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..The.. Progressive American

AUGUST 1911

10 CENTS

"THE EDUCATIONAL IDEAL FOR THE SMALL
COLLEGE."

PRESIDENT WILLIAM DALAND.

"THE WOMAN, THE HOME AND THE BALLOT."

HENRIETTA C. LYMAN.

"PARENTS, WHAT IS YOUR DUTY?"

DAVID BOGUE.

"SAND VETCHES."

J. C. McDOWELL.

Wisconsin Star



Stock Farm

Offers Bull Calf backed by
LARGE YEARLY RECORDS

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

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

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

Write me for extended pedigree and price.

ED. M. SCHULTZ,
HARTFORD, WIS.

Progressive American

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CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1911.

Editorials	207
By Prof. William Arthur Ganfield	
The Educational Ideal for the Small College	222
By President William C. Daland, D. D.	
Sand Vetches	225
By John C. McDowell	
An Agency for Social Uplift	227
The Romance of Green Bay	229
Our Age	232
By Prof. William Arthur Ganfield	
Home Economics	234-245
By Cora Wing Ritchart	
The Woman, the Home and the Ballot	236
By Henrietta C. Lyman	
Parents, What is Your Duty	238
By David C. Bogue	
The International Dairy Show	247
Your Growing Boy	249
By Prof. Almon W. Burr	
Holstein-Friesian Department	251
By John G. Voss, Secretary	

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EDITORIALS

By PROF. WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

These are days when the man of patriotic impulse and spirit could well wish to have a share in our national life and politics. The most coveted experience in all the world today would be a chance to share in the activities of our National Capitol. Not the eyes of ninety-six million Americans only, but the eyes of nearly the entire world are fixed upon the men in our nation's seat of power. Only at rare intervals in any nation's life do we ever find the combination of so many great issues before the thought of a people. Issues which are fraught with great importance to our own nation and the world are now before us for consideration.

To name four of the greatest importance we suggest the following: The pending reciprocity treaty, the proposed plans for international arbitration, the report of the Monetary Commission, the legislation pertaining to the trusts. To have a share in shaping the course and policy of this nation within the next few years, and especially to have shared in the shaping and adopting of these measures, is a privilege that even kings might glory in. To have a share in blocking or pre-

venting acts of such importance should doom a man to oblivion.

The first of these measures,

The Reciprocity Treaty,

seems to be on a fair way to passage. The opposition to the measure, both in the National Congress and throughout the country, seems to be growing weaker every day, and after the exhaustion of senatorial pyrotechnics it will doubtless come to the President for his signature. Along with this measure is being associated the demand for further tariff revision. This is good if it shall not be used to block the ultimate passage of the reciprocity measure. It is an opportunity for the revisionists to gain the ear of the country in a plea for proper and necessary tariff reduction.

The Plan of Arbitration

proposed by President Taft was received with enthusiasm by the English people, and Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Knox have agreed as to the arrangement for the treaty. This is a matter of world importance. Associated with the reciprocity measure, it means closer and better relations between these two great English-speak-

ing nations. The ultimate effect and results of these measures, in breaking down trade barriers and advancing international peace and commerce, cannot even be imagined.

The work of the

Monetary Commission

is before us in the form of a report. It is an important subject of discussion. We are in need of legislation. We have been in need of some form of monetary legislation for a number of years. It is important that when such legislation is passed it will be of the right kind and character, and such as may serve the need of the country for a long time. The monetary system of a country should be as free as possible from interference. Nothing so quickly affects the whole of industry as a needless meddling with, and any uncertainty pertaining to, our money. There has been too much bad legislation pertaining to money in our short history.

The difficulty of the subject is indicated by the radical differences of opinion prevailing among the bankers themselves and the differences between the report of the American Bankers' Associations Committee and the report of the National Monetary Commission. The primary fault of our present monetary system is the lack of elasticity. There is needed some method by which the bulk of money may be temporarily increased in times of increased need as at the time of moving the season's crops and in times of temporary emergency. If, however, provision be made for the increase of the amount of money at such times, provision must also be made to secure the automatic retirement of this extra amount when the emergency has passed. The most effective provision thus far suggested is that a tax be charged upon the bank

of issue for this temporary currency during the time that it is in circulation, the hope being that the bank of issue would recall the extra currency as soon as the emergency had passed.

There are many other phases and items of interest pertaining to this subject. Space forbids their discussion at this time. The business man and thoughtful citizen should take a lively interest in the monetary system, its needs and the proposed changes, and especially the member of congress should give painstaking study to the whole subject from the viewpoint of history and the needs of the present, as well as comparison with the systems of other countries. There is an opportunity for our congress to pass an epoch-making measure upon these matters at the present time. Especially should our American bankers get together on some basis of proposed legislation, for if the bankers cannot agree among themselves and come up to congress hopelessly divided, there is danger that the whole matter may be indefinitely postponed. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Finally, with respect to the fourth of the important measures, that of

Trust Legislation,

we have already, in the June and July numbers, argued for the repeal of the Sherman act and the enactment of real, up-to-date legislation, providing for federal control of our industrial corporations such as the national government now exercises over our national banks.

COMMUNITY CHARACTER.

Cities, states and nations have character. This quality is as true of communities as of individuals. Let the reader repeat to himself the names

Massachusetts and Arizona, or Boston and Reno, and in doing so he is conscious of a rapid and radical change of mental concept. The striking thing about this experience is that it is not the difference of location, size or physical character of the cities or states that you think of first, but their moral contrasts.

To the average reader no argument would be necessary to prove the fact of community character. A few, however, still cling to the purely secular theory of civil government, and many of us, who know better, still act as though the life and activities of a nation were a thing wholly apart from the realm of religion and morals. This erroneous so-called secular theory was one time much more prevalent than now. Smith, a well known publicist of a generation ago, wrote: "It makes no difference to the state whether there be one God or twenty gods," and the New York Evening Post once said, "The only office of government is to make bread cheap," that is, to promote the material welfare of the people. If this were really the true doctrine of government, it would render all acts of civil or national worship impertinent and improper; "it would call for the abolition of Thanksgiving days and of prayers in congress and in state legislatures; it would forbid the use of the oath in civil life, and of the Bible in the public schools."

The World's Christian Citizenship Conference recognized the truth that nations are moral agents, and established these conclusions upon indisputable considerations. In the first place, the nation is composed of moral beings. A tree is a merely physical organism and its nature and life are determined by merely physical and material laws and conditions. A nation lives and

moves in a higher sphere. A nation is conscious of moral obligations, and of its own freedom and power to choose, and to act in obedience to moral law or in violation of it.

Historic nations have recognized their dependence upon a Divine Providence. Of olden time Jehovah said unto a wandering people, "I will make of thee a great nation," and He did. Benjamin Franklin, in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, said: "God governs the affairs of men. If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, an empire cannot expect to rise without His aid." Constantly throughout our American history have we recognized our relation to an over-ruling power and our dependence upon a Divine Providence.

A nation is not like a voluntary association formed solely by the will, or consent, of its members. No man is a member of any such organization unless he joins it. No man is born into a railroad corporation. But man is a member of a city or commonwealth by the mere fact of birth as truly as he is a member of a family. These "artificial persons" called corporations are not essential or necessary forms of society. They are not universal. They are not sovereign powers. They include only the few men who unite with them and choose to remain in them.

"The work a nation does proves it to be a moral being." Government has mainly to do with rights and wrongs. These are moral ideas. The laws of a nation define crimes and fix penalties. Her courts and executive officers are occupied with the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of crime. "This nation then which employs moral forces, and labors for moral results, is itself a moral power and can judge

between right and wrong. The state sustains and directs the agencies of education and the true aim of education is the formation of right character. This is moral. The character of the state reacts upon and influences the character of the people," Mr. Gladstone once wrote. That which we are individually we have come to be in a very considerable degree, through and by means of what we are nationally.

We often hear it said that nations have a mission, a calling to fulfill. Dr. Lieber in his *Civil Liberty and Self Government*, says: "The liberty of a state to pursue those high aims which have been assigned to it by Providence is one of the sacred rights of a nation." But it is absurd to speak of the mission of a nation, to which it may prove either faithful or faithless, unless the nation is a moral being. Chancellor Kent says that "states are bodies politic, and are to be considered as moral persons, having a public will, capable and free to do right and wrong," and of old, Cicero said: "Religio haeret in republica," that is, religion inheres in the very nature of the state.

If further argument were needed to convince or awaken us to the moral nature of the state, we could appeal to the history of nations, the common judgment of thoughtful men or the teaching of the Bible itself. The prophet saw the empires of Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome as a lion, a bear, a leopard and "a fourth beast, terrible and strong exceedingly, with great iron teeth." The doctrine which denies the moral nature and responsibility of a nation may justly be characterized as the beastly theory of civil government.

Not only is the nation moral in character, but ours is a Christian nation. It is so by the common law of the several states and of the nation; by the

Constitutions of the several states, by the statutes of the states and by the statutes and treaties of the federal government; by specific recognition and decision of the Supreme Court of the land, and, finally, by the character of our history and our people.

I have assembled all this argument thus far to lead your minds to this declaration, that **The State is as Divine as is the Family or the Church.** You may denominate these institutions as being all of human origin, and I will not quarrel with your conclusion. You may call the church a divine institution and I will agree and will insist that the state is as much so. Each had a beginning. Each has its functions. Each bears a vital relation to the others and to the total of social welfare. We cannot get along safely without them. We may suffer serious social injury if either fail to perform its functions. There are constantly forces at work which threaten to corrupt them and lessen their usefulness. Who shall lead us in the act of purification? If the church have need of reform, of awakening, shall the leader be the prophet whose life is bad and whose character is vile? Do we not all cry, shame! shame! when the man of holy orders be found of unclean life?

Who will aid us to make the family safe and secure? Will we choose the man whose life is surrendered to unholy lust? The prodigal of vice and the offender of the law? **Nay! verily, never!** Who then shall lead us in affairs of state? Have we no need for the man of strong character here? Does not manhood count in the candidate for office? Is it his party affiliation or his moral principles that are most worth while? The time must come when the community, city, state, nation, will select a man for a position of honor,

power or trust with as great regard to his character and fitness as would a congregation of worshippers select a man to minister from the pulpit or sacred desk. Men count for more than platforms and ante-election declarations. Social privilege, opportunity and power cannot safely be entrusted to men whose personal characters are either bad, or merely weak. It is important that policies prevail; it is important that parties present platforms embodying planks and proposals making for social progress, but good measures can be safely entrusted only to good men. Never put all your eggs into one basket and let an awkward or mischievous boy carry it. Disaster may result if you do. Likewise, good measures may be side tracked and policies fail when in charge of an inefficient or corrupt politician. Wisdom, honesty, courage, are essential attributes of statesmanship.

SUNDAY LAWS.

The legislature of Wisconsin recently performed some interesting legislative stunts pertaining to the observance of Sunday. In the first instance, they passed a law declaring that the selling of meats, groceries, dry goods and such like acts upon Sunday were not to be regarded either as acts of charity or necessity and were therefore prohibited by law. Then only a few days later they reconsidered their action and amended the former law by excepting the sale of meats and groceries and the products of the bakery. This later action was supposedly intended to be for the benefit of the consumers in the cities where, because many of them have no ice chest, they could not make purchase of these goods on Saturday and keep them fit for use during the warm weather.

Let us note a little of the history of the case. We have an old statute in the Wisconsin laws which forbids the keeping open of any shop, warehouse or workhouse upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. This law, though never repealed, has not been enforced and was permitted to lie dormant. The old statutes also prohibited the doing of any work or performing of any acts other than acts of charity or necessity upon this same first day of the week. This law was also permitted to slumber between the covers of musty volumes.

Because of the difficulty of reviving these old statutes, many places of work were being kept open and large numbers of clerks were obliged to work seven days in the week. A few years ago, under the influence of the barbers of the state, a bill was passed declaring that shaving, cutting of hair and other similar acts done by barbers were not to be regarded as acts of charity or necessity. Under this new measure the barbers were able to refuse the demand of their employers, and the shops were closed. The Supreme Court of the state, in rendering a decision under this so-called "barbers act," sustained the law, but at the same time declared that it was unnecessary legislation, because the keeping open of a barber shop was already prohibited by the earlier law of the state.

Now, in harmony with this decision of the court and under the already existing law, the keeping open of stores, meat markets and other such places, and the labor of selling such goods on Sunday was already prohibited. But no attempt was made to apply the old law, and in many cities of the state these places of business were open on Sunday and the clerks were being held to labor seven days in the week. The

movement of the recent legislation began with the retail clerks, who desired one day of rest in seven. They saw how successful had been the operation of the new law in the case of the barber shops and therefore they brought pressure upon the legislature and secured the passage of the law. Hardly, however, had it gone into effect when a little protest from the affected dealers and a few consumers of the metropolis caused the legislature to turn somersault and rescind the major part of the measure.

So much for the history. As pertains to the wisdom of the recent legislation. It was wholly unnecessary. All that it prohibited was already prohibited by earlier statutes and recent decision of the courts. As to the later action, excepting meat markets and grocery stores, this was both unnecessary and foolish.

They are already prohibited by a statute which has not been repealed and which the courts recognize as still binding. If therefore it is desired that all such shops and stores be closed and all work therein be discontinued on Sunday, all that is necessary is the enforcement of already existing laws. If it is really desirable that we class the selling of meats and such other articles upon Sunday as acts either of charity or necessity then we must repeal or amend the laws that are almost as old as the state itself. What we really need is often not more legislation but the enforcement of the laws that we have. A new law may be observed for a while simply because it is new but it is a bad thing to treat the laws as we treat a pair of shoes and cast them aside at the end of a season. If the law is good let us obey it and enforce it. If it is a bad law or has been outgrown let us amend or re-

peal it. It is the citizen's duty to obey all law. It is the duty of the administrative officers to enforce all laws. It is the duty of the legislators to make new laws and repeal or amend old ones, always fitting the law, not to the community demand, but to the social welfare. In connection with the discussions of this recent legislation has arisen the criticism that it is of the nature of

Blue Laws.

Upon this question there could easily be found radical differences of opinion. Shall we limit our acts upon the Sunday to those of charity or necessity? Ought we to repeal the old laws altogether and replace them by more liberal legislation? Shall our legislature undertake the task of defining what are acts of charity and necessity or shall we leave that task to the courts. Are the old statutes too rigid for our present day methods of living? What are acts of charity and necessity and can we limit ourselves, for one day in seven to acts of this character? From what motive springs the demand for Sunday closing of shops and stores? Do the petitioners desire to have that day for rest and worship; for acts of charity or necessity; or do they wish the day only that they may secure the freedom to spend it in a fashion that will leave them less prepared for Monday's duties than if they had worked all the day before?

We will not attempt an answer to all these questions. We leave them for your consideration. We will set forth a few principles that ought to influence legislation.

The wants of the consumer ought to be regarded so far as they are necessities of life, health and ordinary comfort. Many poor people in our

cities are unable to buy ice with which to preserve articles of diet in hot weather. Milk is a necessary article of use where there are small children. Meat may be regarded as necessary for the laboring man. These two and possibly butter, are the only articles which are necessary for the Sunday meals which cannot be kept without the use of ice, and it does seem that there are enough smoked meats to enable us to have meat for a Sunday dinner even if the shops are closed. If then the sales are to be limited to articles of necessity they can be reduced to a very small number.

