PROFITABLE DAIRYING

By HUGH G. VAN PELT
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Feeding the Dairy Cow

It matters little how good the herd or how convenient and perfect its environment unless supplied with feeds in proper amounts and quality. It is customary on the farm in the corn belt for the farmer to content himself with the raising of corn largely, and in the past it has been too often the case that corn was used as the sole ration for every class of farm animals, and it was believed that as good results could be obtained by the use of corn and corn alone as though other feeds were used in conjunction with it. Corn in years gone by has been cheap in price and it has been possible for the farmer in the corn belt to raise large yields annually. During the past few years, however, although the crop has yielded as largely per acre, the price has continued to advance until at the present time the farmer feels that to feed it in such a way there is a waste which brings about unprofitable results. This is true and, furthermore, it is true that where corn is fed alone, especially to dairy cows, there is incurred a very large waste of feeding nutrients and profits. After any animal has consumed a certain amount of corn it is impossible for him to digest and assimilate the nutrients out of any larger amount of this one material even though he has the capacity of consuming double that which he can use profitably. After a certain amount of corn is fed to the dairy cow, all in addition to that is either wasted by passing on undigested or is converted into fat and laid upon the body, which is worse than wasted because it taxes the digestive apparatus and goes to produce beef which not only has no value, but is absolutely a detriment to the best work of the cow.

Other Feed Than Corn Necessary.

In consequence of this the dairy farmer has learned that it is necessary for him to supply some feed with the corn raised upon his farm that contains those nutrients in which corn is lacking. He knows that a balanced ration means nothing more nor less than the supplying of the different feeding nutrients in proper proportions so that the ration is the one which will produce the greatest amount of milk and butter fat at the least cost. Such a ration is made up by supplying a proper proportion of carbohydrates and fat which are found to the greatest extent in the corn plant in proportion to protein which is found in oil meal, gluten feed, cottonseed meal, bran, dried distillers' grains, clover hay, alfalfa, cow peas, soy beans, etc. There was a time when bran could be purchased for $10 or $12 a ton and oil meal for a little more. Cottonseed meal the southern planter paid to have destroyed. Gluten feed was very cheap and, in fact, the protein feeds were less valuable than was corn. Gradually as the intelligent feeder became aware of the extreme value of these products in balancing up the abundance of corn raised on the farm in the corn belt, he began using them, thus creating a demand which in time reached or even exceeded the supply, and at the present time we find these commercial products, rich in protein, selling for a high price. The farmer of the corn belt has it in his power to raise upon his farm those foods which supply in the cheapest and best forms all the protein that is demanded for balancing up the corn which he raises. This can be done by dividing the farm, practising rotation of crops, which is one of the most efficient methods of retaining the fertility, and by growing less corn and more oats, barley, clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, etc.

Raise Feeds to Balance the Ration.

It is perhaps a fact that there are farms in the corn belt that will not grow any particular one of these legumes, but it is, furthermore, a fact that there is scarcely a farm in the corn belt but what will grow some one of these legumes and it is a duty which the farmer owes to his cows, to his bank book and to his farm and to himself to raise and feed more of these other products and less of the corn. In doing so he will find that it requires less corn than it has in the past and that his profits are greater, that his cows produce more largely and that his farm retains its fertility to a greater degree than ever before.

Cows in Good Fleshy Condition—Ready to Freshen Well.

Study of the Cow Advisable.

This, of course, means a lifetime study on the part of the dairyman the same as profitable and proper banking methods demand a lifetime study of the elements of the banking business for those who are engaged in that line of work. It is not for me to give in the short space here at my command any great amount of advice to be followed in the feeding of dairy cows, and even if it were the best advice that could be given it would be for the feeder to study the cow herself and through the lessons which she is capable of teaching determine those feeds in quality and quantity which her best work demands and supply them to her with regularity, patience and kindness. I dare say that there is one rule which, if followed by every feeder of dairy cows in the corn belt would suffice in itself to increase the butter production by one-half or two-thirds.

