The Passing of the Glamor

By LILY WATSON.

We live, as we are frequently informed, in an age of enlightenment. The poet's dream is translated into scientific fact. The Ariel that can swiftly "put a girdle round the earth" is the cable of the electric telegraph. Scarcely a week passes without the proclamation of some new marvel from the discoverer and inventor. We are fast becoming able to "weigh the dust in a balance and mete out the heavens with a span." We are learning to make strict search for the cause of everything. Even the most commonplace householder who would formerly have attributed scarlet fever or diphtheria to a mysterious visitation, now knows that the unseen germ is to blame, and wars against it as best he can. There is a survival of the old tone of thought in the word influenza—"influence"—but it is to be hoped that ere long this malign visitant will be tamed and checked by science—a mystic "influence" no longer!

The vague, the inaccurate, the "there or thereabouts" style of accomplishment—way of thinking—has ceased to win approbation. "I must know this exactly—I must do this exactly!" says the terrible and delightful Klesmer, shaking his forefinger at Gwendolen Harleth. "If you know, you can put your knowledge into clear language," says the modern teacher to the hesitating pupil who gropes after the phantom of a mistily learnt lesson, eluding his grasp. Historical stories, implicitly believed once upon a time, are fading away before the clear light of research. There was no William Tell as our childhood's eyes beheld him, shooting the apple from the head of his little son; there was no scene of dagger and poison-bowl awaiting fair Rosamond at the end of the silken clue in that labyrinth at Woodstock; and so on. In short, the whole tendency of the present day lies in the direction of exactness, definiteness, accuracy.

So far, so good; nay, most excellently well! But, in the glorification of science and scientific methods, a danger lurks. The imagination, without whose aid, indeed, no discoverer can hope to succeed, may be too lightly esteemed. "Without imagination, no man can be a naturalist," said Goethe. "Science does not know its debt to imagination," said Emerson. And imagination, working in a different way, has to fulfill an important part in the relationships of daily life. Around the relationships of youth and age, child and parent, lover and beloved, there should hover something of

The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration, and the Poet's dream.

Old age nowadays may have a more firmly founded cause of complaint in the fading of the "glamor" which from time immemorial has entitled it to reverence. It is, or has been, indeed, the age of "Grand Old Men," who have victoriously demonstrated that intellect and power of will can triumph over physical decline. They have been fully and freely honored in consequence. But where is the reverence that used to exist for age as age irrespective of personal achievement? It is going or gone. "There is no credit in your growing old," the world seems to say. "You would rather not do it, but you cannot help it. Pray why should you be reverenced for succumbing to an unpleasant law of nature, which you defy as long as you can possibly hold it at bay?"

It is difficult to give exact proof of this change of view, but it is "in the air." One reads articles upon it in the magazines. "Too old at forty" is a significant and a pathetic phrase. Women, instead of hastening as did their grandmothers to assume the insignia of age and dignity, defer the wearing of caps and shawls to the last possible moment. No one, surely, will deny that this is the day not of the old, not even of the middle-aged, but of the young. Youth, the public understands, must mean vigor and energy of body and mind; familiarity with the newest discoveries, the latest modern ideas, so far as mental training is concerned.

The reverence associated with old age has never been the result of exact criticism, scheduling individual claims one by one. But doubtless there entered into the "glamor" surrounding it a consideration for experience—always the possession of age—and a conviction that sympathy was more likely to be found in those who have seen and suffered much. Be that as it may, "glamor" is now yielding to a hard dry light. "You are old; and for that reason alone, you are sacred in our eyes," was the utterance of bygone youth and maturity. "You are old. Have you done anything worth the doing, and if so, can you still keep it up? Then we will respect you; otherwise, please stand aside." This is the new style.

The Value of Unrest

By REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE,
Pastor Church of the Messiah, New York.

If we wish to grow, to expand individually, as a people, as a nation, we must pay for it the price of comfort. WE CANNOT REST AND GROW. Growth comes with unrest; it is a product of unrest; it is impossible without unrest. It is only by unrest, by agitation, by turmoil that conditions are improved.

