Territic Waste of Natural Gas. Natural gas sufficient to light the streets and homes, heat the buildings and turn the factory wheels of every enterprise in Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans is going to waste in the Caddo gas and oil fields near Shreveport, La., at the rate of 100,000,000 cubic feet a day. Gas is rushing from the bowels of the earth through two wild wells and over fifty gas and oil wells left uncapped. The crater of one wild well covers over two acres. The attention of President Roosevelt has been attracted to conditions and by his order all public lands lying in Caddo and Bossier parishes have been withdrawn from entry until the government may take what steps are deemed necessary to stop the terrific waste and preserve what is conceded to be the greatest gas field in the western hemisphere. In the meantime, says the Technical World Magazine, the city of Shreveport is thronged with oil investors from every section of the country, rival claims have been filed on government lands near the oil wells, the price of real estate has reached heretofore unheard of figures, men who a few months ago held nothing but a few scant acres of cut-over pine lands now count their wealth by the thousands, and armed guards stand watch over ground which is claimed under various acts and entries applicable to the securing of public lands. This territory is underlaid with two strata of gas great sand, averaging from 40 to 140 feet in width, the first 800 to 900 feet beneath the surface and the second lying between 1,800 and 2,200 feet. The gas sands show their greatest width at Morningsport, which lies in the more southern portion of the field.

Do You Agree with Him?

President Taft, in an address deliv ered in Carnegie hall April 1, 1908, said: "In the progress of civilization you cannot overestimate the immens importance of Christian missions. in China to-day you try to find what the conditions are in the interfor, you consult in Peking the gentlemen you are supposed to know, and where do you go? You go at once to the missionaries. . . . Those men who are doing a grand good work. I don't mean to say that there are not exceptions among them, that sometimes they the glory of God and in loving mem. quantity of energy it must be losing don't make mistakes, and sometimes they don't meddle in something which it would be better for them from a political standpoint to keep out of, but I aries in China and those thousands in did buildings which had cost years of perature which results, and, as we other countries, worthily represent the best Christian spirit of his country moment. and worthily are doing the work that you have sent them out to do."

Apparently South America, which is rich in material possibilities if not in ready cash, finds little difficulty in getting capital with which to prosecute foreign financiers fo the Longitudinal railroad, which when are presented. completed will traverse practically the entire length of Chile, a distance of 3,000 miles or more. The Longitudinal road will be a sort of backbone with numerous side connections and must ternational sense, the line will be a great addition to the "three Americas" system which is certain to be completed at no distant day.

thud and the seared flesh removed from our literature. He would have the hangman's necktie and the electric rocking chair sent to the museum along with other relics of barbarous ages. He would have the convicted one lie down to quiet slumbers and go California mission architecture, hav- and drives our steam engines and wagently over by the chloroform route. ing wide arcades, paved courts, and ter wheels; it circulates our at-All our tendencies are in that direction, although it may take some time to effect the reform. It will be observed that no one advocates that the criminal, however execrable, be talked to death.

"You can find the microbe of tetanus on every workman's hand," was the of these buildings are now completely er had the man fitted from it a new startling statement made by a physician in a hospital the other day. It is lurking there for a chance to get in its full work with some wound or prick made by a nail or tool. Boys might as well remember this next Fourth of July. It won't harm them to realize that this microbe of tetanus is not monopolized by workmen by any manner of means.

Luther Burbank has now gone down to Mexico to study the pulque shrub. If he can manage to eliminate its seductive quality without destroying its other characteristics, he will promote the cause of temperance among the greasers. As it now flourishes, pulque juice is Mexican for the worst kind of tanglefoot.

Count Zeppelin, if he does cross the Atlantic in his airship, will be in the same fix as Columbus. He will not know where he is going.

The canned beef of Chicago is to displace the roast beef of old Englang in feeding the British soldiers. A Chicago beef packer has lately secured a contract to supply the army for three years, and army officers will keep watch on him to see that he gives them good beef.

One of the preachers announces that a light diet will quickly cure pessimism. Heretofore it has been generally supposed that too light a diet caused most of the pessimism.



Several additional buildings have

engineering and woodworking depart-

the other engineering buildings in the

by our knowledge of the relation

which exists between heat and me-

cause a certain quantity of its rada-

ent investigators.

ice in 2 hours and 13 minutes.

rear of the outer quadrangle.

ctically unceasing. First came the ner quadrangle, upon the completion which the university was formally pened to the public. Then the outer quadrangle, an imposing array of The two architectural triumphs of most of them being devoted to the

the university, however, were those which marked the front and center of the quadrangles-the Memorial Arch and the Memorial Church. The former, rising 100 feet above the entrance to the quadrangles, and bearing the heroic frieze by St. Gaudens porin America," was a memorial to Le. amount of heat which its rays are operating expenses and fixed charges, how to increase his profits. land Stanford, Jr., whose name is per- capable of generating; and, further, petuated in that of the university. The church, the most wonderful structure of its kind in America, was chanical work, we are able to eserected by Mrs. Stanford, as the timate the amount of work which the legend above its doors stated, "To sun is capable of doing, and also the ory of my husband, Leland Stanford." year by year.