Increasing the Milk Yield.

It is impossible to increase the milk yield of any particular cow to any great extent, no matter what the care, feed and attention given her, except during the period when the cow is fresh. The proper time to begin feeding the cow for best results is four or five weeks before freshening. As a rule dairymen and farmers believe that the cow should have a rest and consequently turn her dry during this time It is then believed that because she is giving no milk she requires little or no feed and, in consequence, she is turned out, if in the winter time, in a cold stalk field or in the barn lot where she has little to eat except corn stalks, straw and water. As a result she has no opportunity whatever of storing up on her body any surplus flesh or fat that can be used at a future time, but she freshens in a poor and emaciated condition and does not have strength or power or stamina to produce the milk and butter fat which her owner desires that she should produce and the whole consequence is that she, being robbed of the opportunity, never sees the time when she can be a very large source of profit to her owner. It is strange why farmers will persist in caring for their dry cows in this manner because herein lies the secret of the great success in economical milk and butter fat production, and were I to give as my honest opinion the manner in which the yield of dairy cows in this country could be increased most quickly and certainly it would be this one method of feeding them properly during the 30 days which precede the freshening period and the 30 days which follow.

Feed for a Purpose.

In his operations the feeder should always have a definite purpose in view, and he should bear in mind that certain feeds will accomplish certain purposes which other feeds absolutely will not. After the cow has been turned dry, the purpose of the ration given her should be that of resting the digestive apparatus, building up the foetus, storing up strength and stamina in the cow's body by placing there flesh and beef which can be drawn upon at a later date. For the purpose of fattening the cow there is nothing that is better than corn, but corn fed in a dry and hard dry state is more or less difficult to digest and the result would be, instead of resting the digestive apparatus, to continue its work even more strenuously than when the cow was producing milk. For this purpose, then, there is nothing better than corn silage, which supplies the same feed nutrients as does corn itself, but in a cheaper manner, and also supplies succulence the same as does green grass, and thus is effective in cooling out and resting the digestive apparatus. Oats are claimed, and reasonably too, I believe, to contain certain albuminoids which other feeds do not contain that have the power of imparting stamina to the animal and for this reason they are exceptionally valuable to feed at this time. Oil meal renders the digestive apparatus laxative and adds to the sappy condition of the animal. Bran and hay, if it be clover or alfalfa, not only supply bulk to the ration, but also add the much needed protein for the development of the foetus at this time. With such a combination of feeds, it is possible to place the cow during a period of 30 days in the very best possible condition for freshening and for starting out on her very best work after she has freshened.

The Cow Should Be in Good Condition When Fresh.

Experiments recently carried on go to prove that a cow freshening in high flesh will not only milk heavier, but will also test richer, the consequence of which will of course result in a great deal larger production of milk and butter fat, and this is reasonable to believe. There is one objection, of course, to having a cow freshen in a fleshy and plethoric condition, namely, that she will be more susceptible to milk fever and this, I believe, is the reason handed down from generation to generation which has instilled the feeder with the idea that the cow should be poor at time of freshening. There was a time when 98 per cent. of the cows which contracted milk fever died. At the present time at least 98 per cent. or 99 per cent. of the cows which are afflicted with milk fever recover by the use of the air treatment, which is simple and inexpensive and can be applied by the feeder himself if he has access to a milk fever outfit, or otherwise he can depend upon the local veterinarian. At parturition time the heavy grain ration should be taken away from the cow and her feed should consist of nothing more than hay and silage, together with a light bran mash which should continue to be given her for two or three days following freshening. At this time she should be given a small ration of solid foods and brought to a full feed much in the same manner as does the feeder of beef cattle bring the steers in his feed lot to full feed. It is well-known and admitted among breeders that after putting large, rugged beef cattle in the feed lot and placing them on feed at once, sickness will result and the steer receive a great and lasting setback, and at the same time realizing this, the feeder of dairy cows will immediately after the cow freshens put her on full feed quickly, believing that in some way or other the dairy cow is possessed of a greater and stronger digestive apparatus than is her rugged brother, the beef steer. This is not only radically wrong, but greatly unreasonable. Heavy feeding immediately after freshening is, of course, necessary if the cow has freshened in poor condition, because she has nothing out of which to make milk except the feed which she receives at that time, and herein lies the great advantage of feeding her in such a way that she has stored up in her body milk-making nutrients at time of freshening. If this be the case, the ration supplied when the cow is fresh can be small in amount, stimulating in nature, and thereby induce a large production at small cost. It is very necessary, too, that the cow be stimulated to produce her greatest amount of milk during the first 30 days after freshening, because it is during this period that her maternal instinct is more highly developed and most thoroughly excited. It is the result of the development of the maternal instinct which causes the cow to give milk at all. Where it not for her instinct which through motherhood induces her to supply milk for her offspring, she would not give milk, and during a large portion of the year this instinct of maternity is of very little consequence, and it is a mistake to allow the cow to produce a small amount of milk immediately after freshening with the belief that at a future time during her period of lactation it will be possible to increase the yield to any perceptible degree.

