

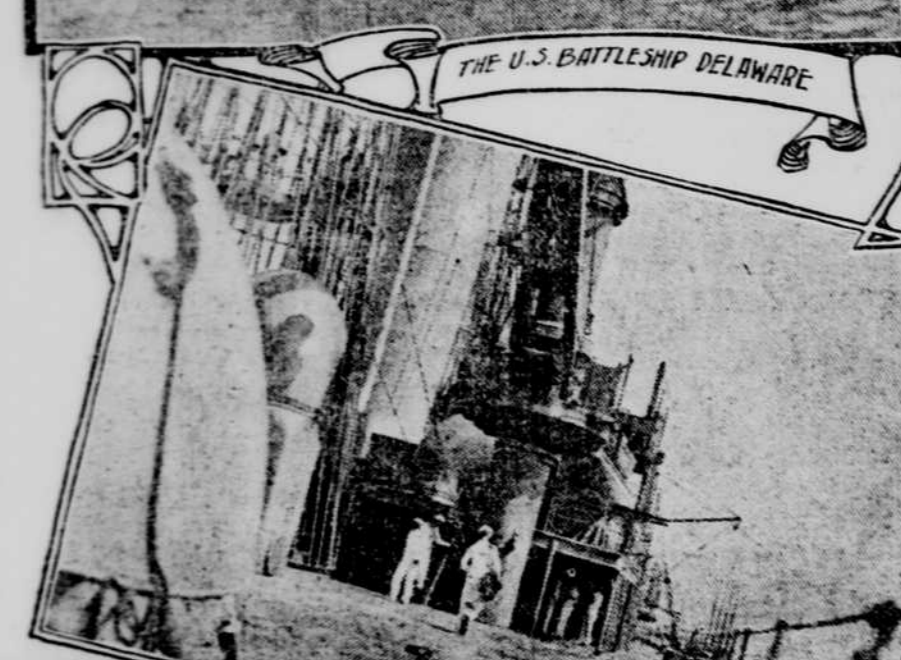
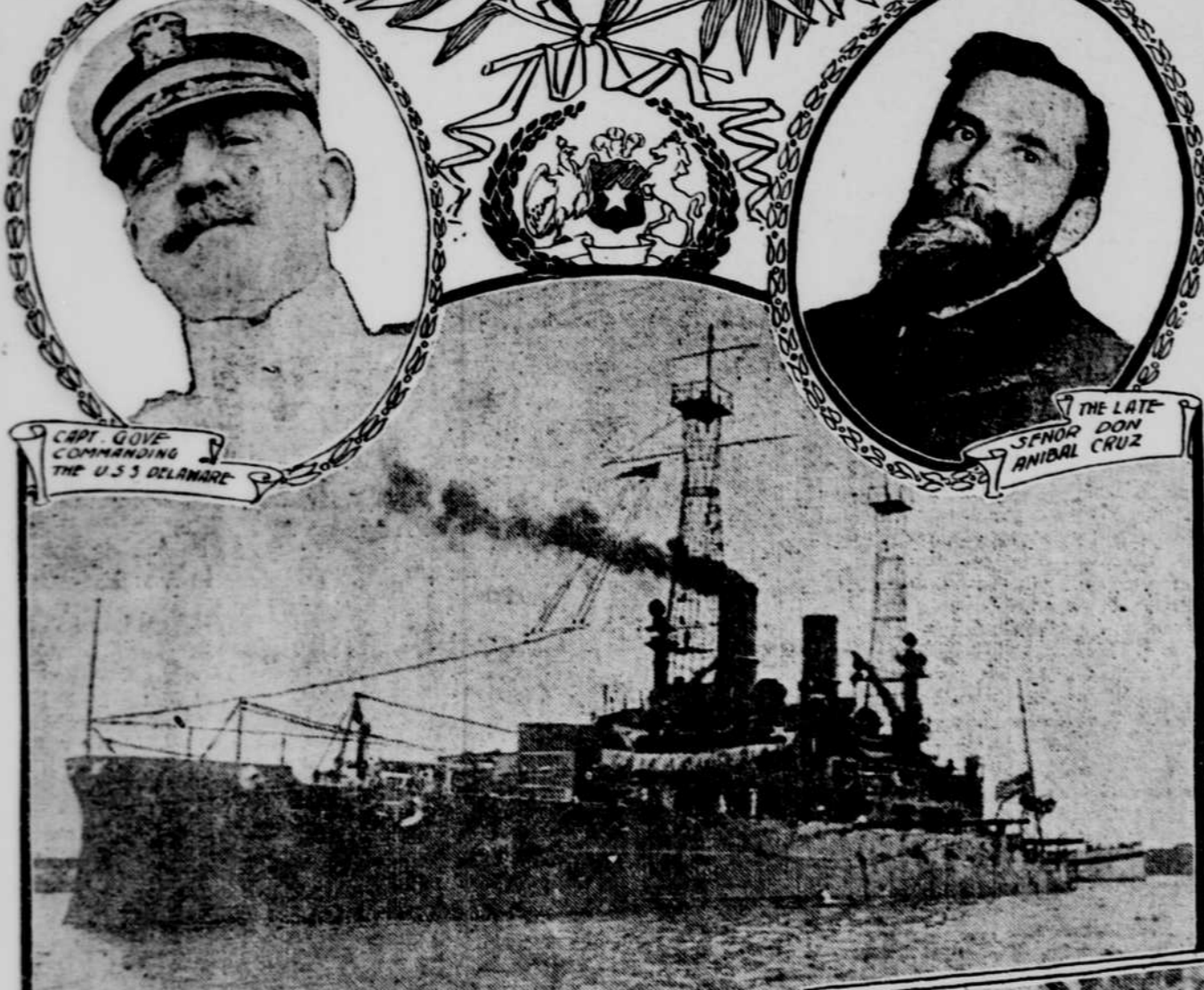
The Battleship Delaware and Her Great Cruise

