

WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND. SILENT AGENCIES FOR GOOD.

An American young man does not, as a rule, look forward to marriage nor prepare for it by saving any considerable portion of his ante-nuptial income. When he marries it is usually on short notice, and because he has fallen very desperately in love with someone and cannot find it in his heart to wait until cold caution declares the venture advisable. Even when an engagement is a long one he usually squanders so much on gifts and entertainments for his fiancée that there is only a very moderate amount to begin housekeeping on. Thus before his marriage the young American of the middle-class begins to give evidence of what is to be his chief national characteristic as a husband—their unfailing, unselfish and almost improvident generosity.

The middle-class husband in America rarely interferes with the affairs of the household. He hardly knows the cost of staple articles of food. As a rule he does not make his wife a regular allowance either for household or personal expenses, but gives her as much as he can spare. Evidently, but with a lack of system that is not conducive to the best outlay of their income.

The young American husband is also very indulgent to his wife's fondness for fine clothes. He would far rather have an extravagant wife than a dowdy one, and although he grumbles occasionally at a millinery bill, in reality he glories in the resplendent appearance of his wife in her fine feathers. The American husband is rare who does not concede his wife's right to expend a much larger sum with her dressmaker than he does with his tailor. Indeed he often leaves his tailor altogether and cheerfully repairs to the ready-made clothing house in order that his wife may have more money for extravagant finery.—London Telegraph.

AMERICAN GIRLS.

The prevailing tendency seems to be to indulge this young lady with a fervor calculated to create jealousy among her British sisters. At any rate, my own feeling is that the American girl deserves all she gets. I have seen a good deal of her not only in England, but on the continent. She varies, like the offspring of all nationalities, and it may be said of her, as of the little girl in the nursery rhyme, that "when she is bad she is horrid." But at her best, she seems to me to eclipse the damsels of all other nations. I don't quite know how she does it, and not being a poet, I could not describe the process if I did. It is not that she is exceptionally beautiful. But she has such an irresistible way with her; she is such an adept in the art of looking nice; she is so witty and good-humored, and she enjoys life so thoroughly. In short, had I to decide, like Paris, between the rival charms of a bevy of modern beauties, I think an American girl would probably take the apple. Consequently I rather envy the British peers—whether or not personally repulsive—who are able not only to find American brides, but handsome dowries thrown in.—Henry Labouchere in London Truth.

LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE.

One of the most noted of American surgeons has started the fellow members of his profession by his bold experiments in handling the human heart in cases of cessation of the beating of that organ under the influence of anaesthetics. He has been so daring in desperate cases as to cut down to the source and foundation of the circulation of the blood and so to manipulate the heart as to fill the arteries anew from the pulsations which he has excited. The marvels of present day surgery sometimes seem to be almost miracles. But both surgeons and physicians confess themselves frequently baffled in the presence of serious cases of pneumonia, or cancer, of ischuria and of the bubonic plague.—New York World.

CHANCE FOR THE MILLIONAIRE.

I am of opinion that if any millionaire wished to build himself a lasting monument in the affection and homage of the English people he could not find a surer means of gratifying his ambition than by putting down £200,000 to build and endow a national theater. And I think that before many years we shall probably find that some American millionaire, with the cuteness of his race, will so establish and endow an American theater and will thereby earn the lasting gratitude of the American nation.—Henry Arthur Jones, in the Nineteenth Century.

HAPPY JAPANESE CHILDREN.

People in Japan scrupulously respect the rights of a child, claiming that because he is little, and to a certain extent, helpless, he should have most careful consideration. writes Florence Pettier in Good Housekeeping. In a Japanese household a child, when speaking, has polite attention paid to him. No one would dream of interrupting him or disregarding him. The saying that "All the world loves a lover," in order to mean anything to the oriental mind would have to be changed to, "All the world loves a child," for intense love of children is a strong characteristic of the Japanese.

If, as Buddha said, "Hatred ceases not by hatred at any time; hatred ceases by love," then, argue Japanese parents, love brings forth love and reciprocal service, and they treat their children accordingly. It is easy to understand, then, why Japanese little ones are the happiest and best behaved children in the world, for a child is, of course, a reflection of his environment.