DISCONTENT MAKES FOR THE BETTERING OF HUMANITY. The discontent that is a spur to ambition enlarges man's possibilities. DISCONTENT BRINGS WITH IT UNREST. The one follows the other, and to the two may be credited much of the improvement in world conditions. It is the unrest born of discontent that brings about our labor troubles; that produces strikes which we are prone to class as disastrous, and yet they serve a purpose, and a good one—THEY FORCE A GROWTH.

Master mechanics of the world, the managers of the great industries, the factories, the coal miners, the steel trust men, the men engaged in the great work of the world—IT WOULD BE GREATLY FOR THEIR COMFORT IF THEIR WORKMEN WOULD ALWAYS BE PATIENT, ALWAYS BE CONTENTED WITH THEIR WAGES, NEVER DESIRE ANY LARGER OR HIGHER LIFE THAN THEY HAVE YET ATTAINED; if they would be willing to stay quiescent where they are and let the masters enjoy the comfort of the luxurious positions which might as well be theirs.

But, IF THE WORLD IS TO GROW, IF THE LOWER LEVELS ARE TO BE LIFTED, THERE MUST BE PAID THE PRICE OF THIS TEMPORARY DISTURBANCE, UPHEAVAL, DISCOMFORT. And the men who are perfactly comfortable and do not want anything more are the ones of whom there is no hope.

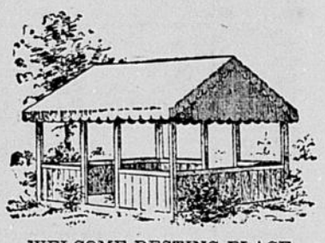
The competent, conscientious hod-carrier is of more value than the incompetent bricklayer.

Agricultural Hints

SHADY RESTING PLACE.

An Arrangement That Adds to the Comfort of the Farmer's Family During the Dog Days.

Where the trees about one's house are small, or where there are none, this arrangement will be found pleasant in summer. The floor and framework of this shady resting place are made of wood, while the covering is either white duck or striped awning cloth, sold at all dry goods stores—the only fault to be found with the latter being its liability to fade. The



WELCOME RESTING PLACE.

board floor is very desirable, since it permits the use of this when the grass ground would be moist. The smooth floor also affords a splendid chance for children to play in wet weather, or indeed in any weather, since their clothing will become soiled much less easily when playing on such a floor than upon grass ground or gravel.

This place can also be made to shelter a hammock, stretching this from one corner to an opposite corner. The roof frame should, of course, be braced in the same direction as that occupied by the hammock, running a two by three strip of lumber from the top of one corner post to the top of the one opposite; also placing a similar piece between the tops of the other two opposite corners. The cloth gables should be fitted to the frame and tacked in position, after which the roof, side and end flaps (all in one piece) can be stretched into position, and held in place either by tacking or by cords through eyelet holes and tied about the frame.—Country Gentleman.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Make the boy's interest in the farm so profitable that he will be anxious to make farming his life work.

The farmer as well as the business man who is going to forge to the front these times is the one who thinks and plans.

Broom corn should have frequent cultivation till the plants are two feet high. Then the cultivation may be stopped unless needed to retain moisture.

If one has been so unwise as to have gotten in more area of crops than he can cultivate properly it may pay him even now to abandon some of it and cultivate thoroughly the remaining portion.

Irrigation produces such large returns for the outlay that many farmers could well afford to invest in an irrigation plant of their own if not in an arid or semi-arid region where irrigation is carried on by means of great systems.—Farmers' Voice.

Brome Grass Beats Timothy.

Brome grass and timothy were grown at the North Dakota station to compare the yields of green grass and to study their relative value for hay, considering their yield and chemical composition. In five cuttings during the season brome grass yielded 5,537.6 pounds of green grass, or 1,628.3 pounds of dry matter per acre, and timothy 4,681.6 pounds of green forage, or 1,422.8 pounds of dry matter. The results were decidedly in favor of brome grass for permanent pasture. Brome hay contained about twice as much protein as timothy, and no more fiber than the average for timothy grown in different parts of the country. Owing to its larger root system, brome grass is considered a better humus producer and soil improver than timothy.

Ration for Young Turkeys.