THE battleship Delaware, our newest, largest and finest sea warrior, is now making preparations for a most notable cruise. According to present plans she will sail on this jaunt early this month, and the cruise will consume the best part of the spring. The itinerary—prepared all of a sudden, for this cruise was not even contemplated a few weeks ago—calls for a voyage around the continent of South America, or at least around the major portion of that triangular continent and it bids fair to be the most notable undertaking assigned to any single battleship since the famous old battleship Oregon made the long trip around South America (over much this same route) at the time of the Spanish-American war.

The cruise of the Delaware takes on importance from the fact that it is the first start of the kind attempted by one of our new battleships of the Dreadnought class—floating fortresses so much larger and heavier and more formidably armed than any of our old-time battleships that they might be referred to as the "big brothers" of these ships that were so awe inspiring a few years ago. Now, of course, these new "all-big-gun" ships are as yet something of an experiment in our navy in so far as actual service goes and consequently naval officials and shipbuilding experts will await with no little concern the outcome of this prolonged "shaking down" cruise.

Another circumstance that makes this coming cruise stand out as a notable achievement is that the Delaware is to take her long "hike" absolutely unattended. As all readers of the newspapers must have noted, it has not been the practice of our naval authorities of late years to assign single battleships to long cruises. They usually go in fleets, or in divisions of four ships, or at least in pairs. Why, it will be remembered that when President Taft made his recent trip to Panama a second warship was sent along with the one that carried the presidential party, not because there was any real need for it, but simply to have a companion ship at hand to render assistance in the event that the first craft met with a mishap of any kind, great or small.

And take that other naval cruise around South America, with which the



Delaware's trip will naturally be compared—that world-encircling "first leg" of the memorable round-the-world cruise when Rear Admiral "Bob" Evans led a fleet of 16 battleships around the lower half of our continent. In that event conspicuously was there exemplified the adage that in union there is strength, and aside from the self-confidence inspired by the co-ordinated action of a whole fleet of battleships there was the further insurance against the unexpected offered by the presence with the fleet of a repair ship, supply ships and naval colliers. The Delaware, on the other hand, must traverse the same sea track figuratively as well as literally "on her own bottom," as the seafaring men say.