Clerks and laborers have a right to the day of rest. Regardless of the use to which they may put the day, their demand is a legitimate one. Ours is not simply a bread and butter civilization. Society left that experience when they left behind the toils and hunger of the primitive days. But leisure is for culture and recreation, and not for dissipation. The law that prohibits the selling of wares should also close the place of dissipation and the haunts of vice. Men and women cannot be compelled to rest or worship or engage in works of charity, but they may and should be prevented from engaging in forms of dissipation which unfit for Monday's toil, make them unsafe to work with, reduce their working power and diminish their working years and hasten their becoming dependent upon society. Hours spent in dissipation diminish man's personal worth and social value, and increase human suffering and social cost. More accidents to life, and damage to property, occur on Monday than upon any other day in the week.

Legislation is for individual protection and for social welfare. The

makers and officers of the law are society's servants, to protect man against his own follies and passions; to secure the weak from harm, to make provision for the dependent, the injured and the fallen; in short, to eliminate all the things that hurt and to promote the things that contribute to human happiness and human worth.

CITY AND COUNTY.

It is no longer a far cry from the printing press to the plow. We can easily remember when the farmer was a man of very few books and almost no journals or magazines ever came to his home. Each farmer labored on his own clearing or prairie fields, quite independent of his fellows. He had little or no communication with others of his kind. Today this has all been changed. "No tradesman has so extensive a trade literature and no single class of workmen read so much about their own business as the farmer." The annual production of agricultural literature greatly exceeds that of any other vocation. Over 400 journals issuing over 26,000,000 copies monthly are mailed to his rural post. Books and bulletins also form a large annual amount. The Federal Department of Agriculture issues bulletins to the number of several million per year and most of these find their way to the progressive farmer's home.

The result of this abundant literature and other agencies upon the life and activities of the farm are readily noticeable along any country road. Country life has experienced a revolution within a little more than a decade of time. The home life and surroundings are more pleasant and agreeable; the social opportunities are more attractive than formerly; the work itself has lost much of its irk-

someness and has aroused a lively interest in many a young boy who, under former conditions, would have resolved to shake the dust from his feet and go to the city.

Soil conservation, crop producing, stock breeding, and dairying are today as interesting fields of experiment and study as are mechanics, surveying, engineering, banking, or any other of the activities apart from the country life. Likewise these activities on the farm relate as closely to social welfare as do any other. It is as important that we get good and wholesome food products from the farm as that we have well built houses in the city. It is as essential that our food be good as it is that our air be pure. The recognition of the larger importance of the farm contribution, the increased profit as well as pleasure in modern farming, all combine to give the country home its added charm and power to attract, and hold, the young man of today, over that which it possessed a quarter of a century ago.

In the matter of the milk supply for our great cities do we easily see the dependence of the city upon the country. There is sold annually in the United States, by the owners of producing cows, over 800,000,000 gallons of milk which is consumed in its raw state or used for household purposes. The larger part of this is marketed and used in our great cities. If we consider this great quantity of milk, the enormous capital invested, and the army of men employed, we see how great an economic question is here presented. The question of Hygiene, in connection with the production and consumption of milk, is of greater importance. Mr. John H. Gordon, in the Student Farmer, says: "Milk is

the most essential of human foods. Upon good milk we grow fat and flourish. Upon poor milk we may perish. Milk to be wholesome and easily digested must be clean and pure. There is no human food which furnishes more favorable conditions for the growth of bacteria and which is subject to as much contamination during preparation, as is milk.

"The germs which enter milk may be those commonly associated with filth or dust, and in some cases specific disease germs. Even if they are not disease producers, an excessive number of undesirable germs may cause derangements of the digestive tract, especially in the case of infants. Feed dirty milk to infants and it may have, instead of the action of the food, the action of the poison."

The infant mortality rate in our cities is always excessive during our summer months. The health officers are always liable to regard the evil of dirty milk as the criminal, and it is usually easy to find incriminating evidence. The milk producer should be required to exercise strict care, that the consumer may have pure, clean, wholesome milk, and the consumer should be willing to encourage the production of good milk by paying for it.

Few people have a clear conception of milk as an article of food. City folks often object to paying seven and eight cents for milk and yet willingly pay much more for other foods having equal food value.

"At the National Dairy Show in Chicago in 1910 the lesson of milk was well taught. On a table was displayed a quart bottle of milk testing four per cent. fat, and rated at eight cents. In jars about it were other food articles, each group having a

food value equivalent to the milk. Part of the list was as follows: Six bananas, eight apples, a large head of cabbage, eight oranges, a half-loaf of bread, ten eggs, five good-sized potatoes, two dozen prunes, and so on."

We have, for a long time, heard much about the dependence of the city and the independence of the farmer. Both are dependent. Each must deal with the other. Then let each deal fairly. Let the dairyman and the farmer bring to the city pure, clean, wholesome products and let the consumer pay a fair price. In turn let the merchantmen and the manufacturer please and satisfy the farmer with their wares, and this mutual recognition of each other's importance, and this mutual desire to please will go farther to secure happiness and welfare than can be secured by officers of inspection and rules of legislation.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

In the July number we presented a discussion of the Wisconsin Teachers' Pension Law. We now wish to present some facts pertaining to other forms of Social Insurance. The growing importance of Workmen's insurance in this country is indicated by the constantly increasing number of states that have appointed commissions to study the methods of compensating workmen for injuries or disabilities occurring or incurred in the course of their employment. In many European countries there have been adopted a large number of relief measures, which have become known under this term, Workmen's Insurance. The term Social Insurance seems to be preferable and increasingly popular, because under these acts and provisions large numbers of people are included who are

not wage earners, as for instance salaried employees, independent producers and farmers. Social Insurance is a method of organized relief by which wage earners and others become entitled to certain specified benefits on the occurrence of certain emergencies. The right to secure such benefits rests upon the fact of contribution to the fund, being engaged in certain employments, or citizenship, or residence in the country. Social Insurance has taken various forms in different countries such as:

1. Accident.
2. Sickness.
3. Maternity.
4. Invalidity and old age.
5. Unemployment.
6. Insurance for widows and orphans.

The principle of systematic compensation for losses due to industrial accident has been known in Europe for over a century. The earliest examples are found in the mining industries of Germany and Austria. These industries were the first to be operated on a large scale with a large number of employees whose life and safety depended upon the care and skill of the manager and of the fellow workmen. The industries of navigation and railroads were the next in which provision was made for compensation of employees for accidents. With the development of industry on a large scale the amount and number of trade risks have multiplied. With this change has come the necessity for some system of accident compensation. The first country to adopt any comprehensive plan was Germany. Austria followed, and more recently, practically all industrial foreign countries have adopted some effective plan of relief.

There prevail in the different countries, three general systems, or types.

1. Systems of pure compensation in which the employer is obliged to provide a compensation according to a scale specified in the law.

2. Systems in which the law establishes the responsibility of the employer for compensation and at the same time requires him to take out insurance either in recognized private companies or in a state institution. This provision is intended to guarantee the payment of compensation by the employer.

3. Systems in which the law requires the employer to insure in a specified manner or in a specified institution.

In certain countries as in Great Britain the workman is given the right to elect whether he will demand redress under the compensation laws or under the old liability laws, and in Sweden the employee may secure relief under the compensation acts and in addition may bring action under the liability law for any damages in excess of the compensation received.

Sickness Insurance

is one of the oldest and earliest forms of Social insurance. The dangers of sickness and consequent economic distress exist in almost any form of industrial organization. The forms of sickness insurance have passed through several stages. The earliest form was by free and voluntary associations. These associations were entirely unregulated by law and were not limited to any special group. In a later time governments very generally adopted certain regulations governing these relief societies and often assisted them with bonuses and aids. Today in many European countries

some form of relief or insurance is made compulsory. With the introduction of the compulsory idea has come a shifting of certain portions of the burden from the employee to the employer.

Maternity Insurance

is still little developed in most countries and is frequently combined with the general system of sickness insurance. The increasing employment of women in industry in many countries, emphasizes the importance of this form of insurance. The restrictions upon the employment of women in the United States causes us to be less interested in this form of insurance in this country. It may be wiser and easier for us to still further restrict and prohibit the employment of women, than it would be to develop a successful system of maternity insurance. The purpose of this form of insurance is not only that of assistance to the mother but also the reduction of infant mortality. Perhaps the most interesting development in this form of insurance is taking place in Italy. The Government of Italy proposes the organization of one central fund for the compulsory insurance of all wage-working women employed in industrial establishments. The costs of the insurance are to be met by equal contribution from the employees and employers concerned, and the benefits are to consist of three-fourths pay for a period of twenty-eight days following the birth of a child and during this period the mother is prohibited from work.

Old Age and Invalidity Insurance.

In some employments as that of various government factories pensions for superannuated or invalid employees have been customary in Europe for

many years. Likewise many private establishments have been accustomed to pension aged or infirm employees after long terms of service. Many times these pensions are paid entirely by the employer, the purpose being to secure continuity of service from the employees. These forms of relief were, however, quite insignificant as a vital part of any scheme of social insurance. The first forms of old age and invalidity insurance of importance are found in the mutual organizations of various kinds, such as the miner's relief funds, the seamen's funds, trade union funds, mutual insurance societies and the like. Very often, however, these organizations were without an adequate insurance basis, and their liabilities were not secured by their assets. The failure of these voluntary organizations has led to the interest and activity of the state in support of these forms of insurance. Old age insurance provisions are found in different countries in four different forms today. There remain the voluntary organizations of varied form and character whose funds are obtained by assessment upon their members, in the form of annual dues or insurance premiums. In some instances these voluntary organizations receive aids or subsidies from the state. The state may either pay the cost of administration of the fund, or it may make a direct appropriation to encourage the work. In some states this form of insurance is made compulsory and the fund is established and maintained by contributions from both the employees and employers.

Systems of old age pensions require such heavy outlays that the state has invariably found it necessary to assume at least a part of the burden. A system of old age pensions on a na-

tional scale would result in the accumulation of such large funds that the matter of their proper investment would prove a difficult task. As a consequence of all this the state has in a few instances swept away all forms of contributory pensions and has paid them out of the general revenues of the state.

We have recited the above facts at length for the purpose of indicating to our readers somewhat of the importance and universal interest attached to the subject of social insurance. The literature upon the subject is voluminous and exhaustive. The reports of the United States Commissioner of Labor contain full accounts of the different forms, the countries in which they are being used and the success or failure of their workings. In this country we are hardly in the experimental stage. Our state legislatures are investigating and debating and once in a while they enact some measure. But when they do our courts seem puzzled whether to tolerate or kill the legislative act. We must, however, recognize that there is here involved an important social principle. Industry must pay its own cost. A legitimate part of its cost is the proper compensation of the injured and disabled, and those dependent upon them. Our wage-earners, and men and women of small salaries, do not and cannot save a sufficient sum to protect against accident, sickness and old age. Even if they could save more than they now do, they have no opportunity nor ability to safely invest their savings. The almshouse and street begging are not the proper outlook for those who may be injured and disabled in modern industry. Society must encourage the habit of saving and provide safe and easy

investment of the savings. Society must earnestly strive to reduce accidents and sickness by diminishing the risks of industry, and our industries must bear the burden of support for the disabled workers, and for the helpless widows and orphans of those whose lives have been sacrificed to the wheels of industrial progress. Compensation for injury cannot be limited to the times of fault or negligence on the part of the employer. Injuries may occur when there is nobody to blame. Sickness may result from the very nature of the business, even when every known precaution has been taken. Compensation in such cases is a part of the cost of production and must be so figured. Then let the consumer pay the cost. It is not fair that the injured go unrewarded. It is not fair that those disposed to private charity assume this extra burden. It is not fair that the state devote general revenues to this purpose. It is fair and just that, so far as possible, the industry pay the cost.

HUMAN ENGINEERING.

There is published in the city of Cleveland a new magazine with the suggestive name of Human Engineering. It is published to "provide a means of exchanging experiences on the human side of industry and to open a forum for discussion of the conservation of human energy." If it will accomplish all that its name suggests, it will render an invaluable service. The human element in industry is a very large per cent. of the problem. We are ably instructed in our schools and publications relative to the mechanical and chemical problems of modern industry but we are sadly lacking in knowledge or, sources

of information pertaining to the human side.

Probably something more than information is needed, but employer and employee alike have much to learn relative to the running more smoothly of the social machinery of a great industry. There are no doubt many employers who would be glad to make conditions better if they knew how: many workers would be glad to do better if conditions permitted. "Charity and hate, generosity and greed, truth and deceit, courage and cowardice, industry and sloth, kindness and a bitter tongue, all have physical conditions as a basis, for they are the expressions of human thought or brain processes, and all brain processes are affected, in large measure, by air and food, by heat and moisture as well as by human relations." It is worth while then to seek the sources and motives of human energy, to study conditions of employment and human living with an eye to the making of profitable music out of the present costly jangle and discord.

We have been busy organizing our departments on Finance, Manufacturing, Sales, Chemistry and Mechanical Engineering, but we have forgotten the most vital part; that is, the Humanity or Service end of the business. Within a very few years we have been awakening to the fact that, among all the forms of Conservation,

The Conservation of Human Energy

is by far the most important. "It is a wasteful thing to have a workman killed or maimed. You can get along perhaps, but it is a wasteful thing in society and a wasteful thing to that plant." It costs what he receives for his injury from the company, but that

is not all. There is a loss in the skill of the man. Another man must be trained. As a mere matter of business it is wise to have the machinery protected and everything possible done to make the workers safe. Better sanitary conditions and better means of ventilation, all have a direct relation to the conservation of human energy and the preservation of the lives of men, women and children.

In examining workshops of the common type one is struck with the keen appreciation, by superintendents and foremen, of accurate and scientific information of mechanical methods, clean and supplied with oil; bolts and Machines are placed with care, kept pulleys are inspected, worn parts replaced, speed regulated and action studied with great care. The mechanics of production in a well organized shop is a marvel of human ingenuity. There is a force of executives—a superintendent, a foreman, the master mechanic, the inspector—employed at large expense to conduct the mechanical side. But where is the department to look after the men who run the machines? What method of organization has been adopted on the human side? Who is making a study of health? What specialists are employed to regulate hourly the humidity and temperature of the workroom, to see that the air is not stagnant and an injury to the worker? Who is designated to prevent overspeeding of the operatives, entailing a breakdown and the employment of new and untrained men with consequent breakage and loss of time? Who is appointed to study the fitness of the operative for his special task, to see that a near-sighted person is not put on work requiring accurate vision, that a left-handed man is not running a right-handed machine, that a man of

slow mentality is not expected to do a quick job, that the muscularly weak are not assigned to laborious tasks, and the irresponsible youngster put in charge of dangerous machines, or processes involving risk to health and happiness. No mechanic would ever be permitted to sweep dust over a printing press at work, or other costly machine in operation, yet many times a careless boy is set to sweeping in an over-crowded room and, as a result, incapacitates, by sore throat and catarrhal conditions, the most valuable workers on the shop. One of the most ignorant sayings that could be devised is that human life is cheap. "Everyone pays for the inefficiency of others just as the whole body suffers if the little cells in one single organ are irritated or diseased."

