

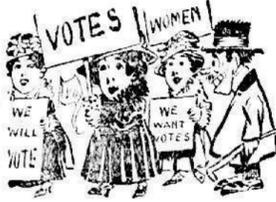
WASHINGTON CITY SIDEHIGHLIGHTS



Suffrage Parade Is Planned for Inauguration Event

WASHINGTON.—Inaugural visitors to Washington are to see a monster suffrage demonstration, eclipsing the famous suffrage parade of March 3, 1913, according to announcement made at a meeting in Cameron House, the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage.

The meeting was a war council of the suffrage leaders to inaugurate the "big drive" on congress in behalf of the federal amendment to enfranchise women. Suffrage leaders from the campaign centers on the western front, who went through the presidential and congressional campaigns, were speakers.



The big suffrage parade here is intended to outclass any demonstration ever held by the "votes-for-women" advocates in this country. It is to epitomize the demands of the voting women of the West that their sisters in the East be granted the privilege of the ballot.

It is planned to make it a concrete picture of the power of the women of the United States, not only to impress congress, but to make the people of the entire country gathered here for the inaugural ceremonies recognize this force to be reckoned with in politics as well as in honor.

It was announced that a tentative permit has been issued for this suffrage demonstration on March 3, 1917, with the restriction that it must not conflict in any way with any plans for the inaugural ceremonies.

Already the women are organizing their marching clubs and planning features of the parade in a number of the Western states. It is expected that this will be the largest gathering of suffrage advocates ever assembled in this country.

Problem of Perpetual Motion Once More Is Solved

OF COURSE I must turn it now with my hand, but when I get a larger dynamo, a larger motor, and ball-bearing gears it is bound to run itself," Jacob Raes, a stocky, square-faced Belgian, was explaining an apparatus, which he calls a "spring motor," in the basement of his home at 1106 Sixteenth street northwest. The arrangement, he says, will some day run all the automobiles, heat all the houses, and furnish power to turn all the wheels of industry.

"Then all the coal mines can be closed up," he explained. "Working but a few hours each day, people will be able to produce easily everything the country needs."

Raes' device consists of a large spring, wound up by means of a worm drive. Several cog gears drive a small dynamo at sufficient speed to generate enough electricity to drive a still smaller motor, which turns several wheels connected by cord belts.

For demonstrating purposes the inventor winds up the spring and releases the brake. The dynamo runs, power is generated, and the motor runs. Raes winds the spring as fast as it runs down.

"You see," he says, "when we eliminate this unnecessary friction and get a large enough apparatus, we will hook the motor up with this crank and let it wind up the spring, and as the spring runs down it will turn the dynamo, which will make the electricity, which will run the motor, which will continue to wind the spring."

"But where will you get the power for use?"

"That is easy. You see this extra cog wheel on this side? Well, we will just connect an extra dynamo on there when it gets to running and use the electricity it generates."

Georgetown Cats Are Too Smart for Householders

ARE all cats as stupid and incapable of understanding as most people think? Or, is there feline genius, which like the flower of the poet, "was born to blush unseen," and which humanity has not yet recognized? These questions are being asked by a number of Georgetown residents, and some there are who declare cats, or at least the Georgetown cats, are among the most intelligent of animals.



These people point out that their garbage pails are being raided nightly by cats who show nothing less than genius in the way they remove the covers. The cans which are being robbed are the regulation galvanized metal containers, with close-fitting tops of the same material, designed especially to keep out cats, and until comparatively recently served this purpose admirably.

Today they are next to useless. The Georgetown cats apparently have made a study of them and remove the covers as readily and as noiselessly as it could be done by a human. Nightly banquets are being held on the back porches of Georgetown residents, and since these invariably are followed by concerts from the back fences, the problem has become a serious one. Whether it will be necessary to put the garbage cans under lock and key, and thus eliminate the vagrant cat by cutting off his food supply is a question which is being seriously considered by many.

Agricultural Department Library and Its Keeper

HOW many of the millions of farmers in the United States realize that the most extensive and the most important agricultural library in the world is the library of the department of agriculture at Washington? And how many of them are aware that this library, which has been growing and developing in Washington for the last 48 years, is managed by a woman?

A slender, quiet-mannered woman is Miss Charibel R. Barnett, who since early womanhood, and after her graduation from the University of Michigan and her course at the New York State Library school has worked here.

Nowhere else under the sun is there such a force of scientists working for one object as is employed by the United States department of agriculture. Three thousand strong, these men of microscope and test tube are producing the most advanced results of study, observation, research and experiment.