However, without underestimating the prestige that will come to the Delaware through all these unusual attributes of her present trip, it must be admitted that the greatest significance of all attaches to this 1911 cruise because of the mission of the Delaware. The fleet of battleships that visited South America can port a couple of years ago went solely on the initiative of President Roosevelt as a practice cruise and a sort of object lesson to other nations, but the Delaware goes on a specific mission of condolence, out of respect to the memory of an international statesman and in compliment to a friendly nation. She is to convey from our shores to his native land the body of Senator Don Anibal Cruz, the late minister of the republic of Chile to the United States.

When a foreign diplomat dies at his post of duty in an alien capital it is customary for the officials of the government to which he had been accredited as envoy and for his fellow diplomats to accord him every possible honor in death. Elaborate ceremonials are prescribed, not merely as a tribute to the statesman whose work in behalf of international good feeling has thus been interrupted by death, but also as a compliment to the country and the government whose accredited agent he was. All the unwritten laws were carefully observed in the case of the late Chilean minister. His funeral at Washington was made the occasion of an elaborate military and naval display; the president of the United States and the members of his cabinet were in attendance; and the chief justice of the United States, foreign ambassadors, United States senators and other distinguished men acted as the honorary pallbearers. But there was one other courtesy which international etiquette prescribes shall be offered under such circumstances. In accordance with the usage of friendly nations the president of the United States cabled to the president of Chile offering the use of a United States warship to convey on his last journey home the body of the deceased diplomatist. The offer was accepted and the Delaware has been assigned to act as a funeral barge on this voyage of thousands of miles to Valparaiso and return. In accordance, however, with the wishes of the Cruz family the battleship did not start on her journey immediately after the funeral, but the trip was deferred until this month, the flag-draped casket reposing in the meantime in a receiving vault in a cemetery at Washington.

The United States government has been called upon twice before, within a comparatively few years, to convey home the bodies of eminent Pan-American statesmen who have died in this country. Some years ago the body of an ambassador of Mexico was thus conveyed home in state and only a year ago similar honors were paid to the remains of the late Senator Nabuco, who was for years the ambassador of Brazil at our seat of government. On neither occasion, however, was there employed for the service so imposing a vessel as the Delaware.

That the officials and the public of Chile will appreciate the significance of Uncle Sam's sending his largest and finest warship is the expectation of the American authorities and there is plain intent to thus create an especially favorable impression—possibly the more so because Chile is one of those South American countries with which the United States has at times in the past been on the verge of ill feeling, and it is the desire of our statesmen to allay any lingering suspicions and cement friendship in this quarter. The Delaware was not, of course, a member of the round-the-world squadron that visited Chilean ports several years ago so that not only will she be a novelty to eyes beyond the Andes but she will afford the people of Chile their first opportunity to inspect an example of the world's latest ideas in heavy battleship building.

Incidentally, Uncle Sam's impressive method of paying tribute to a worker for Pan-American unity will be brought to the attention of the people of other South American republics and this will not be a bad idea either, for the Latin-Americans are very jealous of receiving their due meed of respect and recognition from their big brother of the north. This focusing of the attention of people on the east coast of South America will come about through the circumstance that the Delaware, being unattended by coal or supply ships, will find it necessary en route to and from Chile to put in at ports in Brazil, Argentina and other places for fuel, supplies, etc. Of course the natives at each port cannot fail to be impressed by the vessel and the importance which Uncle Sam attaches to her mission.

The placing of the metal casket containing the body of the deceased diplomat aboard the battleship will be made the occasion of another impressive ceremonial. The heavy-draught

THREE ORDERS OF SOCIETY IN NAPLES

There are three distinct classes in Neapolitan society—it would be better to call them castes—the nobility and aristocracy, the "galantuomi" or middle classes, and the "lazzaroni" or the "submerged multitude."

The first class it is unnecessary to describe, the other classes live side by side, and are yet distinct and hostile. They differ in religious and political convictions, in morals, in social customs, in food and clothing.

The galantuomi include the shopkeepers, the small manufacturers, tradesmen, bookkeepers, persons engaged in clerical occupations, and practically all who are compelled to earn their living, but who are not engaged in manual labor.

