

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

LANDOR AFTER SOUTH POLE



A. Henry Savage Landor, explorer, who will soon make an attempt to reach the south pole, is of the opinion that Lieut. Shackleton failed through having a cumbersome and unnecessarily large expedition.

Mr. Landor's theory is that a small caravan of trusted and hardy men, lightly equipped, like his expeditions through Asia and Africa, is best.

The warm season will be chosen for Landor's dash to do what Lieut. Shackleton so nearly succeeded in accomplishing, and it is now planned to consume the best part of a year in the attempt.

Mr. Landor's activity in aeronautic investigations gives color to the rumor that an airship will be used by him to reach the pole. Nothing definite is ascertainable, but it is known that for a long time Mr. Landor has been engaged in the construction of an aerial car which would carry himself and a small party of followers to their destination.

The engine will be a simple, sturdy affair, that will be able to stand any amount of usage, be easily repaired and of a sufficient power to add the expedition.

Mr. Landor prefers to take chances in an airship rather than a balloon, because he estimates the speed and control of an aeroplane will so far surpass an ordinary gas bag that danger need not be reckoned with.

The outfit will be taken as far south as possible by ship and then conveyed overland to near the point of Lieut. Shackleton's camp. From there the final flight will be made. No actual plans of the number of men or the personnel of the party have been announced.

MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON



Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who was recently elected president of the George Washington Memorial association, wants every man, woman and child in the country to have a personal sense of proprietorship in the \$2,000,000 building as a memorial to the first president. She suggests that adults should give one dollar or more and that all the children should own a 10-cent brick. Beautifully engraved receipts, bearing a head of Washington, are being sent to contributors of one dollar or more, and among the contributors have been 30 young women employed in a dress-making establishment in New York.

In accordance with the desire often expressed by Washington for the promotion of science and literature, the building will be devoted to such uses. A host of patriotic, scientific, economic, educational, literary and art organizations are associated in the memorial association, and it is intended that the building shall furnish a home and gathering place for such bodies. It will contain rooms for small and large meetings, students' research rooms, a great hall or auditorium and rooms for large congresses, such as the recent Tuberculosis congress. Teachers' conventions will be invited to assemble here, and it is hoped that the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Sons of the Revolution will have permanent quarters in the building.

The advisory council of the association includes Elihu Root, Ira Romsen, Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn, Charles J. Bell, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Dr. William Welch, Gen. Horace Porter, Prof. Charles W. Dabney, Dr. Charles D. Walcott and Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

AMERICAN GIRL A DIPLOMAT



Lady Arthur Paget, formerly Miss Mary Stevens of New York, after proving at Cowes her social power in successfully launching Mrs. William Leeds, widow of the tinplate magnate, on the exclusive social sea, showed her ability as a diplomatist in the intricate and highest grade of international politics. Lady Arthur left Mrs. Leeds at Trouville and returned to London, where at the Ritz hotel she gave a dinner to M. Isovolsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, surrounding him with a choice coterie consisting of Mrs. Jack Leslie, the Marquis Desoveral, the Portuguese minister and close friend of the king, and Prince Demidoff of Russia.

The dinner was perfect even for epleurean Russians, but it was noticeable during the evening for the earnest conversation in which the hostess and M. Isovolsky indulged.

Practically every phase of Russia's relations with England and America was discussed during the evening, briefly but skillfully, and from the lips of the charming American woman the Russian premier obtained a better grasp of the situation in England and America, so far as Russia is concerned, than from all the talks he had had with diplomatists.

It was practically the only unofficial dinner which M. Isovolsky attended during his short stay in England, and there were many envious eyes cast at Lady Paget because of her success in entertaining the Russian statesman.

CROESUS IN SMALL FLAT



Multimillionaire J. Ogden Armour and his family are going to live in a four-room flat.

When the city dweller thinks of that he may be more content to get along with five or six rooms.

More than that, the Armours will try the four-room life in two weeks and they'll try it voluntarily. Around them will be 50 other rooms, unoccupied and built for them. But they'll try it for a while in a four-room flat.

Out at Armoria, the created pleasure ground that landscape gardeners and builders have evolved out of an unsightly tract of partly swampy ground near Waukegan, Ill., the family of millions will try their tiny home.