Making Alfalfa Hay to Balance the Corn Ration.

Perfection of Color Blindness.

Dalton, the great chemist, said that diluted black ink on white paper gave a very similar appearance to him to the color of a florid complexion. Blood appeared to him very like the color called bottle-green. Grass and a scarlet coat seemed to be of the same color. He considered the face of a laurel leaf a good match for a stick of red sealing wax.

Babbage gives an amusing account of Dalton's presentation at court:

"Firstly, he was a Quaker, and would not wear the sword which is an indispensable appendage of court dress. Secondly, the robe of a doctor of civil laws was known to be objectionable on account of its color—scarlet, one forbidden to Quakers. Luckily, it was recollected that Dalton was afflicted with the peculiar color blindness which bears his name, and that, as the cherries and the leaves of a cherry tree were to him of the same color, the scarlet gown would present to him no extraordinary appearance. So perfect, indeed, was the color blindness that this most modest and simple of men, after having received the doctor's gown at Oxford, actually wore it for several days in happy unconsciousness of the effect he produced on the street."—Strand.

Bricks, Not Pennies.

"It's all right to live on the East side when you are well," said the East side flat dweller, "but not when you are on the verge of nervous prostration. Then, when you just can't stand anything at all, there are strains from an out of tune violin and somebody deep in the well of the area begins to chant a 'hark from the tombs dirge' that makes you wish you were dead and buried. And you know what these East side people do? Throw pennies to them! I'd like a few large bricks to let fall accidentally.—N. Y. Sun.

DANGER PLACES IN STORM

Bell Wires, Open Windows and Fireplaces Should Be Avoided When Lightning Is Flashing.

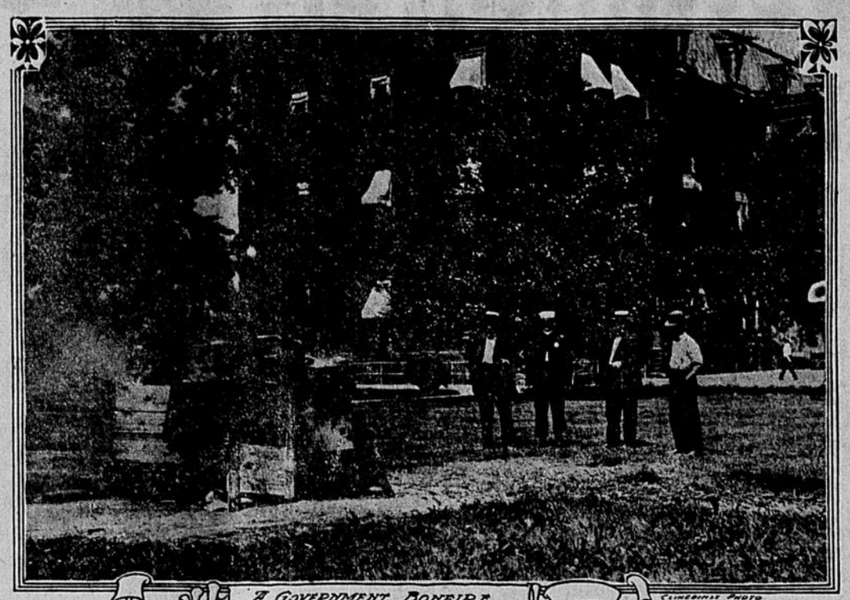
What is the safest place in a thunderstorm? As a rule the safest place of all is inside a building which is provided with a perfect lightning conductor. The conductor, however, must have no defects. If it be broken or have a faulty earth connection it is then a source of grave danger.