Feed the young turkeys stale wheat and corn bread. A few hard-boiled eggs mixed in the bread with a little salt and pepper is good for the first week. Don't forget to give them plenty of grit in the way of sand mixed with their feed or broken shells, dishes or lime rock. The main thing to keep turkeys healthy and growing fat is to keep them clear of lice. Commence on the old hen before they are hatched. Dust the hen twice a week with ashes and a few drops of coal oil added, grease the hen and young turkeys as soon as they are hatched with fresh butter or lard with a drop or two of coal oil to every teaspoonful.

Feeding Soy Beans to Hogs.

Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa experiment station recommends that if a person has corn, soy beans and shorts to feed to a sow with pigs, the best way is to grind the corn and beans and feed with the shorts in the form of slop. The proportion recommended is 25 pounds of corn, 60 pounds of shorts and 15 pounds of soy beans. Two feeds a day of soaked corn is also recommended. Soy beans are a new feed, and it will do no harm to use even a smaller proportion until the sow and pigs are used to it if it has never been fed. The feed should be mixed when dry and made into a slop later. This will insure better mixing and more satisfactory results.

THE HORSE BUSINESS.

It Has Changed Within the Past Decade and Working Along Old Lines Pays No Longer.

With the revival of horse breeding as a profitable industry the fact must be recognized that there has come a complete revolution in this business. The old methods will no longer prove profitable. We must raise for profit distinct types of horses for the market, and not generally all-round useful horses. We must define in our minds the different types of horses in demand, and then work toward the production of the best specimens of one or more of these types. These types, briefly stated, are the road, carriage and coach horse, the cab horse, the draft horse, and the American trotter or road horse. One of these types should be selected in breeding horses for market, and the peculiar characteristics of each one studied and carefully understood. Breeding for a specific class is the only kind that pays to-day. The man who breeds on the old lines is doomed to failure. His horses will bring so much less in the market that there will be no margin left for profits. One reason why horses become a drug in the market ten years ago was because farmers and breeders produced a surplus of horses which had no particular characteristics. They were not specially good in any line. Then a demand slowly grew up for horses which would excel in one particular class, and this has steadily increased until to-day it has become universal. The evolution in breeding has thus made it necessary for the farmer and breeder to know his particular class of horses thoroughly. Promiscuous breeding does not pay, but special class or type breeding does. Every horse must be bred for a particular purpose, and if at the beginning the animal does not promise any good points for a particular purpose, the sooner you can dispose of him the better. The small horse, and the horse of mixed virtues, has passed forever, and his day will never return. Breed the large horse that is useful for particular lines on hauling, the road or coach horse which can travel well with a fair load, or the trotter which can make speed. In one of these classes every horse must excel or he cannot bring the high market prices offered. Premiums are daily offered for the best animals of any class.—C. L. Petters, in Prairie Farmer.

FOOD VALUE OF MILK.

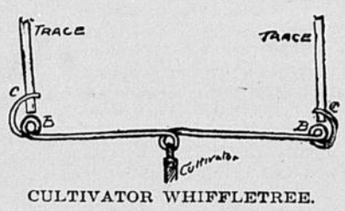
When Combined with Bulkier Food Its Nutritive Properties Exceed Those of Meats.

Prof. Fraser, of the Illinois Agricultural college, has been making some close computations as to the relative value of milk and beef as food. In this time of high-priced meat, those who are inclined to a milk diet will find much comfort in perusing the figures. A reading of them will increase the respect of the ordinary consumer for skimmilk. The professor takes 25 cents' worth each of steak and milk for comparison. With the sum named he purchases five quarts of whole milk, or eight and nine-tenths quarts of skimmilk, or two pounds of round steak at 12½ cents per pound. In the whole milk he finds .369 pounds of protein, in the skimmilk .657 pounds and in the beef steak .360 pounds. At its market value the skimmilk contains more food value than either the beef steak or the whole milk. It will be noticed that the protein contents of the whole milk and of the beef steak are practically the same. Remember that this comparison is made with round steak, one of the cheap classes of meat and one of the most nutritious. When we get to comparing milk with porterhouse steak the argument is still stronger in favor of the milk, for porterhouse steak is not more nutritious than round steak but is much higher in price. Milk as a diet has, however, one drawback and that is its bulk. The stomach of the adult is not so constituted that milk can be made a sole diet. It does not hold enough of it. The proper method of utilizing milk is to combine it with bulkier foods.

