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VOL. I.

The

NO. 10.

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Progressive American

EDITORIALS

By PROF. WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD

PARTIES IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

The original method of nominating candidates for the office of President of the United States was by a caucus of party leaders in Congress. This plan broke down in 1824 and was followed by a plan of nominating "favorite sons" by the commonwealth legislatures. This was an awkward and clumsy method of making nominations. It never gave satisfaction. It speedily gave way to the National Convention. These big Conventions were made possible by the improvements in transportation and were made desirable by the growing National Spirit and the theory of popular sovereignty.

The political parties arose as voluntary associations of individuals uniting or disbanding at pleasure. They now perform important political functions in the several states and in the nation. They are, however, extra-legal organizations, not being legally established as regular organs of government or even as corporations. No social organization performing important functions, especially of a political nature, can long escape recognition by the gov-

ernment and some form of government regulation. In many quarters the influence of political parties is declining and efforts are being made to lodge more power with the people. Out of this opposition to party power and party control has grown the use of the primary. The use of the primary is being urged for nomination of Presidential candidates. It is being developed on a non-partisan basis in the smaller political units, and it is not impossible that within a few years our state and national officers may be nominated by non-partisan primary system.

Aside from the unquestioned evils in the actual working of political parties in modern states, considerable difference of opinion exists as to the merits of the party system itself. Its opponents claim that the existence of several great political organizations, within which there is substantial agreement on questions of governmental policy, is contrary to the psychology of human nature. They argue that people are not divided into a few great groups, but hold all shades and combinations of opinion. Party agreement is therefore artificial, based upon prejudice rather than on sound judgment. It is

claimed that the party system is opposed to democracy, that "party control suppresses those individual opinions and actions that are the very essence of free government, and that it is a device for preventing the expression of general will, obscuring public opinion and setting up a new form of despotism. Besides, since parties grow up as extra-legal organizations, outside the regular machinery of the state, they tend to be irresponsible and uncontrolled, and offer opportunity for boss rule, corruption and misgovernment."

We have tried to be fair in this statement of the position of the opponents of political parties. We find, however, that history refutes the "psychology of human nature." The existence of groups or parties is a fact of history, is necessary, and is natural. People ordinarily fall into four general groups: reactionaries who desire to return to past methods, who dote upon the good old times; conservatives who desire to maintain the existing institutions and conditions; liberals who "aim at progress through reforming existing methods and expanding existing institutions;" and radicals who would destroy the existing institutions and set up a new order of things.

In practice these four groups may often divide into two parties, becoming known as conservatives and liberals, or liberals and radicals. Just now, in America there is a widespread tendency toward the breakdown of the old parties and a new alignment of men, but there is no probability that parties in some form shall cease to exist. Under the above classification the American citizens would, at the present time, fall into the three groups, conservative, liberal, and radical.

There are many evils in American politics. Some of these evils are due

to the methods and power of the great political parties. Some fundamental reforms are needed, but the way of progress is not on the road of the radical. Revolutions are painful and involve serious risk. Progress we must have. It is as needful in political life and institutions as anywhere, but gradual changes are wiser, safer and more permanent than revolutions. Democracy must be maintained. Government by the people must not perish. But Democratic government is not so dependent upon the form of the political machinery as it is upon the intelligence and character of the people. Government by the people depends for its permanency upon the intelligence, moral character, and patriotism of the people themselves. The men and agencies which contribute to these ends do more to secure the permanence of our democratic institutions than the radical politician who devotes his energies to waving the red flag.

Ignorance and freedom are contradictory terms. Democracy demands and requires an intelligent body of citizens. States are moral in their character. Republican states take their character from the character of the citizens. You cannot maintain a strong state where political virtue and moral character are lacking in the citizens. Patriotism involves sacrifice, active interest in public affairs, and a willing service for the general good. With these requisites, democratic government is reasonably secure. Without them no amount of overturning of institutions and methods will assure its permanence.

A NEW PARTY.

Shall we have a new political party? It has been many times suggested and recently hinted from men and sources

that make it seem almost probable. It hardly seems possible that the old political parties can be much longer held together. The breach between the leaders is becoming so wide as to be almost impassable. It does not seem likely that LaFollette would again support Taft for President. There is little or no probability of LaFollette securing the nomination at the next Republican National Convention. Suppose that he should, would the party as a whole accept him as their candidate? It is impossible to think of certain of the present party leaders and a large number of the rank and file supporting LaFollette for the office of President in 1912.

Will LaFollette and the so-called Progressives support the election of Taft? This seems, at least, improbable. Upon the nomination of President Taft for re-election what will the group of opponents do?

If the Democrats should nominate Mr. Wilson, this wing of the Republican party might lend him their support, but this would only postpone the inevitable conflict. Ultimately there will remain only two great political parties. If a new party is formed it will undoubtedly mean that there will be three parties for a while and if the new party succeeds one of the old ones will cease to exist.

If a new party is to be formed, speculation arises as to how and when. There are only three questions; they are, why, how, when. The why is apparent. The how is easily determined. That is a matter of constructing party machinery, and involves the holding of a number of conferences and conventions. The when, is the present question with the leaders. If a new party, or new alignment, is necessary or inevitable, when?

This will doubtless be considered a question of expediency. Assume that the hint of a new party for 1912 really means serious effort in that direction. It then becomes a question whether it were better to start that party before the National Conventions and thus secure all possible support and a longer time in which to perfect organization, or wait until after the National Conventions, and being defeated in the effort to nominate candidates, there to break with the party and hold a separate convention and organize the new party.

More than speculation is impossible at this time. Judgments would differ on the question whether party lines should be broken at all, and likewise as to the manner and time when the break should be made.

No statement of "ought" can be made in the matter. Any group or faction of either political party can withdraw at such time as they choose and deem best. The withdrawing factions from both the old parties can unite and form a new party. History is replete with parties and types. It is easy to find out what has been done. It is impossible to foretell what will be done.

THE DAWN OF WORLD PEACE.

The people of America are very deeply interested in the General Arbitration Treaties now before the United States Senate and waiting for the ratification. Many organizations and bodies of men are bringing pressure upon their Senators to secure the ratification of these treaties. Some objection to the form of the treaties has arisen and there appears to be some confusion as to their proper interpretation and their real meaning. Slight changes may be necessary to remove ambiguities of language. Beyond this, however, there

should be no serious or thoughtful objection to the treaties. The principle of arbitration should receive our hearty and unanimous assent. If we already behold the dawn of world peace, we should do all we can to hasten its full realization.

Considered from the standpoint of ultimate benefits to the human race, the movement for international arbitration is the most vital and important movement of modern times. In its relation to our present and future well being, it exceeds in importance the solution of the many political and economic problems which are the subject of constant legislative discussion and enactment. Our politicians and statesmen grow eloquent urging upon us some proposed economic reform or political issue, while they and we are too often thoughtless regarding this movement for world peace.

It is inspiring to witness the widespread interest in this movement at the present time. It is engaging the attention of many of the most enlightened minds of the civilized world. In proportion as this movement goes forward, hopes arise of the possible disarmament of nations, and the release of mankind from the enormous debts now being piled up for posterity to liquidate. Multitudes of men now engaged in armies and navies may be turned into the more peaceful and economic pursuits.

The present armed peace is a serious burden upon the human race. "There are today more guns and bayonets, more bombs and shells, more soldiers on the land and more ships of war upon the seas than in any preceding century in the history of the world. More money is now expended in getting ready for war than was spent in former times in waging war." The

burden of this military and naval equipment has actually stunted and demoralized the life of nations. It handicaps and hinders the progress of humanitarian movements. "Militarism is one of the gigantic evils of our day. Against it should be arrayed every thoughtful citizen and every institution making for progress of civilization and the advance of man.

In the great enterprise of achieving international peace, the immediate step is to bind nations closer together by arbitration treaties. It is only by nations agreeing to submit their differences to the arbitrament of reason, that reduction of armaments can be hoped for. The task now before the leaders of humanity is to devise treaties which will extend the list of international questions. Such treaties have been formulated recently between the United States and Great Britain and between the United States and France." They are the creation of some of the ablest, most far-seeing statesmen of these three countries. Great Britain and France are ready to ratify these treaties. The world awaits the action of the United States Senate. Every legitimate effort should therefore be made to secure their ratification. Should the Senate reject them, then the United States blocks the progress of the world. America is best fitted to become the peacemaker of the world. Her situation and her traditions fit her for this peculiar mission. If the United States has a mission beyond her own confines, it is to blaze the way to universal arbitration among the nations. We do not covet the territory of our neighbors. We do not seek the acquisition of lands upon other continents. We are free from foreign entanglements and embarrassing complications. The efforts we make, therefore, in behalf of

international peace cannot be regarded with suspicion or ulterior motives. The spirit of justice governs our relations with other countries. We are therefore specially qualified to set a pace for the rest of the world.

The New York Peace Society has prepared some very striking tables setting forth what might be accomplished in peace pursuits, with the money expended in war. The cost of a battleship is \$12,000,000. The ship will not last longer than about twenty years. The cost of sustaining it for that period is about \$800,000 per year. This involves a total cost of \$28,000,000.

There are better ways of spending our nation's income. It is plain that if we ceased to maintain the military regime, our government could expend large sums upon other lines of national progress or could reduce the tariff and thereby reduce the cost of living.

Fifty Manual Training Schools could be built and equipped with necessary tools and appliances for the cost of a single battleship. This would give valuable instruction to 75,000 young people every year.

The entire White Mountain Forest Reserve, containing 25,000 acres of burned-over and unproductive lands, could be purchased and planted for the cost of one battleship. Think what this would mean to the future resources of the country. How much wiser the policy of providing for the needs of future generations than leaving them a burden of debt and depleted resources.

The cost of the Congressional library at Washington, the finest library building in the world, was built for but little over the cost of one battleship and is maintained for less than the cost of keeping a battleship afloat.

An investment of \$9,000,000, three-fourths the cost of one battleship, used

in irrigation works would reclaim 240,000 acres, and provide homes for 8,000 families and increase the taxable property not less than \$24,000,000.

The money spent in battleship construction in a single year would deepen the channel of the Mississippi River as far as the Twin Cities of the north and thus greatly cheapen the cost of transportation of the commerce of the entire northwest on its way to the gulf. Less than twenty years, even at the present rate, would cover the cost of the construction of the Panama Canal, complete a system of Deep Waterways, of National Forests, of irrigation for arid lands, and leave money enough to pay the National Debt.

Applied to the elimination of disease it would within a few years make a case of tuberculosis as rare as a case of smallpox and thereby remove the most dreaded plague of the present time.

This brief statement of facts and figures are taken from reliable sources furnished by the New York Peace Society. They are so full of meaning that American citizens ought to be moved to bring pressure upon Senators to ratify the present treaties and thus hasten the Dawn of World Peace.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The country was recently stirred by an editorial by Theodore Roosevelt in the Outlook, on the Trusts, the People and the Square Deal. Speaking of the Anti-Trust Law, he writes this paragraph: "The Anti-Trust Law cannot meet the whole situation nor can any modification of the principle of the Anti-Trust Law avail to meet the whole situation. There are many men who think that it is possible by strengthening the Anti-Trust Law to restore business to the competitive con-

ditions of the middle of the last century. Any such effort is foredoomed to end in failure and if successful would be mischievous in the last degree. Business cannot be successfully conducted in accordance with the practices and theories of sixty years ago unless we abolish steam, electricity, big cities, and in short, not only all modern business, and modern conditions, but all the modern conditions of our civilization. The effort to restore competition as it was sixty years ago, and to trust for justice solely to this restoration of competition, is just as foolish as if we should go back to the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals as a substitute for our modern weapons of precision."

In fact we cannot go back to the principles and methods of sixty years ago. The inevitable forces of social and industrial progress oppose such an effort. The big industry, the combination, is here and here to stay. The Anti-Trust Law belongs to the beginning of the period of big industry. Men were determined to prevent the combination. The law is an expression of the feeling that competition was the cure-all for industrial ills. In spite of the law combinations were formed. The law remained inoperative as respects many of these combinations. Some of them have been promoted by unfair methods and have resulted in injury to trade. The remedy is now, however, in a breaking up of all combinations, good or bad, and a return to small competitive industry.

Some combinations are good, some industries can be conducted successfully only on a large scale. The industry is not to be condemned because of its size, nor simply because it is the result of combination. The corporation or industry is good or bad accord-

ing as its motives and methods are fair and just or unfair and bad. It is not size, but conduct. The thing needed is not that we shall oblige all corporations to remain small and wear themselves out maintaining a constant strife of competition, but rather let us permit them to grow large and strong, acquire power to produce more and at reduced cost, and then prescribe for them a rule of conduct. A big government of a big country need not fear a big industry. Government regulation is not State Socialism.

What is needed is a uniform method of incorporation and a single authority for control. So long as the several states shall compete for the chance of incorporating business corporations, by granting easy methods of incorporation, lax control or no control at all, requiring the complainant to go always to the trouble and expense of litigation in the courts, just so long will we have unjust discriminations, and "cut price" and rate wars, resulting in combinations acting in restraint of trade. The way out may be found through provision for federal incorporation, and federal control by a commission, with authority to hear complaints, correct abuses and determine policies which are lawful and fair.

WHAT WILL ROOSEVELT DO?

What will Roosevelt do? This was the question in the minds of America's millions when he was ushered into office by the death of our martyred McKinley. In spite of the fact that he had insisted during all his full term that he would regard that as a second term and would not again be a candidate for the office, the American people continued to be moved by hopes, expectations, or fears, and the question was constantly uppermost in men's minds

when he was about to retire from office. Then everywhere men asked what can an ex-president do? Again, when he was about to return from the great hunting trip, it was the same time-worn question, and now, as the time for the political conventions draws near, it is the same questions in the minds of men.

The publication of his world's stirring editorial on The Trusts and the Square Deal, has set the whole country buzzing with curiosity and wonder whether he were about to become a candidate again for the office of President.

Why insist on running the man for this high office? Why oblige him to make constant protests against the use of his name among the list of candidates? Why not let the man select his own career? He will do it anyway.

Mr. Roosevelt was a great President. History will accord him a place in the first rank of American Presidents. He is today a distinguished citizen. He is an extremely practical man. He has, also, a profound respect for sentiment. There prevails a sentiment which has become crystallized into a custom that our American Presidents should not hold office for more than eight years. This is a good sentiment and custom. If once broken, there would remain no natural limit and the office could readily fall into the hands of someone who would build up a great machine and seek to retain the office for life. Mr. Roosevelt does the country a genuine service when he obliges us to respect a sentiment which we might otherwise be willing to set aside.

It is urged that Roosevelt is the only man who could save the Republican party from either being split before the election, or from defeat at the polls in 1912. Possibly this is so. But there

are worse things than Republican defeat. The country would probably survive a Democratic victory.

There is probably no man in the country today, of keener political insight, more sound political principles, or more vigorous thinking than Theodore Roosevelt. He can render the Nation and the world an invaluable service by the close application of his mind to the problems of state and by vigorous discussion of them. He can become a Nation's instructor in the affairs of National life.

In the suggestion, we do not wish to indicate that the people should always accept his utterances and conclusions. We do not want a man to do our thinking for us. The man who makes us think for ourselves has done us a greater service. It is the habit of some politicians that when they have spoken, their friends and followers have nothing more to say save to quote the leader's latest speech. It is Mr. Roosevelt's fortune that he makes us think until we have opinions of our own. This is the larger and better service.

THE SHORT BALLOT.

The Short Ballot Organization complains of the dangerous power of our politicians. They ascribe the fault, not to any civic indifference of the people, but to the fact that we are living under a form of democracy that is unworkable. It is charged that our present political method is in serious fault, because it submits to popular election, offices which are not sufficiently important to attract public attention; because it submits to popular election so many public offices at one time that many of them are inevitably crowded out from proper public attention, and because it submits to popular election so many

offices at one time that the business of making up the elaborate tickets necessary at every election makes the political machine an indispensable instrument in electoral action.