This army of scientists depend upon the library for the written lore which must be consulted again and again ere it gives to the world the results which concern the welfare of millions.

Some day, when the great structure which is to house the department of agriculture is completed, the library will find its place in the administration building, which will form the center of the magnificent group. At present the books and pamphlets comprising this storehouse of printed knowledge are conveniently placed in one of the new rented buildings which are temporarily serving the department of agriculture.

It is the aim of the library to contain the important, especially the official, agricultural publications of every civilized country. Even Chinese and Japanese agricultural books and periodicals can be found here.

The library comes to the farmer mainly through the bulletins of the department. In the preparation of the bulletins and other publications of the department, especially those of direct interest to the farming community, the collection in the library assists by giving printed opinions and the results of the experience of past investigations all over the world.

URGE CO-OPERATIVE BULL ASSOCIATIONS

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)
A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization, the chief purpose of which is the joint ownership and use of high-class, purebred bulls. The association also may encourage careful selection of cows, obtain better prices for dairy products, introduce better methods of buying and selling cattle, work for improved sanitary conditions, intelligently fight contagious diseases of cattle, and in many other ways assist the dairy business.

The owners of small herds of grade cows often feel that they cannot afford to purchase valuable purebred bulls. In consequence they buy scrubs, or breed their cows to a scrub bull or an inferior purebred bull on some nearby farm. One year a Holstein bull may be used, the next year a Jersey, and occasionally a bull of no particular breeding. The work of the co-operative bull associations makes it possible for any farmer to own a share in a purebred bull of high quality.

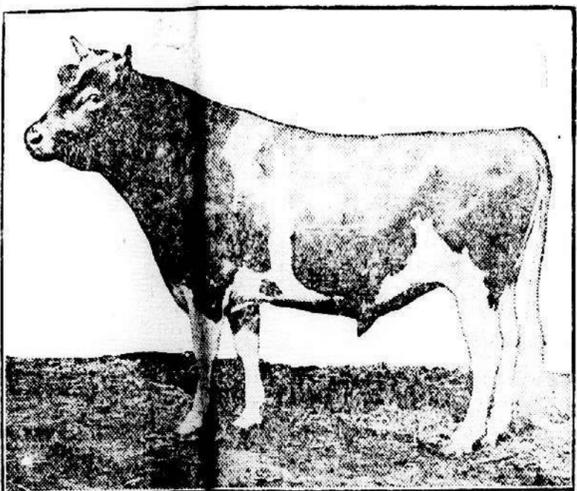
A bull association in its simplest form may consist of three farmers who together purchase three good registered bulls of the same breed. Each farmer keeps one of these bulls for two years, at the end of which time the bulls are exchanged to prevent inbreeding. For the same reason a second exchange is made at the end of four years. In this way, by paying the purchase price of only one bull, each member of the association has

test of a bull's real value; but it is self-evident that this test cannot be applied until the bull approaches the age of four years. In ordinary farm practice bulls are usually disposed of before their true value can be known. The co-operative bull association makes it possible to obtain several years' service from bulls that transmit desired qualities and to eliminate all others.

Cost Divided.

The original cost of the five bulls and their annual cost of maintenance are usually divided among the members of the association according to the number of cows owned by each. Records on file in the dairy division of the department show that the members of associations now organized are getting the services of these high-class purebred bulls at an average cost considerably less than they formerly paid for the services of scrub bulls or registered bulls of doubtful merit. Many farmers in Maryland, Michigan and Minnesota, when questioned regarding the value of co-operative bull associations, estimated that the use of sires belonging to the association increased the value of the offspring in the first generation from 30 to 80 per cent. The average of these estimates was 65 per cent.

The educational work of each association makes the members alert to prevent the introduction and spread of disease of any kind. The well-managed bull association requires that



"ENDYMION" GRAND CHAMPION WISCONSIN BULL.

the use of good purebred bulls for six years. A large number of the association may either reduce expenses or make possible the purchase of better bulls.

Ideal Association.

The ideal association is composed of a much larger number of farmers. It jointly owns five bulls, divides its territory into five "breeding blocks," and assigns one bull to each block. As many as 50 or 60 cows may belong to the farmers in each block, and the bull is kept on some farm centrally located. The blocks are numbered from one to five, and every two years the bulls are moved forward to the next block. If all the bulls live and are retained until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls have to be purchased during a period of ten years. As soon as the daughters freshen, evidence of the sire's true value begins to accumulate. This is the only true

all cattle belonging to its members shall be tested for tuberculosis and takes every known precaution to prevent the introduction of contagious abortion.