STRONG WHIFFLETREE.

Designed for Use with Cultivator When at Work with Corn or Other Field Crops.

A whiffletree designed for use with cultivator when at work with corn or other crops when they become so



CULTIVATOR WHIFFLETREE.

high that an ordinary whiffletree would injure them is shown herewith. It is made of three-quarter-inch steel. The cultivator clevis is attached at a, and traces of harness at b b. The curves c c are made by bending the end of the whiffletree as shown, thus allowing the corn to slip by the trace over the bent wire without knocking the growing crops down.—Willard Sheaf, in Farm and Home.

Hog Cholera Investigations.

The work with swine diseases in Iowa has not been entirely satisfactory. During 1899 21,000 animals were treated. Of this number 70½ per cent. survived, while in nontreated herds during the years 1896 to 1899 only 36 per cent. of the hogs lived.

There are poor farmers because their farming is poor.

Athletes and Other Things of Which New Yorkers Gossip

Is old Yale losing her athletic glory? Beaten in winter indoor games except basket ball, beaten in the dual track contest with Harvard, beaten in the Freshman boat race by Columbia, and with last year's defeat at football not forgotten, Yale faces the race at New London bluer than her flag. It's too early to say that Harvard will win; but no one prophesies a Yale victory "on general principles" as in the old days.

Now the Hero of the Hour.

Yale's spirit is as fine as ever, but she begins to suffer from lack of numbers. The second college in America in age, Yale is about the tenth in numbers, and of course it is harder to get specialists for all kinds of games from 2,500 students than it is for Harvard from 6,000 or Columbia from 5,000. Counting all who uphold college honors in baseball, football, rowing, basketball, tennis, golf, indoor and track athletics, with the necessary substitutes, Yale needs 300 athletes in the upper classes besides 100 in the freshman class, as a reserve for future contests; add another hundred who might become athletes but for the desire to become proficient in studies, or to represent the college as debaters, chess players or in other intellectual contests. This is possible where numbers are considerable. Princeton has fewer, but Princeton does not go in for rowing at all, and can combine forces upon football and gymnastic work.

Again, Yale, quite as much as Harvard, is now the college of very rich New Yorkers; and the young men who formed the briefly famous "Yale Criminal Club" will not do much either in athletics or in studies. One Yale student is more famous for having lost a hundred thousand dollars at Canfield's gambling house than for any other feat except that of having been born a Vanderbilt.

The Making of an Athletic Crew.

Harvard still gets many of the fast rich set, but in the larger number they are less noticeable. And both Harvard and Columbia draw big men from the west as well as little and big from the cities.

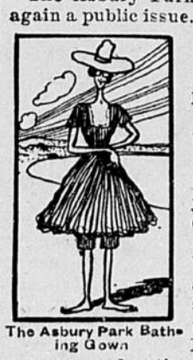
A Reason Why the Athlete Works.

In all the colleges society connections interfere somewhat with selecting the best men for athletic work. The student who is a social favorite has a better chance of a place on crew or eleven; the advantage is only a trifle, but it exists principally in the "weeding out." At least 75 men try for the football eleven. In rowing 50 freshmen work three or four months, and 20 work five months to make the eight crew places. Those placed early on the first crew get more attention from trainers and improve more rapidly than the others. Changes are made at the last moment, usually because some of the members have weakened under the strain of training.

For the 'varsity crew there are more applicants; up to the last days four complete crews are maintained, counting 32 men, of whom only eight have any chance to "make the race;" the others are at best qualifying for next year. Training usually begins after the Christmas vacations, though Cornell begins early in the fall. As race day approaches the men devote more time to rowing; in Columbia the recitations are already all over, but the rowers are still working at their "electives in rowing" housed in the cells of what was the Bloomingdale asylum for the insane. It has cost each of these young men perhaps $100 to try for the crew, besides the expenses of the college as a whole. In Poughkeepsie races Hanlan as Columbia's coach is pitted against his old opponent Courtney, who teaches Cornell's young idea how to row. Last year Hanlan overtrained his freshmen so that just before the race four of them were withdrawn and the four substitutes put in. It was said that if there had been eight substitutes they would all have been used.