It is therefore seriously suggested that a new department be added to industry, and courses of training might also be provided in our schools and colleges. This department could be called the Department of Health and Economics; a Welfare Department, or some similar name. The task would be to make a study of the physical and mental basis of efficiency in industry. The motive or purpose would be to "promote efficiency of the workers, to diminish waste of human energy and to discover and remove causes of avoidable and preventable friction, irritation or injury."

Labor dulls its sharpest instrument when it alienates capital, and capital finds its only safeguard through a broader scheme of intelligent organization of the users of the tool. With the influx of foreign labor has come a decreased efficiency, a lack of co-operation, and a loss of personal loyalty. All of these must be regained, but a beginning cannot be made, apart from

a clear recognition of responsibility to the employees and to the community of which they form a part.

A great manufacturer said recently: "If my business meant simply the making of money, I should make my little pile and get out as soon as possible, and devote myself to study, travel and the fun of doing things that are worth while. But the business of our company consists in not only making useful things, but in making them in such a way that everybody concerned in the industry shall be the better for association with it. Our motto is: 'I would rather make men than money.'"

This man sets for himself and his company a high ideal, but it is the type of ideal that must come to pervade American industry. The men who can conceive such ideals and have the tenacity and courage to carry them on to realization are the men who may become the leaders in a great movement for the betterment of industry and for social welfare.

We cannot revert to the simple industry and the cut-throat competition of a quarter of a century ago. Combination in industry is economic and inevitable, but combination must not result in arraying class against class. There must be retained the spirit and practice of co-operation between employee and employer. Capital is the tool of labor and must be used by the individual and the community for the benefit of all. The employer must be as thoughtful of the safety, the life, the efficiency of his workers as he would be of his machines. No thought or effort can be spared which will contribute to the efficiency, health or comfort of those who toil.

A laugh is just like sunshine it freshens all the day.

A SANE FOURTH.

For many years we have been hearing about a sane observance of the memorial day of our Independence. This year the press of the country began early to agitate the movement and the result in many quarters was a distinct success. The query now arises, that if we have at last become sane enough to see the folly of our common method of observing this day and have been able to introduce a wiser and better manner of spending the day, can we also carry the same spirit over into other days. If we are now able to observe the Fourth of July sanely, are we also able to observe in a like, sensible and appropriate manner our other national holidays? Can we cultivate the habit of sanity and let it influence our methods of keeping our holy days? Can we go farther and eliminate the foolish and the hurtful from all our days. Eliminate the foolish and the bad from all our play day customs? Can we be sane in our working, in our playing, in our eating and drinking and in all that we do? Is it too much to expect that a sane and cultured people will be sensible all the while?

CONVENTIONS AND CANDIDATES.

In less than another year the national political conventions will have been held and the candidates selected. Already the wheels have been set in motion for the conventions, and speculation is everywhere rife regarding the nominations.

By the Republicans only two men are receiving any special consideration, Taft and LaFollette, with the chance of nomination running strongly in favor of Taft. The Democrats are distributing their attentions upon three

men, Wilson, Harmon and Clark, with a possibility that the perennial William Jennings Bryan may even come under the wire in the lead.

The position of LaFollette and the "progressives" is causing the most guessing. Assuming that Taft and Harmon may become the regular nominees, will the Progressives remain without a candidate? Will the Progressive Republicans withdraw and nominate LaFollette, and if they do, will the Progressive Democrats vote for LaFollette, or stay with their party and vote for Harmon?

Assume that Taft and Wilson should get the nominations, will the Progressive Republicans stay with their party or will they hold party allegiance of less importance than political faith? The statesman, or man in public life, may have special reasons for remaining loyal to the party. Many of our present day leaders have suffered severe defeats and have nevertheless stayed with their party. But how will it be with the voter? To what are you tied most firmly, to the party, the platform, or the candidate. This is a good time for the man of boasted political insight to make his guess, but after he has made the guess he better hide it in his vest pocket, for he may want to change it several times before the election returns of 1912 are counted.

A COMMUNICATION.

The following was received by the editor a few days since. It will be of interest to you for two reasons; first, that we may see how weak are some of our objections to proposed improvements, and second because of the arrangement of the subjects and the objections, in the four, three, two, one, none order:

John Wannamaker once said that there were only four reasons against the establishment of a parcels post: The Adams Express Co., The American Express Co., The United States Express Co., and The Wells-Fargo Express Co. John Wannamaker was undoubtedly right.

So far as I am able to learn there are only three reasons why the laws of Wisconsin do not compel the testing for tuberculosis of all cattle in the state. These are: the selfishness of the producer, the ignorance of the consumer and the indifference of the law makers.

There are only two reasons why the Torrens system of real estate transfers has not yet become a law in Wisconsin. By this law the state becomes a party to all real estate transfers and the state guarantees the titles. The two objections to the law are: First, that the abstract business with all its opportunity for graft would be completely done away with; and, second, that all litigation concerning land titles would cease, and a large portion of the most expensive lawsuits would become a thing of the past. Of course the abstract men and the lawyers are opposed to the passage of this law.

There appears to be only one reason why trusts and combinations in the restraint of trade either reasonable or unreasonable should be allowed and that is that those who are already supplied with immense wealth are sure that they need more money.

No logical reason has ever yet been given, none appears to be in evidence at the present time, and probably none can ever be produced as to why the saloon should be allowed to exist for a single day.

THE EDUCATIONAL IDEAL FOR THE SMALL COLLEGE

By PRESIDENT WILLIAM C. DALAND, D. D.

Some say that the day for the small college is past, that in view of the magnificent aggregations of equipment and teaching force in the great universities there is no longer any justification for the existence of the small college, and therefore that it is superfluous to consider the ideal education for such a college. Nevertheless that the small colleges will continue for some time to exist is tolerably sure, and that there is now more than ever a real need for such colleges is upon reflection quite evident. The small college more in some ways than the university is the child and the helper of the church. And if the church ever needed the college, the small denominational college, by her side, it is today, when her problems are so complex, so varied and so profound as to demand for their solution the union of the acutest and most perfectly trained intellect, a faith grounded in the widest possible knowledge, and a reverent devotion intensified by a truly critical spirit. We have heard of the glorious services rendered by the small colleges in the past. But the colossal proportions of the newer knowledge, the engrossing demands made upon time and energy by the specialization which is the condition of success in our time, and the limitation of vision made necessary by this same narrowing of the realm of intellectual effort all tend to crowd religion out from the life of the educated man of today; and if the church is to meet the requirements of the hour, it must be with men trained, at least primarily, in the small denominational college, where together with the most liberal spirit of the newer

knowledge may be found also the spirit of faith, hope, and love, and a firm loyalty to the cherished convictions of the church, whose truest aid the small college has always been.

Education may be described as the process of fitting a human being to meet the demands of human life. Agreeable to the high origin of the word, this is a process of development rather than of instruction, and it is a long and, one may say, a never ended process.

But we apply the term chiefly to that process of fitting one for the demands of life as it is carried on by means of a course of study in a school of one sort or another, and when the course in question is finished we say the education is in so far completed.

Considered, then, as a process carried on by means of a course of study, certain important and fundamental conditions are essential to the validity of an education as fitting one for life.

1. A course of study ought to leave the one pursuing it more healthy at the end of it than at the beginning. If it does not, no matter how much knowledge he may have gained, no matter to how great an extent his mental powers may have been developed, the education is not a satisfactory one. If a young man has passed a hundred difficult examinations and achieved special distinction in certain directions far above his fellows, and if he has made brilliant and original investigations, but ends with his nervous system broken down and a collapse of his physical powers, he is not fitted for life's work. He may have been an intellectual wonder, but he is an object of pity. If a young woman learns all the

languages, the most of the arts, and a few of the sciences, so that she seems to have all wisdom and knowledge, but is so ruined in health thereby as to be unfitted for the chief duties of a woman's life, what does it profit? Hers is not an education; it is simply a failure.

2. A course of study should render the one pursuing it more useful at the end of it than at the beginning. If it does not, then it is not properly an education. If it is so broad and liberal that it is superficial, and has not developed the chief power to think, judge and reason correctly, it is not a satisfactory education. If it is so technical and special that the one pursuing it is fit for nothing but that for which he has been trained, it is not an education. If a boy from a farm goes away to a college and at the end of his college course is, for any good and sufficient reason, obliged to go back upon the farm and is not more useful there than when he went to college, he has not been educated. He is simply spoiled. That is all.

3. A course of study should render the one pursuing it happier at the end of it than at the beginning. If it does not, if the boy who entered college with a bright hope and a buoyant spirit is made skeptical, cynical and pessimistic, or discontented with his lot and with the world; if at the end he has less faith in God and man, less hope for the world and for himself, and less love in his heart, so that his happiness is less real and his pleasure in life less hearty, he is less fit for life, and the so-called education has missed its mark. There are many ideals of education, and acute observers and skillful reasoners have classified them. In a way and to a certain degree the small college, or any school for that matter, must strive after them all. We cannot aim at one ideal alone, for the conditions will not admit of our doing so. Any theoretical ideal must be modified to suit the conditions of the case. A professor may form a theory as to the best way to teach English to a class of Freshmen and the very first exercise may cause his theory to take the wings of the morning and fly to the utter-

most parts of the earth. He may have to devote a week or two to teaching spelling instead of rhetoric. Conditions are not ideal and it is conditions we have to meet. We must do the best we can for those who come to us, regardless of our theoretical ideals.

But of those educational ideals which occupy the attention of teachers and students, two come before us as most prominent. Leaving the physical ideal of education, the development of bodily health, as one that should form a part of every system, agreeable to the ancient maxim of "a sound mind in a sound body," and leaving the moral and spiritual ideal of education as the development of character, which, though the peculiar function of the church, must of necessity also form a part of every system, we find that there are two chief ideals which may be defended. One is the so-called practical ideal and the other is the liberal ideal.

The ideal of the university is of course out of the question. No one in these days is so foolish as to dream of making himself a walking encyclopedia or of specializing in every branch of knowledge. The university exists to push ever farther the outposts of learning into the realm of the unknown. While the college professor should have the spirit of the university professor, his aim is different. The college has a field of its own to occupy and an end of its own to reach, wholly worthy. It need not copy the name or strive to fulfill the purposes of the great university, but, remembering the fable of the frog and the ox, may be content with its own.

But what is the college to give, a practical education or a liberal education?

In following out the practical ideal it is assumed that fitness for life is essentially fitness to earn a livelihood. The worth of studies and courses of study is measured by their commercial value. A technical education is practical, for he who is trained in any branch of technical knowledge or who has acquired technical skill in any art has a possession of unquestioned value. The

place of the technical ideal among all the other ideals cannot be denied. But shall the college turn itself into a technical school or shall it become a combination of a preparatory school and various technical schools? Is the practical ideal the one that ought to dominate in the college? Shall our students be encouraged or allowed to choose their studies on the principle of the value of these studies as being likely to contribute to the practical end of their livelihood? Shall they be encouraged to study Greek because they may earn a living as teachers of Greek or because it is a technical preparation for the study of theology or some other branch of learning? Or on the other hand shall they be encouraged to omit Greek because they may never make any "practical" use of it? Shall the courses in college be shortened or modified by way of a concession to the demands of a so-called practical age, and shall certain branches of mathematics, science, history, philosophy or language be studied or omitted on the same principle that one would follow in electing or not electing a course in shorthand, typewriting, or commercial forms?

Now what is useful? What is practical? That which is a means to a worthy end. What is this end we call a livelihood? Is it a bare living, a decent living, a competency, or a fortune? Doubtless a livelihood means to most of us means to "get on" in the world. But to what end? A bare living is of course a necessity. But beyond that all else is for some other end, social position, power, influence, the gratification of taste or ambition, the securing of ease or comfort. But to what end is this also? That ever-appearing, ever-vanishing, fleeting, elusive thing we call happiness.

There are but two ends to which all means contribute, happiness and perfection. We may seek either for its own sake. All else, even that variable quantity we call a livelihood, we seek as a means to one or the other of these two ends. Examine as we will all our motives, all our seekings and all our strivings, and we shall see that all may

be at last carried up to one or the other of these two ends.

But what of these? Are they two separate ends, or are they at last identical, or is one subordinate to the other? They really constitute but one end, and perfection is seen to be ultimate. For happiness depends upon the free and spontaneous activity of all our powers, and is higher and more complete as our powers are brought toward perfection. Those things, then, are truly useful and practical which contribute to our essential happiness. The child is made happy with a toy, the boy with a bicycle, the youth with a maid, or with a victory at football, the ambitious young man with the prospects of riches, the artist with a new creation of beauty, the investigative student with a new discovery, the statesman with political, the general with military conquest. Happiness varies in quality as well as in degree. Therefore that which most truly contributes toward the perfection of our powers is the truest means toward our happiness, and that therefore is the truly practical and useful.

This, then, is the liberal ideal of education, that development of all our powers, chiefly intellectual, but always including the physical and spiritual, which tends toward perfection, which is the true end of our being, including happiness, which can never be found by following the will-o'-wisp of a livelihood or a so-called practical end.

Our fathers were wise with almost supernatural wisdom when they established in all cases as the chief aid to the church in the attainment of her great end—salvation, or the perfection of character—the college, having always in mind the liberal ideal of education, the development of the mental powers by those studies best calculated for that purpose, seeing that a trained mind is better than a crammed mind, that the power to think, judge and reason is better than the possession of a store of facts, and that a liberal education, which produces a well-rounded, complete, and able man, is better than an education that produces

a dexterous instrument or machine in the outward form of a man.

This ideal is one that the small college, with its modest means and equipment, can best carry out, if it has the right teachers and the right students—teachers who are inspired by this ideal and who teach for the love they bear it, and students who prefer the wheat

to the chaff. This ideal is within the power of the small college to attain; the other, because of competition with the state universities and technical schools, is not within her reach, and furthermore it is a less worthy ideal, even supposing it were within her power to attain.



SAND VETCHES

By J. C. McDOWELL

The sand vetch is little known to most farmers who live in the North Central States, though there is a considerable acreage of this crop in certain localities in Michigan and Wisconsin. It is grown in this part of the country as a soiling crop, as a forage crop, for seed, and also to be plowed under as green manure. Among leading valuable legumes are the following: Clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, and vetches. Each is a soil improver and each occupies a place that is not satisfactorily filled by any one of the others. However successful we may be in the growing of the sand vetch, this crop can never take the place of clover and alfalfa. In the southern half of Wisconsin and Michigan the sand vetch can be sown in the fall after some other crops are harvested and it can be cut for feed and removed, or it can be plowed under as green manure in time for the planting of corn or potatoes the following spring.

The sand vetch is sown in northern latitudes on or before the 20th of August and is sown at the rate of about thirty pounds of seed per acre. On account of its trailing habit it is usually sown with rye as a nurse crop. The rye not only supports the vetch plants the following season, but increases to a considerable extent the amount of crop that can be harvested from a given

area. The rye is sown at the rate of one-half bushel per acre and can be mixed with the vetches, thus making it possible to sow both at the same time. Vetches may be sown in the corn field at the time of the last cultivation, but in case they are sown on land that has produced wheat, oats or other grain that year, it will be necessary to plow the land before seeding it to vetches and rye. As the vetch kernels are about the same size as rye kernels, the depth at which rye is sown is the proper depth at which to sow the vetch seed.

As vetches belong to the legume family the land must be inoculated for them. Clover and alfalfa do not inoculate the soil for vetches. In order to inoculate the soil, apply from three hundred to five hundred pounds of soil per acre from a field on which vetches have been successfully grown or from a field that is in peas. This inoculating soil should be applied late in the afternoon or on a cloudy day and harrowed in at once, as the sunlight is destructive to the germs.