In an ordinary dwelling house, unguarded as it usually is against lightning, a safe place is the middle of the largest room, where one is away from the walls, or a still safer precaution is to lie on an iron bed drawn out from contact with the wall.

The most dangerous places in the house, we are further told, are near the bell wires, or an open window, or the fireplace. Outside the house the places of danger are proximity to walls and buildings and iron fences. Another danger is a crowd. The vapor which rises from a crowd tends to lead a flash toward the crowd. In the open country one of the most dangerous places is the bank of a river. Avenues of trees, lakes and hedges are likewise dangerous.

If any one doubts the danger of a hawthorne hedge let him take his stand at a safe distance during a respectable storm and watch the effect. The lightning will dart along the hedge like sheets of fire. If the observer gets wet to the skin, so much the better for his safety.

BURNING UP BOGUS DRUGS AND FOODS



A GOVERNMENT BONFIRE

Washington.—Persons in the vicinity of the department of agriculture building the other day were attracted by a novel bonfire that was being conducted by Uncle Sam. Officials of the department were cremating thousands of dollars' worth of adulterated or misbranded drugs and foods that had been purchased by their agents in the open market in different parts of the United States. In each case reports were made and the manufacturers were taken to task by the department of agriculture and warned that repetition of the offense would result in prosecution.

STEP IN CHEMISTRY

Progressing Very Close to the Secret of Life.

Physical Function of Green Plants Reproduced—Synthesis Made by New Physics Presented by Venerable Prof. Jungfleisch.

Paris.—The Academy of Sciences was startled at a recent meeting by the announcement of a great step forward that has been made in the chemistry and physics of living things. It is not a laboratory creation of life, or in any way the transformation of inorganic matter into an organism. But it is the laboratory production of chemical substances which in nature are produced by living things exclusively—and by the same physical process which living things employ.

More than half a century ago the famous Berthelot won his renown as the greatest living chemist by this compounding of what naturally are organic products, from inorganic matter—the synthesis of organic compounds. His son, Daniel Berthelot, has now made the synthesis by nature's own process—"chlorophyll assimilation." This is the physical function exercised by green plants in sunlight, namely, the transforming of carbon existing as a mineral into carbon existing in an organic state.

Plants do this by feeding on air; they get the material which they transform from the carbonic acid and water vapor of the air around them. The organic compounds of carbon which plants produce serve as food for higher living beings. Without this chlorophyll function of plants, which thus assimilate the carbon of our atmosphere, there is no life on our globe. Now this chlorophyll assimilation has been reproduced artificially by Daniel Berthelot and his assistant, Henri Gaudechon, in all its fundamental action.

For this purpose they use purely physical means and not chemical reaction. Under the influence of the ultra-violet rays produced by a mercury vapor lamp, they have obtained exclusively from the air, that is, from its carbonic acid and water vapor, a number of organic compounds. They have thus accomplished the synthesis of ternary compounds, beginning with methylic aldehyde, whose condensation gives sugars and starches; and they have gone on to the synthesis of quarternary compounds, beginning with formic amide—and this is the very starting point of those albuminoid bodies which are the basis of protoplasm or living matter.