It is greatly to the advantage of a co-operative association that it be incorporated under state laws. This facilitates the transaction of business, equitably distributes responsibility, and gives the organization greater prestige in the community.

Co-operative bull associations have been common in Denmark for many years, but the first associations of the kind in the United States were organized in 1908 by the Michigan agricultural college. In this country their growth has not been rapid, but, as a rule, they have been highly successful. If skillfully managed, they may be made a great factor in the upbuilding of profitable dairying in this country.

FAVOR ALFALFA FOR HORSES OF ANY KIND

To Be Fed Successfully, Crop Must Be Cut at Proper Time —Feed as Concentrate.

(By C. W. McCAMPBELL, Kansas State Agricultural College.)

If alfalfa hay is properly cured, it may be fed to any kind of horses. This applies just as strongly to work horses as to growing horses. In order, however, to be fed successfully, alfalfa hay must be cut at the proper time for horse feeding purposes, and must be fed as a concentrate rather than as a roughage.

The trouble which arises from feeding alfalfa is due to the method of feeding, not with the alfalfa hay. It has been said that the proper time to begin cutting alfalfa hay is when the field is about one-third in bloom. Cutting at such a time makes very good hay for cattle, but such hay is too "washy" for horses to do work. To make hay suitable for use at hard work, the alfalfa must be allowed to get rather mature before cutting; in fact, the field should be in full bloom before the mower is started. The hay should then be properly cured and stacked. Special care must be taken to prevent spoiling or molding.

After the hay has been cured the next consideration is the amount to be fed. The important thing is so much trouble with alfalfa hay has been overfeeding. One pound of alfalfa hay contains 15 per cent more digestible protein than a pound of shelled corn—and is fairer in carbohydrates and fat. A person would not think of feeding 1,200-pound work horse a bushel of shelled corn in a day, yet by giving the horse all the alfalfa hay he will get, as large amounts of digestible protein will be fed. When the alfalfa is fed, the horse receives

an excessive amount of highly nitrogenous material.

Another effect of overfeeding with alfalfa is a sort of clogging of the whole system, resulting in impaired nutrition, filling of the legs and hoofs, softness, excessive sweating, and impaired respiration. As to the amount to be fed, experience seems to indicate that one and one-fifth pounds to 100 pounds of live weight is about the maximum amount for work horses.

Because of its high proportion of digestible protein, alfalfa balances up very well with corn. These two feeds make the most economical ration the Kansas farmer can feed.

EXTRA FEEDING AND CARE OF DAIRY COW

Ohio Expert Gives Conclusions Reached After Experimenting With Station Herd.

"Heavier feeding and extra care of cows will pay in more than half the dairy herds of Ohio," says C. C. Hayden of the Ohio experiment station, in its Monthly Bulletin. His conclusions are based on investigations with cows in the station dairy herd.

One cow given extra feed and care produced 80 per cent more milk and 67 per cent more butterfat than in previous years. This increase was produced at 77 cents less per 100 pounds of milk and 23 cents less per pound of butterfat. Another cow gave 7 per cent more milk and 80 per cent more butterfat than in former years. Her increase cost 57 cents less per 100 pounds of milk and 15 cents less per pound of butterfat.

The lower costs are due to the fact that little extra time in feeding and caring for the animals is needed, and no more stable room nor equipment is required for large yields than for small ones.

CATHEDRALS of PERU



CATHEDRAL OF LIMA

THE traveler in South America who studies the various features of the history of that continent, the life of colonial times and that which followed it as the national life of the separate countries, soon discovers that there is a well-defined line of demarcation between that time when the people borrowed their artistic inspiration from the traditional sources in Europe and that later time when local influences began to be felt and when the continent developed its own artistic sense that demanded some original expression. This statement applies to the industries that were first brought over from Europe across the Atlantic; it is true of the social life and of education in all the republics of the southern continent manifesting characteristics which are peculiarly their own; it is likewise true of municipal and governmental affairs, and finally in regard to the construction of their buildings, especially of the architecture ecclesiastical edifices of the diocesan capitals, says the French edition of the Bulletin of the Pan-American union. As an example of the colonial epoch in church architecture the cathedral of Lima offers a good illustration. That country has one archbishopric, that of Lima, eight dependent bishoprics, viz., Arequipa, Huanuco, Chachapoyas, Ayacucho, Puno Trujillo, Cuzco, and Huarez.