They are generally liberal and often radical in politics. The men express an open indifference and often contempt for the church, but require their wives and daughters to observe all the conventional religious duties, and they themselves never fail to reach for a crucifix or call for a priest whenever they imagine their own lives to be in danger.

They are fond of dress and display and indulge their taste as far as their means will permit, but their wives and daughters are kept in seclusion and are never allowed to leave the house without duennas to protect them.

The lazzaroni regard with contempt as well as aversion the families of the galantuomi, who are not wealthy and have to struggle to keep up appearances. The lazzaroni are strongly attached to the nobility, have often given practical evidences of loyalty and on several occasions have been of supreme service to the crown.

They live cheaply in the open air, with a room in the basement or the attic of some old tenement, to which they can retreat for shelter in case of storm, and when the hour comes for sleep.

They delight in garlic, shell fish, raw vegetables and fruit. The women pay little attention to their dress and always go bareheaded. There are probably not a dozen hats or bonnets to the thousand of the women population of the lazzaroni.

The lazzaroni are so accustomed to fetid odors, the misery, the loathsome filth of the "Fondac," as the slums are called, that it is difficult for them to be happy under any other circumstances. They are born in it, they live in it and they die in it, and yet there are grades of misery, just as there are grades of prosperity.

There are lazzaroni who are rich and comfortable, compared with others who may occupy the adjoining attic, but it is said by those who have studied this class that they are never reduced to a condition which is beyond their philosophy to endure; that they will always jest about their hunger and laugh about their pains.

Sentimentalists who have made a study of them insist that the poorer and more loathsome the family the stronger the love and attachment. As misfortune comes upon them they seem to cling more closely together, parents to children, children to parents and brothers to sisters, and not one is so low or so destitute as to be unable to cry and then to do an act of charity or express compassion to neighbors who are even more badly off than themselves.

GOOD CHARACTERISTICS OF BROWN SWISS DAIRY CATTLE

Cows Show High Degree of Efficiency in Converting Feed Into Milk or Flesh—They Are Not of Nervous Disposition or Habit.

Beginning in the year 1870, Brown Swiss cows and heifers to the extent of about one hundred and fifty have been imported into the United States. Descended from these, over 7,000 pure bred animals have been registered in the Herd Book.

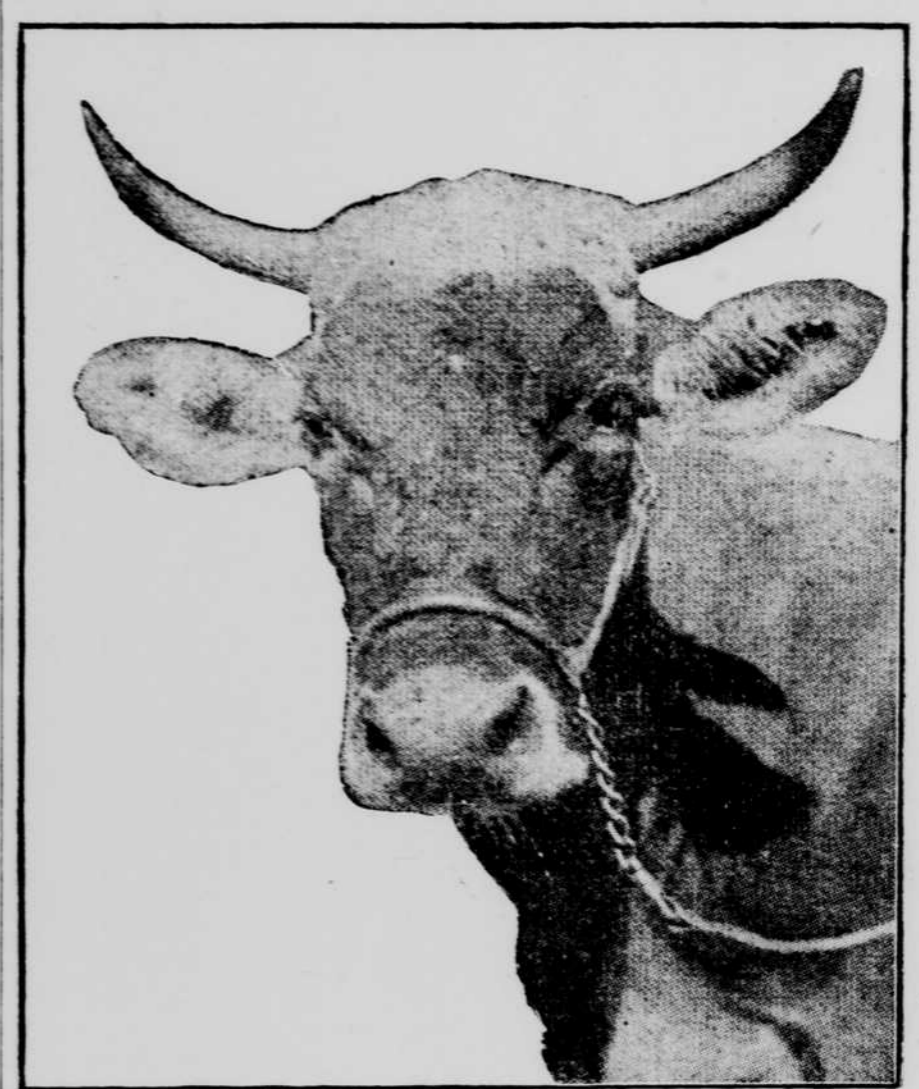
In the native country of the Swiss cattle there is no attempt at line breeding or fancy breeding, says a writer in Northwestern Agriculturist. What they seek to perpetuate are good cows, cows that give a good quantity of good milk, and that have shape and size.