And then in the gray dawn of that By suitable arrangements we can memorable April 18, 1906, the campus writhed and shuddered in the grip of tion to be absorbed by water or other mean as a whole, those 3,000 mission. the terrific earthquake, and the splen- substance, and note the rise of tem-

of reconstruction which has since been steadily going forward. Inquiries are constantly made as to the extent to which reconstruction has been accomplished, and also as to the present condition of various buildings. promising enterprises. The latest For the benefit of those who have proof of this is the arrangement with not been able to gain definite informaconstructing a tion concerning the present condition line that will be an important link in of the university, the following facts

The earthquake was on Wednesday, April 18, at a few minutes past five in the morning. By nine o'clock a notice was posted on the bulletin boards, signed by President Jordan. stating that all university work would have an important effect in developing | be suspended until Friday morning, in the interior of the country. Moreover, order that the engineering experts and of still more consequence in an in- might examine and report upon the condition of the damaged buildings. When Friday morning came, it was announced that the damage was so far-reaching that no more work would would be water; seven more seconds largely to the method employed. be attempted that semester, but that and it would be dissipated in vapor." the fall term would open in August as Gen. Evans of Georgia wants the dull usual. Students were accordingly dismissed to their homes, and the reconstruction of Stanford was begun, unengineers.

The architecture of the university had been of two main types. The energy that the whole world is kept quadrangles were an adaptation of the alive and active. It keeps us warm, low, tiled roofs. Of these buildings, mosphere, and brings us rain and which contained practically all the snow. class rooms of the university, those in the outer quadrangle suffered the most damage, since they were all more than one story in height. None made a petition to the trees, to proof them, however, were injured be vide him a handle for his ax. The yond repair, and to them the author- trees consented to his request and ities first turned their attention. All gave him a young ash-tree. No soonrestored, the last step in the recon- handle to his ax than he began to use struction being the placing of a fire- it, and quickly felled with his strokes proof roof upon the Thomas Welton the noblest giants of the forest. An library building, situated in the right old oak, lamenting when too late the half of the principal facade. This destruction of his companions, said to building, which was to have been a neighboring cedar: "The first step made the law library upon the com- has lost us all. If we had not given pletion of the new building, will now up the rights of the ash we might yet be used as the general library for have retained our own privileges, and

Colored Man's Conflict with Conscience Not a Victory for

some years to come.

John B. Gough, the temperance leccurer, was noted as a story-teller, and store, and he leeb me all alone. Den his stories were always well-suited to de devil say: 'Take' em quick and skehis arguments. Mr. W. A. Mowry, in daddle.' I could take dem boots and his "Recollections of a New England chuck 'em under my coat and go right Educator," recalls one of them them, away, an' Mr. Jonsing would neber

Right or Wrong.

A colored man met a friend one day and said:

"Sambo, Sambo, do vou know dat toder night I was sorely tempted? You

"Dere was de debil, and he say: on the other hand to the river .- From 'Take 'em, take 'em.' Den de Lord Robert Haven ! chauffler's 'Romantic say: 'Let 'em alone; dat's stealin'.' But Germany," in Century.

ENDED WITH A COMPROMISE. I wanted dem boots; mine all out at de bottom and sides. Dere was de de vil and me, and we both say: 'Take 'em.' But de Lord say: 'Don't take 'em; dat's stealin'.' Now dere was a clear majority of two against one. "Jes, den Mr. Jonsing, he leeb de

have stood for ages."-- Aesop.

But It Was Very Long Ago.

A man came into the forest, and

Compromise! compromise! What know nottin about it. But, bress do does compromise mean? I will tell Lord! I stood de temptation; I compromised, and took a pair of shoes in stead.

A Town of Fresh Surprise.

