

The germ of the Canadian navy is rapidly developing into a lively or ganism. The cruiser Rainbow, it is announced, will soon start from Portsmouth for the Pacific coast of Canada after having been thoroughly overhauled and inspected under the authority of the British Admiralty. The cruiser Niobe will leave Portsmouth for Halifax. Each warship will carry a full complement of British officers, who will serve in the Canadian navy for two years and a "skeleton" crew, of which the members will be engaged for five years, says Toronto Globe. It is not expected that it will be at all difficult to obtain the necessary officers and men in Canada when it becomes necessary to enlist them. It is interesting to note that the first proposal to construct a drydock of large dimensions under the legislation of last session has been made by the English firm of Vickers & Maxim, which has filed plans at Ottawa for works at Montreal covering fifty acres and costing two and a half million dollars. The construction of torpedo destroyers has long been a specialty with this celebrated firm, but far more important for this country is the building and repairing of steel vessels of large size. The introduction of such a plant will mark a new stage in the evolution of shipbuilding in Canada.

The Chicago public school authorities are preparing to establish a new high school course of two years, for the benefit of pupils who for financial reasons can remain no longer in the high schools. It is believed that by doing this many pupils who now go out into the business world from the district schools could be induced to take a special course of two years arranged with a view to their future employment. The development is in line with effort to strengthen the public schools as institutions for the preparation of young men and women for the practical work of life, and its outcome will be noted with interested by educators.

The rush to the newly-discovered gold fields of Alaska continues, and thousands are on their way, notwithstanding the certainty that many hardships and risk of failure to "make good" await them. And this in spite of that alleged discovery by a Scranton alchemist of a method for transmuting baser metals into the precious varieties, with the supposed possibilities of cheapening values. Evidently the glamour of gold has not yet lost power to lure the adventurous.

Look over a crowd of men in any place and it will be seen that black and the darker colors predominate in their clothes, no matter how hot the weather. Besides being unnecessarily uncomfortable they exert a depressing effect upon both wearer and beholder. A freer use of colors in men's clothing would make the world a brighter place for most of us.

A Pennsylvania man has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,446,773. Some of the actors who have gone into bankruptcy will be surprised to learn that his assets amount to considerably more than the price of an overcoat with a fur collar.

At a class dinner of a woman's college it developed that of the seniors fourteen were brides-to-be. This doesn't look as if Dan Cupid were worrying much over the higher education as a serious obstacle to his business.

Why can't people learn to say the "better" man won, instead of the "best" man, when but two contend? How can we hope to be a great people as long as the populace will be so careless?

Bethlehem, Pa., reports that the inventor of "pink circus lemonade" is dead. To have lived all these years, he himself couldn't have drunk much of it.

There is a German periodical called Der Gesundheitsingenieur. It must have trouble in finding room to put the picture of a girl on the front cover.

Two men in a New York town made their escape from jail by means of a safety razor. But it was a close shave.

When the mother birds are gadding about the little birds of today are learning to fly by watching the aeroplanes that Dayton, O., sends out and up.

If the comet was responsible for the unseasonable chill many people would not be glad if arrangements could be made for a return engagement.

New England holdups are just as bad as those born in the west.

Count Zeppelin, aged 77, directed the first passenger air flight ever undertaken by man and brought it to a successful conclusion. Another solar plexus for the German theory.

Some men stick their heads in emergency windows. It appears to be a matter of taste.

New hat varieties has become a craze and the hat is by line.

GAYNOR SHOWS GRIT

MAYOR'S STAMINA PROVES A SURPRISE TO HIS ATTENDANTS.

FRANK TALK OF GALLAGHER

Executive's Assailant Gives Out His First Statement—Calls Act a Lesson to Humanity—"Big Bill" Edwards Receives Threat from a Crank.

New York.—Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York lay in St. Mary's hospital Wednesday night with the segments of a split bullet fired Tuesday by James J. Gallagher, who sought to assassinate him, still buried in his neck and mouth, but he has shown not one alarming symptom. It is beyond human power to say whether he will recover, for not even the most renowned specialist can say whether blood poisoning will be the aftermath, but as yet the mayor's temperature has given no cause for alarm. Every indication is that the wound is healing satisfactorily.

