEUMATISM

Liver and Skin Diseases

**O**UR buildings are absolutely modern in every respect and fire-  
proof; every room has telephone, electric light, hot and cold  
water. Our attendants are trained to the minute. We have  
cured several extremely bad cases and can help you. Let  
us send you particulars and literature.

**Waukesha Moor Bath Co.,**

**WAUKESHA,**

**WISCONSIN**