Vetches will grow successfully on a great variety of soils. They grow larger on heavy soil than on light, and grow more luxuriantly on rich soil than on poor, but they seem to be very well adapted to sandy soil. It is quite probable that they can be grown most

successfully for seed on the sandy loam and sandy types of soil. From the work that we have seen with this crop in Michigan and Wisconsin during the past four years, it would be safe to conclude that vetches are better adapted to the extremely light lands of the north than are any of the other legumes. Soils that are rich in lime give much better results in the production of vetches than do soils that are lacking in lime or slightly acid. The application of from one to three tons of marl or ground limestone will undoubtedly improve the soil almost as much for vetches as for alfalfa or clover.

The early seeding of vetches appears to winter kill much less than the late seeding and makes a much more rapid growth the following spring. Lack of inoculation also appears to increase the winter killing of this crop. The high winds of early spring damage winter vetch considerably, consequently it is advisable to plant this crop where it will be fairly well sheltered from the high winds of the west and northwest.

Under favorable conditions vetches make a quick start and considerable growth in the fall, stay green under the snow of winter and begin growing again very early in the spring. They make a rapid growth during April and May, and by the latter part of May or the first of June there should be a comparatively heavy crop to plow under as green manure, to cut as a soiling crop, or to pasture.

As a soiling crop or for hay, the sand vetch is especially valuable because it is very rich in nitrogen. The yield is not usually as high as the yield of clover or alfalfa, but it must be remembered that this crop does not occupy the land for a year and does not crowd out any other crop.

Sand vetches may be plowed under as green manure and it is probable that this will be their most popular use. They increase the humus, add considerably to the nitrogen content of the soil, and leave the soil in good physical condition for the production of cultivated crops such as corn and potatoes. The only danger in using them as a

green manure crop is that their heavy growth in the early spring may use up considerable of the soil moisture and in dry seasons they may increase the damage due to drouth. In wet seasons the vetches will decay rapidly and the humus that they form should increase the water holding capacity of the soil during the latter part of the season. It will probably be found advisable to turn the livestock in for a few days before plowing the vetches under as green manure because the feed is so valuable.

The production of the seed of the sand vetch is still in the experimental stage in this country, but yields of twenty dollars worth of seed per acre on sandy land are becoming common. Rye and vetches mature at about the same time, are harvested and thrashed together, but it is difficult to separate the vetch seed from the rye. We are beginning to experiment with the winter speltz as a nurse crop for the sand vetch, because it appears to yield as well as rye and can be separated easily from the vetch seed. Four years ago vetch seed sold for four dollars a bushel. Since then the price has gradually risen until today it is selling at six dollars a bushel. While the yield in seed is comparatively low, under our present conditions, the high price is making the production of seed a profitable undertaking. Yields of from three to five bushels of vetch seed per acre should not be uncommon, and yields of fifteen and twenty bushels per acre are recorded from some parts of Europe. I know of no reasons why we should not be able to produce vetch seed as readily in the United States as it can be produced in any of the European countries.

In sections where winter wheat is commonly grown, and on land where winter wheat is to be grown at any time in the near future, the sand vetch should not be sown, because it is a bad weed in winter wheat. It is as bad a weed in winter wheat as cockle is in spring wheat and is fully as difficult to separate from the wheat.

To those who have sandy land, to those who wish to produce early spring

forage, to those on whose farms clover has repeatedly failed, to those who wish a quick-growing legume to plow under as green manure, and to those who are not interested in growing winter wheat, I wish to recommend a trial of the sand vetch.

As the soil must be inoculated before this crop can be grown successfully, it is advisable to begin on a small scale. The seed for one acre will not be expensive and in case of success the acreage can be rapidly increased.

An Agency for Social Uplift.

Having lived all his life in or near some one of our large cities, the writer feels competent to reflect the existing urban notion of the regions that lie beyond the city limits, or perhaps even the county line. And on the other hand having spent a number of years traveling to and fro over one of our large and growing Western States, working exclusively in the rural districts, he has also gained a fair knowledge of how the farmer views the things that go to make up city life. From a certain viewpoint neither sees in the other anything really attractive, owing to an assumed predominance of disadvantages over the respective advantages. A farmer comes to town poorly dressed, hence to the unthinking citizen he is poor and not to be considered, because, generally speaking, no poor man carries any prestige. In a large city he is looked upon as a failure; and, as "nothing succeeds like success," the poor man must step aside to make room for his more prosperous—can we say, brother? Appearances count for a great deal in the city, while in the country they are at a big discount, honest industry and character being the standards there.

A man may be never so poor in the country and his children would never be more aware of it by any existing class distinction—for there isn't any, except from a purely moral standpoint, and even in this respect, charity, forbearance or mild reproof with good will and a kind word of advice is known to have cured many a recreant person from outbreaking evil, and continued his usefulness in the community. Whereas, in the more highly organized, and "better protected," city

communities he would be subjected to a different order of things. He may likely fall directly into the hands of an unscrupulous officer and be taken before a discriminating court to be fined as likely for the "prosperity" of the city treasury as for the "protection of society." The paper prints his picture or portrays his perfidy and from then on he is looked upon with suspicion, and once having been made to feel the sting of separation from society, much of which is his superior only in an outward way, he often becomes a terror to the community as a logical result.

Our bad element in many cases could be made a part of the good element, if more money was spent in moral effort—lifting men to higher planes of usefulness than for adding multiplied laws and complicated legal machinery. Less law and more real love for our fellow man, be he good, bad or indifferent, is one of the great reforms that must be brought about if we are to enjoy the fruits of true liberty. God has created all men equal, the Bible declaring, "All nations are of one blood" and our Constitution binds equality upon us, so it becomes the duty of the better element to throw such influences around the worse element as to make it easy for them to do right, the law only to be resorted to as a last recourse. The criminal is just as much a part of the community as the moral man. They are both the product of local conditions and are not confined to any particular class of society, and in view of the fact that we can never legislate men to do right, must there not come a time and place where wise, able and patriotic

men will see that the principle of brotherhood must prevail or society goes down under the weight of its own misguided notions of class distinctions? Whenever the individual heart and public conscience works together for the betterment of human conditions, the necessity for many of our laws will thereupon cease to exist.

Much as we should despise and discourage wrong doing, we must never lose track of the fact that the **wrong doer is a part of the race**. His shame is our shame and **his moral betterment** is as necessary for the protection of society as **his punishment**.

A fellow feeling exists in the country districts which is at once a pleasure and a benefit, and to this, the lack of crime in rural communities as compared with the cities, is almost entirely due.

For this reason, and others too numerous to mention but many of which will naturally occur to the reader, the country is pre-eminently the place to grow up. All conditions are favorable for sturdy growth and development of brain and brawn and it is not to be wondered at that so many of our farmer boys have become great men, soldiers, statesmen, patriots, poets, reformers. In spite of their crude surroundings and meager opportunities, do we hear someone say? No, because of being away from the artificial, hampered confines of city life—together with the fact:

The country boy learns early in life the lessons of self-reliance and responsibility. He is well fed, labors in the open air, goes to bed tired, but with a clear mind and enjoys life in the truest sense.

He seldom makes a shipwreck of himself until he comes to town, and the one, great problem is how to prepare him for the transformation of surroundings he will encounter when, in reply to that "ad" he will go to the city to "get rich quicker."

If he has had the advantage of moral instruction or religious training his equipment is complete. Allowed to go to the city without having first had some definite moral instructions

his energies will be likely to follow his eyes and before aware of it, he has gotten beyond the reach of good influences, and often becomes a failure or even a public charge. The church would "welcome" him (if he introduced himself) but the saloon "sees him first" and greets him with open arms. Soon he has little or nothing to write home about. Letters grow fewer. Home ties fail to bind him. He drifts away—and loses out.

In our schools, colleges, counting houses and numberless places of honor and influence are to be found men and women who received their inspiration from a little back woods Union Sunday School, organized by some comparatively unknown christian worker sent out by the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, Pa., a representative of which we very recently interviewed. These missionaries labor exclusively in isolated or neglected rural communities and outlying districts with the one object of establishing the principles of Christian Religion where the Gospel privilege is otherwise denied. The Bible School becomes the social as well as religious centre of the community and unites the people in a harmonious body—irrespective of denominational lines.

Also, the Missionary acts as a pastor at large coming in direct contact with people and problems. He visits the families in their homes, distributing Bibles and good secular literature; He comforts the sick, buries the dead, and does a general Home Missionary Work.

This society is composed of Christian business men representing numerous churches. The late Morris K. Jesup, who at the time of his death was president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and affiliated with numerous Civic enterprises was the last presiding officer of the Sunday School Union, his successor not yet having been elected.

The society has Missionaries working as above indicated, in every state in the Union (six are in Wisconsin) supported by voluntary contributions, and beyond peradventure this organi-

zation in the 87 years of its existence, has done a work of very great religious and social value. The religious

work done accrues to the existing churches, the Union not being an ecclesiastical body.—Contributed.

The Romance of Green Bay

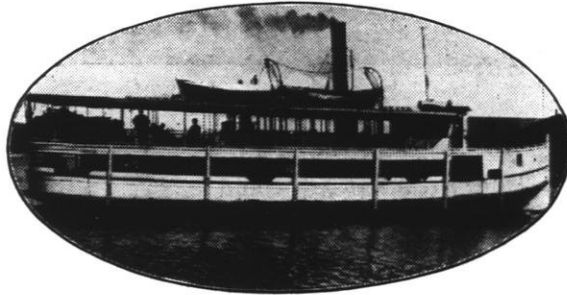
PUBLISHERS NOTE.—This interesting story was written by a friend who recently enjoyed the trip on Green Bay. These delightful excursions are enjoyed on the Hart line of the boats. Detailed information can be secured by addressing C. B. Hart Of Sturgeon Bay. or W. J. McCormick, Green Bay. Wis.

It is said that "variety is the spice of life." Variety is the charm both of nature and of human nature. Nature abhors monotony, so does the tourist. Unbroken wastes of water and barren prairies repel the traveler, except as they lead to the beauty spots beyond.

The ocean steamer must furnish a continual round of society life to amuse the tourist, but the rest-seeker upon the cool waters of picturesque Green Bay needs no artificial pleasures to keep him from being bored. An ever-chang-

I first became acquainted with a Civil War veteran from Illinois, and then a retired business man from Nebraska, one going to beautiful Idlewild near Sturgeon Bay, and the other to Sturgeon Bay to visit an aged brother. My boy lost no time in making friends with a bright lad from Chicago.

As we started down quiet Fox River toward the Bay we found pleasure in telling our fellow travelers the story of Marquette, the discoverer of the river, and some of the tales of the French fur



ing panorama of beauty invites his attention from the moment he carries his grip aboard the staunch Bon Ami, or sturdy Sailor Boy, until he regretfully leaves the boat at the journey's end.

The tourists on the Bon Ami one hot July morning were all strangers to one another, except the little groups traveling together. We left the McCormick Dock at Green Bay at 10 A. M. and before dinner in the cabin was over we found ourselves a congenial company.

traders, the first navigators of La Verte Baye, as they called it. We pointed out the site of the old Fort Howard, near the Northwestern Depot, and we reminded them that Green Bay is the oldest city west of Lake Michigan.

It is hard for a landsman to realize that a lake bottom is rough and rugged. Beneath the smooth, placid surface there are hills and valleys and crags and mountain ranges. Just at the mouth of Fox River there is a great

sand bar, which extends nearly across the Bay. The government has dredged a channel through this bar, and marked it by a double lighthouse, and the two lights are called the "range lights" of the harbor.

Passing through the long channel, carefully marked by red and white stakes, we come to the Long Tail Point light, where the old stone tower stands, a picturesque ruin, the first light at Green Bay harbor. The present light is a large square building standing far out from the point on the end of the bar. We could hardly believe that a great storm of six years ago dashed its waves completely over the tall lighthouse and nearly wrecked it.

After a quiet voyage of four hours we reached the Sherwood Point Light-

the Chicago and Mackinac Island boats making the harbor.

After a two hours' run across the bay, we came to Marinette and Menominee, the twin lumber towns. This was once the metropolis of saw-mill world, but the great forests of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan have been cut off until only a few of the many big mills now remain. At Marinette we transferred to the Sailor Boy, also of the Hart Line.

The evening voyage from Marinette to Escanaba was so full of beauty that one could hardly tear one's self away from the moonlight on the water and the ripple of the water at the bow, and the hours passed all too quickly. To me there is an irresistible charm in standing by the captain, the veteran



Long Tail Point.

house, which marks the entrance of Sturgeon Bay. As we passed into the harbor, a most charming little bay appeared on the south, where Idlewild is located. The heavily wooded shores and clear, peaceful water would certainly have enticed us into stopping, except for the promise of new beauties further north. "The call of the wild" had entered into our blood.

The unique feature of Sturgeon Bay is the bridge which railroad trains, teams and pedestrians use jointly. I was told that there is only one train a day, but I do not vouch for the truth of the tale, for I suspect that it is a libel upon that thriving town of 6,000 people. Sturgeon Bay is also connected with Lake Michigan by a ship canal,

of many seasons, and many storms, and hearing his tales of the sea, broken now and again by a word to the wheelsman. The attraction of the smaller boat lies in the opportunity to know and visit with the captain and the crew, which is denied upon the big passenger boats.

It was nearing dawn when we reached Escanaba, and the three blasts of the boat whistle awakened some of us, so that we saw the huge iron ore docks of the steel trust, magnificent in the light of an hundred arc lamps. While in port we dressed so as to be ready to see the sun rise above the waters of the bay. In the crossing from Escanaba to Washington Island, there was just enough sea to add to the pleasure of most of the party, while a

few felt a little uneasy for an hour or more, until we came under the shelter of the rugged limestone cliffs of Washington Island.

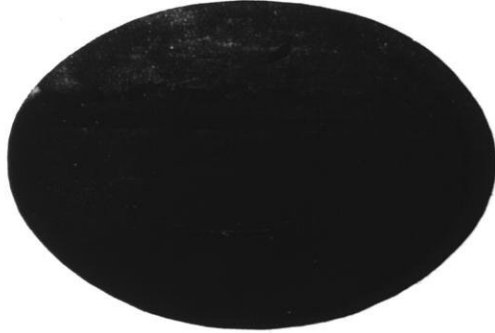
For wild natural beauty it is not easy to find in all the Great Lakes a spot more inviting than Washington Harbor. Nor is the human interest lacking, for the homes of the fishermen, their nets and their fish houses, tell the story of hardy men battling with the sea and bringing in boat loads of fish. And we knew that they were successful fishermen, for our boat carried away tons of fish for the city markets.

There are two fish docks at the harbor, and the captain gave two of us "shore leave" to walk from one side of the harbor to the other. It was an exhilarating walk indeed, through the cedars, along the rocky shore. It whetted

Passage, used by boats between Chicago and Escanaba. But the Passage is not so dangerous as the name implies. The legend of the name, the captain told me, is that many years ago several hundred Indians, who had been fishing upon the island, perished in a storm as they attempted to cross to the peninsula in their canoes.

One venerable old fisherman, with heavy, iron-gray hair and beard, particularly attracted our admiration at Gills' Rock. A very striking figure he was, as he superintended the loading of the great boxes of fish.