Gallagher's statement, made Wednesday evening, was his first frank talk concerning the crime. "While I will not say that I am sorry," he said, "I now hope that the mayor gets well. But I wanted to teach high officials to regard the rights of subordinates. I consider that I had to shoot the mayor as a lesson to the country. I did what I did for personal principles and was not prompted by any anarchistic belief."

"I am sorry that Commissioner Edwards was wounded, for I was aiming only at the mayor. But even the thought of killing had not been long in my mind. In fact, I reached no decision until I got up Tuesday morning. The paper said that Gaynor was going to sail for a vacation. That made me angry—to think that he should have a vacation in Europe while I did not even have a chance to work, much less get a vacation. So I hurried over to the Twenty-third street ferry and inquired my way to the Kaiser Wilhelm. My wrongs had proved more than I thought I could bear. Over and over I sized up my hard station in life and contrasted it with that of some other men—of Gaynor, who had wronged me, in particular. At length I determined to seek the revenge which I concluded should be justly mine. I was not drunk, as has been intimated."

MISSING FOR FOUR YEARS

An Alleged Forger to Be Returned to Anderson, Ind., For Trial.

Anderson, Ind.—After he had escaped identification for four years, James O'Neill, formerly a capitalist of this city, was arrested at St. Louis on the charge of having forged his brother's name to a check for \$200, according to a telegram received by the police here Wednesday night. O'Neill will be brought back to this city for trial.

O'Neill's arrest was brought about by information given to the St. Louis police by a man who had been employed by him here and recognized him on the street in St. Louis.

Lossing a large fortune which he had accumulated during the Indiana "natural gas boom," O'Neill became bankrupt and disappeared four years ago. The charge of forgery was then laid against him. His brother has since died.

\$90,000 Fire Loss. Portland, Ore.—The little device utilized by women to hold up their lace collars—a piece of celluloid about two inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, worth 5 cents the half dozen—cost the United States Laundry company a fire loss Wednesday of \$90,000 and imperiled 200 laundry workers. The collar stay had been left unnoticed in a woman's waist, which, with hundreds of similar garments, had been placed in the drying room of the basement. The waist was hung close to the superheated pipes that lined the room. Suddenly the celluloid exploded and instantly the room was aflame.

John Allen Dead. New York.—The death Wednesday at Mt. Vernon of John Allen marked the passing of one of the most noted political characters of his day. He played an unusual part in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president, breaking away from the New York delegation, casting a single vote for Lincoln and turning the tide toward the man later to be assassinated.

Sioux City Live Stock Market. Sioux City.—Wednesday's quotations on the Sioux City live stock market follow: Top hogs, \$8.25. Top beefs, \$7.50.

Three Killed by Train. East Greenwich, N. Y.—Three boys were killed and one injured by an express train bound from Boston for New York, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, Wednesday afternoon. Parts of the bodies were strewn along the tracks for 200 yards.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—An army paymaster's safe containing \$6,500 was stolen from the maneuver camp at Pole mountain, 25 miles west of here, Wednesday night, and carried away.

Dog Attacks a Child. Paris, Ky.—The efforts of seven men were required to make an angry bulldog release its hold on the face of Samuel, the 3-year-old son of Gus Margoton, of this place. Twenty-seven stitches were taken in the boy's face.