SNAP SHOTS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

Some of the Interesting Features Briefly Described

Any effort at exaggeration, in attempting to describe the World's Fair at St. Louis would more than likely result in failure. One's imagination would indeed be abnormally developed if he were to conceive more glories, more beauty, more majestic splendor and a more comprehensive gathering of men and the works of men than has been assembled on two square miles comprising the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

More than a thousand native Filipinos are living in the 40-acre Philippine tract at the World's Fair. Their homes have been reproduced in St. Louis and they are counterparts of those left behind in the Pacific archipelago. The Filipino colony embraces representatives from many tribes, and Americans and Europeans will be interested in seeing the subjects that Uncle Sam acquired with the Philippine islands, and in learning of their lives and habits.

Besides the native villages, the Philippine commission, which has expended nearly \$1,000,000 on the exhibit, has erected replicas of many of the most famous buildings on the islands. Several bits of old Spanish architecture are sure to delight all visitors. Patagonian giants are even less known than Filipinos. And there are a number of these strange people domiciled nearby, while a little further on may be found another strange race—pygmies from darkest Africa, whose very existence, until recent years, was doubted. The Ainu, the aborigines of northern Japan, are another strange race that may be seen

Never was the United States government so deeply interested in an exposition as it is in this 1904 World's Fair. Already the government's investment has reached the \$11,000,000 mark, and this does not include the Philippine expenditures, which were paid out of the insular treasury. The result is the greatest exhibit ever made by Uncle Sam.

One of the interesting government exhibits is the great map of the United States, worked out in growing crops, each state being represented by crops chiefly grown in that state. This map covers six acres of ground. One who has not seen the map may have an idea of its immense size when he is told that Illinois on this crop map is 75 feet long. The boundary lines between the states are gravel walks and the World's Fair visitors stroll at will through the states, and receive simultaneously a lesson in geography and agriculture.

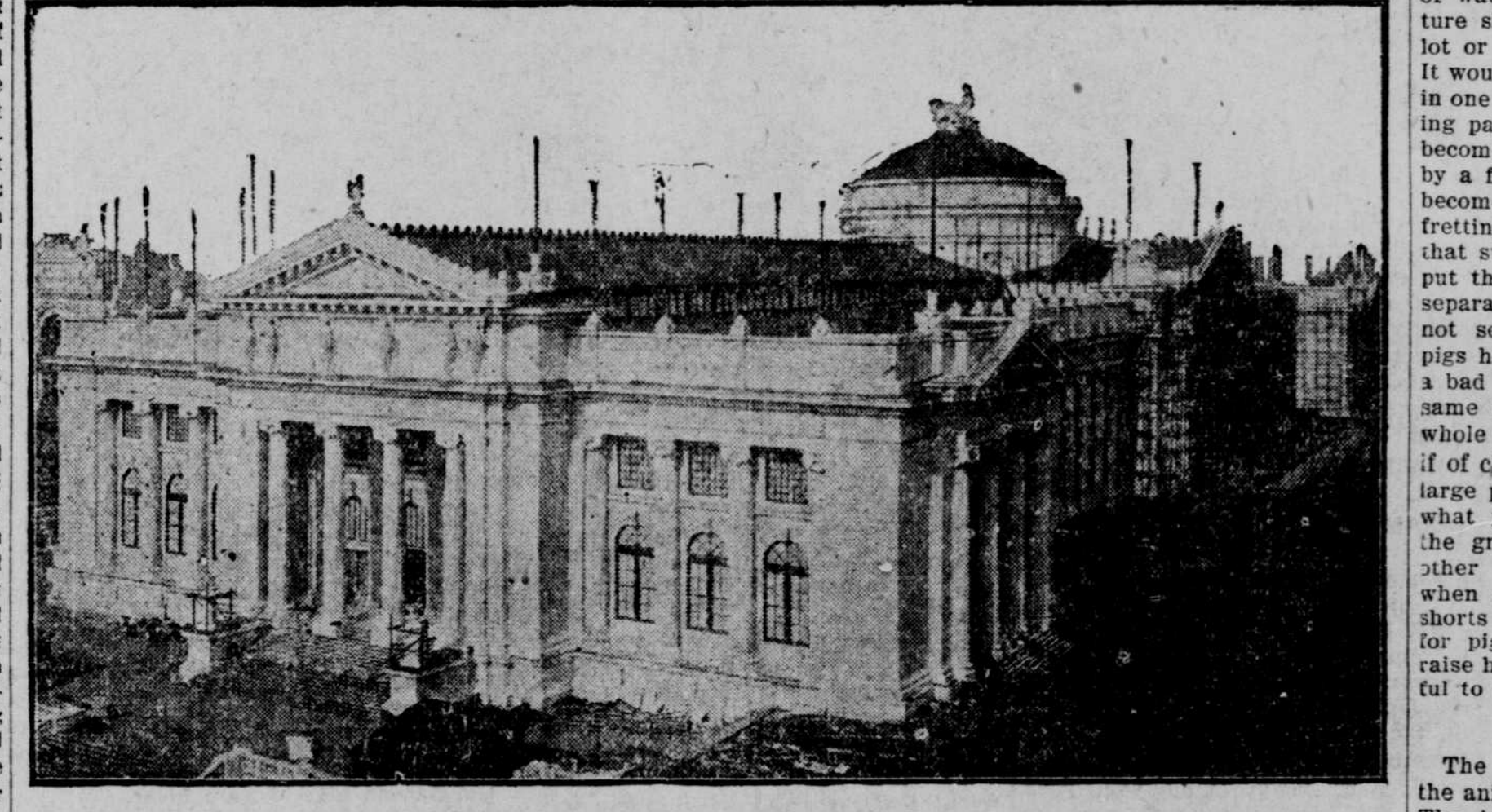
The largest timepiece in the world is at the World's Fair, and may be seen on a slope on the north side of Agriculture Hill. The dial of this great clock is 112 feet in diameter. The frame work is steel, of course, but it is so covered with flowers that it appears to have been built entirely of flowers, and for that reason it is popularly known as the "floral clock." Germany's participation in this World's Fair surpasses anything that that great nation has ever done at any other international exposition. The National pavilion, on a high hill overlooking the Cascades, is a faithful reproduction of the ancient castle Charlottenburg, and the gardens sur-