It is readily apparent that these charges are well founded. The result of having so many names upon the ballot is that the names and candidates do not have sufficient scrutiny by the voter, and many men are elected to office who owe their election, not to the voter so much as to the makers of the party ticket. This gives the political machine an undue power which is often capable of great abuse.

The Short Ballot principles are:

First—That only those offices should be elective which are important enough to attract and deserve public attention.

Second—That very few offices should be filled by election at one time, so as to permit adequate and unconfused public examination of the candidates.

These principles are receiving increasing recognition and support throughout the country. The result must be that many offices of present minor importance shall be increased in real importance or else be put off the ticket and made appointive. The wave of charter reform in American municipal government results from application of these principles. The Commission Government for American cities is receiving widespread popular favor. It is the most conspicuous and popular movement in the realm of municipal affairs, which our country has ever witnessed. One of the reasons of its popularity is its conformity to the Short Ballot principle. Under this plan elections are held less frequently, few names appear on the ballot, and the offices are of such importance that the voter takes a larger interest in the candidate.

Theodore Roosevelt says: "Governmental power should be concentrated in the hands of a very few men, who would be so conspicuous that no citizen could help knowing all about them and the elections should not come frequently."

The advocates of Commission Government claim that it meets these requirements and that it is supported by many peculiar advantages. The best claim for the Commission system is that it will bring a better class of men into office. If the system will accomplish this result, it should speedily be adopted by American cities. Herein lies the one salvation of the American city. Councilmen and aldermen, as a rule, have been men of small capacity. They have been persons who have given no evidence of a capacity to administer the affairs of a great city, and experience has not only demonstrated their unfitness for city administration, but has also shown them to be peculiarly susceptible to corrupt and debasing influences.

American political experience may be said to have established this principle: that "small bodies with large powers attract a better class of men than large bodies with small powers."

Men are more ready to accept responsibility where they may have a free hand, and may receive the merit for successful service.

The first essential in a system of government is that it shall attract capable men to positions of trust and responsibility. The second requisite is that it provide a machinery for the selection of men of this type for office. The non-partisan primary for nomination is intended to accomplish the nomination of more desirable candidates than have commonly been selected by the "ward boss." The elimination of

the ward, and election by the entire city increases the chances of election of the better and more capable men. The doing away with ward representation and reducing the size of the body tends to remove the evil of log rolling so common in American legislative bodies.

Under the old system the alderman was primarily concerned with the interests of his own ward and frequently engaged in a vote trading agreement with representatives of other wards. A small body of three or five Commissioners, elected by and representing the whole city, will have no temptation to consider ward interests as against the interest of the whole city.

The results claimed for the Commission system are threefold. A more economical and efficient administration of city affairs, a better control of moral and social conditions, including the elimination of civic vice and corruption, a more rapid progress in civic improvements.

If these results are accomplished it is because of two things: First, that the new system offers better machinery for the conduct of city affairs; second, because better men are secured to manage this social corporation. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the latter. Bad men or weak men are unsafe men. Bad men will themselves make ruin of the conduct of the city, and weak men will become the mere tools of some political boss or machine.

"A new broom sweeps clean." A new movement excites unusual interest and enthusiasm. It is easy to understand how this new system has resulted in temporary improvement in the administration of the city. If it will stand the test of years and maintain a constant lively interest in civic affairs, it will assure a greatly im-

proved city administration.

While the Commission government seems likely to be a most excellent system for the administration of the smaller cities, it does not give promise of being well suited to the big city. The number of appointive officers in the big city is greater, the interests of the different sections of the city are more varied, the legislative demands upon the council are varied and numerous. It seems therefore necessary to have a representative council to properly consider and legislate for the interests of the larger cities of the country.

THE LOS ANGELES ELECTION.

In the municipal election at Los Angeles on December 5th Mr. Job Harri-man, the Socialist candidate, was overwhelmingly defeated by the good government candidate, Mr. George Alexander. The election came at the close of a long and thorough campaign. Those who seek to explain the result of the election divide into three groups. The Socialists blame the trial and confession of the McNamaras for the defeat of their candidate. The women claim the victory for good government to have resulted from their vote, this being the first election where the women of the city took part. The average citizen explains the election on the ground that the people are growing tired of Socialism.

Undoubtedly all of these influences combined. Each had its effect. Possibly the influence of any one would have been sufficient to secure the victory for Alexander. The combination of influences resulted in his very large vote. As a consequence of the victory of the good government, there is general satisfaction throughout the city.

At the same election there was submitted to the people a very rigid pro-

hibition ordinance. It proposed to prohibit all manufacture and sale of liquor, the giving it away in clubs or private homes or elsewhere. Only by a physician's prescription could it have been possible to secure a drop of liquor had the measure passed. It was defeated. The election emphasizes two important principles: First, that when the issue is fairly drawn between good government and bad government the people may be depended upon to prefer and support good government. Second, that reform is gradual, and reform measures must not be too extreme.

A frequent mistake of reformers is that they are so zealous in their cause, they propose and urge extreme measures and suffer inevitable defeat. A half loaf is better than none. Compromise with some gain, is better than no compromise and sure defeat.

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

The confessions of the McNamara brothers in the midst of the trial in Los Angeles brought to a sudden climax a case that promised to drag out for a long time and involve a big expense both to the state and the defense. The history of the case should impress some serious and important lessons upon our minds.

In the first place, we are awakened to the seriousness of the attitude of capital and labor. These criminals are not of the ordinary type. They are not men of weak mind, irresponsible, and lacking in understanding the character of their actions. They are not criminals of the kind who murder or rob for the sake of gain. They are the product of a social condition. We do not believe that organized labor stands for violence. The expressions of labor leaders all over the land is convincing on this point. They uniformly condemn

the crime and the criminals. Let us believe them truthful and sincere until proven otherwise. Labor leaders do not advocate violence, nor do they condone crime. Nevertheless the attitude, the spirit, the speeches, the feeling of labor leaders, and laboring men, is often such that it tends to produce in certain individuals the feeling that violence is justifiable. Men brood upon their wrongs until they commit acts of this criminal character and think themselves martyrs to a worthy cause.

For this situation there must be a cause. Either the laboring class do suffer serious abuse or they are being deceived and made to think that their lot is one of unnecessary hardship. If the industrial condition is such that a real and unfair burden rests upon the laboring man, then the condition ought to be changed. If there is no unfair or unnecessary hardship being suffered, if the source of his discontent is to be found in the character of the labor speeches, then the leaders are to blame for this seething discontent. In either case we are carried beyond the criminal to find the ultimate cause of the crime. The criminal is a responsible man. He is guilty. Crime is crime. Murder is murder. He must suffer a proper punishment. However, punishment will never crush the martyr spirit. It matters not whether the deed be one of mercy or violence, whether the cause be holy or unholy, whether the man be a real martyr or only self-deceived. What is true of the martyr is true of the anarchist in this respect. The political anarchist of Europe or the industrial anarchist of America will never be quieted by punishment. We must go farther back. We must find the cause. If the agitator has produced the mental state of the criminal, then the agitator must share in the blame and condemnation.

Another serious lesson impressed by this trial was this: There exists a widespread feeling that the poor man cannot or will not receive a fair trial and impartial justice when opposed by large wealth. The ready response to the appeal for a large "defense fund" was not simply an indication of belief in the innocence of these men. It was rather an expression of the general feeling that without such a fund the accused men could not be entitled to a fair trial.

The service of capable lawyers must be secured in order that the case may be conducted properly. Such attorneys are deserving of a liberal fee, hence the need for a large fund. While this line of argument may be acknowledged, the fact remains that it is a serious misfortune that there should prevail a feeling of dependence of justice upon larger expenditure. It is not the employment of counsel, nor the payment of proper reward that we regret, but we do regret the lack of perfect confidence in our institutions, and especially our courts. Here again it is hard to resist placing a large degree of blame upon political agitators and labor leaders for undermining confidence in the institutions of the land.

Society has room for the thoughtful, careful agitator. For the man who sees a serious evil, and has a real and efficient remedy to propose and sincerely seeks to awaken an interest in the proposed reforms.

But for the man whose whole skill and energy is devoted to agitation, who is devoted to the mischief of arousing class hatred and prejudice, society has no need, because his deeds are evil. This man is society's greatest enemy. Whether his motive be good or bad, the results are the same. Whether in industry, politics, or re-

ligion, it is ever a serious misfortune to stir up the discontent that arrays a man against his fellow and against the institutions of the land. Revolution is possibly justifiable, but the hatred that breeds personal attack and violence upon men or institutions is unwarranted, and rarely accomplishes any wholesome result. The agitator has a tremendous responsibility. He must persuade minds without inflaming passion. Unless he is equal to this big task he should at once cease his agitation.

A third problem of interest arose in connection with the efforts to secure a jury. The same situation arises in the effort to get a jury for the trial of almost any case which has attracted widespread interest. It is next to impossible to secure an unprejudiced jury for any important trial. This situation arises partly because of the publicity given to all details of the case before the matter is ever brought to trial. It is altogether proper for the press to publish the news and afford their readers information regarding these wrongful acts, but it is very doubtful wisdom on the part of many papers who deliberately "try the case," express convictions of guilt or innocence and thereby deliberately prejudice the case and produce prejudice on the part of their readers.

It is unfortunate that so long time often elapses between the crime and the trial. The attorneys take long weeks to prepare for a great legal battle. Witnesses must be coached and must rehearse over and over again in order that they may know the part well. The preparations for a great trial are somewhat like the preparations for staging a play, and naturally the crime seems to fall into the background, and the interest of the audience is not so much in the crime, and

guilt or innocence of the accused, as it is in the skill of the actors and how well each plays his part. It is a further natural result that the jury think themselves selected to "try the attorney" rather than to try the criminal.

The method of the arrest of the criminals has been quite overlooked in the dramatic character of the close. It must not be forgotten, however, that the character of the arrest was so like to a kidnapping that considerable feeling was thereby aroused. Criminals are both shrewd and dangerous, and their captors must be very shrewd likewise. Nevertheless there is a right and a wrong way of securing arrests and taking a criminal from one state to another, and the officers of the law should be careful to follow the right way. The utmost care should be observed in the execution of the law, not to arouse sympathy with the criminal, lest the treatment give merit to the cry of persecution, and he become a hero "hounded to his death" instead of being regarded as a criminal receiving just prosecution.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S OWN VIEW.

Large numbers of American people have read with keen interest President Taft's criticism of his own record. By criticism we do not mean condemnation, for it is rather a defense. It is his own frank statement in review of his administration.

The criticism was first published as an authorized interview, by the Outlook and was printed in full by the daily press.

The published statement is a thoughtful review of the important acts and policies of the President. The concluding paragraph contains his statement of personal motives and feelings. "The truth is," he said, "that

political considerations have not weighed heavily with me. I have tried to do in each case what seemed to me the wisest thing, regardless of its effect upon my own future. Indeed, in more than one instance I have been perfectly conscious whose bad blood would be stirred by some act of mine or some refusal to act. The circumstance that the same persons who hail me, after one application of equal justice, as a far-seeing, conservative patriot, denounce me after the next as an unreasoning radical does not greatly disturb my equanimity. I set that down as all in a day's work."

We presume that very few readers will question this statement. No doubt many differ with the President in the views, some feel that his advisers have sometimes been bad, some even question his political wisdom and sagacity, some wish he were more tactful and compromising, but no one will question his honesty and sincerity. However serious his shortcomings of the head, no one questions the uprightness of his character or the sincerity of his heart. This is a big asset in a candidate for office. Political policies are matters of judgment. Upon these things good men differ, and both sides may be in error. The light of tomorrow proves the act of today to have been a leap in the dark. Political wisdom, far-sightedness, sagacity, all these are valuable and important, sound policies, sincere, helpful, truthful advisers are all a great gain, but absolute honesty is an essential, lacking which, all other virtues fail to make a man worthy of the position of honor, trust and power.

The President further says: "I am very grateful for the honors the people have given me. I do not affect to deny the satisfaction I should feel if after casting up the totals pro and con and

striking a balance, they should decide that my first term had been fruitful enough of good to warrant their enlisting me for another. Any man would be proud of such a verdict. But I have not been willing, nor shall I be, to purchase it at the sacrifice of my freedom to do my duty as I see it. My

happiness is not dependent on my holding any office and I shall go back to private life with no heartburnings if the people, after an unprejudiced review of my administration, conclude that someone else can serve them to greater advantage."

A FRIEND.

Who is a friend, a real, true friend,
A friend oft tried and ever true?
I do not mean the kind of friend
That smiles and bows and flatters you;
True friendship springs from far below
These paltry signs which subtle guile
Oft measures out of idle show
To hide grim hatred with a smile.

Who is a friend? I have a friend,
Whom oft I've tried and still is true;
Just flesh and blood—an earthly friend—
Of earthly form, but heaven's hue;
My earthly savior he has been,
And when my feet from right have stray'd,
To God o'erhead from heart within,
He for my wayward life has pray'd.

Not only prayed, but hand outstretch'd,
He raised me from the fetid mire,
And to my shivering soul he fetch'd
The embers of a living fire;
Here's friendship crystalized to love—
A love both earth and heaven blest,
New power that from the heights above
Brought freedom to my shackled breast.

He is a friend, just such a friend
As thousands bow'd 'neath toil and care,
Crave human kindness to descend
And in their grievous burdens share;
Such is a friend, a friend indeed,
Who in Immortal image cast,
Seeks not his own, but turns where need
Is greatest, and where self is last.

His life has scarcely passed its noon,
Yet from his tasks he now must rest—
A pause which ever, late or soon,
Must visit all from worst to best,
As morning sunbeams pierce the mists
That 'round the mountain's crest are hung,
The golden rays of hope have kissed
The lives of joy around him flung.

Charles Stewart Given.

THE CRUSADE

By JESSIE L. SUTER

The result of a year's crusade against the get-rich-quick schemers, who have been using the United States mails in the consummation of their nefarious schemes, has developed a distinct line of new criminals in American life. In an interview given out by Postmaster General Hitchcock in New York some time ago, when one of the big raids was made, he stated that it was estimated that the American public had been swindled out of at least \$100,000,000 through illegitimate business channels during the past ten years by the manipulations of this class of criminals. It develops as a result of the year's work that the Postmaster General was too modest in his statement.

The parties arrested during the past year by the officers of the Postoffice Department, under Mr. Hitchcock's supervision, have obtained no less than \$77,000,000. Those schemes which they employed covered every possible phase of industry and business life, from the sale of a simple fake article of a medical character to a prodigious mining scheme, well figured out on paper and existing in the mind of the promoter without the semblance of fact upon which to base their alluring literature.

Mr. Hitchcock's crusade last year has been a distinct help to the commercial miners of the country. Man-kind obtains his living and transacts his business as a result of the exchange of the commodities of the seas and of the land. These trade relations are carried on by means of that which is secured from the bowels of the earth, and any transactions of a fraudulent character which destroy the faith and confidence of the American people in commercial mining affect the material medium of exchange. As a result fake mining schemes, and other fraudulent

enterprises operating through the mails, have practically destroyed the confidence of the American people in investments of that character. Many times a commercial miner, or a legitimate prospector, is unable to find the means of developing a prospect without being compelled to make enormous concessions of stock to promoters and selling agents, and in addition thereto, paying commissions of from 40 to 60 per cent. for the sale or purchase of stock to be used in the development of the prospect.

The same conditions apply to the development of land schemes throughout the country, as well as various commercial enterprises, such as the sale of wireless telegraph and other electrical appliances, preying upon the credulity of the people for the purpose of making tremendous stock sales without the slightest intent to develop a legitimate business enterprise.

One single fraud operator or combination of operators manipulating railroad bills of lading and acting as agents for insurance companies were able to obtain \$2,500,000 from foreign cotton buyers, and at the same time destroyed the entire credit and confidence in the medium of realizing upon the offerings of cotton in the market. All of this being done through bogus bills of lading sent through the medium of the United States mails.