This means that we have come close up to Huxley's physical basis of life. We have not overstepped the dividing line between living and not-living things. Nature has still a process by which these carbon compounds enter into the colloid, automatically assimilating state; and this is the resultant of their own assimilation by the living cell. This, too, is physical, like everything in nature, but whether the process shall be eternally limited to the cell itself—omne vivum exovo—is still the mystery of life. Daniel Berthelot's discovery does not touch it.

The new discovery marks an epoch in science for another reason. The elder Berthelot used the physical energies known to chemistry in his time, particularly light and heat. His son has successfully harnessed to his uses the wonderful energy newly known but commonest of all in universal nature—the radiant energy which nature herself uses in transforming inorganic elementary matter into organic living tissue.

This new synthesis made by the new physics was presented to the Academy of Sciences by the venerable Professor Jungfleisch, who wrought for a lifetime with Berthelot and succeeded to his chair at the College de France. It would be intensely interesting to know if the dead master foresaw these new lines of research along which his son proceeds so triumphantly. It is difficult for us, even now that we have been told about it, to foresee how far the new road will lead.

Lifts Ban on Benzoate.

Pasadena, Cal.—Action taken last year, condemning the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative, was rescinded by the American Institute of Homeopathy the other night.

CAT CAUSES UPROAR

Panic Ensues Among Musicians When Kitten Takes Stroll.

Little Black and Gray Feline Walked Inquisitively Across Stage at Denver During Opening Concert of Musical Festival.

Denver, Col.—When the little black and gray cat strolled inquisitively about at the Auditorium during the opening concert of the musical festival, she distracted the attention of the audience and of the musicians and of the singer, but she never knew how near her little excursion came to causing one man to swoon with terror.

Emil Oberhoffer, leader of the Minneapolis orchestra, related the incident to Festival Manager James A. Thorpe while he was waiting for his train to pull out.

"The little cat came out just as Norelli was singing. She will never know how near she came to robbing the audience of some exquisite little runs from the oboe or how near one man came to a dead faint.

"I saw the little feline begin her outing among the feet of the musicians. I noticed her as she sauntered among the palms and ferns on the platform. I quaked as she rubbed against the skirt of the singer. I boiled when she made the audience snicker.

"But I almost fell from my stand when I noticed one of my men. It was the oboe player, an Italian, and one of the best performers in the company.

"He was deathly pale. He moved uneasily upon his chair. He shuffled his feet. His eyes would leave his music and travel beseechingly toward the chandelier. I couldn't take my eyes from him.

"Then I noticed his fingers. They appeared to be engaged in an act of truancy. One second they would slip from the instrument and the next they would leap guiltily back. Once his whole hand darted swiftly to his bosom and as quickly regained its position upon the instrument. And all the time his eyes, body and feet kept up their strange disorder.

And the little cat roamed serenely about.

"My oboe player was approaching the point in the accompaniment at which he was to execute several arpeggios. They are beautiful and quite an essential part of the composition. I wondered whether he would disgrace our orchestra by missing them.

"I watched him like a hawk and my concentration must have influenced him. For he played the runs well and the orchestra was saved.

"Meantime the cat disappeared. Norelli finished singing, we played the closing bars and the intermission began. Anxious to know what was the matter with my oboe player I walked over to him. He was sitting limply in his chair. His hands waggled feebly at me as I begged him to explain. Was he ill? Did he think he could go on that evening? What in heaven's name was the matter?"

"'I'm superstitious about cats,' he gasped. 'I'll be all right now that she's gone.'

"'Yes, but what were you doing with your fingers?' I insisted.

"'I was trying to play and cross myself at the same time.'"

Rains Sulphur Near Vienna.

Vienna.—A heavy fall of rain at Wiener, Neustadt, during a thunderstorm, left the roads powdered with sulphur and the air was pervaded with a strong sickly odor.