Hank Monk drove Horace Greeley into Placerville "on time" is seen daily in the Gulch. Mark Twain and Artemus Ward, in the early days, made Hank Monk and the old coach famous by their vivid descriptions of the celebrated ride.

The landscape of the World's Fair is a feature of diversified beauty. It embraces hill and valley, plateau and lowland. In the Cascade region alone more than 4,000,000 brilliantly colored flowering and foliage plants are used in the creation of the Rainbow Gardens. More than 30,000,000 plants are used in beautifying other sections of the grounds. All of the main avenues are delightfully shaded with rows of silver maples, and in several sections there are great groups of forest trees that ever afford a delightful shade.

The largest engine in the world is an exhibit in the Palace of Machinery. This monster with a power equal to that of 5,000 horses, occupies a space in the center of the great structure, and towers 35 feet in the air. It is as large as an ordinary three-story house. Altogether the engines develop a power of 50,000 horses. At the Chicago exposition ten years ago, which more nearly than any other similar enterprise approaches the present in magnitude, the greatest power developed was 12,000 horse power.

The Pike is a most alluring place. It is a broad boulevard more than a mile long, with the shows of all nations arranged on either side in the most captivating array. The architecture of The Pike is that of all



Looking Down on the Government Building from the Missouri Building.

at the World's Fair. These queer people are small of stature and their bodies are covered with hair.

They are quite a different race from the modern Japanese. Japan, indeed, is in the front rank of nations at the great World's Fair. The site selected by Japan for her group of buildings is one of the choicest allotted to foreign nations, and the enterprising Japanese have made the most of their advantages. On a high hill overlooking Machinery Palace workers from the Mikado's realm have built a number of quaint and beautiful pagodas and have embellished the surroundings with just such gardens as have won the Japanese the enviable reputation of developing and perfecting such flowers and plants as they cultivate.

An Experience.