These wealthy fraud artists as a rule invest their money in legitimate enterprises and many of them consequently become promoters of banks, owners of manufacturing plants and other wealthy and influential organizations. Because of their position and high station in life it is a difficult matter to convict them, as their resources appear to be almost unlimited. However, during the past year over half a regi-

ment of these promoters were taken into custody by the United States Government, their businesses annihilated, and nearly two hundred of them convicted within six months are serving their terms in the penitentiary. Among this number are some eight or ten millionaires. The Atlanta penitentiary contains a colony of bright geniuses whose minds if directed in legitimate business channels would add luster to the commercial world.

Heretofore it has been the policy of the Postoffice Department to utilize what is known as the "fraud order," directing the postmasters to refuse to deliver mail addresses to these illegitimate institutions. The order must be applicable to some special organization or individual and immediately upon the issuance of the order the enterprising schemer reorganizes the same scheme under a new name, uses, with a slight change, practically the same literature, retains his old mailing list, and is doing business in many cases at the old stand. In the Postoffice Department the records show numbers of instances in which these operators have done business in a number of cities throughout the country and have reorganized the same companies eight or ten times.

This crusade which has been so vigorously pursued has resulted in scattering a large number of the smaller operators, who became frightened at the attitude of the Postoffice Department in prosecuting the large and influential organizations. The result has been that these smaller people have been driven out of business entirely, or they have changed their names, located in other cities, taking their mailing lists with them and attempting to do business within a space of two or three months, taking a chance on the Postoffice Department officers being unable to detect them within that period of time.

These fraud operations can hardly be estimated, they are so enormous. Some two thousand complaints are received annually by the Postoffice Department, but the limited corps of officers who are engaged in ferreting out

these criminals enables the Department to reach, even with a vigorous crusade, only some five hundred of them per annum and attend to the other important routine business duties of the postal service. It may be estimated within reason that these fraud manipulations exceed \$150,000,000 annually. This enormous amount of money is taken from a class of people who can ill afford to lose it, being largely people on a salary, widows, orphans, ministers, school teachers, and in many instances persons connected with the army enjoying positions of life tenure. One of the most peculiar features of the fraud business is the disinclination on the part of the public to make complaint. The average person would rather forget the investment of the money than to have his neighbor know he had been bunkoed.

To the public press must be given a tremendous amount of credit for enabling Mr. Hitchcock to accomplish what he has during the past year. The publicity of the methods employed by these shrewd schemers has opened the eyes of the American people to such an extent that the officers of the Postoffice Department report hundreds of fraud operators closing their places of business and leaving for parts unknown.

By stamping out the Mabray gang during the past year the postal officers feel that one of the most gigantic and best organized bands of swindlers has been broken up. This band of thieves and gamblers, headed by John C. Mabray, made a business of organizing and promoting fake horse races, wrestling, boxing and other athletic tournaments all over the country. It is believed that they got no less than \$5,000,000 from the American public through such operations during the past few years.

The United Wireless was a typical stock scheme operating through the mails. About six million dollars was obtained by the people operating that scheme through the fraudulent statements which they made to the public that every dollar of stock sold was treasury stock, when, as a matter of fact, an infinitesimal portion of the

proceeds of the sale of stock reached the treasury of the company, practically all of it going into the pockets of the promoters. In this case the United Wireless Company organized a selling agency to whom it paid an enormous commission to sell this stock and it developed that the major portion of the stock in the selling agency was also held by the promoters of the former company.

That element of fraud which causes the Postoffice Department the greatest trouble is the medical fakers who use the mails to an enormous extent in their professions of curing every possible character of disease. This class of human buzzards is the most contemptible of all, for they prey upon the weak-minded women, the diseases of the crippled and invalid, and filch from them practically the last dollar they possess in the hope that perhaps this widely and liberally advertised remedy may give relief. These are difficult cases to prove in court by reason of the fact that these medical fakers resort to lawyers who are well versed in medical jurisprudence and advise them just how far they can go with impunity with their literature without violating the law.

Although the prosecution of these cases has become an enormous tax on the time and talent of the inspection force of the Postoffice Department, the same vigorous policy will be pursued in the future as in the past. Postmaster General Hitchcock has recommended that the entire investigation of this class of criminals be handled by the Department of Justice, but so long as it remains the duty of the Postoffice Department to handle these cases, the campaign will be a vigorous one. It is predicted that this will be an even greater year in the annihilation of fraud artists throughout the country than the year which has just closed.

It has been said that the state governments have been derelict in handling these cases with vigor and protecting their citizenship. In this connection it must be remembered that no single state has the judiciary machinery to successfully handle and convict

these criminals, as in a medium sized case from thirty to sixty witnesses must be subpoenaed from ten or twelve different states of the union. And in addition to this, the costs of a single case against the stronger and more influential class will amount to from \$20,000 to \$55,000, while the smaller class of cases is equally expensive in proportion to the volume of business transacted.

If the postal officers were simply required to prove the mailing of the literature, the Postoffice Department could easily stamp every fraud operator in America out of business within a period of a year. Instead, the time and talent of inspectors is taken in proving the intent to defraud, which the law provides must be shown clearly to the jury's satisfaction before a conviction can be made. In the proving of the intent the entire scope and organization of the business must be taken into consideration; the plant, the mine, the alleged deal, the land, the plantation, or the alleged place of business must be thoroughly examined; the books of the institution must be gone over in order that the case might be made to clearly exemplify the full intent of the operator to defraud the public in the intent and conception of the scheme. There has not been a single case presented by the present administration of the Postoffice Department to the courts in which the defendants did not freely admit that the facts stated by them in their literature were in the main false and that the amounts of money received by them were procured as a result of their advertising. However, the inability of the Government to prove that it is the intent of the organizer, or proprietor, of the scheme to defraud the public, in making such statements, necessitates a charge to the jury for the dismissal of the case, on the ground that a business man has a right within a reasonable limit to "puff" his business. In other words, it is difficult for the Government under the present law requiring it to show the "intent" to defraud, to draw the line between absolute criminality and a business which

is of a disreputable and questionable character, yet within the pale of the statute as interpreted by the Federal courts.

If—

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same,
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build them up with wornout tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son.
—Rudyard Kipling.

A HEAD-ON COLLISION.

If a bonnet meet a bonnet
Coming through the door,
Each with fowls and forests on it,
Three yards 'round or more—

If each hat, not measured double,
Grazes either side,
What mere man can sage the trouble
When those two collide?
—Katharine Perry.

THE COLLEGE, THE CONSERVATOR OF CULTURE

By HARRY LINN STARR

In these days of rapid revolution and evolution in educational systems and institutions, one institution stands, as through all our history it has stood, as the inheritor and representative of the best traditions and ideals of American life and character. Very soon after the founding of the colony of Massachusetts, a college was established,—and ever since that time the American people have been establishing and maintaining colleges.

Thus has the college become an American institution, one that has ever justified the wisdom of its founders and supporters in that it has never ceased to adapt itself to their needs, to conserve and perpetuate their ideals and aspirations, and to lend itself to the solution of their problems.

The first problem of our national life was that of establishing a government and developing institutions which should give form and vitality to the ideals of the people. In the solution of this problem the college has had a large and worthy part. Recognizing that the present is the sum of all the past, that the progress of the present and the promise of the future are based upon the accomplishment of the past, it has led the youth of the land, through the study of the history and the literature of the past, into vital contact with the great men and the great ideas of that past. Thus from the experience, and the ideals, and the expression of those who have lived and wrought in the world, they have been enabled to draw wisdom and inspiration to apply to the great problem of their day, the establishment of a community and a government of free men.

Today our national problem is dif-

ferent; it is largely industrial, and, above all, complicated. As our country has grown and from the conditions and needs of its life and growth, has elaborated its institutions, other types of schools have appeared, from the kindergarten to the technical school and the professional school, each adapted to some condition, each responding to some need, of our complicated life. Of these schools, especially of those of higher grade, the greater number have for their purpose the cultivation of some particular faculty or capability, with the end of adapting it to some utilitarian purpose—in broad terms, the teaching of a trade. *Efficiency* has become the dominant idea of the day; and those schools which have for their purpose the cultivation of efficiency are necessary and important; they have a large and honorable part in the growth of our country, in the development and utilization of its resources, in the extension of its influence, in the dissemination and propagation of its ideals; and the future will no doubt make larger demands of them and place larger responsibilities upon them than has the past.

At the same time that these schools of special and utilitarian training have been growing in number and influence and fulfilling so capably their important and necessary function, the college has continued uninterruptedly to hold its focal and significant position in American life and culture. Having its beginning with the beginning of the people, rooted in the very ground of American experience and aspiration, growing, as it has, with the people itself, it has forever been the one dis-

tinctively American institution. Coincident in its existence and growth with the wonderful material development and expansion of our country, adapting itself to varying and exacting conditions, giving itself as an instrument for the promotion of these material interests and plans, it has ever kept in view and exalted its higher and richer mission: it has never ceased to stimulate and to cherish the finer feelings and aspirations of the people. While loyal to its practical mission of preparing men to meet the real problems of life, and to acquit themselves well in the solution of those problems, it has, at the same time, planted, even in remote and waste places, the seed of culture, has nourished and cherished the budding plant, and has rejoiced in the fruition of the finer ideals of culture in character.

As in the past, so today, the college stands in a commanding and significant position, as an instrument lending itself to the development of the material possibilities of our country, but, above all, as the conservator of our finest traditions of culture, of our highest aspirations and ideals of character.

A few years ago, at the inception of that wonderful impulse of commercial and industrial activity that has swept over our country with accelerated speed and force, threatening at times apparently to sweep all before it in its irresistible on-rush, it seemed as if the very existence, certainly the prestige and influence of the college, were threatened. The rapidly growing technical schools, the trade schools, the professional schools, drew to themselves increasing numbers of young men, moving under the obsession of the practical and the utilitarian; and it seemed as if, perhaps, the mission of the college were fulfilled and its vitality expended. But this was only an ephemeral movement, a superficial indication. The college is too essential an institution, its mission too necessary, for it thus to be eliminated from our educational system, or even for its influence and prestige to be im-

paired. Scarcely had the movement been apprehended when the reaction became evident. The force of that reaction has brought to the college increased numbers of students, and, more important than this, increased opportunity and influence, and has confirmed its traditional primacy among American educational and intellectual institutions.

This promise of larger opportunity and influence is rapidly working itself out. On the side of its mission as an instrument of training and discipline in the world of affairs, added emphasis has been placed upon the function of the college. The largely increased and rapidly increasing demands of industrial, commercial, and professional life, under the pressure of the intense and trying competition that bears down so heavily upon men today, have imposed the need of extensive and rigid technical training; at the same time they have revealed and emphasized the need of the training of the college, not simply as preliminary to that of the specialized school, but, even more, as imparting the adaptability, the command of individual power, the grasp, so essential in the successful pursuit of any plan or undertaking, and ultimately in positions of influence and leadership.

The college, however, should not be regarded merely as a fitting school for the technical or professional school. Rather is it a co-ordinate instrument with these in preparing men and women for the service of society. This is an important and worthy function. But the college has a larger, a richer, a more significant mission. Not only does it provide, in a direct way, an important and essential part of the training for efficiency and service, but it offers a training comprehensive and complete in itself, a training in the best sense, far in advance of that of the specialized school.

Efficiency, excellent and important as it is, is not all of life, nor the chief part of life; nor does the training for efficiency offer the highest and best ideal of education. It may impart skill, it may train a man to do some-

thing and to do it well, to become a perfect tool, or instrument, in our industrial system. At the same time it may fail to develop and to confirm in him the breadth of view and sympathy that are necessary to make of him a leader and inspirer of men, with the result that he may find that, while he is fulfilling efficiently, and perfectly, perhaps, his specialized function as an instrument in an industrial system or undertaking, another, with less of technical training, but with larger vision and understanding and sympathy, has risen above him to a position of influence and command.

Another defect inherent in the ideal and method of efficiency is well expressed in the words of former President Tucker of Dartmouth College: "Efficiency cannot make a gentleman." And here, perhaps, one might recall Cardinal Newman's conception of a gentleman, as involving understanding, insight, sympathy, adaptability. In this defect, many of our universities, and the training that they offer, participate. With but three or four exceptions, perhaps, our so-called universities consist merely of a large, often overgrown, under-graduate college, with a number of professional departments grouped about it, and a small graduate department superimposed upon it. The great mass of its students is in the under-graduate department, but its methods and ideals are often determined by the graduate department. Here the German method of original research and investigation prevails, a process intended, in the land of its origin, as a preparation for a career of investigation and research along specialized lines of scholarship, chiefly scientific, and not as a preparation for the practical pursuits and demands of life. Nor is it regarded as in any way or degree a course, adapted to the processes and ideals of culture and establishing a condition of culture; rather is it based upon such a course as a necessary preliminary. Unfortunately, too often, in these universities of ours, this method of the graduate school has been allowed to reach down into, and through, the under-

graduate department. The inevitable result has been that the young student, immature, and often crude, in his mental equipment and processes, in an impressionable and formative period of his development, has been set to delving among the raw material of fact, and to drawing superficial and immature conclusions from his crude, and often mechanical, investigations, and this often to the exclusion of those studies and pursuits which should develop in him something of that culture in which he is deficient. Rather does he need contact with the mature and perfected thought of men, and through their thought, with the men who have thought richly, have felt deeply, and have lived nobly. Such contact should wear away the roughness and crudeness of his own nature and give to it the polish which will enable it, like the polished diamond, to glow luminously and richly and to cut keenly. Such assimilation of the fullness and richness of mature and potent natures should fill up the measure of his own being, and complete its symmetry, in breadth, and depth, and height. And, finally, such contact and such assimilation should equip him with practical wisdom for judgment and action, and with fuller and richer capacity for feeling and understanding.

Herein lies the function of the college, and, if it remain true to its noble inheritance and do not barter it for apparent and ephemeral advantage, such is the service that the college shall continue to render to society, as represented in the individual student. In the complex and confusing life of our day, such an influence for balance, for poise, for control, is more than ever needed. Throughout the past the college has been, and today it is, the conservator of our best traditions of culture; it has ever been true to the heart and soul of man; it has revealed latent powers and has awakened the highest aspirations in the midst of a practical and utilitarian life; it has upheld the standard of the ideal and has led the way to the heights of aspiration and endeavor; it has enlarged man's outlook upon life; has quickened his sen-

sibilities ; has endowed him with sympathetic insight and large vision, with self-control and poise. While its co-ordinate school has taught him how to earn a living, the college has taught him how to live. It has led him up to the mountain top of vision and has revealed to him the world's riches of thought and action and character. In cultivating his appreciation and insight, it has increased his capacity for enjoyment of the worthy and beautiful things of life, and thereby has enriched his nature; it has made him a citizen of the world, and has taught him to live largely and graciously in it. In the familiar words of President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count

nature a familiar acquaintance, and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of his own; to carry the keys of the world's library in his pocket, and feel its resources behind him in whatever he undertakes; to make hosts of friends among men of his own age, who are leaders in all walks of life; to lose himself in generous enthusiasms and to co-operate with others for common ends—this is the Offer of the College."

Such, then, has been, and shall continue to be, the mission of the college: to conserve the best and finest ideals of culture, and to transmute these into character.

NOCTURNES.

Now cometh night, soft-slippered maid of Sleep,
Tiptoeing down the dwindling paths of day,
Bearing above her garb demure and gray
The tiny candles given to her keep.
Eve's curtain drawn, she lifts her arms to sweep
The cloud of hair from her pale brow away,
She threads her needle with a silver ray
Of moonlight, and with stitches long and deep
She mends the robe of slumber. Fold on fold,
She wraps it round her mistress and her queen,
Till hush and dark her regal dreams emprise,
Softly the little maid slips out to hold
With random Morpheus tryst upon the green,
And close, upon his breast, her weary eyes!