The phenomenon caused a panic. The meteorological authorities consider that the sulphur was carried by clouds from some distant volcano.

Giraffe Thrives on Bottle

Mother Ignores Her Offspring and "Provisionally Peter Pan" Finds Good Friend.

London.—Maternal care is not everything at the Zoo, for Peter Pan, the baby giraffe, whose mother will not love him, is thriving on the bottle; whilst the chamois baby, whose mother lavished love on him, is dead.

The baby giraffe, because the authorities when they first saw him feared he would never grow up, was called provisionally Peter Pan, and, when they found that his mother refused to have anything to do with him, "Provisionally" was omitted from his name, which then became plain Peter Pan, for it seemed so certain that he would never attain mature stature.

And from then his mother, undutiful and cold hearted, steadily refused to have anything to do with him. In fact, had he been left to her care, he would be dead now.

But to his rescue came a mere man, and Peter Pan immediately fell deeply in love with him, for he brought a bottle full of all that life holds dear for a baby giraffe who may never grow up—milk.

And poor, neglected Peter Pan found that there are moments worth living for, and nearly ate the bottle in his enthusiastic recognition of how good some things are.

These moments worth living for recur at intervals of two hours, and when they do come round again he feels, to judge from his conduct, like embracing the bottle bringing man.

In fact, he loves that man now with all the unspoilt emotion that he might have bestowed upon his stiff-necked mother had she been worthy of it.

So keen is his interest in the bottle, indeed, that he has again been called Provisionally Peter Pan, for there is every chance that he will grow up to be a big 15 feet giraffe like his father, and then the name Peter Pan will not fit.

Wonderful Mexican Gun.

City of Mexico.—Gen. Manuel Mongragon, chief of the department of artillery, has secured a patent for an improvement in his Porfirio Diaz gun, by which the velocity of the projectiles will be given a maximum above that produced by the guns used by any other army in the world. This improvement, it is said, makes the Mexican gun superior to the Mauser, which is used in the Mexican army at present, as well as in the armies of several European countries.

CROSSES OCEAN 175 TIMES

Captain John Fendt of Hamburg-American Liner Pallanza Celebrates His Record.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Capt. John Fendt of the Hamburg-American liner Pallanza the other day celebrated on his vessel at Washington avenue wharf his one hundred and seventy-fifth voyage across the North Atlantic. During that time he has never met with a serious mishap and has been the recipient of many medals given by the German and American governments. He began his seafaring life as a whaler and abandoned that industry to go in command of steam craft. The Pallanza was dressed with flags of many lands, and the veteran master mariner received many friends who called to congratulate him.

An Enthusiast.

"Yes; he went crazy over golf."

"Sad, sad."

"Oh, no great harm done. They have links at the asylum. He's playing a better game than ever now."

Milkmaids in Trousers Go

Machines Take Place of Girls in Model Dairy Where Japs Once Were Employed.

Seattle, Wash.—One of the model dairies in this state, near North Yakima, has received a shipment of modern milking machines and 50 white-trousered girls are thrown out of employment. The girls had been doing the milking for several years, having displaced Japanese, who were found to be unhygienic. Each girl wore a tight-fitting pair of trousers and a short-sleeved jacket to match. The garments were boiled and starched each day in the farm laundry.

Probably there never were farm animals kept so clean as are the cows on this farm. Each cow is bathed in warm water and soap twice daily, combed and brushed. The floors of the dairy barn are scrubbed many times daily, and every precaution taken against germs.

The newly acquired machines are designed to draw the milk by a pumping method, power for which is supplied by a gasoline engine.

It is said the machine will be able to do the work of ten girls, and do it in a more hygienic way. The milking girls donned skirts and are employed in packing peaches and pears in the irrigated orchards near by.

New Kensington, Pa.—Accused of spitting tacks, S. L. Milligan was fined eight dollars by Justice of the Peace Reynolds Laughlin. When tacking up advertising matter Milligan fills his mouth with tacks. After the completion of each job he has been in the habit of spitting out the remaining tacks. J. L. Crytzer, an automobile owner picked up some of the tacks and caused Milligan's arrest.