As we were passing the Sister Islands, I was asking the mate whether those tiny islands could not wash away. He said, "No, they rock." Then he added, "The chisel that cut out that rock had two nicks in it."



Fort Howard in 1840.

our appetites for the chicken dinner that was coming later.

When one has seen the storm-swept shore of Washington Island, with its peculiar cliffs draped here and there with the hardy evergreens, one has seen a sight as splendid as the palisades of the Hudson. And if we should attempt to describe the beauties of each bluff we passed language indeed would grow weary in picturing all the unspoiled beauties. But one must not forget to see the "Devil's Kitchen," a deep recess far up a perpendicular cliff.

Passing around the south end of the island, we come to Detroit Harbor, which is so shallow and so crooked that we left outlined behind us a very crooked fish-hook of muddy water. Nearby this harbor is the famous Death's Door

Perhaps the prettiest spot along the charming coast is Eagle Island, called also Horseshoe Island. It is shaped like a horseshoe with the opening toward the mainland. In that opening is a splendid deep water harbor of almost perpetual calm. A gentleman from Omaha has a fine cottage upon the island, which faces the grand Eagle Bluff.

I must not take time to tell of Ellison Bay, of Ephraim, the popular summer resort, of picturesque Fish Creek, nor can I more than mention the little gale that struck us as we were crossing from Fish Creek to Menominee, and shook us up as much as a roller coaster. I had long been wanting to see some rough water, and the captain told me that "it was the real thing," and that they did not often have such a storm

(Continued on Page 246)

OUR AGE

PROFESSOR WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD

One of the hopeful signs of our times is the universal interest in the social problems. The era of selfishness is forever gone. The individual no longer exists for himself alone, nor dare he consider simply his own advantage. Events have compelled the recognition of the solidarity of society. "The individual is a thread in the coat, and no thread exists for itself alone, but has its dignity and place because of the texture that holds it." To the sincere man there is nothing foreign that concerns his fellows. The sentiment of social obligation is so strong that we have lost admiration for the man whose vast wealth, or whose position and power represents disobedience to the laws of country and of God.

Ours is an age of burning social questions and hurtful social ills. It is also an era of protest against the injury, and of diligent search for a remedy. Society is deeply conscious of a need and is earnestly searching for a satisfaction of that want. Humanity is desperately anxious to find the way of right, the way of happiness. What is our real need? What is the right way? Where shall happiness and peace be found?

There are many calling us to follow their leading. Society is divided into many groups, large and small, each ardently following some leader in the vain search for the satisfaction of this deep felt want. Where shall the answer be found? Who shall be the trusted leader? Whence the healing remedy for many a social sore? How shall we really dwell together in peace and harmony, as we ought?

One group of modern thinkers proposes that we rid ourselves of all restraints, and secure the greatest total of human happiness by a return to a State of Nature. No state, no family, no church, no law, but every man a law unto himself. This is both impossible and foolish.

At the opposite pole of human thinking are those who propose, not less of government but more, not less of law but more

law. This group would secure liberty by removing it altogether. They would destroy monopoly by making one all-powerful monopoly inclusive of industry, recreation, religion and education. They hold that the economic system determines the character of the civilization, and they would polish the shaft by overturning the base. They would treat a wound upon the face by a surgical operation upon the heart. They are blind to all possible social uses of private property and call loudly for the public ownership of all the instruments of wealth.

We must not fight socialism because it insists upon changed conditions, for conditions ought to be changed. Institutions must serve a social purpose else they cannot hope permanently to endure. Even the institution of private property will be permanently maintained, not because our laws and our courts guarantee the legal rights of the possessor, nor by reason of any inalienable right of private property, but this institution shall be maintained only if, and because, society remains convinced that this form of property and ownership will render a greater total of social welfare than can be secured by any other. The surest guarantee, the only guarantee of permanence for any institution is that it serves the wants of men. The family, the church, the state and every other social institution must each meet and satisfy a social need. Service is the price of life. By their fruits shall ye know them. Institutions, men, and trees shall be judged by this same standard.

What is needed is an awakening to the possible social uses of private property and wealth. The theory and doctrine of individualism have been carried to an unwarranted extreme. Wealth, privilege, power have been devoted to purely selfish ends and at the cost of great social suffering. The present agitation is a reaction against abuses that do prevail. What is needed, however, is not a revolution but a transformation; not a change in institutions, but a change in men, not a change of forms but a change of spirit. It is for this reason that the present age places so heavy a duty upon the church, for the church and religion deal with the things of the spirit.

The prophet is the guide to the City of Happiness. The Church is the Sanitarium; Christianity is the answer to vexing social questions; the healing remedy for every social sore.

HOME ECONOMICS

By CORA WING RITCHART

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE.

As I sit on my veranda and look at the noble trees all around me, filled with twittering birds, and every thing radiant with the beautiful sunshine, the thought comes to me: What a beautiful world this is, and yet the people hurry along, looking at it day after day without seeing it. Yet were it seen it would bring into life more joy, a broadening of sympathies, a fuller measure of living. The things that seem to us most commonplace; to the artist are full of charm. To him everything depicts a picture of rare beauty. There is beauty everywhere, if we could only see it. The possession of the eye to see beauty in ordinary objects is not alone for the artist, anyone may have it if he will cultivate it. And if anyone cannot perceive this beauty about him, a study of objects and pictures where others have found beauty may help to point the way.

Perhaps the reason why we cannot see beauty about us, is that we cultivate the habit of crankiness instead of the art of seeing things. It is a poor excuse for a bad temper to say, we are not responsible for our nature, by doing this we are trying to place the blame on our Creator. We are given to cultivation in various directions why leave our characteristics naked. It is easy to smile when life flows smoothly and happily along, but the one who can smile in the face of an avalanche of annoyances are few and far between.

In bygone days when religion was the pivot of daily life crosses were more easily borne. As we have digressed more or less from the church, we have to rely upon our strength which does not seem sufficient, hence the eternal reaching out for props. We do not adhere to the golden rule of doing by others as we would be done

by. Yet this truth remains, there is a place for everyone who scatters sunshine along life's pathway. A sweet temper and a ready smile are valuable assets which will long be remembered. How many people stop to think of their shortcomings? We clothe the body with an eye to beauty, we store the mind, cultivate the memory, refine, manners and taste and we leave our bad traits in all their native ugliness. The world does not accept our excuse. Now let us think it out for ourselves. When you are worried over any matter instead of running around asking advice from all your neighbors, go to your room, lock the door, there let the question have its way. Think it out. Decide it for yourself. Practice solitude, it is a most useful accomplishment. It would save us many a bitter hour and many a foolish deed if we understood it.

Few people know how to be alone. Even contentious and disagreeable people are better than peace and quiet with loneliness. Silence scares us. Men in solitary confinement go mad. Solitude is one of the terrors of the world. Let us therefore, get a full face view of it and dismiss our panic fears, and see what it is made of. Solitude consists of me and myself. The only reason it alarms us, is because myself is the one thing I am not familiar with—the one thing I do not study, examine, and try. Hence, when we are left alone with it we want to scream and run. One should practice being alone to overcome this fear. Everybody ought to have a few minutes each day when he is absolutely by himself. Then he should look into his heart and mind and get used to their contents.

Utter silence and isolation may seem overwhelmed by doubts and questions that arise, and we may be tempted to

flee for relief to any kind of companionship; men, women, or books. But if we persist and just let the heart and mind boil over until they get settled, by and by there will come to us a certain quiet and contentment we find in no other way.

The most practical wisdom is learned by solitude. The deep thinker emerges from a long silence. He has a deeper insight into things than the every busy person. When a great crisis is met with, the world turns to the lonely thinker. It is men like John the Baptist that discover the burning truth that electrifies the people. Prophets all come from the desert. Poets emerge from long silent musings. Every man who has had a commanding hand upon the race has been a child of solitude.

Of course this can be carried to an extreme. We learn much by coming in contact with our fellow men, and we get a lot of practical experience by going around from place to place, but after all, the best, truest, and most reliable information about ourselves, men and the world comes from communing with our own selves and being still.

Again silence and solitude, when painstakingly cultivated opens up to us a new world full of wonderful things. It opens our eyes and like the poet and artist, we can see the beauty of life. Not until then are we prepared to enjoy the fullest measure of life and aid in the spiritual uplifting of others.

CATCH THE DEADLY HOUSE-FLY.

The saying "As harmless as a fly" is far from true. Common houseflies have been proved the most dangerous enemy to human health. They spread typhoid fever, which causes the country an annual loss of \$350,000,000. They spread cholera, consumption and other dangerous diseases. You cannot guard your family too carefully against flies. The reasons for crusading against the housefly as an enemy to mankind has never been more com-

pactly and forcibly enunciated than they were in the following "Fly Catechism," which has been distributed among the school children of North Carolina:

1. Where is the fly born? In manure and filth.
2. Where does the fly live? In every kind of filth.
3. Is anything too filthy for the fly to eat? No.
4. (a) Where does he go when he leaves the vault and the manure pile and the spittoon? Into the kitchen and dining-room. (b) What does he do there? He walks on the bread, fruit, and vegetables; he wipes his feet on the butter and bathes in the buttermilk.
5. Does the fly visit the patient sick with consumption, typhoid fever and cholera infantum? He does—and may call on you next.
6. Is a fly dangerous? He is man's worst pest, and more dangerous than wild beasts or rattlesnakes.
7. What diseases does the fly carry? He carries typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and summer complaint. How? On his wings and hairy feet. What is his correct name? Typhoid fly.
8. Did he ever kill any one? He killed more American soldiers in the Spanish-American war than the bullets of Spaniards.
9. Where are the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint? Where there are the most flies.
10. Where are the most flies? Where there is the most filth.
11. Why should we kill the fly? Because he may kill us.
12. How shall we kill the fly? (a) Destroy all the filth about the house and yard; (b) pour lime into the vault and on the manure; (c) kill the fly with a wire-screen paddle, or sticky paper, or kerosene oil.
13. Kill the fly in any way, but kill the fly.
14. If there is filth anywhere that you cannot remove, call the office of the Board of Health, and ask for relief before you are stricken with disease and, perhaps, death.

Get after the fly early, and keep after him as long as he is about. His prosperity in cities is inimical to that of the human race.

TAKE CARE OF THE BABIES.

July and August are trying months for us all, especially so for the nerves and general health of little children. Mothers should give them all the fresh air possible, plenty of refreshing bathing and simple food. Do not let the little child over-exert itself during these hot days. Have them rest in some cool, shady place during the afternoon when the sun is the hottest, by doing this they will be refreshed for their evening meal, which should be very light. Then they can play in the cool of the evening. Try this plan. They will not be nearly so apt to feel any bad effects from the warm weather

that is so hard on the little ones.

If the child is small and has to depend upon milk for its nourishment, much care must be exercised in the way in which the milk is cared for. The bottles and pans must be thoroughly sterilized and the milk kept in a cool place.

The work of building simple ice boxes in Chicago, under the direction of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Supt., of the Chicago School system, for the use of the poor in the hope of reducing the high infant mortality of the tenement quarter in summer, is highly commendable. The ice boxes are intended principally for keeping milk, which now will be distributed free by the county, as well as the necessary ice. This will supply about 3,000 families with pure milk for their babies. It is hoped that other large cities will take up the good work.

The Woman, the Home, and the Ballot

By HENRIETTA C. LYMAN

The time approaches when we women, who believe we should have the ballot, must be ready to give a reason "for the hope that is within us."

There are two questions we are called upon to answer with annoying frequency; one is this:

"What do women expect to accomplish with the ballot when it is given them?"

The temptation comes to reply by asking a question quite similar in phraseology, namely this:

"What do men expect to accomplish with the ballot which has already been given them?"

However, the characteristics of a true woman are patience and forbearance; and we reply serenely that we expect to assist greatly in making conditions better for American homes.

We are often told that home is a woman's place and nothing could be more true. Home, for the majority of women, is headquarters for the transaction of the most important business in the world, the care and protection of the children.

But the four walls of home do not shut in all our children need; and, alas, they do not shut out all our children do not need. The outside world presses upon the home at a thousand points.

In order that they may do the best possible for their homes, women must have the power to help control the affairs of the town, the county and the state in which they live.

A woman lecturer was once told that she had better go home and mind her business: her reply was that she did stay at home and mind her business, which was principally the care of two sons, and that she minded it well, too, till, her business—her two sons—went out into the world to attend to business of their own.

Then it was, this woman felt called upon to go out into her small corner of the world, to do all in her power to make it a better, a safer place for the sons and daughters of other mothers, mothers who were still occupied with the nursery stage of a woman's duties.

There are countless numbers of wom-

en who have a score or more of years left of life in which they may work for the Common Good after they have done faithfully their part in preparing their children for the world: a score or more of years when they can assist in preparing the world for the children.

Day Castello, a pretty, young English woman, has spoken often for suffrage in this country. She says when she is speaking at home, in England, some man often calls out and asks her why she does not go home and mind the baby.

She replies that when the baby is a foot long we can mind him without asking help of any one.

But when he is three feet long, more or less, and begins to go to school, the problem grows more complicated; and we must be in partnership with several other people, in order to secure desired results.

And when he is six feet, more or less, the government begins to mind him; and the mother needs to have the power to help decide how the government is going to transact so important an undertaking.

In the state of Washington, a few months ago, a father said as good a thing as any mother could say; but as women took part in recalling that mayor of Seattle, it is reasonable to suppose he was influenced by his wife.

This gentleman had expressed himself in favor of recalling Mayor Gill: A fellow townsman interrogated him in this manner:

"What reason have you for recalling Mayor Gill?"

"What reason have I, man? I have seven good and sufficient reasons for recalling Mayor Gill, my four sons and my three daughters."

It is often said that politics is too dirty a pool for women; if this is true, we should be allowed to assist in purifying it.

For no mother wants her son, as soon as he arrives at the age of 21, to engage in that which is so disreputable he cannot have his mother participate with him.

Our books tell us a different story as to politics. They say: "Politics is the

science of government; and the work of politics is that which is calculated to bring about a greater measure of peace, and safety and prosperity for the people."

If in our practice we have wandered so far from our theory, then we better begin to wander back again.

The fact is, all that legitimately belongs to the work of government, is as sacred and holy as the work of the church or the home. The direct influence of women is needed in each of these institutions.

The other monotonous question is: "Have women not enough to do already?" Any person who is capable of rendering service in a community has enough to do.

When we want things done we do not go to the people who are casting about to find a way to rid themselves of time.

As for time, that precious possession, women have more of it than men have to devote to considerations of the public welfare.

Casting a ballot means having one's opinion counted. It will require some little time for a woman to so prepare herself, that she shall have intelligent opinions, opinions worth counting. However, not an hour more of time will be required to do this, than to prepare oneself to use one's indirect influence in an intelligent manner.

There are women who are really very busy trying to overcome certain evils by means of indirect influence.

But such methods remind one of the story of the new maid and her mistress.

The lady of the house heard confusion in the kitchen; on entering she found her maid nearly exhausted in the attempt to mop up the water which was pouring upon the floor from an open faucet.

"Why on earth don't you close the faucet?" she exclaimed.

The "heated" reply came, "I'm too busy attending to this flood to monkey with the fasset."

In this second decade of the 20th Century, many women are seeking to effect legislation without the ballot;

which is nearly as disastrous, as Bridget's labor with the results of the faucet turned the wrong way.