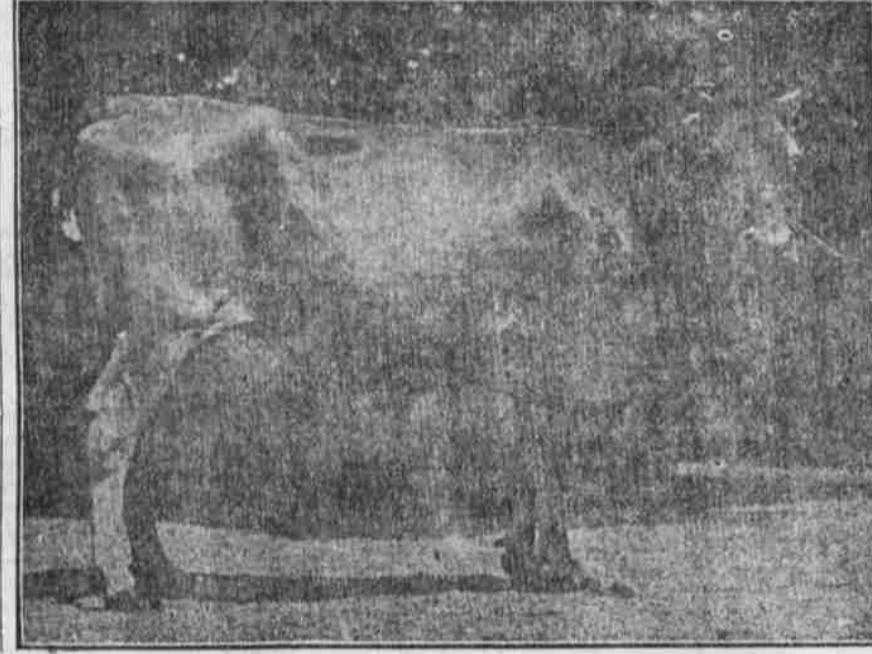
An Egg Dealer Held. Philadelphia.—As the result of an experiment upon a guinea pig that died twelve hours after being inoculated with frozen eggs, J. Buschel, an egg dealer of this city, was arrested, charged with selling eggs unfit for

PROFITABLE DAIRYING By HUGH G. VAN PELT Dairy Expert Iowa State Dairy Association Feeding the Cow When Fresh

Two or three days after the cow has freshened she should be given a grain ration consisting of foods which are rich in protein, such as bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, alfalfa hay, etc., with an additional amount of corn silage that she will consume together with some cornmeal which, of course, will cheapen the ration. Receiving this amount of feed, the milk which she produces thereby should be weighed to determine the amount of milk that she will produce without being forced. This, of course, can be determined by the milk scales, which are an invaluable adjunct in the dairy barn or milkroom at all times. After being allowed to remain on this ration for two days the feeder has determined the quantity of milk given and should then increase the ration one-half pound and allow her to remain on the ration of four and a half pounds for two days and again determine the amount of milk produced by the cow for the feed consumed. Now, if the scales show that there has been an increase in the production of milk sufficiently large to pay for the increase on the one-half pound of grain and a profit thereon, then it is wholly a business consideration and the feeder should assume further risk and increase the ration by another one-half pound of grain. Then, with the cow on a ration of five pounds of grain a day for two days, it is possible by the continued weighing of the milk to determine whether or not this another additional half pound of grain has been instrumental in increasing the milk flow to such proportions that the system is profitable, and so the feeder should continue increasing the ration one-half pound every other day just so long as the cow continues to respond with the increase in milk production sufficiently large that if placed upon the market at prevailing prices it would pay for the increase in the feed and a profit on the investment. Determining Amount of Feed Needed. When by carefully giving an additional bit of grain, the cow ceases to respond, then one or two things may be true; either the cow has reached the limit of her ability to produce milk or the character of the ration is not suitable to her needs. The proposition which confronts the feeder now is to change his ration in such a way that if possible further efforts on the part of the cow may be stimulated. This can be done by substituting one grain or feed for another. If the ration consists largely of corn, a portion of this feed may be taken away and more bran or oilmeal added. On the other hand, if the ration is made up of feeds of a more nitrogenous character, the likelihood is that by substituting for a small amount of them more cornmeal, the cow will again be set to work. By changing the ration back and forth in this manner a time or two, the cause for the lack of response on the part of the cow may either be remedied or the reason for it determined. If it be true that she has reached the limit of her ability to produce milk, then it is wholly unprofitable to give her an additional amount of grain for all feed given her in addition to that which she will convert into milk must be remembered is wasted. A good dairy cow placed under this system of management and feeding will require in the neighborhood of thirty days to come to the limit of the amount of feed which she can handle profitably, or in other words, to the limit of the amount of milk she has the ability of producing. At this time also she is very close to the limit of her capacity or the amount of feed which she has the power of assimilating successfully. It is then necessary for the feeder to decrease her ration in the same gradual man-

