

with the young man?" and in reply, drew a very dark picture of the future of the youth of our country unless he (the candidate) should be elected.

No person who knows anything of the past or of the present, can agree with his reply to his own question; had he commenced as a laborer on a section thirty-two years ago, as did the writer, and kept in touch with labor and laboring men through all these years, he



W. C. BROWN.

must, with a heart full of gratitude, acknowledge that it is "well with the young man"—better than it has been in all the years of the past, and instead of preaching the heresy of discontent and discouragement, bid the young man turn his face cheerfully and hopefully to catch and welcome the rising sun of the new century, so full of promise for the youth of this great nation.

Cleveland, O., June 14, 1901.

#### WHAT IS SUCCESS?

A successful life cannot be measured by any set standard as each individual must be considered separately. What constitutes success for one life cannot be styled as such for another. To rise above one's surroundings of earlier life is generally looked upon as a success, although from some standpoints it should not be so considered.

Every individual can be said to possess some ambition or hope for the future, the realization of which must be called a success, if to reach such goal requires some efforts, the attainment of which satisfies unto a degree of contentment. A life can hardly prove a true success unless it offer unto its owners contentment, which is necessary for happiness, without which success in life is to be seriously doubted. As the goal to be reached differs with each individual according to his talent, inclination, education, etc., each must be considered differently and measured in accordance.

Opportunities for commercial success,

of worldly or national character diminish with such developments as have characterized our commerce of recent years. It must be conceded, however, that under present conditions it requires higher talent to attain success than in the present age would be so considered by many, viz: Thirty years ago, various systems of railroads offered many desirable opportunities for independent positions, although many merely consisted in the management of small systems. To attain to the election to any of these independent positions was looked upon as a success, although the duties devolving may have covered but a small mileage. Today, with manifestly fewer systems of railroads, due to recent consolidations, there are fewer such independent positions, hence less opportunity for individual success in such direction. What can be said of railroads may also be applied to other interests. Today, to attain to the management of a short line of railroad would hardly be looked upon as a success by the world who are so apt to hold such attainment, relative to the larger lines, with which we associate present successes in railroad business.

In this country, where every citizen shares equally in the voice and responsibility of government, and should be called upon to exercise his citizen functions, no life should be called a success that doesn't feel it incumbent to accept an equitable share of governmental responsibility and duties devolving thereupon. This can only be properly met by a studious and conscientious participation in public matters and willingness to accept public duties when called upon. The ideal success in life would therefore contemplate an embrace of such duties, this especially when, having gained a financial competency for future needs of self and those dependent, some efforts, without personal sacrifice, can be devoted to social and economical conditions, that augur so much for our future and will be fully reflected in our future citizenship.

It is of course assumed that in attaining any desired goal, only result of honest efforts can be considered. Results through dishonest channels are not to be entertained, it matters not how deep seated they may appear.

Financial success, which meets the approval of a discriminating public, should not be fostered unless with it has been developed such character as to merit the respect of fellow citizenship and approval of any future judgment to be visited upon us.

J. A. BLUM.

South Omaha, Neb., Sept 10, 1901.

#### TREES AND DROUGHTS.

EDITOR CONSERVATIVE:

I had a careful examination made of the effect of groves on our farm during the late drought, and enclose the report

made. I do not agree with the idea of damage done by shade of groves being of much importance. Possibly a considerable area in the aggregate immediately under the shade of trees is badly affected, but the cultivation of crops that give small yield costs little and is necessary to keep such land in order. I believe the effect of numerous groves and rows of trees in the years of drought to be very important.

Yours truly,

R. M. ALLEN,

Gen. Mgr. Standard Cattle Co.

Ames, Neb., Sept. 8, 1901.

To MR. R. M. ALLEN, Gen. Mgr.  
Standard Cattle Company.

SIR:—

In compliance with your request I beg to submit the following report of observations relative to the effects of groves, hedgerows and other tree plantations in protecting the crops on adjoining fields, especially those lying to the north, and acting as shelter from hot, drying winds which are so damaging to growing crops.

As this season has been a particularly severe one upon field crops it was well calculated to show up the benefits of tree plantations in checking the evaporation of moisture from fields lying under their protection.

According to directions careful examinations were made, and as this large farm contains so many different kinds and forms of plantations a very complete study was possible. The most striking effects were noticed on corn fields lying to the north of groves, and rows of trees running east and west. The reason for this is quite apparent when we remember the hot south winds which prevailed during the first two weeks of the present dry season. Where these winds had a clear sweep the crops very soon showed the effects of drying, and it is a matter of fact that our most exposed fields are the driest.

The best example of the protection from these drying winds afforded by trees may be seen upon the North Mills' corn field where a close row of young willows, twenty to twenty-five feet high, runs along the south side of the field and is backed by the large grove of the Mills farm. Four rows of corn are somewhat shaded by the trees but the next fifty rows are much taller, greener and more vigorous than any portion of the field. The sorghum field to the east of the corn also shows the effect of the shelter for about two hundred yards, but in a less degree. The willow hedge here is taller and more open, offering less resistance to the wind. The effect of shading is noticeable for from twenty to thirty feet out from the trees. The row of large willows along the south side of the Middle Love corn field shows its effect to a distance of fully two hundred yards north.