Four million dollars has been spent on the place where the four rooms are, and more is yet to be spent. A 60-room palace has been built, but 56 of the rooms are not ready yet. Meantime, the Armours will live in the four and see that their art treasures and their estate are properly cared for. They may be cramped for a time, but they'll understand all about the flat dweller and his troubles.

BUILDS BUNGALOW FOR NORDICA



George W. Young, the New York banker, has built for his bride, Mme. Nordica, the biggest and handsomest log bungalow at Deal Beach, N. J., and they will be domiciled there the rest of the summer.

The Young estate is believed to be the largest in Monmouth county, having a front 2 1/2 miles long, covering as many square miles and accommodating without the least embarrassment almost the entire 18-hole course of the Deal Golf club, with its 450 members, largely New York business and professional men.

One of the features of the bungalow is a hallway, or rather promenade, extending along the inside north wall the whole length of the structure, so that the entire interior can be thrown open as one room when occasion necessitates.

Many drives lead to the bungalow, shaded with rare exotic and indigenous trees. To the west is a vast flower garden and at proper distances are the many houses of employes, barns and garages. A huge Hollandic windmill supplies the estate with water, and this is supplemented by the municipal supply.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FEED FOR FATTENING CATTLE

Rations Used Consisted of Shelled Corn, Cotton-Seed Meal and Clover Hay—Older Animals Making More Rapid Gain.

During the past three years the Animal Husbandry department of Purdue university, Indiana, has been conducting a series of tests to determine the influence of age on the economy and profit in fattening cattle, in which three lots of cattle, one of calves, one of yearlings and one of two-year-olds were used last year. This year the ration used consisted of shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover hay. The results were similar to those secured in previous years and published by the station in Bulletin 129. The older cattle consumed more feed per head, made a more rapid gain, attained a higher finish, increased more in value per pound while in the feed lot and returned a greater profit for feed consumed, writes W. A. Cochel,

the sole roughage consists of corn silage, without dry feed in any form except in concentrates. While these results were secure under normal conditions and indicate that silage may profitably be used in large quantities for fattening beef cattle, the work will be duplicated next winter before final conclusions are drawn.

This one test has shown a decided advantage in the use of silage in the place of clover hay where corn and cotton-seed meal are used as concentrates, followed very closely by the use of a ration where one-half of the clover was substituted with silage. The points of advantage indicated by the work are in a cheaper and more rapid gain, a smaller necessary selling price and a larger actual value,



Steers Fed Shelled Corn, Cottonseed Meal and Corn Silage.

in Farmers' Review. The calves made gains at a cost of \$3.95 per hundred less than the two-year-olds. While they were worth 20 cents per hundred more than the two-year-olds at the beginning of the test, they were worth 35 cents per hundred less at the close.

In the experiments carried on to determine the relative value of different rations four lots of ten two-year-olds each were used, designated as Lots 1, 4, 5, and 6. These were high grade Angus steers, mainly purchased in Lawrence county, Indiana, and made a good showing in all lots. Lot 1 was fed shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover hay; Lot 4, shelled corn, cotton-seed meal, and corn silage; Lot 5, shelled corn, cot-

higher degree of finish and a greater profit per head in the silage-fed lots. The values used in making these comparisons are as follows: Shelled corn, 60 cents per bushel; cotton-seed meal, \$23.00 per ton; clover hay, \$8.00 per ton, and corn silage, \$3.00. These values are in all cases higher than actual cash values upon the local market and show conclusively that with the prevailing prices of feeds and of cattle a very liberal profit may be secured from feeding steers. The values of cattle were determined by commission men and buyers upon the Chicago and Indianapolis markets at the beginning and close of the experiments. Another feature of the work is shown by comparison of Lot 1, fed on shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover hay,



Steers Fed Shelled Corn, Cottonseed Meal and Clover Hay.

ton-seed meal, clover hay and corn silage; and Lot 6, fed on shelled corn and clover hay. The same advantages as to rate and cost of gain, finish and market value of the cattle are noticed here in favor of using cotton-seed meal with clover hay. Similar results were secured during the preceding year with these feeds, which would indicate that it is profitable to use a nitrogenous concentrate in connection with corn at prevailing prices. The tabulated results of the past winter's work affords a valuable study for all farm beef feeders. The work carried on at the station has been based on general corn belt conditions as prevail on most Indiana farms. Consequently the results mean something to the average feeder.