Considering the small number to choose from in the entire country, it is rather remarkable that its representatives have achieved so large a number of high records for dairy performances, and that the breed stands as well as it does in general estimation where it is known.

The highest official world's record in a dairy test for cows away from

from history and paleontology in this respect. As a consequence the breed characteristics are readily imparted to cross-bred animals when cows of other breeds or grades of other breeds are bred to Swiss bulls. Grade Swiss cattle even of the first and second generations are often hard to distinguish by their conformation and color marks from pure bred Swiss animals. The grades are sure to gain in dairy qualities over their dams, and to have in addition, size, constitution and hardness.

In Brown Swiss cows we have a constitution to which a fair amount of flesh is normal, a contented but hearty disposition, an absence of worry, but a great capacity for making milk and butterfat. All we have to do is to work in accord with nature, and without sacrificing anything of profitability for the dairy, we have a strong and sturdy type of beauty, and especially that kind of beauty that



A Prize Brown Swiss Cow.

home is that of the Brown Swiss cow, Brienzi 168, made at Chicago, in November, 1891, the results being taken and certified to by the officials of the University of Illinois. In three days she gave 245 pounds of milk, 9.32 pounds of butter fat, and 11.66 pounds of butter.

The Royal Academy at Poppelsdorf, Germany, made a selection of ten Swiss cows for a test in the years 1900 and 1901. The results were very satisfactory.

An average herd of cows in milking condition would weigh 1,300 to 1,400 pounds apiece. They tend to take on fat readily when dry and give it off slowly when in milk. The average herd of cows when fattened would weigh 1,500 pounds or more. Bulls in good condition would weigh from 1,700 up to 2,500 pounds. The Swiss calf at a month old will weigh 180 to 200 pounds, and at two years 1,500 pounds.

It is a general characteristic of the Brown Swiss cows to show a high degree of efficiency in converting feed into milk or into flesh, and a pronounced characteristic that they are not of a nervous disposition or habit. It is not necessary to keep strangers out of the barn or to avoid talking at milking time. A barn full of them, or a single one, will go on stolidly giving the regular yield of milk undisturbed through a commotion that will quite demoralize more nervous cows.

Growing out of the strength of constitution and the absence of nervous fidgets, is the characteristic long life of the Swiss breed. At eleven and twelve years of age the cows are in the prime of their life.