Meissen is a townof crooked streets know I used to steal. Well, since I that wind about delightfully in its jined de church I stoped stealing, but depths and suddenly climb the heights you know Mr. Jonsing's shoe store? on each hand-a town with a fresh Well, toder night I was in dat shoe surprise of architecture, of costume or store, and I looked on de shelf and I of landscape at every turn. One is see a pair of boots, jes' de nicest pair constantly finding some landing of boots-jes' my size, number four- whence ancient walled steps shoot up on the one hand to the burg and down

RUNNING THE DAIRY TO PRODUCE A PROFIT

Weed Out the Robber Cows, and Feed the Good Cows Left to Limit of Their Capacity-By C. M. Smalls.

capita shows an increase, the number profit. of cows per capita show a decrease. improvement in the development of the dairy cow of the country. According to the statisticians there are cording to the statisticians there are branch of live stock industry that 21,194,000 milch cows in the country, needs methodical, systematic manage-

While the consumption of milk per | but also leave a liberal balance for

The dairyman is entitled to liberal This would seem to indicate a marked compensation, as he represents the an average of one for every four of ment. The dairyman is compelled to place business before pleasure or suf-In the decade of 1890 to 1900 the fer serious losses. Regularity in feedaverage production of every dairy ing and milking is one of the great cow showed an increase of 1,000 secrets of success in the dairy induspounds of milk or a commercial gain try. Any branch of agriculture that



Where Figures Don't Lie and Facts Astound. (Prepared by the Dairy Department of the Illinois Agricultural College.)

ent admitted, there are many dairies | husbandry should receive reasonable hat are being operated at a loss. The profits.

ife of a dairy cow is estimated at | There is no class of farming more seven years and her annual deprecial under the control of the proprietor

ion represents one-seventh of her full than dairying. It is a branch of husalue, which is taken into considera- bandry that calls for the exercise of ion in computing the profits of the intelligence and judgment. The merherd. If the dairyman would ascertain chant and the manufacturer keep a f his herd is paying a profit he needs record of their transactions and can ruffles to charge for the help to operate it, tell whether their business is operated been constructed since the earthquake, the cost of the feed, the interest on at a profit or loss. The milk producer the investment and the normal depre- can keep a record of his cows and clation of the value of the cows. All weed out the unprofitable members STYLE THAT ALL WELCOME WHITE NOW IN HIGH FAVOR ments. These have been placed near these items enter into fixed operating and replace them with better performcharges and need to be deducted from ers. To keep a record of the individu- Combination Lingerie Both Comfort- Color No Longer Regarded as Suitable the gross receipts of the dairy before al production of the different members profits can be computed. The receipts of the herd will add interest to dairy traying the "Progress of Civilization mendous energy is by measuring the of the dairy should not only pay the husbandry and show the proprietor

FEEDING THE CALVES SKIM MILK

By Prof. A. L. Haecker, Nebraska Agricultural College.

time and millions of money to con- know the mechanical equivalent of calves on hand separator skim milk. as hay or pasture, as the season may struct were ruthlessly shattered in a each degree of temperature in water, The calf stanchion is the best equip-Comparatively little has been pub. arrive at a knowledge of the sun's should be supplied with a little box the calf grows older, say after three lished, however, concerning the work total energy. Like everything else or manger, and the stanchion should months old. In this way good calves connected with this wonderful body. figures give us no adequate concepthe calf pasture. Care should be used the valuable butter fat will be saved. tion of its vast energy, and various il. to feed the skim milk fresh and warm lustrations have been used by differ. from the separator, giving small rations in preference to large ones.

With the present prices paid for Thus Herschel considered it in relation to the quantity of ice which it butter fat it requires a rich man to would melt in a given time, and states afford his calves the luxury of nursthat the amount of heat which the ing their dams, and the one who says earth receives when the sun is overhe cannot afford the time to milk and head would melt an inch thickness of feed calves is either getting a very large salary or is well enough off so Another scientist uses an even more that he need not economize in this striking illustration. He says: "If we way. This does not, of course, refer to could build up a solid column of ice the man raising pure-bred beef cattle from the earth to the sun, two miles or the range conditions. There is and a quarter in diameter, spanning the quite a diversity of opinion in the inconceivable abyss of 93,000,000 method of rearing a calf on skim milk. miles, and if then the sun should con- and I do not assume that mine is the centrate its power upon it, it would only one or that it is particularly betdissolve and melt, not in an hour, nor ter than others. But I have been very in a minute, but in a single second; successful in raising calves for the past one swing of the pendulum and it 20 years and attribute this success

After the calf is removed from the Of course, of this enormous quanti- cow it should be given its mother's ty of heat the earth receives but a milk for a few days, and then any small fraction. The rest, except what whole milk will answer, but it is betthe other heavenly bodies receive, ter to give milk that is low in per der the direction of a commission of passes away into space and is lost cent. of butter fat than that which is forever, so far as can be ascertained. high. Feed small rations in clean pails. It is by this enormous supply of When the calf is from ten days to two weeks old it may be changed from whole milk to skim milk by adding a small amount of skim milk, say oneration. The skim milk to be the best for calves should be fresh and warm from the separator.