Bathing Gowns at Asbury Park.

The Asbury Park bathing gown is again a public issue.



The Asbury Park Bathing Gown

"Founder" Bradley is a shrewd man. Years ago he had a strip of Jersey beach; he began a town where there was to be "nothing objectionable." By degrees he sold the lots, keeping the beach, the sewers and the lake as his sole dictator. His private property. He was for years rules were drastic. No woman could put on her bathing gown in her own house and walk to the beach—no matter how near. That rule was good for the Bradley bathhouse. And no woman could wear a bathing gown not of the most modest description! Not for weeks did Asbury Park forget the sensation when Mrs. "Curves" Allen, a very beautiful artists' model, appeared upon the beach in a close-fitting affair designed to reveal as much beauty as possible. Wasn't she hustled off in a hurry? And wasn't she satisfied with the sensation? She might have appeared in that gown for a month at Narragansett Pier, and instead of driving her off the hotel men would have let New York know about it as an added attraction.

There were rules against "spooning" in public places and all that—with the result that Asbury Park became a favorite resort with a great many worldly people who have no use for its semi-religious features, but who do appreciate quiet and the absence of saloons and freak shows. The liberal element has come in such numbers that it now insists on separation from Ocean Grove and upon the purchase of Mr. Bradley's beach. When these all belong to the village there will be an end of puritanism and Asbury Park will become just like any other seaside place—and rather a pity.

Immigrants—A Town Full at a Time.

You would call a village of 2,696 people a pretty respectable one, would you not? In the east it would have two weekly papers, in the west one or two dailies; it would be a center of trade for miles about, and would be well provided with schools and churches.

A Whole Village at a Time.

A single steamer recently brought over just that number of immigrants, coming to pick up gold off our streets. Not for ten years has there been such a rush to Uncle Sam's land. Almost 10,000 came in one day. Seventy-three thousand came in April. Many are attracted by the news of the subway that New York is digging, and of the tremendous amount of work upon high buildings. These things are cleverly played upon by immigration agents.

The west would hardly know by experience of the influx. Between 1880 and 1890 45 per cent. of the immigrants went to the northern central states. During the past ten years only nine per cent. went thither. The result was seen in the census of 1900, which shows such an astounding growth in North Atlantic cities. Cellar digging and kindred industries in New York, the making of fall-to-pieces clothing in New York and Rochester, the mills of Massachusetts and the mines of Pennsylvania have absorbed most of them. New Jersey gets almost as many as Illinois.

Even the Italians, who for years led in number among immigrants, are now passed by Huns, Russians and Slavs. The Finnish immigration, which is of a good class, is beginning to slacken because a pretty good proportion of the Finns are already here.

The finished year will probably have seen as many immigrants landed as it would make a new city of Buffalo.

The New Boss of Tammany Hall.

People are already beginning to speak of "Charley" Murphy as the boss of Tammany.

The New Boss of Tammany Hall.

Murphy is much such a man as Croker at his age—44 years—except that he has never been in prison under accusation of murder. He also is a "gashouse gang" product, is without education, and established authority in the first instance with his fists. Croker is still the leader if he returns to New York. He may not care to do so. He is a rich man, cannot control Tammany long from England, and is tired out and anxious to rest. Tom Platt and the republican leaders profess to believe that Croker will come back; but the wish may be father to the thought.

Murphy is nominally a member of a committee of three. But who are the other two? Haffen is that rare phenomenon, an educated professional man in Tammany. But he is the leader in the Bronx district only, which has a higher average of intelligent voters than the rest of the city. He is a civil engineer. The other man, McMahon, is a fat-cheeked fellow with the huge overhanging mustache which figures in caricatures of Tammany leaders. Neither is likely to dispute Murphy's power; Haffen, at least, hardly wishes to do so. Only Croker or disastrous defeat at the polls can prevent Murphy from coming out on top.

He would be a leader after Tammany's heart. It is no dispraise of Nixon to say that he was not.

OWEN LANGDON.