Reputation Counts.

Reputation is what enables you to get along in the world when you have not any character.—Puck.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

DR. WILSON FOR GOVERNOR

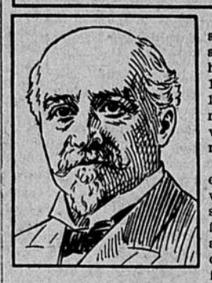
That the scholar in politics is to be a factor in American public life has been prophesied, and to some degree exemplified, for several years. But for the first time in the history of the republic the head of a leading university has been offered the nomination for governor of a state and has signified his willingness to become the candidate.

Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, is both a scholar and a politician, in the higher sense of the latter word. He knows life not only from books, but he has been a practising lawyer, and in various ways has come more into touch with the great public of working men and women, probably, than any other head of an American institution of learning.

To the observer of politics who is not "on the inside," as an expressive phrase puts it, the proposed nomination of Doctor Wilson, so far as the press dispatches have reported it, may be a provocative of mild curiosity. It is said in the dispatches that Doctor Wilson has been told he can have the nomination, by "a dozen or more prominent New Jersey Democrats at the Lawyers' club in Manhattan." A previous dispatch has informed the public that Doctor Wilson is to be the Democratic candidate for president of the United States in 1912, "if a combination of Wall street and political interests can make him so." In both announcements there is nothing relating to the wishes or the feelings of the great common people who are supposed to compose the Democratic party. Yet the selection of President Wilson very possibly may meet the enthusiastic approval of the voters of the Democratic party, when the question of fitness is considered.

President Wilson's strongest interests, it is said by those who know him well, are in government and politics. This, perhaps, is natural to him as a Virginian, for that commonwealth has been the mother of statesmen since the foundation of the republic. In college debates and essays he showed his bent early. He learned early also the value of being a good public speaker, and assiduously practised until he became a ready debater and an accomplished orator. Later he learned to speak with grace and fluency on post-prandial occasions.

IS FATHER OF AVIATION



The real father of aviation is Octave Chanute, an engineer of distinction, who is now in Paris, after having submitted to a serious operation. He has had an interesting career. Born in Paris in 1832, he came to this country with his father in 1839 and studied engineering. His first and the most important appointment that he ever received was that of chief engineer of the Elevated Railroad Company of New York, founded in 1865.

Mr. Chanute drew up the plans of the famous elevateds up Third, Sixth and Ninth avenues, which, at their opening to traffic in 1875, were considered marvels of engineering skill, and which, for the last 35 years, have been of incalculable advantage to the uptown population of New York city. This vast enterprise took up all his time for ten years.

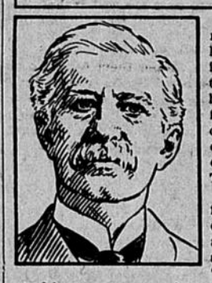
It was not until 1890 that his thoughts were directed toward navigation of the air. It was then that the experiments of Lilienthal and Vercher attracted his attention, and the monoplane gliders which they used appeared to him out of the proper equilibrium. He thereupon set to work experimenting, himself in 1891, and 1892 with his son.

The gliders they used were biplanes, and this is the only invention that he claims in aviation. He says that it seemed to him just as simple to try to fly with two superimposed planes as with a single one, and the stability would be immensely increased. The idea was very simple, indeed, but somebody had to think of it.

Thus at the age of sixty, in company with his son, he began to practise flying without a motor. Later on, of course, it was realized that light motors were absolutely necessary.

Chanute, who was then well advanced in years—he is now 78—tired of the experimental work and turned over his apparatus to the Wright brothers. They followed along the lines he had laid down and he kept in touch with their work constantly It was to his early experiments and afterwards through his advice that they succeeded in making a flying machine—the first which ever made a free flight with a passenger.