One of Allentown's young ladies returned recently from her first trip to New York. On reaching the metropolis she had accepted an invitation to a matinee. It was a brilliant production and left an impression which was dimmed only by a visit some time later to the opera in the evening. She was giving a glowing account of the first experience to some friends the other day, one of whom interpolated enviously: "Yes, I have seen it." "But," continued the other, "did you ever attend a matinee in the evening?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why Co-operative Colonies Fail.

Co-operative colonies fail because they get out of touch with the great world around them," said a lecturer recently who had been a member of the famous colony of Zoar. "All the property and all the earnings of the Zoar colonists were divided equally," said he. "As a result there was less energy and thrift. Petty jealousies interfered with the colony work and when its leader died it gradually went to pieces."

Canadian Route is Shorter.

At a recent meeting of the royal transportation commission in Halifax, reports and maps were submitted showing that the Canadian route between Europe and the East was 680 miles shorter than those from United States ports.

Russian Ship Canal.

Surveys, which have just been completed, for a ship canal across Russia to connect the Baltic and Black seas, show that the distance will be 1,468 miles and the cost \$180,000,000.

Roman Catholics in America.

An official directory recently published gives the following statistics regarding Roman Catholicism in this country: The Roman Catholic population is computed to be nearly 12,000,000; the clergy number 13,267 and there are 11,196 houses of worship.

To Readmit Jesuits.

A bill is under consideration in Germany which would readmit the Jesuits into that country, giving Roman Catholics equal rights with Protestants in the eyes of the law.

rounding it are gems of the landscape architect's art. Germany's immense pavilion, of white and gold, in the mammoth Palace of Agriculture, is one of the features of that interesting building, while the Palace of Varied Industries contains another German exhibit of unique interest.

Most interest naturally centers in the races of the airships. To win the grand prize of \$100,000 the successful aeronaut must cover the 10-mile course at the speed of 18 1/2 miles an hour. Santos Dumont has several of his wonderful machines on the ground and is sanguine of success. Other noted aeronauts are prepared to contest vigorously with the famous little Brazilian. The historic stage coach in which

SHE WANTED TO KNOW.

Girl's Question That Paralyzed Gunnery Lieutenant.

She was a dear little girl, and had spent most of her life in a country rectory. It was not surprising, therefore, that her knowledge of things maritime and warlike was not extensive. The young gunnery officer of H. M. S. — had been showing her round the battleship. It was the very first warship of any kind she had ever visited, and her mind was full of the wonderful sights presented.

Being an industrious and a thorough young man, the gunnery lieutenant had explained very fully the mechanism and the use of the torpedo in warfare.

She examined the long, deadly, cigar-shaped engine of war critically and fearfully. Then she tapped it with the point of her parasol and let her glove run over its burnished side, and finally paralyzed the gunnery officer with the question: "How does the crew get inside?"—London Tit-Bits.

California's Building.

California is erecting a pavilion in the agricultural building at the world's fair that will attract universal attention. Its exterior is entirely covered with dried fruit, four tons of apricots, peaches and prunes being exhibited.

Many Varieties of Mosquitoes.

In Louisiana's world fair exhibit there will be shown ninety-eight varieties of mosquitoes. They are in cases and are guaranteed not to bite or sting.

Women Artists at Fair.

Of the half million dollars appropriated for art at the world's fair women have secured a fat little slice. Six women are represented, each sending a characteristic piece of sculpture, which are used to beautify the buildings and avenues.

To Fight for His Country.

The principal of Doshisha college, Japan, an officer of the Japanese army, and a Christian, has been called from his college duties to active field service.

ages and countries, from the prehistoric ages to the present day, and everything that is new, strange and interesting is shown in this street of all nations. After night The Pike is a blaze of glory and myriads of electric lights accentuate the beauties of the quaint architecture.

In one newspaper article but few of the places of interest may be touched. A large volume would be required were each feature mentioned in a single line. The visitor who can find time for a week's stay at the Fair will see more glories than he ever dreamed of, and were he to lengthen his stay to the seven months of the fair he could pass every moment in profitable and interesting sightseeing.

Center of Lamb-Raising Industry.