There is a motion before the House (the present voters of Wisconsin), in the most kindly spirit we should like to ask them this question:

Will you postpone the enfranchisement of the women citizens as long as possible, or will you in 1912 give to them what you, yourselves, so much prize, the power and dignity of the American ballot?

Parents, what is your duty?

By DAVID BOGUE.

This question is one that must be solved and must be answered by every individual Mother and Father. No one can answer for the other. What is your answer? You have made answer just so surely as you have a child. The child and what it is, is the answer you have made.

I am writing this little article from what I see as a public official and not from my own theories. I have no cure-all to offer, no panacea to propose, only a few facts to present. From these statements and conclusions take what you think worth your while and apply at once to your home, but don't discard the coat until you are sure it wasn't cut to fit you.

Out of sixteen minor girl delinquents only one had learned from Mother the teachings which should be told only at home. The public did not have the false modesty that mother had. Every one of the sixteen went to the public library, the public band concert, the public ball, unattended by any older member of the family and most of them early learned to tell dear, easy Mother that Nellie was over night with Jennie and Jennie the same night with Nellie. None of their mothers knew where they spent their evenings except in a vague way. Over half of them were loved and petted, a few from different homes, were whipped and abused. In every case Home, was a place to eat and sleep, not to abide.

Out of thirty-eight delinquent boys, six caught in minor scrapes seemed to have homes, the others "bunked" and "fed" and perhaps had to "buckle in" and "dig" when "dad" was watching. A few members of "de kid gang" and all were night hawks.

Drunks, disorderly, thieves, licentiatees and prostitutes are numbered in those I have mentioned above and they answer how some parents have considered their solemn duty. One mother who did not know where her twelve-year-old son spent his nights and was terribly shocked when she found out, was forced to admit, she tied up a valuable puppy every night to keep it out of mischief, and away from mongrel pups, but let her boy go without question, while she attended card parties. Oh! parents the public school, the library, the entertainment, the church and Sunday School, the newspaper, may all be good at times, the public officials may try to protect your boys and girls, the teachers may try to guide them, their pastor and Sunday School teacher to train their religious nature, but you must save them. Your love must bind them to you, and your control must make them respect you, respect themselves and last respect the public.

Socialistic, even communistic control of property may become a successful reality, but the individual Home, is the only institution that can raise men and women.

Laugh at the old time religion if you will, sneer at the family altar if you dare, but I have yet to see in my office as a delinquent a boy or girl from a home where family worship is maintained. I care not what the religion, nor what the creed, the home that has religious worship and lives up to its best light is not sending many boys and girls to the penitentiary.

You say your children don't care for church or religion. They won't go to church, they won't keep the Sab-

bath as you did, they will do as they please.

Do your children keep clean hands and feet? Yes you compel it. Do they eat what they wish? No, you won't let them. Do they go to school? Yes, you make them. Do they get their individual personal liberty in these things? No, only as to church and religion. Why not as well let them choose to lie if they wish, to be impure if they desire, to be bad mannered, dirty, lazy, ignorant? Try this as your duty. Provide, besides food and clothes, a home where they find Father and Mother agreeable and confidential companions. Erect a family altar, make family worship, not compulsory, but just as much to be expected as a meal, and then make the family to understand that the public institutions are for those less fortunate. Compel, even by force, the staying at home of children at night, unless you go along, and as you prize the pureness of your daughter's life, go with her every time she takes an automobile

ride. One hour with the auto takes your son or daughter beyond the usual haunts, out where they know not, and care not, and the restraint of years is cast off for one deadly evening to be followed by a long age of sorrow.

Parents provide a home for body, soul and spirit, and when your children go out, go with them. It is your duty and can be made your pleasure and theirs.

I have not sent a single minor to jail. All are on parole pledge. Only one has broken the parole pledge. In every case the parents have been brought to court with the children, and although the Wisconsin law does not go far enough in parental liability, my own verdict in over seventy per cent of the cases has been that the child is guilty, but the parents to blame. These children are true to their word with the probation officer. They obey him. Are your children true to you? Do they obey you? If not, is it possible you are to blame?

The Fireless Cooker

With the advent of the Fireless Cooker, it seems to me that the very climax has been reached in the woman's world.

The economic value of the fireless cooker is well established. Its practical utilities await development. A great many women question the success of the fireless, although they are becoming more and more popular. The recent developments of which it has shown itself capable have been subjects of wonder and surprise. To those who have dealt with the subject technically and for commercial purposes, the pathway of investigation has been marked by many disappointments and elusive hopes. The practical and successful fireless cooker is really a compromise product, in which ability to retain heat, sanitary construction, durability of material, and convenience of operation must each be considered.

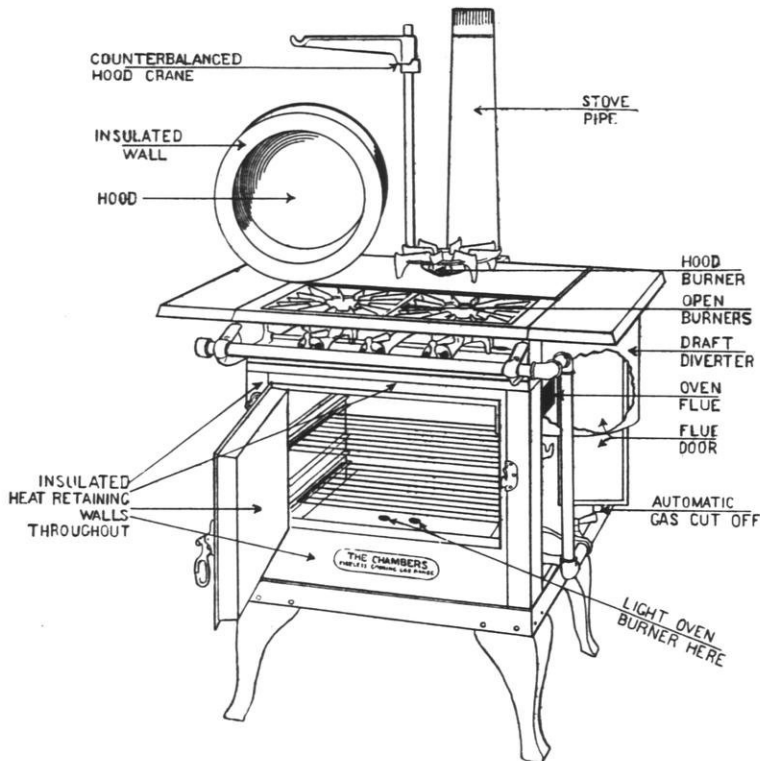
The merits of the fireless cooker cannot be overestimated. It relieves the

busy housewife from standing over the hot stove for hours while cooking and baking. The food has a more delicious flavor, it saves the gas bill, and it gives the housewife a chance to go out for an afternoon without having to worry about getting home in time to prepare the evening meal. What a joy to return home and find that "Bridget" has a nice steaming hot meal prepared.

If directions are carefully followed any kind of food may be cooked in the fireless. It has to a great extent supplanted the use of a kitchen stove. To be sure, it requires fuel to bring the food to the boiling point, after that it saves time, energy and fuel. It must not be expected to furnish the fuel, do the planning, and after a meal is all ready to do the serving also. It requires some planning and forethought to have every meal ready. While doing up the morning work the things for the midday meal should be placed in the

cooker and no further thought need be given to the meal until it is served. Likewise whatever is desired for the evening meal should be placed in the cooker before one leaves the kitchen in the afternoon. The breakfast food should be placed in the cooker at night.

has been rapid and marked with success. The manufacturers have spared no skill, time nor expense in making them, not simply an attractive novelty, but well built and well designed from the point of view of the maker and user.



All cereals that require cooking are greatly improved by this method.

As a means of getting dinner on Sunday, leaving mother and helper free to attend services, I cannot say too much in its favor.

The evolution of the fireless cooker

From the crude home-made "Hay Cooker" of a few years ago it has been perfected until today they can be operated with either gas or electricity. They are made in a large variety of styles to suit the household of every size and the preference of every user.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

The lure of the hammock and the shady nook permeates the air these days. The literarily inclined, who linger closely during the cool months about the steam radiator and the open grate, may be seen wending their ways to favorite out-door spots, there to revel in the works of chosen authors. Many authorities on literature argue that reading in the open air will give

one a clearer understanding of what he reads. It would seem that during the summer months everything in literature that is the product of the fresh and spontaneous, that reveals fancy and imagination, that mellows rather than hardens, is what summer orders for the normal person. A good work of fiction which has to do with the lighter vein, even the short story of the newspaper or the magazine, will

linger longer and produce a far more lasting and satisfactory impression than the so-called heavy historical or biographical work that can be assimilated with greater interest in the winter.

The public library contains all that one could desire for summer consumption, and perusal of the dainty, consoling, and amusing works, at this time of the year, will prepare the reader for the weightier works next winter.

FOR THE SUMMER CHAMBER.

The summer girl wants a pretty room wherever her temporary home may be, yet she hesitates to dismantle the dainty room at home. She always hesitates to take with her her choicest belongings, when they must pass through the hands of an untried laundress if they are to be kept white and spotless.

Crape paper is the summer girl's selection in beautifying her room if she be a wise girl with a slim pocket-book. First, there is the covering for the dresser. These may now be obtained in sets of cover and three mats, but if they are not easily procurable, make one of white paper with a border on the front and each side of wild roses or any preferred design. The whole covering may be of the fancy paper, and will, of course, last longer. Handkerchief-cases may be made by putting one napkin above another with a thin layer of scented wadding between; the edges should be feather-stitched together, and then each corner turned to the centre and a big bow of ribbon used to conceal the meeting of the corners. Glove, veil, and collar and cuff sachets may be fashioned according to this idea, but each made a suitable size and shape.

The foundation for the brush-broom holder, cutting any desired shape, should be of stiff cardboard and covered with paper of the figured design. The edges may be concealed under a twisted cord of plain and fancy paper, and the affair hung with ribbon of a shade to correspond. A cylinder of the paper, covered, finished, and hung in the same way, with a piece of heavy

canvas on one end, will serve for hat-pins. The tray for comb and brush can easily be fashioned. The pin-cushion will be a Japanese doll with a gown of the paper, and petticoats of flannel. Mats for the toilet bottles are sure to be fastened as the idea grows. Then the bottom of each drawer will be fitted with a sachet made from two strips of the fancy paper and an interlining of sheet wadding. Orris powder will give a faint perfume to the sachets and is much to be preferred to a strong perfume. If there is a table, a cover will be made from napkins. Behind the commode the paper will be protected with this same paper.

DRESSING BUREAU FURNITURE.

Cut two pieces of cardboard a little longer than your longest hat-pin and of a like width. Cover both sides of each piece with sheet wadding. Cut two pieces of velvet or plush about an inch larger than the cardboard. Stretch these over one side of each card, turning in the edge upon what is to be the wrong side, and draw tightly and smoothly by catching the lapped-over edge with a needle and strong thread, bringing the thread from end to end and from side to side until the stuff is perfectly smooth and taut upon the right side. Now lay the wrong sides of the cards together and sew with a neat over-hand stitch all around the edges. Fasten a cord at each upper corner to hang the wadded silk square up by. Stick hat-pins all around the edges. I have put upon mine three rows of old-fashioned brass curtain pins, fastening them to the plush. They are convenient to hang keys, button-hooks, safety pins and the like upon.

PAINTED APRONS, BUREAU-SCARFS, TABLE-COVERS AND BEDROOM CURTAINS.

They can easily be made at home and will be washable if carefully done. Use stiff lawn for the foundation material, put the pattern in a hoop the same as for embroidering, and if the figure stamped is wild roses, buy some

of the dyes for cotton and mix the pink with a little water. With a small brush stain inside the outlines, using only a very little paint so that it will not run over the outlines. When the pink is dry, tint the leaves a light green in the same way. Outline the edges with matching colors of washable threads.

An Alarm Clock in the Kitchen is a great time and labor saver. When you put a roast or a baking in the oven or vegetables on to cook set the alarm for the time they will need your attention. Then dismiss them from your mind and go about something else. It will save the trouble of watching the clock or running to see how long the article has been cooking.

FURNISHING A GUEST ROOM.

There is nothing quite so dainty and attractive as white muslin for the curtains, but, alas, it is so perishable. Soft net, madras, or scrim are pretty. Quite often unbleached muslin is used with a pattern cut from cretonne and applied as a border across top and bottom, and down one side. A rose pattern applied on the curtain would be lovely. Dotted muslin and cheese-cloth are treated thus also. Make the bed spread and dresser cover to match. If you have got enough cretonne to provide a shoe bag, laundry bag, cushions for a shirt waist box or chairs, and a small waste paper basket, the expense entailed will not be great. The paper basket is cut from stiff cardboard, neatly covered with cretonne and the four sections laced together with ribbon. Provide a small writing table with pen, ink, blotter, eraser, etc., handy, a sewing basket filled with essentials for ordinary mending, and in the closet provide plenty of skirt, waist and coat hangers. Remove all articles now occupying drawer or closet space, leaving the room entirely to your guest.

ABOUT GARBAGE—BUT READ IT.

Minneapolis has got rid of the unpleasant side of the garbage business

in a way that any town or city may imitate by just knowing how. Her housewives drain all the moisture from the stuff, then wrap it in a piece of paper, then deposit it in the can. Result: No freezing in winter, no flies, and practically no smell in summer. Along comes the garbage man with no disagreeable shoveling to do, and, consequently no swearing. He empties those clean bundles into a large steel box, then goes joyously on his way to the incinerator, where the garbage is burned in its original packages, paper and all. Then it is nothing but clean ashes. No hand has touched it, no nose has smelt it, from the kitchen to the ash heap.

This is just common sense, mixed with a certain amount of civic gumption, personal pride and human kindness all down the line. What about it? Can't we follow the example of Minneapolis in this town?

A Garbage Pail.

A woman who has struggled for many years with the problem of the summer garbage pail has at last succeeded in devising something which suits her. She has had a whole dug in the ground near her back door, and has had a piece of sewer pipe inserted into it. A concrete bottom has been made to this pipe. A galvanized iron pail fits tightly into it and comes just to the surface of the ground, where it is protected with a cover which fits well into the enlarged end of the sewer pipe. This can easily be kept clean; it has no odor; there is no unsightly litter lying around; no cats or dogs are climbing into it and tipping it over. She is delighted with it.

IN PLACE OF TRIP.

A girl who could take a trip only every other year made herself happy the alternate summers at home purchasing some one of the special things she wanted. One year it was a new sewing machine; another, some new furniture for her room; and again, a bookcase. Meanwhile she was studying up plans for the next vacation.

What to Put in the Picnic Basket

A Picnic Luncheon.

When the leaves begin to burst forth in sprigs of green and tiny blue, pink and yellow blossoms peer from between the rejuvenated carpet of the earth the wanderlust takes possession of us and we long to sally into the country. One of the events of this sally is sure to be the basket lunch spread on some fallen log or smooth table of moss. Quite the most important things the hamper divulges are the sandwiches, and the packer should remember there must be plenty of them.

Sandwiches made by cutting white bread into thin slices, spreading them with a paste of cream cheese and pimentos and putting them together with a lettuce leaf are dainty and nourishing. The pimentos should be chopped rather fine and the spread should be a quarter of an inch thick.