RAPID STRIDES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Great Need of Immediate Testing by Farmers Strongly Urged to Check Disease.

By killing four healthy looking cows which had reached to the tuberculin test and by killing a pig that had been fed upon the quart of milk from a tuberculous cow, Dean H. L. Russell, at Madison, Wis., demonstrated to 2,000 farmers at the farmers' course the ravages of the disease in animals in which its presence ordinarily would be unsuspected. The tuberculin test, Dean Russell declared, was the only reliable method of determining the presence of the disease, since the appearance of the animal and physical examinations have been demonstrated to be untrustworthy. The great need for immediate testing by farmers themselves or by qualified tests was strongly urged.

The loss consequent upon disregarding the value of the tuberculin test was illustrated by the experience of the farmer in whose herd of 49 cows 12 reacted to the tuberculin test made by a short-course student. As a result of neglecting to take the precautionary steps to eliminate the

disease 67 out of his herd of 100 reacted later when he was compelled to test the herd.

The danger of spreading tuberculosis rapidly among pigs by feeding them skimmed milk from infected cows was clearly shown by the demonstrations of the presence of the disease in the digestive tract of a pig fed on a quart of milk from a tuberculous cow.

Preserving Eggs.

Just as soon as the price of eggs drops again put some by for next winter's use. This suggestion is good for the consumer as for the producer. The outfit used is not a costly one and it will save you money during the cold months when you have to pay the coal bill.

The eggs should not be over a day old. Wipe them clean and submerge them in the water glass solution, which is contained in a stone crock. Eggs must be kept under the liquid. When used wipe off the water glass. Try this and see if it is not a money maker.

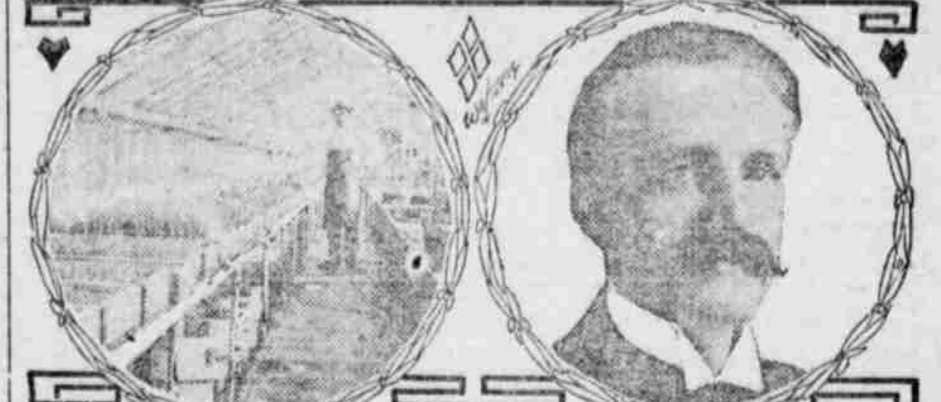
Don't Neglect Poultry.

There is no excuse for neglecting the poultry for a single day. Eggs will be eggs as long as the world lasts and there is good money in them year in and year out.

BEGINNING OF FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES



MAGNOLIAS ON GROUNDS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT



GREENHOUSE IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SEED TEST

GIFFORD PINCHOT, U.S. FORESTER

When did the United States begin the practice of forestry? Few persons can answer this question correctly. Most people are of the opinion that the beginning of forestry in this country was of very recent origin, and that the first step in that direction was taken among the mountains of the far west. Neither is correct.

While Washington was serving his first term as president of the United States, a recommendation came to him that the government ought to buy live oak islands on the coast of Georgia to make sure of a supply of ship timber for war vessels. The idea appears to have originated with Joshua Humphreys, whose official title was "Constructor of the United States Navy," although about the only navy then existing was made up of six ships on paper, and not one stick of timber to build them had yet been cut. The vessels were designed to fight the north African pirates.

Five years after the recommendation was made congress appropriated money to buy live oak land. Grover and Blackbeard islands on the coast of Georgia were bought for \$22,500. They contained 1,550 acres.