Now is the time to start feeding a butter fat substitute and this may be given in the milk until the calf is account of its being held in front of the comes on, rather than at its close.

grain and its being free from the annoyance of the other calves.

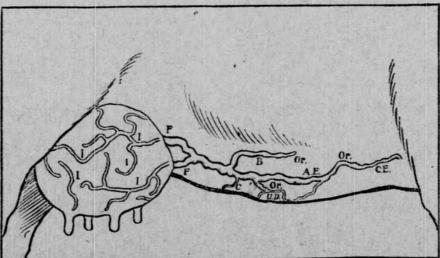
A good calf feed may be made by mixing the following food stuffs: Blood meal ten pounds, bone meal five 20 pounds, corn meal 20 pounds. This mixed well together and given in small rations after the skim milk has The use of the hand separator has been fed. The calf should also have brought about the rearing of many free access to water and salt as well

> Give Cows Good Care.-The milk of a cow that produces 10,000 pounds of milk yearly, and this is possible, contains on an average 8,710 pounds of water, 390 pounds of fat, 485 pounds of sugar, 340 pounds of proteids or caseous matter, and 77 pounds of ash. To produce the above amounts, it is lent food and large quantities of water In other words, we might say that the cow is a machine for transforming the rougher foods such as fodder corn hav and different grains into the finer finished product that we call milk and cream. The efficiency of any machine depends upon the care it receives. If every man who keens cows would se riously consider what to feed and how to care for them, it would do more to increase butter fat production. than any other two things.

Raising a Calf .- It is an expensive proposition to raise a calf on milk at the present market price. The quantity of milk which a calf will require for its maintenance and growth may be somewhat reduced by early teach ing the calf to eat hay, corn, and other feeds. The young calf will learn to fourth, and increasing this per cent. eat shelled corn at four or five weeks at each feeding until the change is of age and hay at the same age or made, and the calf is on a skim milk even earlier. By giving it these feeds twice daily regularly the milk ration may be reduced and the calf will. thrive.

Dehorning Cows .- Do not dehorn dairy stock after the middle of March able to eat ground feed. Oil meal in central latitudes. As soon as green makes a good calf feed and a little flies come they are almost sure to lay added to the skim milk will answer eggs in the wounds which hatch magthe purpose. Here is when the calf gots. The dehorning itself is a severe stanchion will come in handy, for enough shock to the cow, and the ravwith such an equipment the calf can ages of maggots will almost finish the be taught to eat grain much earlier, on animal. Dehorn as cold weather

Judging the Qualities of a Dairy Cow



Can a dairy cow be judged by outward form or by any special character? There are judges who claim that they can pick out the animals of good dairy form with a fair degree of assurance that these will be the best milkers. Other judges, and among these are Prof. Dean, declare that form counts for little or nothing, and that all depends upon the performance at the pail. Most practical men, however, would allow themselves to be influenced by the size and apeparance of the udder when purchasing a cow. The development of the mammary veins is also worthy of note. In the illustration the situation of the veins is indicated by I. I. I. on the udder. The extensions of these veins along the abdomen are indicated F. F., and the branches by B.

Coat and Dress



The design for the coat may be made up in black or colored velvet or velveteen; if colored, it should accord with the skirt with which it is worn. It is tight-fitting and open in front, the large Empire revers, turn-over collar and ruffs being of silk, braided. A double-breasted vest of striped silk connects the fronts. Hat of fine straw trimmed with velvet and a feather mount. Materials required for the coat, 41/2 yards velvet 31 inches wide, 1/4 yard triped silk, % yard silk for revers and collar.

Cashmere in a pretty shade of blue is employed for the home dress; the bodice has a very deep yoke of lace, and has folds carried over the shoulders; the left side is drawn up at the waist under the ends of right side, which are ornamented with buttons. The long tucked sleeves are finished with lace

Materials required: 8 yards 46 inches wide, 34 yard lace, 2 yards lining.

able and Suitable to the Present Fashion.

The work of making lingerie is very pounds, oil meaf 20 pounds, oat meal she cannot return with satisfaction to which fashion is passing has somewearing the three separate pices.

The new garment is worn over the corset, which is placed over a thin lisle-thread skirt or a knee-length combination suit.

it is only a matter of calculation to ment for calf feeding. This stanchion to simply corn and oats or bran as any other garment under the corset. charmeuse, the cast wrinkles around the edge of the cor- ties and thicknesses, will come in for be used both in the calf pen and in may be raised in an economic way, and set, making a ridge that shows through the outer skirt.