It is probable that the Brown Swiss race has quite a different origin from the races of western Europe. There are indications that it is more ancient than any of the other established races. They have been bred by a pastoral people for a special purpose, in the same locality, for a longer time than almost any other breed. Its general character, its color points, its points of conformation, are probably more firmly fixed than those of any other breed. Experience in crossing confirms what we are able to learn

shines from the reflection of coin and which exemplifies the proverb "Hand-some is that handsome does."

DEEP LITTER FEEDING GOOD

In Some Experiments Litter-Fed Chickens Gained Much More Than Those Fed by Hand on Same Ration.

(By EDGAR ZIMMERMAN)

A western doctor who had a fine flock of hens, but whose hours were so irregular that he could not feed them at stated times, writes that he has found this method to give entire satisfaction.

For this sort of feeding a layer of litter is first spread over the floor and then a layer of grain such as cracked corn or wheat, then another layer of litter and another of grain, alternating until the mass is from six to eight inches deep.

Young chickens attack this heap vigorously and often dig out square holes clear down to the bottom in their search for grain.

This continual digging gives them plenty of exercise and as a rule they thrive excellently.

In some experiments made in this matter, litter-fed chicks actually gained much more than those fed by hand although both lots were fed exactly the same rations and the hand-fed birds received all they could eat and at all times.

If the litter is kept perfectly dry it does not become foul because the constant movement of it by the chickens keeps it well aired and no unpleasant odor results.

Cos Lettuce.

There is an increasing demand for cos lettuce. When the right varieties are grown under proper conditions, the texture and flavor are all that could be desired. It thrives best in soils containing considerable sand, and the ground should be very rich to secure a rapid, tender growth.

WELL BALANCED MEAT RATION

	Nutritive Ratio.
Prairie hay	1:12.3
Corn and prairie hay	1:10.2
Corn	1:9.66
Corn and alfalfa hay	1:7.34
Balanced ration for cattle (approximate)	1:7.00
Alfalfa	1:3.84

In the above chart the shaded portions represent the digestible protein (lean meat formers) of each food and the blank unshaded portions indicate the amount of digestible carbohydrates (starches, etc.), and oils which tend to produce body heat and fat. A well balanced ration is shown to contain about one of protein to seven of carbohydrates. A combination of corn and alfalfa hay comes near to the required standard.

Beats Best the Baron Ever Told

Achievements of Modern Science Make Story More Incredible Than Any of Munchausen's.

Baron Munchausen's famous book of travels was published in 1785, exactly a century and a quarter ago. That is not a very long time, says the New York Evening Post. But suppose Munchausen had professed to carry his travels into an undiscovered land, where science and invention had had

a start of a century or two as compared with Europe; and suppose that he had told of an invention by which the exact picture of an object was permanently impressed upon a plate by a brief exposure to light; that at first it took some minutes of exposure to make the picture, but that year by year methods were found for increasing the sensitiveness of the plates, until at last a picture could be

obtained in an almost infinitesimal fraction of a second; that a favorite amusement of the people was to look at a swift succession of pictures of this kind, portraying persons and things in motion, which produced upon the eye the precise impression of the original living scene; but that some exhibitors of such scenes got into trouble because the actors in them had indulged in vile language, forgetful of the fact that the motion of their lips was perfectly reproduced, and that deaf mutes had been taught to

read the lips. Would not this story have been regarded as equaling in incredibility, and surpassing in grotesqueness, almost anything the baron actually put into his book?

In the Face of Pain.

Instances of bravery in the face of the most intense pain are of daily occurrence, but even in cases of difficult and tedious operations the attention paid to them is slight unless they are undergone as a result of self-sacrifice. A case where a friend sacrificed a few pieces of skin to be

grafted on a victim of burns or scalds will be told of at length, while the man who suffers just as much pain from a broken leg is not considered worthy of mention. The man who lies gasping for breath with an attack of intercostal neuralgia is sometimes considered a laughable spectacle, but a sprained and swollen wrist would gain him prompt sympathy and help. The amount of pain that is endured generally is not taken into consideration; the circumstances of the case form the basis for the opinions of the outsider.