MAJ. CARSON GOES ABROAD



Maj. John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor, who has been selected to go abroad to look into the general trade conditions and opportunities for American manufactures, up to the time of his appointment as chief of the bureau of manufactures in 1902 by President Roosevelt, was one of the ablest newspaper men of the Washington contingent and chief of the Washington bureau, created after the consolidation of the Philadelphia Times and the Philadelphia Ledger.

He was the first president and one of the founders of the Gridiron club and again its president in 1905. He is also a member of the Army and Navy club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He began his newspaper career as a "devil" in a printing office in his teens and afterward became a compositor. Later he served as a newspaper reporter.

From May, 1861, until June, 1864, he was an officer of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he resumed newspaper work in Philadelphia until 1873, when he became night editor of the National Republican, in this city. In 1874 he established a connection with the New York Times and the Philadelphia Ledger as their correspondent in Washington.

In 1877 he became chief of the Philadelphia Times bureau, and remained in that position until 1882, when he again became the manager of the Philadelphia Ledger bureau, which position he held until the consolidation of the two papers in 1902, when he became chief of the Washington bureau.

When William D. Kelley was chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, Major Carson was its clerk, and in that position assisted in the formation of the tariff bill of 1883 and the McKinley bill of 1890.

His reputation is national and the esteem and regard in which he is held is deep and wide.

Albertus H. Baldwin, who succeeded Major Carson as chief of the bureau of manufactures, is a native of Connecticut, an artist of some ability, and formerly was connected with the bureau of fisheries. His experience and valuable services secured him the appointment of chief clerk of the census a few months ago, from which place he was promoted to be chief clerk of the department of commerce and labor, vice Theodore L. Weed, who was made chief clerk of the postoffice department.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT HERE

The visit of President-Elect Hermes Fonesca of Brazil to this country affords an opportunity, according to American diplomats, for solidifying the friendly relations now existing between the two countries.

The program for his entertainment, as arranged by Charge d'Affaires Silva of the Brazilian embassy in Washington and representatives of the state department, included a visit to Beverly, the summer home of President Taft and to Valley Forge, Pa., the summer home of Secretary of State Knox. Receptions in honor of the distinguished visitor were placed on the program for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Washington and Pittsburg.

It was the desire of the nation's guest to study the enterprises of these and other big cities. On account of his own accomplishments in military organization it was planned to take the Brazilian to West Point and Annapolis to inspect the army and navy schools.

It was expected, when the plans were made, that the conferences to be had with President Taft and Secretary Knox would be fruitful of much good bearing on the relations between Brazil and the United States, and it was hoped in diplomatic circles that they would result in the United States having as a powerful ally in South American affairs, the republic of Brazil.

Misplaced Reticence.

"It was a great mistake," sighed the man who was sued for breach of promise.

"What do you mean?"

"I used a nom de plume in my literary work instead of disguising my identity in my love letters."

College Life.

Visitor—So your boy is in college, is he, Mr. Corntossle?

Farmer—I can't say, exactly. He's in ther ball nine, an' in ther rowin' crew, an' in ther jimnayzeeum, an' in ther dormytory, but whether he's ever in ther college is more'n I kin find out by his letters.—Harper's Bazar.

Occasionally Hits It.

The prophet often goes astray
And comes to woe;
But sometimes gets a chance to say:
"I told you so."

A Queer Case.

"When are they to be married?"

"She doesn't know. She is worried because she is not quite sure of herself."

"That's a new one on me. I thought a girl worried when she wasn't quite sure of the man."

Getting Her Age.

"How old are you?" asked the judge of the lady at the bar.

"Twenty," was the reply.

The judge looked at her doubtfully.

"Twenty," the lady repeated with dignity.

"Oh, I see—twenty and twenty—that's forty."—Yonkers Statesman.

How About It?

I fear I really am, alas,
A trifle green.
In making hay, do they run grass
Through a machine?