Dressed in this fashion, a woman is strings, buttons and belts, and the lack that it is quite indispensable. of petticoats gives her greater freedom in walking.

evident that she must consume succu- DRESS FOR SMALL CHILD.



cream nun's veiling. The pretty-shawl collars and collarless necks of shaped opening at neck is edged with silk galloon; a set of pin tucks are who do their own tailoring. They are made in centre of front below opening, awfully good style and very easy to and also round the foot of skirt; the armholes are edged by galloon. The little slip or blouse, which is

separate, is in cream spotted silk, finished at the neck and elbow by a nar- fashion that is really an economy, for rew frill. A colored sash is worn be-

46 inches wide, 114 yard silk 36 inches now needs but one dress for both oc wide, 11/2 yard galloon.

Convenient Sewing Basket.

Convenient sewing basket is a willow clothes hamper lined with cheesecloth of a pretty shade of deep blue or violet, or cretonne of a dainty pattern. Pockets of various sizes are stitched shears, buttons, hooks and eves. The arger pockets for patterns are stitched near the bottom of the basket, while with a coral linen frock, providing the the smaller ones are near the top. dress shows just the least particle of The cover of the hamper is padded black, which is easily obtained in with cotton and covered with the same material with which it is lined. This makes the cushion for pins and needles. A sewing basket of this kind will hold a larger quantity of sew- to the use of mahogany candlesticks ng than any ordinary sewing basket; for the bedrooms and living-room. it is easily covered from the dust. They are even used on supper tables. tooks neat, occupies small space on the The mahogany candlestick is old, with floor, and is convenient to reach while

Cotton to Be Worn.

Gowns of coarse cotton not emproidered in a heavy crude darning titeb are to be wern in not only white. of glossy finish.

to Youth Alone Is Sure to Be Much Worn.

A growing inclination to wear white much lightened this season by com- is apparent. White was once regarded bining three pieces in one. The slim as the special privilege of youth. Now, as well as the stout woman approves | with a clearer knowledge of the values of this plan. After a woman has worn of color and a better realization of the the three-piece combination, which importance of surrounding, one infastens down the front, is without dulges one's natural tastes. Perhaps belts, draw strings, plaits or gathers, the influence of the period under thing to do with this, for the women who amused themselves at Trianon

used white freely and without stint. Be that as it may, white gowns, and white generally, will be more worn The latter is more acceptable than cloth in a variety of makes, satin this coming season than ever. White serge, in an infinite variety of qualimuch attention from artists in dress.

As to the lingerie gown, its importance in the wardrobe cannot be quesmore comfortable than she ever has tioned. It is one of the most useful been. Her underclothes are reduced things to have and, whether worn outto minimum weight, her waist line is side or indoors, permits so much innatural and not made larger by dividual taste and charm in contrast

Attractive Empire Combs.

Empire combs have come back with the empire coiffures, and in Paris and London there has been a rage for the genuine combs of the period, very high prices being paid in many cases for the antiques. Even where the stones used are not real gems, the design and workmanship often give real value to these combs; but excellent reproductions have been made from many of the most attractive empire designs, and these will content the woman who does not care to spend a large sum upon an ornament which is likely to be but a passing fad. Dealers in antiques tell us, however, that they have sold a number of the gennine old combs, chiefly in dull gilt and pearls.-American Register, Loadon,

Tight Sleeves and Low Collars. Women whose arms are either very

full or very thin dislike the revelation of the sleeve that is guiltless of any fulness whatsoever. But for the woman who can wear the smaller sleeve nothing is more chic at present. for it gives a very narrow-shouldered, slender look to the most corpulent figure. Collars are less exaggerated Here is a dainty little dress in than they were a year ago, and the the new coats are a boon to women make.-Delineator.

Fashion Is an Economy. For once we have stumbled on a instead of having a high-necked gown for the theater and a semi-low necked Materials required: 2 yards veiling gown for an informal dinner, a woman casions.

> Coral Linen Frocks. Coral linen is a good material for the foundation of a walking suit which is to be self-trimmed, soutached, outlined with eyelet or made severely

Black should be introduced in the to the lining to hold patterns, thread, trimming scheme, though not in a marked degree.

A black hat is suitable for wear piped lines.

Return to Mahogany.

There is quite a return at present a high polish, and stands quite high sitting at the sewing table or machine. on a flat base. The candles are used without shades. A pair of them is a good finish to a mahogany bookcase, also to a mahogany desk.

Royalties have unlabeled champagne but colors. They are made over china bottles on their tables, so as not to or other soft silks or even thin cotton afferd a free advertisement to any wine firm.