It is the hour when clock and chancicleer,
Midnight forgotten, oversleep the dawn;
When dewdrops stay the flanks of hare and fawn,
And roses blink at morning through a star.
It is the hour when hush and vigil clear
The world of every music. So, I pawn
One hour of dreams to watch the coming on
Of sunrise to your dreams of morning, dear;
The first deep sighs, like lilies in your breast,
Stir from the snow, and watch your covered eyes
Awake to purple violets from the dew;
To feel your arms, the ferns of spring's unrest,
Reach up unto the call of golden skies,
And draw the smile of heaven down to you!

THE COST OF LIVING

By J. C. McDOWELL, Agriculturist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The cost of living has become so high that the problem of supplying the table with satisfactory food is becoming a serious one to the man of ordinary income. It is certain that the cost of living has increased greatly during the past fifteen years, but the causes that have brought this about are complicated and are not so easy to determine. It is even more difficult to prescribe remedies. While visiting various sections in connection with my work in farm management, my attention has frequently been called to some of the probable causes of the present economic conditions.

From what I have been able to observe, the following stand out prominently among the causes for the rapid advance in prices: Higher standards of living; the increase in the size of cities as compared with the gain in population in rural districts; the increased price of farm lands, which is out of proportion to their production; the fact that nearly all the desirable western land is already taken by settlers or is in the hands of speculators; the large area of land in all parts of the country that under our present management does not produce enough to pay the labor bills; the low average yields of farm crops; the low grade of average live stock; the high cost of transportation; the excessive profits of middlemen; the fact that those who pay their bills really have to support the "dead-beats;" the relative decrease in the value of gold; and last, but not least, taxes, tariff, and trusts. Each of these topics would in itself be enough to furnish a subject for a long article, and I fully believe that it is our duty as well as our privilege to study each carefully and do what we can towards its solution.

The standard of living is gradually

rising in the country as well as the city, and I doubt if anyone will advise that we try to decrease the cost of living by cutting down this standard. Our houses are better built, better furnished, have more of the modern conveniences, and are much more sanitary than the houses in which our fathers lived. At the present time we have rural telephones, free mail delivery, and we travel more and educate our children better than did the preceding generation. I would much prefer to see the present standard raised, rather than lowered to that of thirty years ago. We will go forward, and the time is coming soon when we will not be content to live in anything but a modern house with all modern equipments, such as furnace heat, gas or electric lights, and hot and cold running water in both the bathroom and kitchen. All these things cost money, and the earning of this money takes energy and thought, yet we wish to go forward in the way in which we have started. Consequently we can hardly look to the lowering of our standard of living as the solution of the problem.

The United States, during the past thirty years, has seen an unprecedented growth of her cities as compared with the increase in rural population. This has been brought about in part by the increased use of machinery on the farm, and by the great demand for all kinds of manufactured products. The high wages paid to those engaged in manufacturing has made it difficult to get good hired help on the farm at any price. In some cases the owners themselves have sold their farms that they might work in the machine shops in the cities.

There is also something of a movement from the city to the farm. Many

city people have an idea that the farmer is getting rich, and that all they have to do is to buy a piece of land and wait a few years for it to double and treble in value. We can hardly expect this migration from the city to the country to have any great effect on the cost of living. From what I have seen of this movement I am led to believe that it is caused chiefly by the flowery advertisements of the real estate men. My observation has also been that the greater number of these people are led into deals that no real farmer would bite on. Why a purchaser of real estate will pay \$20 for undeveloped jack pine lands when he can buy the same kind of land close by that is fully as well located and certainly as valuable for \$1.00 per acre, is something I do not understand.

Farm lands are rapidly rising in price. This has been brought about in part by the increased demand for farm products. In order to make interest on this increased value it is necessary that the products of the farm should be sold at high prices. As the best of the western lands are all taken, we can hardly look for values of farm lands to go down permanently. There may be a temporary fall in the price of land and in the prices of farm products, but the tendency will be upward. As the population of the country increases, there will be an increased demand for all kinds of raw material and for all kinds of farm produce. This will have a tendency to raise rather than lower the price of land and also what that land produces, consequently we must not look for cheaper lands to bring about a lower cost of living.

In traveling over some of our western states one is surprised to see so much apparently rich land that is really doing nothing. This is especially true of large areas of central and western North and South Dakota. The traveler, impressed with what he sees, inquires as to why such land is idle. He is informed that this quarter section belongs to a man in Illinois, that that section was recently purchased by an Iowa farmer, and that other quarters and larger areas are in the possession

of certain real estate dealers. He may then ask as to what these owners expect to do with the land, and he almost invariably receives the information that this land is being held for higher prices. The prices at which the land is now held are so high as to be practically prohibitive to the real farmer, but as land is considered a safe place for one to invest his money the owner of the land feels that he can afford to wait until somebody pays him his price. During this time the land produces nothing and land prices are constantly increasing. In short, the owner does not develop the land and he puts the price so high that no one else can develop it. This is one of the great problems before us now, but I do not know its solution. If all the unproductive idle land could be brought under a high state of cultivation, the effect on the cost of living should be considerable.

Throughout Northern Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota there are large areas of cut over lands, and in many of the states of the Central West the area of unproductive swamp land is very extensive. These areas will eventually be brought under cultivation and will produce large amounts of food. The cost of clearing Northern cut-over lands is high, and the expense of draining swamp lands makes their reclamation difficult. When these millions of acres are brought under cultivation they will provide homes for a large population and assist greatly in supplying our people with food.

Instead of adding to the acreage of the farm, the time is at hand when we must make each acre produce more. The low average yield of farm crops and the poor grade of live stock keep down the profits of the farmer and add greatly to his cost of living as well as to the cost of living of his city friends. It will require extra labor to increase the yield of crops, but in most cases the net profits will be greater. People in the city sometimes complain that everything is being done by the government to help the farmer, while nothing is being done to help the people of

the city. If our department can in any way bring about increased production this increased production will not only enrich the farmer, but reduce the cost of living to those whose homes are in the city. Besides making the productive acres yield more, there are many farms on which the cultivated area can be considerably increased. The office of farm management is doing what it can to assist farmers in planning their farms and in getting more out of their land.

Whether the railroads are receiving more than their share for transporting the products of the farm I am not prepared to say, but I am certain that it is costing the farmer too much to haul his produce over the average country roads to market. The improving of the country roads would cut these losses down appreciably, and would be of great advantage to all the people.

I am pleased to note that the state of Wisconsin proposes to take a hand in the improvement of roads generally throughout the state. As long as the maintenance of country roads is in the hands of local parties, just so long will we have poor roads. I have often seen a dozen men working on the roads of Wisconsin and the whole dozen doing less work than two able bodied men could easily do. Their ability as story tellers and their ability to assist in keeping alive neighborhood gossip was far superior to their ability as bridge builders or highway improvers. The improvement of the roads which now seems assured for this state will cut down the cost of farm products appreciably and on the other hand will make the farms more valuable.

It is unfortunate that so far we have been unable to bring the producers and the consumers closer together. Middlemen will probably always be necessary, but the fact is that at the present time we have too many of these middlemen to support. On the average these men are not making more than a good average living, but there are so many of them and the farm products have to pass through so many different hands before they reach the consumer, that it really costs more to get many

farm products into the hands of the consumer than it does to produce these products.

In every city there are certain people who do not pay their bills. In order that storekeepers may make up for these losses it is necessary that they charge higher prices to those who do pay. That means that honest people not only have to support themselves, but they are obliged to help support the lazy, shiftless, good for nothing class of the city. Whether it will be possible or practicable to enact a law that will do away with this form of dishonesty or not I do not know, but I am satisfied that an attempt should be made to make the law severe enough to stamp out this class of cheating altogether.

As gold is our standard in determining values, its increase or decrease has a marked effect in determining the price of all other articles in dollars. In a general way it may be said that the price varies in direct proportion to the quantity of gold. As gold is becoming cheaper and cheaper and from appearances will continue to do so for some years to come, this cause for higher prices is likely to be increased rather than diminished. There is probably no other one cause that has had so great an effect in increasing the price of farm products and in increasing the price of land.

Taxes appear to be on the increase, but as we demand better roads, better bridges, and greater efficiency generally, and the city people demand paved streets, cement sidewalks and other improvements, we must expect to pay for these things in our taxes. On account of the greater publicity of the methods of evil doers, graft is gradually being diminished; yet it is true that we are still paying too much for improvements. The tariff undoubtedly increases the prices of those articles on which there is a duty. The tariff is probably necessary, however, because the American people prefer to support the general government by indirect rather than by direct taxation. As time goes on the tariff laws will be improved until eventually they will become fair-

er to all classes of people. The trusts, in so far as they increase prices, are to be condemned, but it is clearly evident that competition may be carried too far. When, on account of competition, it is necessary that a dozen traveling men cover the same territory in the same line, that a dozen delivery wagons should travel the same street for the same purpose, and that five or six milk wagons should visit the same city block each day, the cost of distribution due to unwise competition is clearly increased.

In this short article no attempt has been made to point out a complete so-

lution of any of these problems, but simply to call the attention of thoughtful people to some of the things to be considered in connection with the high cost of living. While it is plainly the duty of our department to assist in bringing about increased production, I believe that we should at least lend our influence toward the bringing of the producer and consumer closer together so far as this would be to the mutual advantage of both. If the cost of production can be cut down, the cost of transportation diminished, and many other losses eliminated, the cost of living must be correspondingly decreased.

My Choice.

It ain't no use to grumble and complain;
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice;
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.

In this existence, dry and wet
Will overtake the best of men—
Some little skift o' clouds 'll shet
The sun off now and then;

They ain't no sense, as I can see,
In mortals sich as you and me
A-faultin' Nature's wise intents,
An' lockin' horns with Providence.

It ain't no use to grumble and complain;
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice;
When God sorts out the weather and sends us rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

A Husband to a Wife.

Tell me, my dearest, that thy love for me
Is dead, then turn and look into my eyes;
Thou still shalt find a share of Paradise
Has lingered there—my boundless love for thee,
So thou shalt hear nor pleadings, dear, nor sigh,

But I shall coldly stand and quietly,
Nor touch thy hand, nor smooth thy hair, nor be
Thy lover, for my love will make me wise
And strong to be thy helper, that we bide
Together—though apart. Not hand in hand
Into the morning, as true lovers might,
But still together, ever side by side—
Because we share one grief and understand—
Let us walk bravely forth into the night.
—Mary Sinton Lewis in Exchange.

Education Essential to Liberty

By LOUIS HOOD.

There is a right inherent in man—a gift bestowed upon humanity by the Almighty, consisting of a power of independent action, restrained and controlled only by Nature's laws.

It is "Natural Liberty," common to man and beast, conceding entire free will, incompatible with authority, and tending to verify the maxim, "Omnes sumus licentia deteriores."

But there is within reach of mankind a higher and better good, the achievement of which is the noblest of all human undertakings.

Civilization has created civil society, tending toward the advancement, protection and interest of the human race, and for the full enjoyment of these benefits it is imperatively demanded that that part of man's natural liberty well designated as wild and savage should be sacrificed.

This limitation of man's natural rights, denominated "Civil Liberty," throbbed in the hearts of our Pilgrim Fathers, for the maintenance and propagation of which Winthrop exhorted the American heroes to hazard their lives. And for the existence and advancement of this liberty national education is essential and indispensable.

The infusion of the culture and acquirements of the past—the civilization of the world, the importation of intelligence and true religion—all are the immediate effects of education. In brief, it is political power, and its influence upon liberty as a political institution is perfectly astonishing.

Taking its origin of its true modern character, in the concession and establishment of the "Magna Charta," and aided by the learning and literature which then slowly emerged from the gloomy monastery and spread the light of intelligence among the masses, liberty soon attained a comparatively high degree of eminence.

But the era of its true grandeur was yet to come. The gloom of night yet brooded over the world, the veil of

ignorance, though partly lifted, yet enshrouded the European nations, and freedom of discussion was yet fettered. Suddenly a spark of future illumination disseminated its light, and kindling in the hearts of the more intelligent gave rise to that liberty which, though often crushed to earth, has ever again risen.

A religious contest, infusing general information, purifying the morals, inculcating political education and the principles of true freedom, arose in the Eastern World.

The Puritans, whom this contest forced to emigrate, crossed the Atlantic, there in the wilds of America to seek a home where they might enjoy civil and political rights, and worship God according to the dictates of their conscience—there to lay the foundation of the liberty which we now enjoy.

And for the advancement and propagation of their democratic theories, there was evident to them but one means, than which there is none greater and more powerful. That means was public education, which accordingly was enforced with unlimited vigor.

The principle cherished in New England gradually spread all over the country, and they rose and developed themselves till they culminated in the establishment of the colonies' independence—in the establishment of a republican form of government.

Hence, as a modern philosopher says, since "government and civil society are the most complicated of all subjects accessible to the human mind," it is evident that in a democracy the intelligence of the masses is the chief cause which shapes its destiny. This intelligence, therefore, as a matter of political economy, as a matter closely interwoven with the future existence of our republic, must be sought for.

Truly, Universal Suffrage, that inalienable right of a free people, is a

snare, when the allurements of gold or party spirit will influence men to cast their ballots in favor of individuals unworthy to represent their cause.

Trial by jury, the palladium of our liberty, is a means conducive to ruin, when the morals of a people are so corrupted and debauched that witnesses lie, judges and juries are bribed, nay, more, the liberty of the press, the institution of which it is wisely said, "it is like the air we breathe, if we have it not we die," is of no avail, when even the first elements of education are wanting.

How, then, can we prevent these evils that hinder the progress of civil liberty, the evils which lead to ruin and tyranny?

Historical examples and the very spirit of the times reply: All the noble faculties in man must be fully developed. The power of correct reasoning must be infused in the masses; the principles which will defy all inducements from without and all passions from within, must be inculcated in the souls of men.

In short, a stringent necessity rests upon us to promote the intellectual and moral education of the masses, in order to obtain honest public officers, to secure justice, and to maintain civil liberty.

It is important, also, that physical education be promoted, as it is a means indispensable for the acquirement and vindication of right, of honor and of self-preservation.

Hence the diffusion of knowledge among the people, the promotion of intellectual, physical and moral culture is the best and only security for maintaining our republican institutions.

The book of history lies before us and pictures in bright colors the weakness of ignorance and the invincible power of intelligence.

It says the want of education among the masses, it is the chief cause which explains why liberty has been lost by France and maintained by England; which shows why the struggle of '93, the strife under the banner of liberty, equality and fraternity of '48 were unsuccessful, and why France is doomed

with future despotism, unless she educates; which accounts for the ineffectual attempts of Spain to secure her liberties and to attain a position of eminence and power.

Yes, whether we examine the history of the ancient nations, where liberty was but misconceived, or the annals of enlightened modern countries, it nevertheless remains true that education is essential to liberty.

Therefore teachers, ye to whom the education of our future administrators is entrusted, teach your pupils the great principles of Justice, Truth and Morality.

Instill into their minds the spirit of our Constitution.

Teach them that the only barrier between the usurpations of capital and the dependency of labor is education.

Freemen of America, all ye whose hearts throb with the spirit of liberty, all ye who have a care for the future maintenance of your government, all ye who live in this glorious, free republican country, work for national education, work for the full development of the moral, intellectual and physical faculties in man. The means are at hand.

Free schools are scattered throughout your wide domain. Lead the youth to the school house. It alone is the path to reason, to morality and to true liberty.

WHEN TO GO HOME.

When tired out go home. When you want consolation go home. When you want to show others that you have reformed go home and let your family get acquainted with the fact. When you want to show yourself at your best go home and do the act there. When you feel like being extra liberal go home and practice on your wife and children first. When you want to shine with unusual brilliancy go home and light up the whole household.

"Are you my nearest relative?"

Said Johnny to his ma.

"Yes, dear," she smiling replied;

"And the closest is your pa."

Spinning and Weaving

By NELLIE M. SICKLES.