Another sandwich made to gratify and satisfy the appetite has ham and eggs as the filling. Take hard-boiled eggs, chop the whites fine and run the yolks through a colander. Grind the ham. Mix the yolks and ham together and moisten with mayonnaise. Spread on the bread and sprinkle over the chopped whites, then season. Press together firmly. The mayonnaise may be omitted if desired.

Chicken sandwiches may have the meat chopped and mixed with shredded lettuce, chopped nuts and mayonnaise, or simply sliced, salted and peppered and put together with a lettuce leaf. Plenty of black pepper and a generous spread of butter is the secret of good, plain sliced chicken sandwiches.

Marguerites are an agreeable dainty for the basket. Take unsalted wafers, beat the white of one egg and two tablespoonfuls of sugar just enough to mix thoroughly. Stir into this half a cup of blanched almonds and half a cup of pecan nuts, chopped fine. Spread over the crackers about a quarter of an inch thick. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and whip until

dry and fine. Cover all over the nuts, heaping in the middle, dust thickly with powdered sugar and brown in the oven. Any nuts may be used in place of the pecans and almonds.

A Budget of Sandwiches.

The sandwich is always acceptable, no matter what the character of entertainment, and here are some new ones that may be readily prepared. Raisin sandwiches are a delicious morsel to serve with lemonade or any kind of fruit juice beverage. Cut large table raisins in two with a sharp knife, take out the seeds, dip in brandy or sherry, but do not let them remain a moment in the liquor. Then cut white bread in rings with the top of a baking powder can, spread with good butter and put an even layer of raisins between.

Caviar sandwiches are made by taking the Russian caviar, placing it in a dish and beating to a smooth paste with lemon juice and olive oil. Spread on unbuttered bread and grate the yolks of hard boiled eggs over the top.

Nasturtiums are the very acme of daintiness; they must be made from the small, tender leaves, covered with mayonnaise dressing. They must be served soon after preparing, as the leaves soon lose their spicy freshness. Just before sending to the table lay a few blossoms on each plate. These sandwiches are especially nice served with meats and game.

Delicious walnut sandwiches are made from one cup of walnut meats; chop them fine with chicken livers, mix with mayonnaise, spread on thin slices of whole wheat bread.

For olive sandwiches, chop them fine and mix with enough cottage cheese or Neufchatel to make a paste, add salt and paprika to taste.

Any kind of meat sandwich is greatly improved by laying very thin slices of cucumber on just before serving. Radishes cut thin may be used in the same way.

Radish and watercress sandwiches are delicious "appetizers;" dip the

slices of radish in French dressing, put in two or three bits of watercress and serve. They are quite the proper thing to serve with the "fish" course.

Banana sandwiches are a favorite with children; slice the fruit lengthwise, dip in sugar and spread jelly over the bread.

Cream Chicken Sandwiches.

Finely chop the breast meat from a cold cooked fowl; there should be one cup. Add one-fourth cup finely cut celery and one cup rich milk. Heat to the boiling point, and add one boiled onion forced through a puree strainer, and two tablespoons butter, creamed and mixed with three tablespoons flour. Cook until mixture thickens. Remove from range and add the whites of two eggs beaten until stiff. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Turn into a mold, first dipped in cold water, and let stand twelve hours. Remove from mold, cut in thin slices and put between thin slices of buttered white bread. Remove crusts and cut in finger-shaped pieces.

Huntington Sandwiches.

Spread an unsweetened wafer cracker with cream cheese worked with a wooden spoon until of the right consistency to spread easily, then season sparingly with salt. Cover with olives chopped and moistened with mayonnaise dressing. Cover with crackers and press together. Pack in a tin box for transportation.

Salted Meat Nuts.

Beat the white of one egg slightly, add one cup meats of many kinds, and stir until well coated with the egg. Put in a dripping pan, sprinkle with salt, and bake until thoroughly heated through, stirring often and keeping the oven door open throughout the process. Cool and pack in a small glass jar.

Quince Honey.

Pare and grate five large quinces. Put five pounds granulated sugar in a granite-ware kettle, and two cups boil-

ing water and stir over the fire until sugar is dissolved, then add quinces. Cook eighteen minutes, turn into jelly glasses, cool, and cover. If cooked too long the mixture has a reddish color; if cooked just long enough, it has an amber color like honey. Use for bread or cracker sandwiches.

Sweet Sandwiches.

Cover thin slices of white bread, spread sparingly with butter, with quince jelly which has been beaten with a fork until of the right consistency to spread evenly. Sprinkle with chopped English walnut meats and cover with slices of buttered white bread. Remove crusts and cut in triangles, squares, oblongs, diamonds, circles, or any fancy shape.

Orange Cakes.

Cream one-fourth cup butter and add gradually, while beating constantly, one-half cup sugar; then add the yolks of five eggs beaten until thick and lemon-colored, and one teaspoon orange extract. Mix and sift seven-eighths cup flour with one and one-half teaspoons baking powder, and add alternately with one-fourth cup milk to first mixture. Bake in a buttered and floured cake tin, and when cool cut in two-inch squares. Cover tops and sides in shredded cocoanut. Let stand until frosting is set, then pack in a box lined with paraffine paper.

Orange Frosting.

Mix one tablespoon orange juice, one teaspoon brandy, one-half teaspoon lemon juice, and the grated rind one orange. Cover, let stand thirty minutes and strain through a double thickness of cheese-cloth. Add gradually to the yolk of one egg, slightly beaten, and when well blended, add confectioners' sugar until of the right consistency to spread.

California Jumbles.

Cream one-half cup butter, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one-half cup sugar; then add the yolks

of two eggs and one and one-half cups pastry flour, once sifted. Make into balls the size of hickory nuts and place on a buttered tin sheet one inch apart. Garnish with a piece of citron, raisin, or nut meat, and bake in a moderate oven until yellow, but not brown.

Raspberry Shrub.

Pick over three quarts raspberries, put one-half in an earthen jar, add two cups cider vinegar, cover, and let stand twenty-four hours. Strain through a double thickness of cheese-cloth. Pour liquor over remaining berries, cover, and let stand twenty-four hours. Again strain liquor through a double thickness of cheese-cloth, and measure. To each cup of juice add one-half pound cut sugar, heat gradually to the boiling point (when sugar should be dissolved) and let boil twenty minutes. Bottle and cork. Dilute with iced

water for serving, to suit individual tastes.

GINGER SNAPS.

Heat one-half cup molasses to boiling point, add one-fourth cup clarified chicken fat, one-half tablespoon ginger, one-half tablespoon soda, dissolved in one tablespoon warm milk, one-half teaspoon salt and one and one-fourth cups bread flour. Toss on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible; shape with a small round cutter, first dipped in flour. Place near together on a buttered tin sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

French Stuffed Prunes.

Soak selected prunes over night in sherry wine to cover. Drain, remove stones, and fill cavities with pieces of prune. Roll in granulated sugar and pack in a box lined with paraffine paper.

For the Midsummer Pickling Season

CHERRY PICKLES.—Fill a stone jar with cherries, not seeded, and cover with hot vinegar to which has been added a pound of sugar to each pint, with cinnamon and cloves to taste. Allow about one-fourth of an ounce each of the spice to a pint of vinegar. Let stand two days, then pour off the vinegar, heat and pour over the fruit again. Seal at once.

SARATOGA PICKLES.—These are little cucumber pickles sliced with the Saratoga chipper, soaked in salt over night, covered with dressing in the proportion of three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of olive oil and one-half teaspoonful each of white mustard seed, black and white celery seed, three small onions and two green peppers. And you never can get enough of them.

PEACH CHIPS.—Slice firm, ripe peaches quite thin; boil until clear in a syrup made of half their weight in sugar. Remove from syrup with a skimmer; lay carefully on dishes and set in the sun until perfectly dry; sprinkle well with granulated sugar

and pack in jars. This is a dainty concoction to keep on hand to serve with ices or to form a border for molded desserts.

BLUEBERRY JELLY.—Heat berries not yet fully ripe very slowly without water. Add pound for pint of sugar and juice. The perfectly green berries, or berries mature, yet hard and red in color, may be used alone, or one-third of each (red and green) and one-third ripe berries to give a richer, deeper color. This makes a tart jelly.

TOMATO MARMALADE.—Pare and slice four quarts of ripe tomatoes, add four pounds of granulated sugar, six large lemons and one cup of seeded raisins. Put these in a kettle in layers and cook one hour or until quite thick. Pack in jars and cover with paraffin.

A lovely decoration for a table where fruit is used instead of flowers is a large basket filled with fruits, its handle tied around with clusters of pink grapes with a chatelaine of the pink grapes and bright colored leaves to hang from the chandelier to the basket.

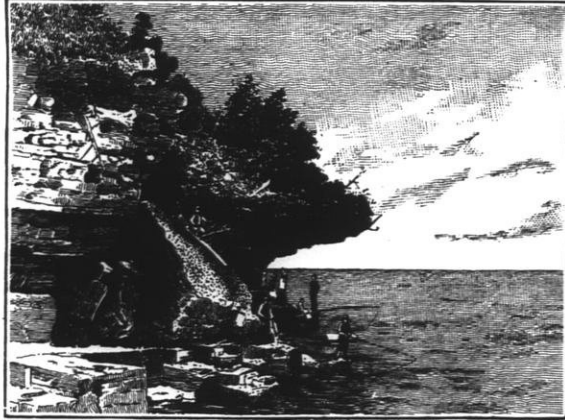
(Continued from Page 231)

in summer time. We sat upon the bow and watched the waves, and succeeded in "keeping Jonah down," as my fellow traveler phrased it.

After the storm—a great calm. The moonlight was soft and the water smooth all the way to Sturgeon Bay,

spoiled nature, the whole enlivened with the romance of the Indian and the fur trader.

The people of Wisconsin will travel hundreds of miles and spend many dollars, but they can see no finer scenery than this trip affords, which costs only



and then we had a fine night's sleep as we steamed back to Green Bay.

The trip was a rare treat. Never a dull moment! It was a delightful combination of charm of real life of the fisherman, with all the glories of un-

five dollars, with meals and berth.

The trip of the Bay is well worth taking. The strange thing is that the people of Wisconsin have not discovered it.

GIRLS.

By John L. Hobble.

She said, when twenty-one years old,
 "The man I marry must be bold
 And rich and very large and grand,
 And kind, yet able to command;
 His every thought he must confide
 And be my counselor and guide."

But when she some years older grew
 She said: "Most any man will do—
 A short, a slim man, or a loby,
 Just so he has a steady job;
 But he must do as I direct
 And wear the clothes that I select."

But in a dozen years or more
 She felt much different than before;
 She said: "What I have saved will do
 To clothe and buy the food for two;
 And he could manage things and plan,
 If I could only get A MAN."

The International Dairy Show

Indications are that the International Dairy Show to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 10th to 18th, 1911, will be the greatest exhibit of that character ever held. A feeling of enthusiasm is rife among the breeders and dairymen, and inquiries are being received from all parts of the continent from prospective exhibitors at the show.

The holding of this show in a congenial atmosphere, in the metropolis of the greatest dairy state in the Union, seems to have appealed to the breeders. There will be at least 800 head of pure bred cattle entered—the Holstein breed being especially strong in this respect.

It is generally admitted that Wisconsin is the logical place for holding a dairy show. In the first place, the State of Wisconsin, itself, is the greatest dairy state in the Union, and it is surrounded by a group of great dairy states—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan. This section is becoming stronger in the dairy world every year, and Milwaukee, at the centre of this great dairy belt, is the logical home for a show of this character. This was eminently proven. In 1909 the National Dairy Show was held there at a profit. All previous shows, and the one held since then, having been held at a financial loss. It was not only a success financially, but the attendance was greater, as was likewise the interest and enthusiasm. In a word, it has been proven that a dairy show held at the metropolis of Wisconsin can be made a brilliant success.

The enormous value of a show of this character to the breeders of Wisconsin can hardly be estimated. It is going to attract breeders from all parts of the continent to this state, giving the Wisconsin breeders an opportunity to get in touch with them, and also giving an opportunity to these visitors to view the excellence of the Wisconsin herds. It will attract prospective buyers from year to year who will come to the show to make purchases.

It will be an advertising medium for Wisconsin breeders. A show expository of any industry always makes that centre where it is held a capital of that industry, a place to which all engaged in it look forward to as the home of the best that has been done. Men interested in the cotton trade journey to the cotton show at Galveston every year. Those interested in mining journey to Denver to the mining show; the fat stock man attends the fat stock show at Chicago, and so the breeders of dairy cattle from all parts of the country will look forward to the dairy show at Milwaukee each year and coming here will be put in touch with the breeders and their cattle. It means that when any phase of the dairy industry is mentioned, the name of Wisconsin will immediately come to the minds of hearer.

The arrangements for the International have been made on a broad basis. The corporation conducting it is backed by the breeders of Wisconsin, and it is incorporated for \$20,000, nearly all of the stock being sold. In a word, it is strongly financed, and, furthermore, it is financed by men enthusiastic in the cause, as will be indicated by looking over the list of directors and the prominent Holstein men thereon.

The show will be held at the new Auditorium in Milwaukee. When the National Show was held there in 1909, there was some complaint on the part of breeders on account of the ventilation. However, this is to be overcome as a complete ventilating plant is being installed under the direction of Prof. King, of the University of Wisconsin, a well known expert on sanitation. This will guarantee perfect, sanitary arrangements.

In as much as the cow is the basis of the dairy industry, the cow will be the dominant feature in the show. Arrangements have been made for a great arena in which the judging will be done, and in which there will be room for cattle parades. Around the arena

is seating capacity for 7,000 people. The cow will be made foremost in the entertainment features, and it is proposed to develop a pageant with this beneficent creature as the background, showing the history of the development of the cow and the great work she has done for mankind.

In addition to this there will be a splendid display of dairy products. The state of Wisconsin with its 3,000 creameries and cheese factories could easily make a great display itself. There will be competition in market milk, and last, but not least, a great exhibit of the most improved dairy machinery. There will be lectures and demonstrations by leading experts as a development of the educational feature of the show.

Many unique features are being developed on the educational side of the

display of dairy cattle. The awards will be made on the following basis, the exhibits to be inspected daily between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and a record made on:

1. Condition of cattle with reference to their being well groomed and attractive in appearance.

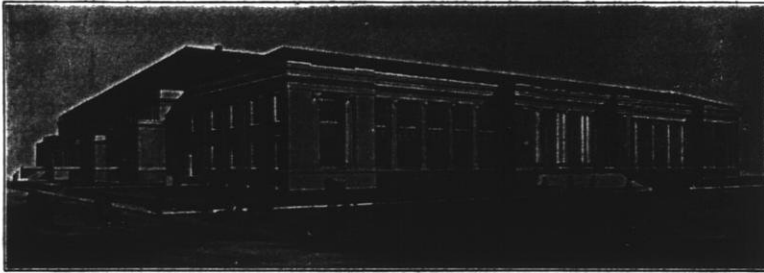
2. Condition of stall and adjoining floor space. Bedding to be well arranged, litter properly removed, pails, boxes, blankets, feed, etc., in perfect order.

3. Legends giving name of proprietor, names of cattle and information concerning individual animals.

4. Neatness, courtesy and general conduct of attendants.

Cattle Premium List Complete.