Greeley, Colo., is becoming almost as noted for its lambs as for its potato industry. Shipments of young lambs from Greeley to Eastern and other markets, are now being made, at the rate of from 75 to 100 carloads a week. The exportation of feeding lambs during the winter months on a food composed, in large part of sugar-beet pulp, from the many best sugar factories in that section of the State, has been proved a success in northern Colorado. Tens of thousands of sheep and lambs are now being fed in that manner at Greeley, Ft. Collins, Loveland and elsewhere, in the region referred to.

Real Case of Broken Heart.

"Died from a broken heart"—an old woman of 74, who married her fourth husband, aged 72, in December last, at West Ham, was deserted by him a fortnight after the wedding. She died suddenly on Sunday, her last words being: "My heart's broken!" and a coroner's jury, on Wednesday, found that the cause of death was valvular disease of the heart.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Noted Scientist.

Dr. Maximilian Nitze, who just a quarter of a century ago, invented a luminous apparatus for looking into the stomach and other internal organs, is still living in Berlin, where he is an instructor at the university.

Telephone Statistics.

In the United States there are up ward of 20,000,000 families and at least 5,000,000 places of business, making a total of 25,000,000 opportunities to place telephones. Of these about one-eighth are now equipped.

American Legation Secretary.

Edward Winslow Ames, who has been appointed secretary of the American legation in Santiago, Chile, is 39 years old, was educated at Harvard, and for four years after graduating taught school in New York, Staten Island and Pottstown, Pa.

Foreign Commerce Per Capita.

The per capita value of England's foreign commerce last year was \$95.50; that of Germany, \$47.60; France, \$43; Austria, \$17; while that of Belgium was \$220.

LIVE STOCK DAIRY

Future of Cattle Raising. Green Crops for the Cows.

At a recent meeting of the Illinois Association of Agricultural Editors, L. H. Kerrick, one of the guests of the evening, expressed the opinion that beef making on the farms east of the Mississippi river is being carried on at a loss, and that the time is not far distant when there will be a general cleaning up, and multitudes of farmers will go out of the cattle raising and cattle feeding business. The result of that will be that the shortage of cattle will be so great that prices will soar to a height at present unthought of here, and this will result in the farmers in these localities again going back to beef making, but with all prices for beef on a much higher plane.

This opinion, however, is not generally shared in by others. The men of the opposite opinion declare that cattle breeding will continue on the farms east of the Mississippi, but that the farmers must and will find some way of making cheap beef on high-priced land. The silo as an adjunct to the feeding pen should and will, wherever used, tend to reduce materially the cost of beef making. In addition, the milking of the cows, as suggested by Professor Curtis, will add another element to the cost of beef making. Mr. Kerrick may be right, but we hope he is not. It will be a national loss if the price of beef ever gets beyond the reach of the common people.

Developing the Boar.

F. D. Spaulding, at a meeting of Kansas Swine breeders, said: At weaning time the boar pigs should be separated from the gilts, and, if possible, put into a pasture with plenty of water, shade and grass. This pasture should be away from any other lot or pasture where other hogs run. It would be better to have all the pigs in one lot than to have them in adjoining pastures. By being together they become acquainted, but if separated by a fence they will fight through it, become restless, stop eating, and go to fretting or rooting. When they get to that state, the only thing to do is to put them into a small pen, each one separate from others, where they cannot see or hear other hogs. After pigs have been running together it is a bad plan to put other pigs into the same lot; it will always stir up the whole drove. As to feed, the pasture, if of clover or blue grass, will form a large part of their rations, no matter what you may give them. Corn is the grain most used in this or any other corn-producing country, and when used with grass and oats, and shorts and milk, makes the ideal feed for pigs. With these a breeder can raise his boar pigs so they will be useful to the buyer.

Patron's Interest in the Creamery.