Far back in the dim distance of time, while yet the dark pall of God's first displeasure rested heavily upon the world, man wandered over the earth in search of food, his only dwelling the caves of the wilderness, his only raiment the skins of the wild beasts of the forest.

Ages passed, and as the course of civilization progressed, he abandoned the wandering life of the wilderness, he built for himself houses of wood and stone, and clothed himself with fabrics of his own hands' making.

We are ignorant as to the time in which spinning and weaving were invented, but as every supply indicates a corresponding demand, for which it was created, who may judge that their origin lay in necessity?

History informs us that they were carried to a high degree of perfection by the ancient Egyptians, and by them made known to the surrounding nations.

In the earlier days of the world's story, spinning was accounted to women of wisdom, and we are told in the Scriptures that "all the women that were wise-hearted did spin with their hands," and again, in the description of a wise woman, we are told "she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

While the husbandman rejoiced in his broad and fruitful fields, the students delighted in the search of knowledge, and the man of business sought happiness in heaping high his piles of silver and gold, the pride of women was in the product of her own skillful hands, her goodly stores of fine spun linen.

But affrighted by the shriek of the engine and the whirring of machinery, the spinning wheel no longer buzzes cheerily before the open cottage door. With the loom it has taken its place in the attic among other old fashioned relics of bygone days, and the only spinner who now works at the old

wheel is the spider, whose art never grows old, and whose threads are more finely spun than any of man's device. And the loom is hung with the webs of the same patient, little workman.

But there are other spinners than women and spiders; there are other threads than those of flax; there are other webs than those woven in the loom.

Some weave for an admiring world fair webs of poetry and song. Others weave a pleasant tale and charm us with the glowing colors wrought into their fabric.

At times we all weave bright webs from the fine spun threads of fancy. And these webs are to us more beautiful than all others, they are rainbow tinted, and perfect in finish, but the material is so frail they are destroyed by the first breath of reality.

Spinners of life are we all, and no longer, as in days of myths and fables, do we hold true the story of the three sister spinners. No longer do we believe that a Clotho holds the distaff of our lives, that each one's portion of the thread is held by a Lachesis, and that a relentless Atropos stands ever ready to sever the thread of existence.

The night of superstition has vanished from the earth, and the clear light of Christianity reveals to us a truth more wonderful than any hidden in the fabulous myths of the ancients. We see ourselves as the workers out of our own destinies, spinning for ourselves the threads of our own lives. God gives to each the flax, and each must spin his thread. Time is our taskmaster, and keeps us at our work.

Sometimes the threads become rough and tangled where we meant to spin them fine and smooth, and we long to drop the thread and rest our wearied hands and brains, wondering what is the purpose and meaning of our work, and why He, who sent the flax, does not make the threads run more evenly.

Surely, were our hearts ready and

our hearts willing, He who placed us here is able to make the rough places smooth and the tangled ends straight and beautiful.

Life is a great fabric, woven from the threads we spin, and into it the work of every hand must enter. It is, indeed, a fabric, checkered with light and shade, in some places bright and beautiful, in others dark and unsightly; here a thread, black as night, seems to darken everything it touches; there, another, like a ray of spun gold, makes brighter all about it.

But every thread is needed to make the texture perfect and complete, and each of us can say, in the words of the sweet pet-spinner:

"I am sure
That tint and place,
In some great fabric to endure
Past time and race
My thread shall have."

Shall we not then spin our thread, as it slips from our fingers day by day, so fine and fair that it may be worthy of its place in the great life fabric?

The weaver, as he sits at the loom, has before his eyes a pattern which he strives to imitate in the fabric which he weaves.

We also have a pattern after which we should model our lives. It is the most perfect that has ever been wrought, and in it is reflected all the brightness and beauty the world can ever know, and it is the life of our Lord Jesus Christ.

May it never be said of us careless weavers that—

"We wove the tissue wrong, and stained

The woof with bitter tears:

We wove a tissue of doubt and fear
And not of hope and love.

Because we looked at our work, and not

At our pattern up above."

When at last the thread of life has run its appointed course to the end, and the spinning and weaving are all finished, then shall we

"Hear their tread
Who bear the finished web away,
And cut the thread,
And bring God's message in the sun

'Thou poor, blind spinner, work is done.'"

THE SUNSET.

A pleasant smile and a light caress—
I ask not more and I want not less;

I do not plead for an ardent love,
That mantles the heavens or spans the sea;

I only ask that time shall prove
That you will be gentle and kind to me.

While memories flicker as sunsets fade,
And every ghost of the past is laid;

With love a truant and passion dead,
There still comes a glimmer of sweet sunshine,

As I think of the night when you
bowed your head—
Bowed it and mingled your tears with mine.

Song and laughter that come and go,
Love and passion that ebb and flow,
The past seems a dim and receding shore—

The past with its vanishing, shattered years;

But the face that looks longest
through memory's door
Is pallid with sorrow and wet with tears.

And so I ask, as the twilights fade,
That you walk beside me still unafraid;
As we watch the flow of the ebbing tide,

And near the shores of the unknown sea,

That you nestle closer by my side,
And share your sorrows with none but me.

—Sam P. Davis.

"I do not care where the work is, the man or woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, breathes, and sleeps that work; with whom it is ever present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well."—Ruskin.

"The latest Gospel in this world is, Know thy work and do it. Know what thou canst work at, and work at it like a Hercules."—Carlyle.

THE NORMAL MAN

PROF. WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD

It is not natural for man to be blind. The blind man misses much of the beauty which nature and human society affords. It is not natural for man to be without the power of speech. The dumb man can never become the orator, swaying audiences by the eloquence of his speech, or entertaining friends by the sweetness of song. These are all to be pitied. The condition appeals to our sympathy as does that of every other human creature who is less than normal.

It is not natural for a man to be a weakling in moral character. The spiritual sense of the human body or soul is as real a part of man as is any other of the senses of the human body or soul. An injury to the moral and spiritual is as much to be pitied as is the man with loss of vision or hearing.

A man whose moral character has been dwarfed, and whose soul has been gashed and cut by every sharp sword of evil, is as much an object of pity as is any poor injured waif or beggar that ever sat by the wayside asking for an alms. Piety is not unnatural and abnormal. The man of strong character and conviction is the normal man.

The unusual is not necessarily the unnatural. There may be a community where a majority of the people are afflicted in some form. It may be blindness, deafness, lack of mental sanity or other misfortune. The preva-

lence, the percentage, does not make it natural nor do we consider such unfortunates normal and complete beings. The fact that a large percentage of the members of a community may manifest traits of moral weakness does not make impiety normal.

Nature is possessed of great recuperative power. So likewise is human nature. The hot and scorching wind may wither the growing grain, the cold may stunt the growth of flowers in early spring, the storm of wind and rain may beat low the crops in fields, but as soon as the storm and wind have past, nature is busy restoring the grains and flowers to normal beauty and power again. The youth may cut his hand with a knife. Instantly the process of healing begins, and if the cut be not too deep nature will, herself, recover the wound. The youth may likewise wound the conscience; the soul proceeds at once to exercise all its recuperative powers.

The cut upon the hand produces pain. The cut or wound to conscience not less so, for Souls Die Hard. It is just as painful, and a far greater crime to commit murder or suicide of the human soul as to destroy the life of the body.

The abnormal arouses sympathy and pity. The normal attracts admiration. We are charmed by the perfect and beautiful, whether bird or flower, or animal, or human creature. The object of greatest beauty is the perfect man or woman. The most serious injury is the injury to a human soul. The most abnormal creature in the universe is the man with a big body, a bright keen mind and a poor dwarfed soul.

HOME ECONOMICS

By CORA WING RITCHART

Living Expenses Reduced by Direct Buying

The numerous letters received in reply to the article on "How to Reduce the Cost of Living" in the December issue of *The Progressive American* points out the particular interest in the advancement of the home evoked by the high cost of living.

The different writers show a keen interest in the subject and are awakening to the larger opportunities which lie before them.

The housekeeper will find it keenly interesting to make note of the advancement in the ways of her household and of the world around her as it contributed to the needs of her family.

Some housekeepers refute the idea of buying supplies direct in quantities, except for convenience; they say it has a tendency toward extravagance to have a well filled store room instead of the proverbial tea cup in the cellar. If a housekeeper cannot manage economically when she has a well filled store room at her disposal, I am firmly convinced that she would not be a judicious buyer were she to buy her daily supplies over the telephone. It is very easy to order a pound of this and that at a time, thinking that you buy only what you need, but it is astonishing to see how the grocery bill grows with every little purchase. I think there would be a greater tendency toward economy if a housekeeper could only purchase supplies twice a year. She would then figure on a minimum scale and try to make it last. By careful study of the subject and wise economy she would at least be able to deter-

mine the exact household expenditure. It is only a case of adopting the system. It will certainly be found more convenient to have a ready supply on hand.

It would be interesting to try the plan for six months, then compare the grocery bill with the previous six months. The benefit of the quantity price alone would make a marked difference in the cost of living. I know of several families who have bought their supplies in this way for years and could not be induced to go back to the old system. I once asked one of those housekeepers why they always sent away for their supplies, and her reply was that with their large family to clothe and feed they would go to the poorhouse, were they to buy from hand to mouth.

The country housekeeper that has been educated to buy direct from the producer has learned the benefit of buying a sufficient quantity to last six months, and when the merchant calls at her door she is ready to put in a fresh supply. Experience has taught her how much she will need.

We make a plea for good old fashioned economy, achieved by the purchase of necessities in as large quantities as your store room will permit, direct from the grower or manufacturer. This is a saving of expenditure and time.

The matter of storage to avoid deterioration often comes up. We do not live in the seventies or eighties of the last century when the housekeeper

could purchase only bulk goods. Today everything is put up in convenient sized packages for family use, which are sealed and may be kept indefinitely.

The traveling merchant has won the confidence of the country housekeeper by fidelity to a high standard of palatableness and unvarying quality. Spices that our grandmothers went long distances to buy in bulk to be ground at home, are now delivered at our door ground and put up in any sized box ready for use, and flavoring extracts come in sealed bottles which makes it impossible for them to deteriorate.

The first point to consider is that goods bought direct are sold at the very lowest possible price, and if you buy on the co-operative plan from the wholesaler the buyer receives the benefit of a cash discount, which is often enough to pay the freight, which, of course, the purchaser has to pay.

The prime object of articles like this is to set people thinking and do-

ing. To accomplish this it must often challenge their opinion sharply and sometimes run counter to their feelings, but we should bring every reasonable pressure to bear upon the retail grocer, butcher, and merchant for lower prices on the necessities of life.

It is generally believed that if housewives join in demanding lower retail prices this result can be obtained. The general situation as well as the law of supply and demand, all warrant lower prices at retail, especially for food products. Middlemen and retailers, of course, will resist the decline as long as possible. Their profits are enormously increased when the wholesale prices are on the decline, while retail prices are maintained at previously high figures. There has been a tendency toward lower prices and present conditions seem to point that way, but prospects for lower prices at retail will not be brighter until the consumer demands them. Supply always follows demand.

A New Year's Message

By MINNIE M. HOBBS.

My Dear Middle-aged Sisters:

To us who are in the early fifties this appellation is significant, yet far from being altogether pleasant. Really and truly, we are just a trifle past the middle, but the ripeness of judgment, and tolerance of other people's opinions which should come with advancing years, help to keep us in the happy medium age.

I can very clearly remember when I thought that the woman of 40 was "old," she should have lived her life and retired into the background to make way for us "young" women! I have changed my youthful viewpoint, and realize that the woman who bears the burden of the heaviest work in club, church or civic activity is usually middle-aged.

This is as it should be, for when our little children are in arms clinging about our knees, home is the place for fullest activity of heart and brain, when

the little ones grown to school age, mother is still more needed to teach, to warn, and to guide. When the sad time comes when the young men and women flit from the home nest to make their way in the great world, or to preside over nests of their own. Mothers are less necessary. Mighty useful to refer to, to visit, to rely upon in case of need, but their everyday and incessant watchfulness is no longer a necessity.

We know the heartaches that come to us all when our children assume the burdens of maturity. Our joys, our pains, our blessings and our troubles are multiplied, and we are powerless to shield our loved ones from "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." It is a great temptation to sit at home, reading the frequent letters, living over our past joys, remembering the merry powerful, dreading the ghosts that seem to flit through the

empty rooms, but resist it; this impulse is wrong. Little children are calling to us to give them the rights of childhood, education and decent living; pale working sisters stretch forth their hands, asking for our help in influencing the passage of laws for the better regulations for women workers, poor, misguided, tempted girls are asking us to deliver them from the horrors of slavery. Club work, church work, rescue work, a multiplicity of interests crowd upon us. Let us decide this day which we shall choose.

We who have led such guarded, sheltered lives, with every wish gratified, can scarcely realize the world outside with its wickedness and evil. We have long enough closed our ears to the cry of the little children and to the appeals of the white slaves. We have closed our eyes to the pestilence that boldly walks in our midst. We do not wish to see nor hear; it is not pleasant.

Up, arouse yourselves, my sisters; "the harvest is ready, but the laborers are few." You are needed. Connect yourselves with some one, at least, of the earnest movements which aim for the betterment of present day conditions. If your strength will not allow personal labor, use your influence, and lend your assistance to those who have the physical endurance to actively pursue the reform movements.

One's own home, one's husband and children become infinitely more our blessings when we realize the poverty,

the travail and the privations that are the unfortunate lot of the great majority of our sisters.

They are our sisters, with the same innate desires, the same instincts, the same limitations, and the same mind. We having been born into a good environment, have had every talent fostered; they in a very different environment, have had no development except as the native goodness and worth of their own characters prevail over their surroundings. Many, many of them have had their lives and minds stunted and dwarfed by their being thrust so very, very early into the battle for existence. Oh, the poor, ignorant little girls! and the hasty marriages! and the days of easy virtue, and of comfortable houses and comfortable saloons!

Dear sisters, let us lock up our private sorrows and shut up our private skeletons, even if we know they will break open the closet door and follow us as we go forth. Let us not look back to see their grinning faces, but go right onward, helping those who are oppressed, comforting the sorrowing, and striving in our own small way, but with all our might to make this grim old world a happier and better place for those less fortunate than ourselves.

A Happy New Year to you all, dear sisters, young, middle-aged and old! and may we all pull together to help the struggling ones on to the Heights.

Mother Goose's Melodies

By IDA RONKE.

The origin of these melodies is somewhat obscure, the date and author being unknown. It is supposed that they were originally intended for political satire. As an instance:

"Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl"—

that is, three distinguished men took an unpopular side of a question, which appears as ridiculous to the public mind as going to sea in a bowl.

"If the bowl had been stronger,

My story had been longer"—that is, if the measure had met with favor, it might have been more successful.

It does not seem long since my warmest sympathies were enlisted in the sad fate of poor Cock Robin, and in me he had one sincere mourner more than is mentioned in his funeral elegy.

Well do I remember my absorbing interest in the thrilling tales of how
"The cow jumped over the moon,

The little dog laughed to see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon."

And
"Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Stole a pig and away he run;
Tom was beat and the pig was eat,
And Tom went roaring down the street."

But his beating seems to have had a salutary influence, for next we find him employing his spare moments in charming poor piggy with his musical talent.

"In process of time
Tom did play with such skill,
That whoever heard him
Could scarcely stand still;
His music so charming,
Did cause them to dance,
While pigs on their hind legs
Did after him prance."

You may say these melodies are ridiculous, and yet not more so than many romances favored by readers of a more mature age, in which Serphina Angelica, in flowing robes, jumps from a third-story window with a harp in her hand, into the waiting arms of her beloved Gustavus Adolphus, the white dress is never soiled nor the harp broken in the descent.

Such miracles are commonly met with in books of this class, fairly vanquishing the melodies of old "Mother Goose."

I wonder how any mind could have conceived Mother Goose's tales.