ner, a pound or two, in order that the ration will include the factor of safety; because if the cow is fed for a long period of time at the limit of her capacity, it is very likely that at times she will sicken of her feed and a setback in her production will result. This method applies more nearly to the cow that freshens in the fall or winter, when she does not receive pasture grasses. In the summer months, when the cow is turned dry and grass is good, it is doubtful whether any ration can be supplied that would be more efficient in bringing about the proper freshening condition than will good, fresh pasture grasses in abundance. After she freshens, however, if she is a large milking cow, I dare say that grain fed to her in the manner above described will be profitable, perhaps not at once, but it will bring her to her greatest possible flow of milk.

The history of every dairy cow's milk production is that during the first 30 days, if fed properly, they increase gradually in their flow of milk, and after that time they begin to gradually decline until at the end of a certain period they are again dry. In this particular, dairy cows differ greatly from common or dual purpose cows. The dairy cow has been bred for the purpose of milking persistently as well as largely throughout the year. The common cow or the dual purpose cow has not been bred or raised particularly with this point in view, and as a consequence she dries up very readily, oftentimes at the end of six or eight months. The cow which is profitable is the cow which milks throughout the entire year, and the most profitable methods of caring for and feeding the dairy cow are those methods which induce her to milk largely over this long period of time. First 30 Days an Index. Now, it is plain to be seen by any reader that if during the first thirty days the cow is stimulated in her milk production in a gradual manner and in such a way that the climax of her production when reached is a large amount, it will take her longer to decline in her milk flow to the period when she is dry than though her milk flow be stimulated to the degree which induces her to give only a small



"Missy of the Glen," Champion Cow of Guernsey Breed—Record, 954 Pounds of Butter in One Year at Age of 3 Years.

amount even at the time when the climax of her milk producing ability is reached. As an instance, we might consider a certain dairy cow, the ability of which was to produce on her best day 60 pounds of milk. Now, if this cow is so managed and fed that she is gradually brought to the point where she produces in one day 70 pounds and then gradually decreases in her milk flow from 70 to 60, 50, 40, and so on, it will be found even at the time when she wishes her to be dry that she is still giving her ten to twenty pounds of milk daily. On the other hand, we will presume that the methods employed in feeding this cow when fresh are improper and she is stimulated to produce only 40 pounds of milk in a day when she should give 70, and then as her maternal instincts become dull she begins to decrease, falling from 40 pounds to 30, 20 and so on, in all likelihood she will be giving no more if as much milk at the time when she should be dry and as a result her yearly work has amounted to much less than though during the first 30 days she has been stimulated by proper methods of care and feeding to do the best in her power. Throughout the year the cost of her feed has been at-



Sheltering Cows and Calves from the Sun in Summer.

most as much in one case as in the other, and the result of her work has been almost fifty per cent greater gain in one instance than in the other, and in consequence of this the results of her work are measured in one instance by the profit, while in the other the likelihood is that there is a loss. Although this particular method would result in greatly increasing the average production of the cows in the corn belt, it is necessary for best results to take further precautions. By the method described the cow has been stimulated to convert the surplus fat and energy stored up in her body into milk and butter fat, but in so doing she is rapidly being again reduced to a poor and emaciated condition. At the end of the first 30 days when she has reached the greatest height of her production she has at the same time reached the point where she is consuming a heavy ration. Now it is necessary for the feeder to reduce