In connection with the name of Lima two characters will always be intimately associated with its historic memories; Pizarro, the intrepid conqueror, whose remains rest in the cathedral whose corner stone he laid, who founded the capital and gave it the name of La Ciudad de los Reyes (the city of the kings); and second a young girl who renounced a life of social ease and pleasure and became renowned for her piety, a renown which resulted in her canonization by Pope Clement IX in 1671 under the name of Saint Rosa of Lima, the patron saint of the capital city as well as of all Catholic South America.

It was Pizarro who laid the plans for the imperial city, including the erection of a great metropolitan church. It was not finished and dedicated until 1540, and it was at the request of Charles V of Spain that Pope Paul III raised the see of Lima to an archbishopric. As a consequence it was determined to rebuild the edifice, and the work was started under auspicious circumstances. Owing to various interruptions, changes of plans, and other delays the building was not finished until 1625. Not long after the consecration of the cathedral, by order of the Spanish viceroy, the mortal remains of the great conquistador were transferred to the edifice and now rest in a splendid sarcophagus in one of the chapels.

In 1736 an earthquake made a mass of ruins of the city of Lima, the cathedral being among the buildings seriously damaged. In 1758 it was finally completely restored. The building is of gray stone, and is the largest of the old Spanish ecclesiastical edifices of South America. The facade is 480 feet wide, the crowning feature of the building being its two massive square towers. The many columns and architectural decorations are for the most part Corinthian in style; it has five naves, each consisting of nine arched vaults, the two aisles being formed of ten chapels. The choir and stalls are of cedar and mahogany and are ornamented with remarkably fine wood carving, while among the treasures of the church are to be found some excellent paintings, among them being a fine Murillo and one of Rembrandt's masterpieces.

Among the cathedrals of Peru that of Arequipa is one of the oldest and most interesting. The city was raised to a bishopric in 1557 and the erection of the cathedral was commenced in 1612. It was completed in due course, but in 1814 its interior was partially destroyed by fire, many of its rich treasures, paintings, and other possessions being lost. The rebuilding took 20 years, and four years after its restoration it again suffered some damage from the terrible earthquake of 1863. The structure faces the Plaza de Armas, its facade measuring 450 feet in length. It has three entrances and the building is supported by 70 large columns of composite Ionic and Doric style, lending it a massive and splendid appearance. The interior is divided into three naves, separated by superb columns that support the great arches above with harmonious effect. The main altar is of marble, and the pulpit of beautifully carved wood.

Huanuco, capital of the department of the same name, was made an episcopal see in 1865. The once large population of the city has dwindled since the discovery of the famous copper mines at Cerro de Pasco until now there are perhaps about 8,000 left. The cathedral which fronts the plaza, is chiefly remarkable for its solid construction, having stone arches and a high and pointed steeple. This is accounted for by the fact that severe earthquakes have never visited this immediate section.

Chachapoyas has been a bishopric since 1843. The cathedral is a simple one-story structure of brick, having two square towers to relieve the plainness of the facade. Ayacucho, a bishopric since 1609, has a cathedral of more pretentious architecture built of volcanic rock from the Picota mountains.

Puno, raised to a bishopric in 1861, has a cathedral which is well constructed and quite ornate in architectural embellishment. The space of the facade between the two towers is highly ornamented and has a number of fine statues of saints placed in open niches as an unusual feature.

Trujillo's Two Large Towers. Trujillo, an episcopal see since 1577, has a large and substantial cathedral whose architectural features are two large towers with a cupola over the center of the building. Many fine paintings decorate the sacristy. The general plan of the building is similar to that of the cathedral of Lima, but on a smaller scale.

Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, was made a bishopric as early as 1536. Construction of the cathedral was begun the same year, but for one reason and another the building was not completed until 90 years thereafter. It is in the style of the Spanish renaissance and was built of stone at a tremendous cost. The interior consists of three naves separated by stone pillars which support the high vaulted arches. In the central nave is the choir, the carving of which is superb. In front of it stands the high altar, covered with silver. Two fine organs fill the church with the music of their rich tones on Sundays and feast days. Among the most valuable of its treasures is a painting, "El Senor de la Agonia," said to be one of Van Dyck's masterpieces. In the sacristy are portraits of the popes and of all the bishops of Cuzco. One of the most precious possessions of the cathedral is the monstrance, which is ornamented with pearls, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones of great value.

Huarez was made an episcopal see in 1890 and the erection of a new cathedral is being contemplated.

Looking Ahead.
"What are you reading?"
"Oh, just a few hot weather hints on how to keep cool," replied the fat man.
"But summer is over now."
"I know it. I'm checking off the suggestions I tried, so I won't waste any time trying them again next summer."