Reasonable things can be worked out, that is, from one fact we deduce another, and so on till we reach a conclusion.

But these songs, while they possess

rhythm, seem to lack sense entirely. For instance, why
"Ride a hobby horse to Banbury Cross,
To see an old woman ride on a white horse?"

What is there particularly charming in this, and by what species of analogy is added,

"Rings on her fingers and bells on her toes,"

The last lines are true indeed.

"She will have music wherever she goes."

Why is it that children will turn from the books telling of the wonderful little girl who never was naughty, or the bad boy who came to some terrible end, and rush to the improbabilities of old "Mother Goose?" For her sake even the terrors of the alphabet will be conquered and reading acquired. Those people who object to "Mother Goose" seem to be followers of Grandgrind and his philosophy, which, with the result of facts upon his unfortunate children, Tom and Louisa, Dickens portrays so vividly. They say in real life, cows do not "Jump over the moon," neither do "Little dogs laugh, and the dish run away with the spoon," and as for "Old Mother Goose flying through the air on a very fine gander or "Soaring with a broom to sweep the cobwebs from the skies," they will have none of it. But as long as Mother Goose gives happiness to our little ones, we sing her praises, and have her a welcome guest in our nurseries. With one short quotation, most appropriate to the season, I will close:

"Gobble, gobble, the turkey cry,
Eat me at Christmas along with mince pie."

The Baby's Dictatorship

"That everlasting baby," says a cross old bachelor, "wherever I go it seems ubiquitous; in church, at lectures, weddings or funerals, on the railroad cars, or on the steamboat, it forever haunts me. Am I doomed forever to listen to its screams?" "Yes, sir," is

our emphatic reply to this; "forever and a day."

And, moreover, say what you will, babies rule the world, and depend upon it, these dear little rolls of flannel and dimity are the veriest tyrants that ever held sway. Those tiny, weak arms and

hands, forever reaching after the unattainable, bear a scepter of iron, and woe to the unlucky wight that incurs the wrath of one of these despots. For the eyes that a moment ago actually condescended to smile at your efforts at being entertaining are now almost closed, the soft, fat cheeks wrinkle into something like a frown, the rosebud mouth opens, and from it proceed loud and unmitigated shrieks, each one louder than the preceding, and increasing in intensity.

You, this unlucky cause of this outburst, resigning speedily your charge to mother or nurse, slink out of sight, suffering all the pangs of which your conscience is capable. While to add to your remorse, its affectionate *mamma* keeps asking in the baby dialect, which we will not attempt to render, if "they abuse the darling?" at the same time conveying the information, "they were real bad and naughty to do so," etc., and more of the same sort.

But finally the screams subside into sobs—a calm gradually ensues after the storm (we should say more properly—squall), the sobs give place to gentle breathings, the eyelids close softly and "Hush! be still; Baby sleeps!" Meanwhile the worshipful followers stand around in silent admiration of the prettiest sight that ever hallowed a room into the resting place of innocent slumber.

And now the mother, prime minis-

ter of this august court, holds watch, in a warning attitude, and with fingers upon her lips, enforces the subjection of the whole household to the baby rule. Big, rough school boy brothers are made to walk on tip toe across the room—even father must lay off his boots and enter cautiously in slippers, for the Dictator deigns to rest, and the whole establishment must, for the while, almost hold their breaths till it shall be my lord's sovereign pleasure to awake.

"Oft in the stilly night" does his voice echo through the quiet chamber of the house, and "Godfrey's Cordial," "Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and the like, rise in the estimation of the family. But sometimes even the panaceas fail to secure peace and quietude, and "eternal vigilance often seems to be the only price of silence" to the family who are so fortunate as to possess a Baby King.

Fortunately, though the government is severe, it seldom lasts longer than two or three years at the farthest. For, at the expiration of this time, the Dictator is deposed from office, becomes shorn of his honors, and learns the lesson that to sensitive hearts the world seems harsh and unfeeling, cares nothing for his joys or sorrows, and only notices him when by hard knocks and earnest strivings, success crowns his efforts, and he has gained for himself a name and a fame.

The Sick Room and Invalid's Tray

The sick room should, if possible, have walls of a plain color, hung with pretty pictures, which are a source of unceasing pleasure to the invalid. Only a few pictures are necessary, and these might be changed around and perhaps be replaced by others after the pretense of cleaning. This will be an agreeable surprise to the patient, whose eyes will be quick to note the change. A patient should never, if possible, be placed in a room where the walls are covered with paper of a bright, glaring color nor large, conspicuous flowers, as

it usually has a disturbing tendency.

The writer once visited a patient who had been placed in a room where the wall paper was of the large, flowered variety, and in her delirium the patient seemed to think that those large, round flowers were faces looking down upon her, and it had a most distressing effect, to say the least.

At intervals the patient would beg to be removed from such a hideous place, and promised never again to do anything to displease them, if they would only take her away.

Fresh flowers are always interesting in the sickroom. These, of course, have to be removed at night. Only a potted plant may be left in the room all the while. This should be placed near the patient's bed, where he might watch each new leaf and bud unfold day by day. An ever blooming cyclamen and a red geranium are good plants. It is also a good idea to have a glass bowl with two or three gold fish to interest the patient, watching their graceful movements will help to pass the time.

The invalid's tray is another thing to be considered. This should be arranged so as to tempt the eye and appetite.

It is when one is convalescing and food is imperative that thought must be put into the daily meals. The capricious appetite of an invalid must be tempted.

The tray must be dainty. The most appetizing foods, when badly served, fail to please. Have a special tray, with a deep rim, for use in case of sickness. For this put a scalloped edge on half a dozen cloths that fit exactly. Use them at no other time, and there will be no excuse for soiled linen.

Have special china. A hot water plate on which food can be kept warm is essential. An individual chocolate or coffee pot, with cup and cream and sugar to match, need not cost much to be attractive. Use thin glass and a dainty dish for dessert.

Overlook the tray before it is sent up. Nothing so frets a sick person as to wait while someone runs to the kitchen for forgotten salt or butter. Do not so fill glasses or cups that they spill on the tray cover. See that the tray is arranged comfortably. Many a refusal to eat is due to a bad position. If you do not possess an invalid's table, that pushes over the bed and can be screwed to any height, get a small tray on legs high enough to slip over the patient's body. The set tray can be stood on this and its weight is not felt.

Never overload the tray. Nothing is more annoying to a sick person than to face quantities of food. Better make an extra trip to the pantry.

Even more important than service is the quality of food for an invalid. Only the freshest fruits, the best cuts of meat, and the purest broths should be used.

The invalid cookery frying should be eliminated, and avoid made dishes. Avoid croquettes and tarts, which well meaning friends often send to convalescents.

Have part of the family dessert made into special molds for the tray. A custard in a dainty cup will be eaten, where the same custard in a saucer might be scorned.

In making junket for the invalid omit sugar; it is easily added if needed.

Toast forms such a big part of invalid cookery and it must be well made. Cut the bread thin, remove the crusts, toast a piece at a time over the open flame and butter lightly while hot.

An excellent cream toast is made by buttering hot toast a quarter of an inch thick, then putting cold cream on it; place in the oven until most of the moisture is absorbed; sprinkle with salt.

In boiling eggs for an invalid, break the egg into the cup and boil the water around it. This makes them more delicate; if cooked in the shell, put in cold water, and when the water comes to a boil the egg is cooked enough.

Never serve unbuttered bread on an invalid's tray. Cut it as for party sandwiches, removing the crust. Make the slices thin.

A digestible method of cooking oysters for invalids is to place the well washed and unopened shell deep side down, over hot coals, or on the top of the stove. As soon as the shells open the oysters are done. Remove upper shell and serve with butter, pepper and salt.

Squabs, partridges, quail and young chickens should always be broiled for the invalid's tray. Split down the back, wash and wipe dry, then cook over clear coals, being careful not to burn. If the bird is not tender, set the broiler on several bricks to raise it higher above the flame and permit slower cooking. Season with salt, a little pepper and butter.

Chicken mold can often be eaten when plain chicken fails to please. Skin a young chicken and boil until tender. Remove the meat and let the bones boil longer until the water in which it is boiled is reduced to a cupful. Run

the meat through a grinder, season with salt, pepper, a little celery salt and nutmeg. Strain the chicken broth, mix with the minced meat and put in a small mold to harden.

Cake Making

By EMMA CONLEY.

All cakes may be divided into two classes, butter cakes and egg cakes. All cakes belonging to either class are mixed according to the one general rule that applies to that class, and if that rule is mastered any cake may be easily made by using the "Butter Cake or Sponge Cake recipe as a basis and remembering a few facts. The following suggestions apply to butter cakes only:

A great variety of cakes may be made by adding spices, or nuts, or raisins, or chocolate. By baking the cake in two layers and using any of the various fillings, or by adding more shortening, or sugar or eggs. If more eggs are used, more flour is needed. No cake should contain more than one-half as much butter as sugar. It should contain less than half as much milk as flour. If more than two eggs are used, the cake will require less baking powder. Lard or half butter, or vegetable shortening may be used in place of butter, but in any case the best ingredients are necessary. Exercise great care in measuring ingredients and in preparing the oven. All measures are level.

Measure all dry ingredients first; mix flour, baking powder and salt and sift thoroughly. Cream the butter; this is done by working the butter until soft, with the mixing spoon. Add the sugar gradually and work it into the butter until thoroughly mixed. Add beaten eggs and then add milk and flour alternately until all is used. Never stir a cake after the eggs are added, because stirring breaks the air bubbles. All mixtures containing eggs should be beaten, never stirred. During baking watch the oven carefully. If the

oven is too slow the cake will have a coarse texture; if the oven is too hot it will not rise sufficiently.

A good cake is slightly rounded, smooth, and evenly browned all over. If it cracks open it contains too much flour or has baked too fast. The grain should be fine and uniform throughout. A cake is baked when it shrinks from the side of the pan, when it is firm when touched with the finger, or if a clean straw is inserted it comes out dry.

Butter Cake Recipe.

Foundation for all butter cakes:

4 tablespoons butter,
1 cup sugar,
2 eggs,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk,
3 teaspoons baking powder,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon flavoring.

Frosting:

1 cup sugar,
1 egg white,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon flavoring,
5 teaspoons cold water,
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cream of tartar.

Mix sugar and water and boil slowly without stirring. As soon as it begins to boil add cream of tartar to invert the sugar. Boil until it forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water or until it threads when dropped from a spoon. Beat the egg white stiff. Gradually pour the syrup over it, stirring constantly so as not to cook the egg in flakes, add flavoring and stir until it is thick enough to spread on cake.

Washington Pie.

Bake "Butter Cake" recipe in two layers, use marshmallow cream filling.

Marshmallow Cream Filling.

1 cup cream,
1 egg,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup powdered sugar,
1 cup marshmallow cut in quarters.
Beat cream until stiff, add sugar, and egg white beaten stiff and dry, vanilla and marshmallows. Spread between layers and on top.

Lady Baltimore Cake.

Bake "Butter Cake" recipe in two layers. Use filling between layers and frosting for the top.

Filling for Lady Baltimore Cake.

Make frosting, add:
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raisins,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats,
3 figs chopped fine to one-half of the frosting, spread between layers, use the other half for top of cake.

Chocolate Layer Cake.

Bake "Butter Cake" recipe in two layers, use chocolate frosting between the layers and on top.

Chocolate Frosting.

1 square chocolate,
1 cup sugar,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk,
Yolk of 1 egg.

Melt the chocolate, add milk, sugar and egg yolk. Mix all ingredients together and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly; add flavoring; cook slightly until thick enough to spread.

In the accompanying recipes follow rules given for mixing. Sift dry ingredients first; this includes spices. Cream butter, add sugar, then eggs. If the whites and yolks are to be beaten separately, add yolks after sugar, and the whites last. Mix a cake as little as possible after egg whites are added. Just enough to blend the ingredients. Add milk and flour alternately, so as to keep the mixture of the same consistency throughout the process.

Chocolate Cake.

6 tablespoons butter,
1 cup sugar,
2 oz. chocolate,
2 eggs,
2-3 cup milk,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour,

3 teaspoons baking powder,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.

Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, add the chocolate, then the eggs, and milk and flour alternately. Frost with Chocolate Frosting.

Orange Cake.

5 tablespoons butter,
1 cup sugar,
Grated rind of orange,
3 eggs,
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour,
3 teaspoons baking powder,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk.

Frost.

May be baked in layers and cut into squares or diamond shapes and frosted all over.

Caramel Cake.

1 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon melted butter,
2 eggs,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk,
2 teaspoons baking powder,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla.

Caramel Frosting.

1 cup sugar,
5 tablespoons milk,
1 tablespoon butter,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla.

Boil five minutes. Stir after taking from fire, until thick enough to spread.

Spice Cake.

2 cups brown sugar,
1 cup butter,
4 egg yolks,
1 cup milk,
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour,
3 teaspoons baking powder,
1 teaspoon cloves,
2 teaspoons nutmeg,
1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Whites of four eggs beaten stiff; cut and fold the whites in at the last. Bake in two layers. Use Chocolate Frosting between the layers and for top.

Nut Cake.

6 tablespoons butter,
1 cup sugar,

$1\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped butternuts or hickory
 nuts,
 3 eggs,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk,
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.
 Bake in muffin pans for small cakes
 or in one layer.

Spanish Buns.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar,

3 eggs,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda,
 1 teaspoon cloves,
 1 cup raisins,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter,
 1 cup sour milk,
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour,
 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
 Mix as for butter cake. Bake in muffin
 pans. This recipe will make sixteen
 buns.
 Sweet milk and B. P. may be used
 instead of sour milk and soda.

Prunes as a Food

It is the purpose of this article to tell how the fruit is grown and dried for use by describing the different processes which it has to pass through before it reaches the consumer.

The area where prunes can be grown with any measure of success in the United States is limited to the Pacific Coast States. California, with its rainless summers, has ideal conditions for growing and curing prunes. Sun dried fruits of all kinds are more wholesome and nutritious than that which is dried in evaporators, and in the prune growing sections of California the product of the orchards is dried out in the glorious sunshine.

The best prunes are grown in the Russian River Valley, Sonoma County. This valley is well watered with streams that are filled to overflowing with the winter rains, assuring the orchardist against drouths.

Good, large fruit, rich in sugar, is grown on these lands without either rain or irrigation during the summer months. The prune growers of this favored section, however, have not been alive to their own interests in advertising their products, and today Santa Clara County takes precedence in Eastern markets. The Easterner has been led to believe that all good prunes were Santa Claras, while the facts are that they have been buying Russian River prunes for years and selling them as their own. In this way they have built up a trade for Santa

Claras that is world wide; yet many of their prunes are grown on irrigated lands that are not strong enough to grow best quality prunes.

Oregon stands next to California in the prune industry. During the past four years the Oregon acreage has been greatly reduced, owing to sour sap attacking the trees. The changeable weather during the early spring months has been a great drawback to Oregon prune growers. The prunes are larger than the California product when green, but they are not so rich in sugar they shrink considerably in drying. Cold countries, such as Russia, Alaska and Northwestern Canada, generally prefer the Oregon prune on account of its acid taste.

Washington and Idaho have not been very successful in growing the commercial prune, but they do grow very good prunes for home consumption.

A few years ago prunes were considered a luxury; now they are rightly classed as a staple food product. All things considered, they are by far the most nutritious of any one article of diet, not even excepting whole wheat, which is called the staff of life. They can be utilized in a greater variety of ways than any other fruits, fresh or dried. Bread and prunes will furnish the motive power for either muscle or brain work; thus the man who wields the pick, or the man who adds up figures may make a meal rich in all the elements of repair, from bread and

prunes. The fact that all who work among prunes, picking, curing or packing them, increase in flesh and improve in health should be a convincing proof of their value as a food. Stomach troubles and constipation disappear under a prune diet, probably because they are mildly laxative. As far as the writer can learn, prunes are the only fruit that does not commence to disintegrate after a reasonable time has been allowed for ripeness. Some varieties of apples are good keepers, but eventually they will rot. Prunes, however, will lay on the ground where they dropped ripe from the tree for six months, and will then be sweet and good, though very dry and hard. This proves that they are a natural dried fruit product.