the cow throughout the remainder of the year in order to eliminate the liability of her declining rapidly in milk flow. The cow must be watched closely, and if she begins getting too poor more corn and less of the other feeds should be given her. On the other hand, if she begins to decrease in her flow of milk, a portion of the corn should be taken away from her ration and oil meal, bran, cottonseed meal, gluten feed or some other feed rich in protein should be substituted for it, and by so changing the ration from time to time back and forth in quality and quantity, the greatest production at the least cost can be brought about. Study the Cow's Environment. If one will study the conditions that are present in the cow's environment at the time, he will be impressed with a great many facts that will be valuable as a teacher of the best methods to be employed in feeding dairy cows. Later, when the summer approaches, with heat and flies, pastures become dry, the grass less abundant and less palatable, then the cow begins to decrease in her milk flow. Later on the grass becomes so short and the days so hot and the flies so pesky that it is almost, if not quite impossible, for the cow to secure the great amount of feed that is necessary to supply the nutrients required for producing the amount of milk which she has the ability of producing. If she is not assisted at this time and is of a special dairy type, she will again begin robbing her body, and by the end of the summer when the fall rains come again, she will be extremely poor and emaciated.

Following up the season which Nature teaches in May and June, it has been found that to supply the cow with extra feed of a succulent nature, either in the form of green oats or clover or green corn or silage, and providing her with shade during the day and allowing her to graze at night when it is cool, there is a possibility of not only keeping the cow in good

condition, but also in keeping up the flow of milk which the conditions of June has stimulated. When fall comes along with the cold nights and the rainy days, there is another chance that the cow will begin declining in her flow. The farmer and dairyman always dislikes to see the time come when it is necessary for him to confine his animals to the barn so he puts off from time to time taking the cows in from the pasture, and as a result, although he is not aware of it, unless the milk is weighed daily, the cows begin dropping off seriously in their milk flow because their feeder and owner is not following the dictates of the lessons which he learns from Nature when she was supplying the conditions most suitable. The feeder should bear in mind that whenever the cow declines in milk flow, whether the amount is small or great, it is impossible to bring her back to the point of production where she will supply so great an amount of milk even though the conditions be greatly bettered.

The conditions that are most suitable to milk production are surroundings that are comfortable to the cow and feeds supplied in abundance that furnish the nutrients required for making milk and having the cow in that condition which makes it possible for her to do her best work.

The Useful Crocodile Fish.

In the rivers and lakes of the Mexican state of Tabasco there swims a fish known as the "crocodile fish," which, according to word received at the department of commerce and labor, is most useful to man. The skin of the crocodile fish if properly cured, may be utilized for any of the purposes for which the lighter weights of leather are employed. The oil of the crocodile fish is a perfect lubricant, and also used for softening leather. In addition to its qualities as a lubricant and emollient, the oil possesses medicinal qualities for which a superiority to the finest of Norwegian cod liver is claimed. The flesh of the crocodile fish is extensively used by the natives as food and highly relished by them as one of the delicacies of the country. Crocodile fish range in length from ten inches to four feet, and when dried assume an ashen hue, with lighter shadings of a blueish tint.

Definition of Poison.

It has been found difficult by authorities to define the word poison. For instance, a dose of powdered glass will kill a man, but can it be said to "poison" him? A dose of typhoid germs might also be fatal, but it has been contended that it should not be described as "poisoning." Hence our interest in a novel definition by Prof. R. V. Yalbach, who uses the following definition of a poison: "From a clinical point of view everything may be termed a poison which can damage the organism not alone by its quality but by simple excess in quantity—'even food'; and truly he discusses the poisonous properties of all foodstuffs—milk, fats, flesh, fish and carbohydrates and their substitutes. In fact, many more people may be said to be poisoned by excess of food than those who die of starvation."

Telegraph Doomed "Selector" Now Makes 'Phone Practical By THURDE RAYLE BRUCE

WENTY-FIVE years ago the man with the temerity to suggest that the telegraph would disappear from the railroads within half a century would have been set down as a fool—or crazy. Today the railroad telegraph is on the brink of the abyss and a little shove will push it over. Thirty of the principal railroads of the United States are experimenting with a substitute for the telegraph. Eighty have given serious consideration to the subject and a majority have decided to begin the change. These eighty roads operate 211,681 miles of track, 70 per cent. of the country's total, and at the present time have 11,633 miles equipped for the new experiment.