The man that supplies milk to a creamery or cheese factory has a direct interest in the prosperity of that institution whether it be co-operative or individual. In the first place, it is absolutely necessary that the establishment have enough milk to enable it to run at a profit, else it must shut down. It is therefore for the direct interest of the milk maker to increase the amount of milk he can take to the creamery and to induce his neighbors to increase their output of the same material. Then, too, the larger the amount of milk furnished, the less it will cost to make up the butter and cheese, and consequently, the more can the factoryman afford to pay for the milk. Very often he does not buy the milk outright, but charges a certain price for making and selling the butter. In a recent report of the Iowa dairy and food commission, we saw something of this effect of a large output. The larger factories were making butter at a much less price than were the small ones. The ultimate result of this must be that the men who live in localities poorly supplied with milk cows get less per 100 pounds of milk than do the men living in localities where there are many cows. So it pays to weed out the poor cows and feed well the good ones; to induce neighbors to raise good cows and to buy more. The interest of the patron is identical with that of the factory owner. The factory owner cannot afford to pay the patron less than he should receive, for in that case the patron will lose interest in producing milk.

Losses from Bad Conditions.

It should be remembered that unsanitary conditions in a dairy produce heavy losses, says R. A. Pearson, Many head of stock and many thousand gallons of milk are lost or injured annually on this account. This is shown by scientific experiments, as well as by common observation. Sanitary measures tend to prevent such losses, and they should, therefore, be looked upon as a cheap form of insurance. Some dairymen are running greater risk of loss due to unsanitary conditions than loss by fire, and the improvement of their dairies and methods of dairy work would be a cheaper form of protection against loss than the purchase of a fire insurance policy. There is then a distinct advantage in dollars and cents in the operation of a dairy in a sanitary manner.

The one who produces market milk.

must ever be on guard to avoid all conditions that may make his milk unmarketable. These include flavors or taints that may be caused by feeds. In this respect much is said against ensilage, but I am convinced by experience that good ensilage, properly used, will produce good milk. I have seen cases where milk was seriously affected by the use of spoiled ensilage, and I believe such are responsible for the bad name given to ensilage in some quarters. Feeds that would taint the milk should be avoided, but to a limited extent may be used without injury if fed immediately after milking. Care should be taken to use only wholesome feeds and these in proper proportions.

Corn and Beef.

A noted cattle raiser says that the price of corn and beef should go together. When corn is high, beef must be high, or the farmer will go out of the cattle raising business. The man referred to declares that the large receipts of cattle during the past year are due to the steady unloading of the farmers that do not want to feed high-priced corn to medium-priced cattle. It also accounts, he says, for many of the animals arriving in a half-fat condition. It is doubtless true that there is not a wide enough difference between corn-finished cattle and cattle that have received almost no fitting at all. When every bushel of corn a man puts into his beef cattle is put in at a loss, as is the case this year, farmers cannot be very enthusiastic in the finishing of cattle.

Professor Goff used to say that seeds of the pumpkin family should be planted fatwise rather than edgewise, since in this position they most readily free themselves from the seed case.

Life is a constant drill for soldiers and bank burglars.

We trust that all of our farmers that have dairy cows will at this time begin to consider the matter of green crops to be fed when the summer growth is upon them. In fact, whether there is to be a drouth or not, there is always a time in the summer when the pastures do not give the amount of succulent feed needed for the production of large quantities of milk. Heat is one of the provisions of nature for the ripening up of the crops we grow. The heat of August is necessary for the drying up of the crops sufficiently to lead many of our most important plants to start in the formation of seeds. So we must always count on that condition prevailing in the middle of the summer. The only thing for the man that has milk cows to do is to sow corn and other green forage crops at this time of year to supply this need for green food in the summer time. It is best to sow such a crop quite early in the spring, so that the plants may have obtained a good growth and some maturity by the time they are wanted for feeding. The old idea was that a young crop was the best for feeding, as it was like green grass. But since we have come to know more about such things we have found out that a plant to be at its best for feeding must be somewhat mature. The corn plant should be about ready to form ears to be very good forage. We have seen in the past corn sown late in the spring, grown as thick almost as grass and mown for the stock when it was only two feet high, under the mistaken notion that it contained a great deal of nutriment and very digestible nutriment at that. Some farmers still hang to the old practice, which they have inherited from their ancestors.

Corn, sorghum, beets, turnips and various rapidly growing grasses may be sown for this summer use. We would like to hear from our readers their experiences in growing such green forage crops for the purpose of selling their milk cows in the summer.

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