The best prunes are those that drop from the tree when fully ripe. They dry evenly, and when cured have a deep, glossy black color. Some seasons, for causes not altogether understood, the prunes do not drop well; then a man goes ahead of the pickers and gives each tree a jar or shake. Men, women and children go out from the towns and nearby cities to pick prunes. Families hire a tent and make an outing of prune picking. The average price of the box is from five to eight cents, according to size of box. A good picker can earn from two to three dollars a day in a fair crop. Children and young people, when steady, make the best pickers. Their limbs are more supple than older people, and they do not lose so much time in getting up and emptying their buckets. While it appears easy to pick prunes, it is hard, laborious work. To earn a day's wages the picker must keep moving hands and body, yet never stand upright, except when emptying box or bucket. There is, therefore, a constant strain on back, neck and knees. Some pickers complain of backache, some contract wry necks, and some have to pad their knees in order to keep at work; while all agree that for making the limbs and joints stiff and sore, prune picking cannot be beat. No one likes to pick prunes, and when there are demands for help in other lines it is hard

to get pickers, unless the grower gives more than they can earn at other work.

As fast as the prunes are picked they are loaded on a truck and taken to the dipper, a large tank, and treated to a bath of boiling lye water to crack the skin. A few years ago a machine was invented that pierced the skin with very fine needles. This was to dispense with the dipping process, but it was a failure, owing to the excessive loss of sugar from the prunes and toughness of the skin. Cracking the skin with lye water is a very essential part of the curing process, hence none but old hands who understand just when to take them out, are allowed to dip. Two men stand at the tray ready to receive the prunes. When the dipper comes out of the dip the contents are tipped over through a chute on to the tray. A quick jerk spreads the prunes, the full tray is then loaded on a truck and by a swift movement the man on the left replaces it with an empty one. Three men can dip and spread one hundred trays an hour.

The trays are hauled out to the dry ground and spread in rows, leaving a walk between, so that if cloudy weather prevails, the prunes can be stirred while drying. After they reach a certain stage the trays are stacked up in piles of about fifteen trays. Little blocks between each tray give air to the prunes, and in this way the curing process is continued. When they are ready for the next process, two men go over them, picking out all soft prunes that need a longer term in the sun, and any sunburned fruit the pickers may have put in. They are then emptied into boxes and hauled to the fruit house. Here the prunes go through a sweat, and great care and watchfulness are needed, or they may spoil after all the work has been done. As the sweating goes on, the prunes are shoveled from one side of a bin to the other, so as to insure perfectly cured fruit. The future keeping qualities of the prune depend altogether on whether it has been properly dried and cured.

When the prunes are packed for sale they are dipped again to give them a shiny coat. This process adds to the

attractiveness, and to the weight, without improving the quality of the fruit. It could be dispensed with if consumers were educated to buy foods on merit instead of appearance. What the packers use for a dipping solution is, of course, a trade secret, but as the pure food law is strictly enforced, no fear need be entertained that any injurious substance will be used. Still, if prunes could reach the consumer as they leave the grower, there would be economy of price and a richer, better flavor in the fruit. It stands the purchaser in hand to buy prunes in bulk, if he can obtain them. If he cannot, always remember that supply follows demand. You have only to insist on being served with what you want and the merchants will supply it.

SOME APPETIZING PRUNE DESERTS.

Prune Souffle.

Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth and add a third teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Beat the yolks of three eggs and add them to a pint of cooked and sweetened prunes that have been picked up into fine bits. Mix lightly into the beaten whites and bake in a buttered pudding dish set in a pan of water for a half hour.

Prune Pudding.

Stew one-half a pound of prunes until soft, stone and chop. Add one-half a pound of stoned and chopped dates, one-half a cupful of walnuts and one-half a cupful of sugar. Mix well, and add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Cook twenty minutes in a hot oven and serve cold with cream.

Prune Whip.

One cup of prunes, well stewed and chopped, the whites of seven eggs, beaten stiff, one-half cup of sugar. Put in greased pan and bake in hot oven until lightly browned. Serve with whipped cream.

Prune Whip.

One-third pound of prunes, eighteen, one-half tablespoon of lemon juice, whites of five eggs, one-half cup of

sugar; cook prunes, remove seeds and cut into small pieces; add sugar and then cook five minutes. Beat whites of eggs until stiff; add prunes and lemon juice; pile lightly in buttered pudding dish. Bake twenty minutes and serve cold with soft custard over it. Soft custard: Take two cups of milk, yolks of three eggs, one-fourth cup of sugar, one-eighth teaspoon of salt, and one-half teaspoon of vanilla.

Stuffed Prunes.

Soak large, perfect prunes in cold water several hours; steam until the skins are tender and the stones easily removed. Take out the stones and fill the open spaces with dates, figs, walnuts, or pecans chopped fine. Press the prunes into symmetrical shape, then roll in fine granulated sugar. Let stand for several days before serving.

Prune Tapioca.

One-half cup pearl tapioca soaked over night in tepid water. In the morning put into a basin and cover with water and boil about twenty minutes. Add prune juice and half a cup of prunes stoned and cut into small pieces, one-half cup of sugar, butter the size of a walnut. After it is boiled place in the oven and bake until a thin crust is formed over the top. Serve with whipped cream.

SOME RECIPES.

Paste for Pies.

To one and one-half cups pastry flour (once sifted) add one-half teaspoon salt and work in one-fourth cup lard, using the tips of the fingers. Moisten to a dough with very cold water, toss on a board dredged sparingly with flour, pat and roll out to one-fourth inch in thickness, keeping paste a little wider than long, and corners square. Place one-fourth cup washed butter on center of lower half of paste. Cover butter by folding upper half of paste over it. Press edges firmly to enclose as much air as possible. Fold right side of paste over enclosed butter, the left side under enclosed butter. Pat and

roll out, fold so as to make three layers, turn half way around, pat and roll out; repeat, when the paste is ready to be used. If it is necessary for it to stand for a short time, fold in cheesecloth, put in covered tin and keep in a cold place, but never in direct contact with the ice. This paste requires a moderate oven.

Mock Cherry Pie.

Cut two cups cranberries in halves and soak in cold water, to cover, one hour. Remove berries from water and add one-half cup raisins, seeded and chopped, one cup sugar, two teaspoons vanilla, and a few grains salt. Mix one tablespoon corn starch with enough cold water to pour easily, add to one cup boiling water and let boil five minutes. Combine mixtures and pour into a deep plate lined with paste. Cover with an upper crust and bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Transparent Pie.

Line a deep pie plate with paste and put on a rim of paste. Cream one-half cup butter, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one cup fine granulated sugar; then add the yolks of four eggs, one at a time, continuing the beating. Add slowly one-third cup of wine, one tablespoon lemon juice, and a few grains salt. Bake in a moderate oven, cool slightly, cover with meringue and return to oven to cook the meringue.

Meringue for Pies.

Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, and add gradually, while beating constantly, four tablespoons powdered sugar, then cut and fold in three and one-half tablespoons powdered sugar and flavor with one-half teaspoon lemon extract or one-third teaspoon vanilla. A meringue of this kind should be cooked about eight minutes in a moderate oven. If removed from the oven before thoroughly done, the eggs will liquefy and the meringue will settle; if cooked too long the meringue will be tough.

Cherry Salad.

Remove stems from cherries, then wash and drain. Make a cut in each cherry, remove stones and fill cavities

thus made with filbert nut meats. Arrange in a bed of lettuce leaves and garnish with a few cherries from which the stems have not been removed. Serve with French dressing.

Chocolate Cream Pie.

Beat four eggs slightly, add one and one-half cups sugar, one-third cup of softened butter, two-thirds cup grated unsweetened chocolate, one cup cream, one teaspoon vanilla, and a few grains salt. Cook over hot water until mixture thickens, cool slightly, turn into a deep pie plate, lined with paste, and bake in a moderate oven. Cover with meringue and bake eight minutes to cook meringue.

Canned Peach Pie.

Turn the contents of one quart can peaches into a saucepan and let stand exposed to the air one hour. Add one-third cup sugar and cook slowly until peaches are very soft and syrup is quite thick. Cut halves of peaches in fourths lengthwise and turn into a pastry case, then cover with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla. To make a pastry case for a pie, cover an inverted deep pie plate with paste, prick several times with a fork, put on a tin sheet and bake in a moderate oven. Slip from plate, cool and fill.

Pumpkin Pie.

Line a deep pie plate with paste and build up a fluted rim, turn in pumpkin mixture and bake in a quick oven at first to set the rim, then decrease the heat, as egg and milk in combination need to be cooked at a low temperature. For the pumpkin mixture, mix one and one-half cups steamed and strained pumpkin, two-thirds cup of brown sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, one-half teaspoon ginger, one-half teaspoon salt, two eggs, slightly beaten, one and one-half cups milk, and one-half cup cream.

Asparagus Salad.

Cut cold boiled asparagus in inch pieces, and arrange in nests of lettuce leaves. Serve with

Lyman Dressing.

Beat the yolks of four eggs until

thick, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one-fourth cup olive oil, then add one-fourth cup vinegar and one tablespoon lemon juice. Cook over hot water until mixture thickens, and cool; then add gradually one-fourth cup olive oil, two teaspoons powdered sugar, one teaspoon salt, and a few grains cayenne. Just before serving add one pint heavy cream beaten until stiff.

Chicory Salad.

Separate the leaves from one head of chicory, wash thoroughly, drain and arrange in salad bowl as near the original shape as possible. Just before serving time pour over

Berksire Dressing.

Mix one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, a few grains paprika, five tablespoons olive oil and two tablespoons tarragon vinegar. Stir until well blended, then add one tablespoon each onion and parsley, finely chopped.

Halibut Salad.

Season one and one-half cups cold cooked flaked halibut with salt, cayenne and lemon juice. To boiled dressing add one-third tablespoon granulated gelatine soaked in one and one-half tablespoons cold water. As soon as dressing begins to thicken add one-half cup heavy cream beaten until stiff, then fold in the fish. Turn into individual molds, chill, remove from the molds, and arrange on lettuce leaves. Serve with cucumber sauce.

Boiled Dressing.

Mix one teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon salt, one and one-half teaspoons powdered sugar, two teaspoons flour, and a few grains cayenne. Add one teaspoon melted butter, the yolk of one egg, and one-third cup hot vinegar. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Cool and add one-half cup heavy cream, beaten until stiff.

Clubmen's Favorite.

Arrange small, thin slices of rare cold roast beef, thinly sliced cold boiled potatoes, sliced tomatoes, and cold string beans on a bed of lettuce. Pour

over French dressing, to which is added one-half teaspoon finely chopped shallot or onion, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

French Dressing.

Mix one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, two tablespoons vinegar, and four tablespoons olive oil, and stir until well blended.

Cucumber Salad.

Remove a thick slice from each end of a cucumber, cut off a thick paring, and with a sharp pointed knife cut six parallel grooves lengthwise of cucumber at equal distances; then cut in thin parallel slices crosswise, keeping cucumber in its original shape. Arrange on lettuce leaves and pour over French dressing.

Cucumber Sauce.

Pare two cucumbers, chop, drain off most of liquor and season with salt, pepper, and vinegar.

Malaga Salad.

Remove skins and seeds from Malaga grapes. Add an equal quantity of English walnut meats in small pieces and half the quantity of celery finely cut. Moisten with French dressing. Arrange on lettuce leaves, garnish with nut meats and candied cherries.

Boston Brown Bread.

One cup of sweet milk, one cup sour milk, one cup cornmeal, two cups graham flour, one-half cup molasses, one teaspoon baking soda, one-half teaspoon salt. Mix quickly and steam for two and one-half hours. Then set in the oven and bake fifteen minutes.

For Boston brown bread, "mix and sift one cupful each of rye meal, granulated cornmeal and graham flour," says Fannie Merritt Farmer in *Woman's Home Companion*. "Add one teaspoon salt, three-fourths teaspoon soda, three-fourths cup molasses, and one and three-fourths cups sweet milk. Stir until well mixed, turn into a buttered mold, cover and steam three and one-half hours. Do not fill the mold more than two-thirds full. The cover should be tied down firmly with a string; otherwise the bread in rising might force off the cover. If a steamer is not at

hand, place mold on a trivet in kettle containing boiling water, allowing the water to come half-way up around mold. Cover closely and steam, adding as needed more boiling water."

Baking Powder Biscuit.

Mix and sift two cups bread flour (once sifted), one-half teaspoon salt, and four and one-half teaspoons baking powder. Work in one tablespoon each lard and butter, using the tips of the fingers; then add gradually three-fourths cup milk, mixing with a case knife. Toss on a floured board, and pat and roll lightly until one-half inch in thickness. Shape with a round biscuit cutter, first dipped in flour. Place close together in a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes. If baked in too slow an oven, the gas will escape before it has done its work.

Luncheon Fruit Rolls.

Mix and sift two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, and one tablespoon sugar. Work in two tablespoons butter, using the tips of the fingers; then add gradually two-thirds cup milk. Toss on a lightly floured board, pat and roll to one-fourth inch in thickness. Brush over with melted butter and sprinkle with one-third cup raisins, stoned and finely chopped, two tablespoons citron, finely chopped, one tablespoon sugar, and one-third teaspoon cinnamon. Roll like a jelly roll, and cut into pieces three-fourths inch in thickness. Place on a buttered sheet and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes. Currants may be substituted for raisins, if one so desires.

Maryland Corn Gems.

Cream one-half cup butter, and add gradually, while beating constantly, three-fourths cup sugar, then add three eggs, well beaten, and one and one-half cups milk. Mix and sift two cups of cornmeal, one cup flour, five teaspoons baking powder, and one teaspoon salt. Combine mixtures and add one-half cup currants. Bake in buttered individual tins in a moderate oven from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Flour Muffins.

Cream one-fourth cup butter, and

add gradually one-fourth cup sugar and one egg, well beaten. Sift two cups flour with three teaspoons baking powder, and add to first mixture alternately with three-fourths cup milk. Bake in buttered tin gem pans in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes.

Rye Gems.

Mix and sift one and two-thirds cups rye flour, one and one-third cups pastry flour, four teaspoons baking powder, and one teaspoon salt; then add one and one-fourth cups milk, one-fourth cup molasses, two eggs, well beaten, and three tablespoons melted butter. Bake in hot, buttered, iron gem pans.

Date Muffins.

Mix and sift one and one-half cups entire wheat flour, two teaspoons baking powder, and one-half teaspoon salt. Beat the yolks of two eggs until thick and lemon colored, and add one cup milk. Combine mixtures and beat thoroughly; then add two tablespoons of melted butter and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Fold into the mixture one-half cup dates, stoned, quartered and dredged with flour. Bake in buttered gem pans in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes.

Berkshire Popovers.

Mix two-thirds cup graham flour, one and one-third cups pastry flour, and one-half teaspoon salt; then add gradually, while beating constantly, two cups milk. Beat two eggs until very light, add to first mixture, and beat two minutes. Turn into hissing hot buttered iron gem pans and bake thirty-five minutes in a hot oven; or the mixture may be baked in buttered earthen cups, when the bottom will have a glazed appearance.

Baltimore Muffins.

Mix one-fourth cup hominy and one-half teaspoon salt, add one-half cup of boiling water, cover, and let stand until hominy absorbs water. Add one cup scalded milk to one cup cornmeal, then add three tablespoons sugar and three tablespoons butter. Combine mixture, add the yolks of two eggs beaten until thick and lemon colored, and the whites of two eggs beaten until stiff.

Sift over three teaspoons baking powder and beat thoroughly. Bake in hot, buttered, iron gem pans.

Reception Rolls.