The new means of communication between stations is to be the telephone. For several years railroad officials have been considering the telephone as a possible substitute for the key in the operation of trains. Nothing was done except in a small way, because there was no way to prevent every other person on the line from hearing the message.

The invention of the "selector" put the matter in a new light. The "selector," which has been made practicable, is an instrument that makes it possible for the central office to communicate with any suboffice unknown to all the other suboffices. The suboffices to communicate with each other must do so through the central office. Only one set of wires is used.

Recent events have added to the arguments in favor of the telephone. One of the most effective was the decision by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States court upholding the nine-hour law for railroad employees. In order to obey this law the railroads must have an additional force of 15,000 telegraph operators, the estimated salaries of which would aggregate \$10,000,000 a year.

It would be far less difficult to secure competent telephone operators, the advocates of the telephone train dispatching system contend, because it would require not more than one-fifth the time for them to qualify.

Another economical argument in favor of the telephone is that in the country districts the offices could be manned by "natives" with just as good, if not better, results than could be obtained by importing operators. The residents would be willing to accept lower wages in order to live at home. It is estimated by some of the leading railroads that a saving of from 15 to 46 per cent. could be effected in this manner.

The recent tieup in Mexico of the national railways because of a strike of their American telegraph operators is pointed to as another argument in favor of the telephone. The possibility of a general traffic prostration would have been averted, the argument goes, if telephones had been in use, for the telephones could have been manned by residents of the country.

The perfection of the "selector" is believed to have met the former objection to the telephone that it would not be as safe as the telegraph. With every phoned message from one station to another going through the central office a constant check would be kept on the operators and the trains.



How Many Banks Are Wrecked By LOUIS BENKO

In nine cases out of ten the embezzler who wrecks a bank uses falsified or worthless papers as a considerable part of the assets and as the abstractions are made gradually, covering several years, it's safe to say that the examiner had failed to investigate the nature of these papers as to their real value.

In the recent \$137,000 crime at Lewiston, Idaho, it is stated that the defalcation extended over a period of five years, aided by manipulation of the daily balance on an adding instrument.

Isn't this a most ridiculous and annoying statement? The national bank examiners' absolute duty is to investigate every amount and figure of the assets and liabilities, to refoot each column and to find out in this way with absolute correctness the actual balance.

If he failed to do it he is guilty and must be held criminally and the government financially responsible for the depositor's money.

For the depositor makes his deposit at a national bank with entire confidence—perhaps to awaken some day to learn that he has lost his little savings of long years' toil because of the examiner's carelessness.

And in most cases the depositor must be contented with the moral satisfaction when the thief has been given a long term in the penitentiary.

Omitting the many things that might safely be said against the prize fight, there is one object lesson we get from it that we can turn to good account, and that is in the matter of using liquor and tobacco. It is so commonly claimed that beer and whisky used judiciously help to give strength.

If this be true, why is it that men in training for the fight, where strength is at such a premium, do not make use of the stuff? Their training is scientific.

On the same general principle can we rate the use of tobacco, only that it does not produce the drunkenness. For the training period the one in training can be classed as clean physically.

The Chinese are the most honorable people in a business way that one could have dealing with, and they expect to receive the same square treatment. Failure to do the right thing by the Chinese will inevitably cause them to turn away from the offending party and give their custom elsewhere.

Not long ago they considered that they had been worsted in a cargo of lumber bought from a Seattle firm. The stipulation was that the timber should be creosoted.

Instead of a thorough process of creosoting only a surface coating was applied, which was a mere imitation of the true preservative treatment. The evil of such sharp practise was developed when another firm on the Pacific coast undertook to contract for a big amount of fir.

This firm put in a very reasonable bid, but the business was given to a lumber concern in Australia, which had asked a great deal more money for the same stuff. The Australians had not tried to get the best of the Orientals; the Yankees had, and their proposals were not considered.

Object Lesson in Prize Fight By T. C. RICE

Sharp Practices Injure Nation By JAMES B. McARDLE of San Francisco