The cattle premium list has been completed and is about to be issued. Among the premiums are four solid sil-



Milwaukee Auditorium, Where the Show will be Held

Show. The idea is to make a departure from the beaten path of shows of this character and promote the educational side by contests differing from those ordinarily given.

One of these features will be a dairy cow judging contest the judging to be done by breeders, herdsman and the sons of breeders who are not enrolled students in an agricultural college. The latter must be under 16 years of age. This will be of great value to those who have not been able to avail themselves of a regular college course. Herdsmen or boys desiring to enter this contest are requested to write and give their names to the secretary.

Special attention is to be given to promoting a spirit of friendly rivalry among herdsmen with a view to securing the neatest and most instructive

ver cups valued at \$100 each, to be known as "The President's Cups." They are the gift of S. G. Courteen.

Prizes will be offered in the following classes: Champions, exhibitor's herd, calf herd, get of one sire, produce of one cow, breeders' young herd, grand champion, premier breeders' herd. Special prizes will be given to Guernsey breeders by the American Guernsey Cattle club of Peterboro, N. H.

The list of regular prizes follows:

Bull, 3 years or over—First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, \$30; second, \$20; third, \$12; fourth, \$8; fifth, \$5.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$12; fourth, \$8;

fifth, \$5.

Bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months—First, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$7; fifth, \$5.

Bull calf, under 6 months—First, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5; fourth, \$7; fifth, \$5.

Cow, 5 years old or over—First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Cow, 3 years old and under 5—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, not in milk—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$12; fourth, \$8; fifth, \$5.

Heifer calf, 6 months old and under 12—First, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$7; fifth, \$5.

Heifer calf, under 6 months—First, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$8; fourth, \$7; fifth, \$5.

Cow, having official yearly record begun at 5 years, or over—First, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$8; fifth, \$5.

Cow, having official yearly record begun at 2 years and under 5—First, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$8; fifth, \$5.

Exhibitor's herd to consist of 1 bull 2 years old or over; 1 cow 3 years old or over; 1 heifer 2 years old and under 3; 1 heifer 1 year old and under 2; 1 heifer under 1 year—First, \$40; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Breeder's young herd, to consist of 1 bull under 2 years; 2 heifers 1 year old and under 2; 2 heifers under 1 year (females to be bred by exhibitor)—First, \$30; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Calf herd to consist of 1 bull and 4 females, all under 1 year (all to be bred by exhibitor)—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Get of one sire, to consist of 4 animals, male or female, all to be under 5 years of age—First, \$30; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Produce of 1 cow, to consist of 2 animals, either sex—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Advanced registry cow, to be shown with two of her progeny, all to be owned by exhibitor—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Dairy herd, to consist of 4 cows in milk, to be owned by one exhibitor—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

YOUR GROWING BOY

When Does a Boy Grow?

WHEN HE IS A BOY. As a child he gets ready to grow, as a man he uses his growth. A stunted sapling makes a dwarf tree. A boy that does not grow has but the power of a child for the work of a man.

Which Boy Is to Grow?

In every boy are two boys. One is the boy that friends look at and say, "How he grows." The other boy sees and hears everything, likes a noise, asks questions, and goes to school. Sometimes he thinks. Sometimes he is cruel and mean, and then brave and generous and true. **This boy needs to grow. This is the boy that makes the man.**

Said a hackman, as he took me to the train the other day: "I might have gone through the academy and college.

Father offered to see me through, but I wanted to do something else, and here I am." Only the boy that could handle trunks had grown. The other boy was doing a boy's work, remembering trunks and passengers and making change for a quarter. He never knew that Socrates had said, "That man is idle who can do something better," but he felt it.

This inner boy needs the most care and the most help, but oftener gets the least. The mind dwarfs are on every hand. They have a man's weight and only a boy's wit, and the only use of their wit seems to be to hunt for a job to keep their weight. **The time for the inner boy to grow is when he is a boy.**

Where Will He Grow?

NOT ON THE STREET, nor at home waiting to be a man. He will

never be one in that way. Not in an office or store, where simple routine may busy his hands and dawdle away his brains. Not in a shop or on a farm, trying to take the place of a man. That is a pretty sure way to make him a hired man always. A man has all his life to make dollars, but he can grow only when he is a boy.

Where will he grow? In a book that is worth reading. That is the way Lincoln grew. There is no pantry for the inner boy like a library. In the chances all about him to see and think. One boy's chance was to get up at 4 o'clock to study, because his father said he might have all the time before six.

A boy will grow anywhere in what he likes to do and does with all his might. Then he will think and work.

But a strong, vigorous school is the place for a boy to grow. There he finds men who think, and books. Knowledge opens the doors of opportunity. There the boy finds as he grows what he is good for. That is what the school is for, to lead the boy out to what he can do best with head or hands.

It is not a place to pen up boys, nor to give them some business terms and forms, but to help them **to walk in safety in the world and to make business instead of doing it.**

How Shall He Grow?

UP, OF COURSE. The tallest trees get the most sun. A thought, an aspiration, a vision, these give stature to the inner boy. Some boys, like vines, run along the ground and root wherever they touch it. They live for a smoke, a dance, a game or a race of some kind. If they are ever known, they must climb on the back of some tall fellow, as the vine mounts on the sturdy oak. **Which shall the boy be—vine or oak?**

Sentiment is worth more than dollars to make a life. Give this boy dollars and the impulse is down to his appetites and passions. Touch him with sentiment, fix his eye with ideal and purpose, and he will come to the full stature of man. Look and look long for the school that gives this growth.

How shall this boy grow? Steadily and rapidly. A peach tree in this cli-

mate grows in summer and dies back in winter. It winter-kills. A host of boys summer-kill. What they learn in a winter is lost in the summer. What they gain in a good school is lost in a poor one. It is a **course** of study that gives growth.

Sometimes the boy we see shoots up rapidly. Then he seems to live to eat. The inner boy often has the same law. His mind breaks forth as out of a shell. Then feed him. He will thrive on two years' work in one and starve and dwarf on one year's work in two of some slow, cast-iron course.

How Much Shall He Grow?

ALL THAT HE CAN. Some boys have only a scrub oak nature. Others may become towering white oaks. But give the white oak only a scrub oak's chance, make the boy think that his proper height is to make a living easily, to count dollars, and there will be no ribs and beams of oak for the ship of state.

Give the inner boy soil and sky in home and school and you can tell what his nature is. Any oak grown in a tub will be a dwarf.

How much shall he grow? All that he can **now**. The first good book, the first term away at school, are worth more than any other to this boy. It gets him out of his rut. The new thoughts and the new life stir his own life. His circle of acquaintance is enlarged. His world will always have a larger horizon. Things grow when they begin to grow. This may be the boy's, the young man's beginning.

The place of noble service tomorrow will be won by those who dare to begin the struggle today, though they see **now** but one book, one term or one year. Every boy has a destiny. If it be a large one, a noble one, he must grow. **The inner boy must grow.** Give him root in the deep, rich soil of a good school. Make him **know that it is a boy's business to grow**, to grow for farm and shop, for man and state, for service and not self. The world is outgrowing half-grown men.

A. W. B.



Department

Holstein-Friesian Breeders'

Association of Wisconsin

EDITED BY

JOHN G. VOSS, Sec'y,

ELKHORN, WIS.

But little if any official testing is being done these days. Certainly no seven or thirty day tests are being attempted. Those doing yearly work are having their ingenuity in feeding and handling taxed to its greatest ability. The extremely hot and dry weather is certainly very detrimental to large milk yields and the herdsmen who can keep his cattle up to anywhere near their capable production is a genius.

Judging from the lack of sales reported to this office we conclude that the dry season is likewise having its effect upon the demand for cattle. Farmers are anxiously watching the "weather man." In many sections the hay crop and grain crop are but one half a yield. Corn is now "king" and should it loose its "crown" we believe the local demand for cattle will be rather light.

Are you planning on showing your cattle at the fairs this fall? If not why not? The show ring is one of the best means for advertising. It not only advertises you and your herd but advertises the breed as well. Why not at least take your cattle to your local county fair, there meet your neighbor farmer, point out to him the good points in your cattle, extol the merits of the breed and let your community

see that you are a progressive breeder.

Many a farmer is making a close study of the dairy business, especially the different breeds of dairy cattle. He takes every opportunity to compare the different breeds and inform himself upon the merits of the different breeds. The fairs give great opportunity for this study and the breeder who conditions his cattle to have them attractive, shows them where those interested congregate for the purpose of seeing and learning, and is there himself to assist in giving the instruction for which the show is designed, is doing himself, the breed and his community more good than he can appreciate. Why not show this fall?

Write to Mr. F. A. Cannon, Secretary and Manager of the International Dairy Show for a list of premiums to be offered at the first show to be held in Milwaukee in October. Never before in the history of shows in this country has such a large purse been offered. It speaks volumes for the dairy movement in our state and should awaken a desire on the part of every dairyman to boost for the International Dairy Show at Milwaukee. See to it that your community knows about this show and encourage every man, woman and youth of your section to be in attendance to see the great display of cattle and everything appertaining to dairying that will be exhib-

ited there. It will be worth the while and mean much to the dairy interests of this section.

According to F. L. Houghton's annual report 734 applications for memberships to the national association were accepted at the last annual meeting. Two hundred one of these are from the state of New York. Wisconsin is second with 113. Ohio comes third with 79. Michigan brings 60 new members, Pennsylvania 49, Illinois 43, Iowa 21, and Minnesota 19. The remaining 429 are scattered throughout 30 different states, including Cuba, Porto Rico and Ontario. No one of these having more than 17.

WHAT THE HOLSTEIN COW CAN DO.

On the list of prize winners given out by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the year ending May 15th, 1911, are several head belonging to H. F. Schroeder, of West Bend, Wis. Just a beginner in the Holstein business he captured \$159 in prize money and was debarred on several animals. Mr. Schroeder has only been in the business himself a little over a year, but gained his experience while having charge of his father's farm under the name of C. A. Schroeder and Son. During the month of July he won the Hoard's Dairyman Prize in the Dairy Cow Competition.

To years ago, he purchased a 172-acre farm almost entirely on debt, built

a large comfortable house with all modern conveniences and a silo and expects his herd of 40 head to pay for it. At the rate they have been doing the past year it won't take long before the debts are cleared. Mr. Schroeder is still under 30 years of age, but has inherited his father's ability to judge a Holstein and promises to do exceptionally well. His younger brother, W. C. Schroeder, of Racine, is president of the Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, and a third brother is now at home with his father and took care of Cedar Lawn DeKol Johanna when she made her world's record as a junior two-year-old.

SALES.

Mrs. Maria E. Gunderson, Oconomowoc, Wis., sold to Henry Mueller, Fond du Lac, Wis., Garnett Johanna Pietertje 133946, Garnett DeKol Pietertje 133945, to Ed Wettstein, Fond du Lac, Wis., Bull calf Sire, Ashburn John 70606, Dam, Garnett Johanna Homestead Posch 125273. To Henry Wagner, Fond du Lac, Wis., Bull calf, Sire, Prince Mary Pet Homestead, 61538, Dam, Peturua Homestead Johanna, 125271, to Rudolph Schutz, Nesho, Wis., Bull calf, Sire, Cloverdale Pietertje Posch, 50773, Dam, Primrose of Alderley 2d, to Chas. Sorenson, Rubicon, Wis., Ida Garnett 2d DeKol, 83845, to John Puls, Hartford, Wis., Cloverdale Pietertje Posch, 50773 (Herd Sire).

Herd Bulls of Wisconsin

BROWN COUNTY.

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

BUFFALO COUNTY.

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

BURNETT COUNTY.

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

CALUMET COUNTY.

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

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

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

CLARK COUNTY.

Imig Bros., Neillsville, Wis., Plain View

Johanna Fayne 68602; Sir Johanna Aaggie Fayne 42141; Dam Patty Netherland Pledge 73444.

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

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

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

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

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

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

DANE COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DODGE COUNTY.

Barstow, A. F., Randolph, Wis., Duchland Colantha Sir Count 60996; Dam Topsy Hengerveldt De Kol 2nd 82381.

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

Frank, Andrew, Fox Lake, Wis., Sir Korndyke Johanna Bonhem 5th 70113; Sire Sir Korndyke Johanna Bonheur 53589; Dam Rogersville Belle 2d 70243.

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

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

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

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

Jones, S. B. & Son, Watertown, Wis., Canary Paul Fobes Homestead 65751; Sire Canary Paul 48328; Dam Jessie Fobes Bessie Homestead 100742.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUNN COUNTY.

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

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

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

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

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

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tullodge, A. E., Oakfield, Wis., King Colusa Korndyke N 57873 H. F. H. B.; Sire Korndyke Hengeveld De Kol 40273 H. F. H. B.; Dam Colusa Mercedes De Kol 56882 H. F. H. B.

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

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

GREEN COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miller, Frank H., Juda, Wis., Judge Mercedes 2d 65363, H. F. H. B.; Sire Jude Mer-

cedes 47752, H. F. H. B.; Dam Belle Battel's Mercedes 3d 68509, H. F. H. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Freitag, J. H., Monticello, Wis., Madrigal Concordia Sir Johanna 49874; Sire Johanna Rue Sarcastic Lad 34990; Dam Madrigal Concordia 69650.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

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

IOWA COUNTY.

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

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

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

IRON COUNTY.

Emerson, David W., Emerson, Wis., Prince Johanna Salma 60475; Sire Sir Johanna DeKol 12th 43305; Dam Salma Almeda DeKol 88564.

JACKSON COUNTY.

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

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

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Montague & Bridge, Lake Mills, Wis., Riverside King Segis 48356; Sire King Seg-

is 36168; Dam Riverside Ormsby De Kol 75802.

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

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

JUNEAU COUNTY.

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

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

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

KENOSHA COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

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

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

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

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

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

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

MARATHON COUNTY.

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

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

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

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

MONROE COUNTY.

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

Ascott, W. H., Sparta, Wis., Sir Korndyke Hengerveld DeKol 27th 71943; Sire Sir Korndyke Hengerveld DeKol 41266; Dam Pietertje Maid of Grouw 3rd 53646. A. R. O. 2184.

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

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

Van der Schaaf, Charles, Sparta, Wis., Sir Korndyke Loldusky De Kol 56989; Sire

Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol 41266; Dam Loldusky De Kol Queen 52153.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

RACINE COUNTY.

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

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

RICHLAND COUNTY.

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

ROCK COUNTY.

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

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.

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

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

SAUK COUNTY.

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

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

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

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

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

Fenner, Wm., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Elmwood Sir Hountje Korndyke 51457;

Sire Douglass De Kol Korndyke 41413; Dam Hountje F. 2d 49130.

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

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

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

Giddings H. P., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Piebe Champion 60577; Sire Co'antha Johanna Champion 45674; Dam Piebe Longfield Night 75749.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

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

WALWORTH COUNTY.

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

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

Kaye & Murphy, Walworth, Wis., Colonel Douglass Korndyke 55467; Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571; Dam Abbie Douglass De Kol 56877. Skylark Sir Aaggie Johanna 74259; Sire Sir Skylark De Kol Ormsby 37685; Dam Dora Aaggie Johanna 47670.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McGill, W. D., Menomonee Falls, Wis., Sir Piebe Clothilde De Kol 56357; Sire Joe Tobes Homestead De Kol 39817; Dam Piebe Estata Clothilde 69555.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAUPACA COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

WOOD COUNTY.

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

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

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

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