Add four tablespoons butter, two tablespoons sugar, and one teaspoon salt to two cups scalded milk. When lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water and three cups bread flour (once sifted). Beat thoroughly, cover, and let rise until light; cut down and add enough flour to knead; it will take about two and one-half cups. Cover, let rise again, toss on slightly floured board, knead, shape in small biscuits, place in rows on a floured board, cover with cloth and pan, and let rise until light and well puffed. Flour the handle of a wooden spoon and make a deep crease in middle of each biscuit, take up and press edges together. Place closely in buttered pan, cover, let rise, and bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

Macedoine of Fruit.

This may be made with any combination of fruit, fresh or canned, dried or preserved. At this season of the year a mixture of fresh pines with oranges, prunes and any left over fruit juices can be utilized. The little evaporated German cherries make a rich, fruity juice. Wash, soak over night, and stew gently until all goodness is extracted. Strain and sweeten. Add a pineapple, peeled and shredded; some nice prunes soaked over night, the pits removed and the meat cut in small pieces, two or three oranges peeled and cut in bits, and any surplus left over from canned or preserved fruits. Stew gently, sweeten to taste, and serve with buttered wafers or brown bread sandwiches. This will keep for some time. If it shows signs of fermenting, boil up again.

If desired, gelatine may be added to this, allowing a level tablespoonful of granulated gelatine to each cup of the macedoine. Soften the gelatine in cold water, then dissolve over steam or add to the hot macedoine. The bits of fruit may be left in or strained out, as preferred. Pour into small molds or an earthen dish, spreading the mixture

about an inch in thickness. When firm cut in cubes.

Cheese Crackers.

Split common crackers, spread sparingly with butter and sprinkle with grated cheese, seasoned highly with salt and cayenne. Arrange in a dripping pan and bake until delicately browned. Arrange on a plate covered with a doily.

Roast Turkey, Celery Stuffing.

Dress, clean, stuff and truss a ten-pound cock turkey and rub over with salt. Place on back on rack in dripping pan and spread breast, legs and wings with one-fourth cup of butter rubbed until creamy and mixed with one-fourth cup flour. Place in a hot oven, and when the surface is browned reduce heat and baste with fat in pan. Baste every fifteen minutes during the roasting with one-half cup butter dissolved in two cups boiling water, and after this is used with fat in pan. Turn frequently during the cooking, that the bird may brown evenly. A ten-pound turkey requires about three hours for the roasting.

Celery Stuffing.

Pour one cup boiling water over three and one-half cups stale bread broken in pieces, cover, and let stand fifteen minutes. Put in a piece of cheesecloth and press out all water that is possible, then add one-half cup of melted butter, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, two teaspoons poultry seasoning, and one-half cup of finely chopped celery.

Brown Gravy.

Pour off liquid in pan in which turkey has been roasted. From liquid remove four tablespoons fat; return to roasting pan and brown with four tablespoons flour; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, two cups stock in which giblets, neck and tips of wings have been cooked. Bring to the boiling point, let boil five minutes, season with salt and pepper, and strain.

Cranberry Punch.

Remove the seeds from one-fourth cup raisins, cover with boiling water and let cook one-half hour. Drain, re-

serve liquor and add to three cups of cranberries with two cups of boiling water. Let boil eight minutes, and force through a sieve; then add three tablespoons lemon juice and one and one-half cups sugar. Freeze to a mush, using equal parts of crushed ice and rock salt. Serve in punch glasses and garnish the top of each with three or four cooked raisins.

Fruit Pudding, Sterling Sauce.

Scald three and one-half cups milk, pour over one and one-third cups of rolled common crackers and let stand one hour. Add one cup sugar, one-fourth cup melted butter, one-half cup cream, five eggs, well beaten, one-half grated nutmeg, one-fourth teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon salt, one cup raisins, seeded, one-fourth cup currants, and one-fourth cup citron, finely cut. Turn into a buttered mold, set in a pan of hot water, and bake in a slow oven three hours, stirring after the first half hour of the cooking to prevent the fruit from settling. Remove from mold and serve with Sterling sauce. If a mold is not at hand a deep bread pan will serve as a desirable substitute. Serve with sauce flavored with fruit juice.

Savory Oysters.

Clean one quart oysters, parboil and drain. Melt one-half cup butter, add one-half cup flour and stir constantly until well browned; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, two cups oyster liquor and one cup brown stock. Bring to the boiling point and add seasonings. Season with two teaspoons Worcestershire sauce, a few drops onion juice, salt and pepper. Serve in timbale cases or patty shells.

Stuffed Potatoes, Spanish Style.

This is a nice "left-over." Stiffen mashed potatoes with flour to bind it into a soft paste. Mold with your hands into rolls resembling medium sized potatoes, rather long than round. Make a hole in the center of each with the middle finger, large enough to hold a tablespoonful of filling.

Filling for Stuffed Potatoes.

Any cold meat you chance to have

chopped fine, a hard boiled egg and an onion—also minced, and the onion browned—and a small red pepper. The Spanish add chopped raisins and olives, but I do not like them. Insert the filling and close the ends of the balls so that it will not ooze out. Roll in egg and cracker crumbs and bake in a quick oven.

Hamburger Steak.

Put a generous lump of lard or butter into a skillet. When it hisses slice a large onion and brown it in the fat. Next put in as much hamburger steak as will suffice for the family. Stir until thoroughly cooked. Salt and pepper to taste. Turn out upon a hot dish and pour over it a pint of cooked canned tomatoes or the same quantity of fresh stewed, seasoned and strained. Add enough hot water to make a good gravy if the tomatoes are not liquid enough. Thicken this sauce with a roux of butter and flour cooked together. The flavor may be improved by cooking a bay leaf in the sauce. Serve the dish hot with bread and potatoes for a family dinner.

Baked Hamburger Steak.

Mix a handful of fine bread crumbs into two pounds of steak and season with onion juice, paprika and salt. Not too much onion. That is too often the bane of the "hamburger." Mold into an oblong loaf, brush all over with beaten egg and sift fine cracker crumbs over this. Lay in your covered roaster when you have poured half a cupful of weak stock, or failing this, butter and water enough to prevent scorching, about the base of the loaf. Cover and roast from half to three-quarters of an hour. Uncover and brown lightly. Transfer to a hot dish. Thicken the gravy that has oozed out of the steak into that already in the pan with browned flour. Season with kitchen bouquet or, if you like, with a little brown sherry. Boil up once and pour over the mounded steak. Have ready cooked enough sliced and browned bananas to garnish your "roast," laying them on end and against the sides of the mound.

Steak in New Form.

Have you ever tried rouladen? They are made somewhat after the fashion of "mock duck."

Cut round steak into small strips, spread these with chopped fat pork seasoned to taste; roll up; tie securely with cotton twine and dip into flour. Have ready in a casserole a good sized piece of butter; put the rouladen in; cover and let them cook in their own juice for fifteen minutes, turning them once or twice. Then pour in a generous cupful of water; cover and cook gently until they are done. Clip and remove the string and serve in their own gravy.

When Baking Beans.

Boston has given at least one indispensable dish to the culinary department of every home where good food is relished. Travelers have said that there are beans and beans, but it remains for the Hub City to make of the homely little vegetable a food fit for the gods.

To make baked beans, soak one and one-half pints small white beans over night in soft water. In the morning drain and parboil, but not enough to crush the beans. Place in the bottom of a bean pot several slices of bacon (salt or fresh pork), then put in about half the beans, over which sprinkle salt, a heaping spoonful of brown sugar or New Orleans molasses, then more

slices of the bacon. Over this place the rest of the beans, with the salt, sugar or molasses, and bacon on top. Cover with soft water and bake at least eight hours, though they are better if baked all day. Add soft water as needed.

Baked beans seem incomplete if served without brown bread. To make this old fashioned delicacy, take one and one-half pints of sour milk, to which should be added one cup of baking molasses and a scant teaspoonful of soda. Foam separately, then add four cups graham flour, one teaspoonful baking powder and one teaspoonful salt. Put in one-pound baking powder cans, steam two and one-half hours and bake a half hour.

Baked Beans.

Put a pint of beans to soak over night. In the morning drain and cover with fresh water and put on the stove to boil. When boiling add a teaspoon soda and boil till the skins break, drain and cover with water and bring to a boil once more, add a quarter of a pound of salt pork and boil a few minutes. Then turn beans into bean jar and season with salt and molasses. Slice pork and place over the top of beans, then take a large onion, slice very thin and place on top of pork and beans. Cover and bake slowly until done. These are delicious, if seasoned properly.

THE THINGS THAT ENDURE.

By Florence Wilkinson.

What wish you, immortality?
Then of frail visions become the wooer.
Stone cities melt like mist away,
But footsteps in the sand—endure.

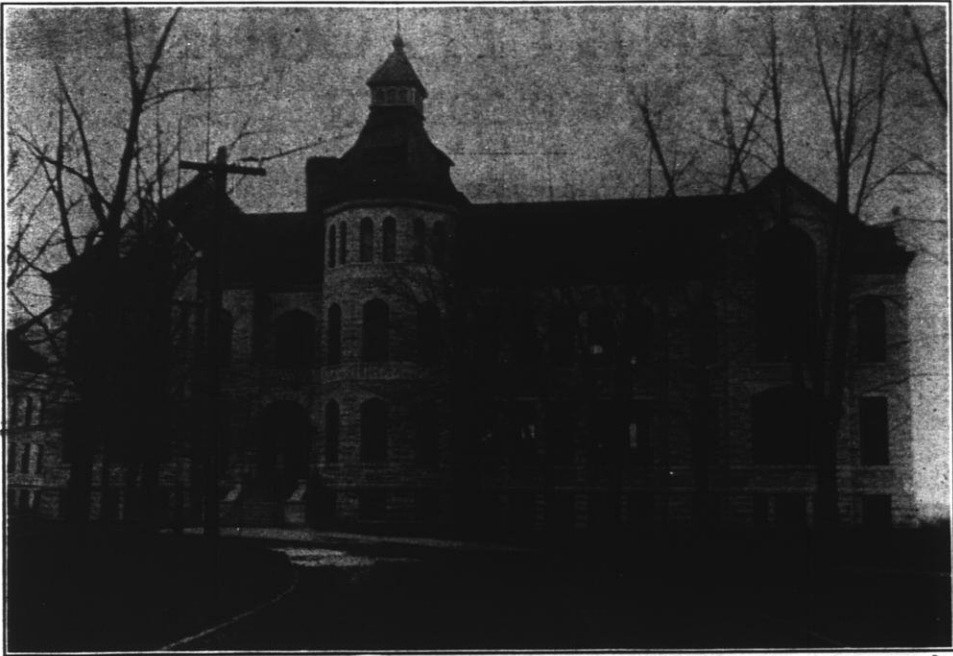
Assyria was mowed down like grass.
Queen Ptah a thousand slaves would give
To buy her body from the tomb.
Yet one slave's laugh—shall live.

Words sown upon the air float forth,
Immortal voyagers.
The solid mountain shall dissolve,
But not that look of Hers.

—Munsey.

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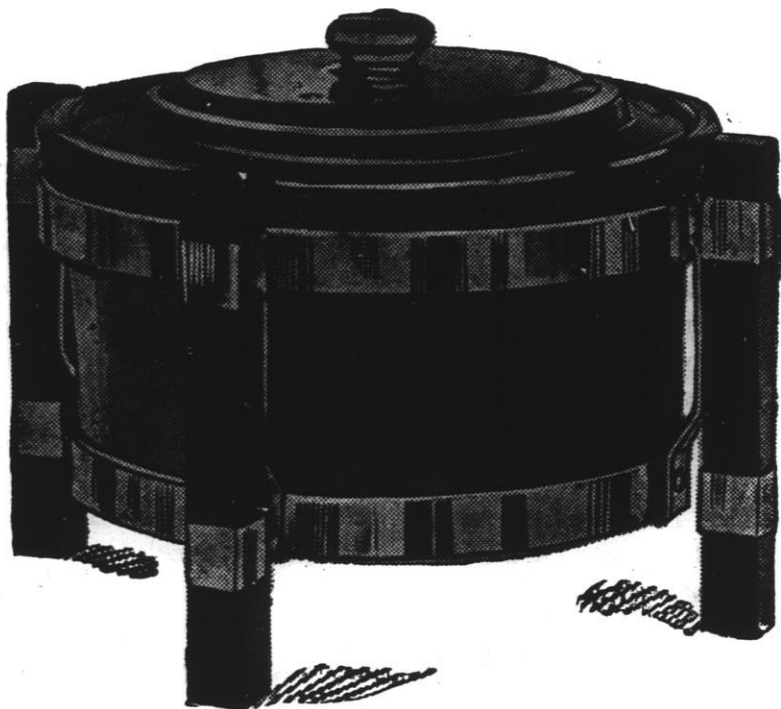
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Ripon College

RIPON, WISCONSIN

Some Ripon College Aphorisms

That is a dead college whose end is to be a college. We exist to qualify for citizenship. The key word is efficiency.

* * * *

The imperative demand of any college is real teaching by strong teachers. Equipment bears the relation to teaching that the cell-covering does to the life of the cell. It is necessary, but not vital. A student is not made by the distribution of building around his body, but by the impartation of "come-to-stay" impulses in his soul. The log may be hewn out into the Science Hall, but there is no dispensing with the Mark Hopkins.

* * * *

We cannot dispense with hard brainsweating, truthseeking scholarship. We cannot sacrifice purposeful virile life attitudes, but without cheapening the ideals fostered in the old traditional college atmosphere, we must have the touch of reality which is needed for successful life.

* * * *

We do not see that study is less cultural because more useful. But we ever aim to have sufficient foundation to make possible a tall superstructure in the future. We are proud of the achievements of our students after leaving college in their specific lines of world's work. This is the final test—the output.

* * * *

Serving in the interests of a true democracy, Ripon College will aim to cultivate the virtue of economy, in discouraging extravagance. The aim is not only to conserve the student's cash, but to conserve as well his character.

* * * *

We aim to make the common life of Ripon College a socially broadening influence, and through chapel, campus, and bleachers, encourage the living expression of strong unity with rich variety.

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

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73444.

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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 Cornu-
copia 42152; Dam Princess De Kol Artis
49947.

Farwell Bros., De Forest, Wis., Sir Jose-
phine 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 Pon-
tiacs 39037; Dam Pontiac Asia 65775.

Rockstad, Anton, Mount Horeb, Wis.,
Prince Beryl Wayne 4th 66096; Sire Prince
Beryl Wayne 47394; Dam Akkrummer Er-
nestine 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., Harri-
ette 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; Sire Colantha Johanna Lad, 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.

Condon, Thomas, Hustisford, Wis., Count Homestead DeKol 57105; Sire Homestead, Jr. DeKol 28400; Dam Blanche Frisby 44132.

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., Fubus Tritomia Mutual De Kol 40534; Sire Muvil Mutual De Kol 32846; Dam Jessie Fubus 2d Tritomia 44130; Dam Jessie Fubus Bessie Homestead 100742.

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 I., 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.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Comings, Geo. F., Eau Claire, Wis., Olastee Sir Johanna De Kol 63408; Sire University Johanna De Kol 47001; Dam Kabenstein 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 Duron, 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.

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

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.

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

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

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

Stauffer, 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.

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.

Authes Bros., Jefferson, Wis., Johanna McKinley Segis; Sire King Segis; Dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

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 Segis 36168; Dam Riverside Ormsby De Kol 75802.

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

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

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Hall, Wm. H., 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 Prilly 72923; Sire Artis De Kol Walker 35605; Dam Lottie Walker Spofford 87436.

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

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

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

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

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

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

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

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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

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

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

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

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

MARATHON COUNTY.

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

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 Sa-

die 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 95722.

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.

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.

ROCK COUNTY.

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

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

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

McKinney, W. J., Clinton, Wis., King Bryonia Korndyke 53300, Sire Korndyke Wayne Paul De Kol 32571, Dam Brvonia 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.

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 74670.

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

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.

End'ich, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

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

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.

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.

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

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