Louisiana was bought soon after, and in 1817 the Six Islands, of 19,000 acres, and containing 37,000 live oak trees, were withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reserve. In 1825, congress appropriated \$10,000 to buy additional live oak land on Santa Rosa sound, western Florida, and subsequently other Florida timberlands, aggregating 200,224 acres, were reserved.

Up to that time nothing more had been done than to buy or reserve land for the timber growing naturally upon it; but the work was to be carried further upon the Santa Rosa purchase. The plan included planting, protecting, cultivating, and cutting live oak for the navy. The timber was then considered indispensable in building war vessels. Much had been said and written of the danger of exhaustion of supply. Settlers destroyed the timber to clear land, and European nations were buying large quantities for their navies. In response to repeated warnings the government finally took steps to grow timber for its own use.

Young oaks were planted on the Santa Rosa lands. Difficulty was experienced in inducing young trees to grow. The successful transplanting of the oak is not easy, unless done at the proper time and in the right way. The plantations at Santa Rosa were generally unsuccessful; but large quantities of acorns were planted, and a fair proportion of them grew. But the chief efforts were directed to pruning, training, and caring for the wild trees. The skeletons about them were cut away to let in air and light.

What the ultimate success of the forestry work would have been can not be told. The civil war brought a complete change in war vessels by substituting iron for wood. Forestry work stopped. The timber reserves were neglected. Squatters occupied the land. After a number of years all the reserves except some of the Florida land, were opened to settlement. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, United States forester and chairman of the national conservation commission, addressed the National Irrigation congress recently held at Spokane, Wash., in the course of which he said:

"The most valuable citizen of this or any other country is the man who owns the land from which he makes his living. No other man has such a stake in the country. No other man lends such steadiness and stability to our national life. Therefore, no other question concerns us more intimately than the question of homes. Permanent homes for ourselves, our children, and our nation—this is the central problem. The policy of national

irrigation is of value to the United States in very many ways, but the greatest of all is this, that national irrigation multiplies the men who own the land from which they make their living. The old saying, 'Who ever heard of a man shouldering his gun to fight for his boarding house,' reflects this great truth, that no man is so ready to defend his country, not only with arms, but with his vote, and his contribution to public opinion as the man with a permanent stake in it, as the man who owns the land from which he makes his living."

"Our country began as a nation of farmers. During the periods that gave it its character, when our independence was won and when our union was preserved, we were preeminently a nation of farmers. We can not, and we ought not, to continue exclusively, or even chiefly, an agricultural country, because one man can raise food enough for many. But the farmer who owns his land is still the backbone of this nation; and one of the things we want most is more of him."

"The man on the farm is valuable to the nation, like any other citizen, just in proportion to his intelligence, character, ability, and patriotism, but unlike the other citizens, also in proportion to his attachment to the soil. That is the principal spring of his steadiness, his sanity, his simplicity and directness, and many of his other desirable qualities. He is the first of home-makers."

"The nation that will lead the world will be a nation of homes. The object of the great conservation movement is just this, to make our country a permanent and prosperous home for ourselves and for our children, and for our children's children, and it is a task that is worth the best thought and effort of any and all of us."

"To achieve this or any other great result, straight thinking and strong action are necessary, and the straight thinking comes first. To make this country what we need to have it we must think clearly and directly about our problems, and above all we must understand what the real problems are. The first thing we need in this country, as President Roosevelt so well set forth in that great message which told what he had been trying to do for the American people, is equality of opportunity for every citizen. No man should have less, and no man ought to ask for any more. Equality of opportunity is the real object of our laws and institutions."

"Equality of opportunity, a square deal for every man, the protection of the citizen against the great concentrations of capital, the intelligent use of laws and institutions for the public good, and the conservation of our natural resources, not for the trusts, but for the people; these are real issues and real problems. Upon such things as these the perpetuity of this country as a nation of homes really depends. We are coming to see that the simple things are the things to work for. More than that, we are coming to see that the plain American citizen is the man to work for. The imagination is staggered by the magnitude of the prize for which we work. If we succeed, there will exist upon this continent a sane, strong people, living through the centuries in a land subdued and controlled for the service of the people, its rightful masters, owned by the many and not by the few. If we fail, the great interests, increasing their control of our natural resources, will thereby control the country more and more, and the rights of the people will fade into the privileges of concentrated wealth."

"The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Johnson."