The Times-Dispatch

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How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

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Life was intended to be so adjusted that the body should be the servant of the soul, and always subordinate to the soul. It was never meant by the Creator that the soul should be subordinate to the body or sacrificed to the body. —Holland.

How Richmond is Prospering.

Since its foundation Richmond has never had more reasons for satisfaction in its present and confidence in its future than now. Cities, like people, are often too busy getting rich and preparing for enlarging responsibilities to observe the far-reaching and fundamental changes that imperceptibly transform a village into a city. To-day Richmond should stop and take stock. The spirit of growth is in the air. Ask the next man you meet in the streets how he feels about Richmond, and you will hear no dreary explanations of present backwardness or lugubrious prophecies for a gloomy future. That melancholy "augur muttering low" has passed away with the bad years of the nineties, and in his stead is the aggressive, confident, courageous citizen, who turns "a keen, untroubled face home to the instant need of things." No longer is there place or audience for the grumbler or critic in this town.

The mere presence of visible and indisputable physical facts has stabilished the spirit of many a weak brother and compelled many skeptics to believe and many timid to be brave.

On every side is the building of homes, which is in itself one of the most sure proofs of fundamental prosperity. Notably among the important buildings projected or under construction are the Jefferson Hotel, Murphy's Hotel, the Richmond Hotel, the new Y. M. C. A., an auditorium and a literal multitude of other hostelries, stores and manufactories. The new addition to the Locomotive Works will mean an expenditure of $400,000 and the employment of three to four hundred men—enough to make a good town of itself.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken aggressive action for the good of the whole community by preparing to consolidate public enterprise under one management and promote the advance of Richmond for the good of all. In the past the Chamber has done invaluable service; and for the future its services under the new impetus will be increasingly enlarged.

In civic work Mr. John P. Branch has made a noble gift of public baths. The improvement of public health has been materially aided by the recently proposed ordinances, and Richmond can soon be made one of the healthiest cities in the world. But public baths and health ordinances, important as they are, do not affect the public comfort one-half as much as the recent improvement in our city water-works. The enormous settling basins are practically complete. All that remains to give Richmond pure and sparkling water is the construction of the flume from the basins to the pumphouse. This work is under way, and by January the first the new system should be in operation.

With pure water, modern health methods, a salubrious climate, expanding business, increasing wealth and public confidence, nothing is lacking to make this city the choicest spot of America; for, thank Heaven, the sweet temper, honest manhood and courteous spirit of our people has not been changed by our great and increasing prosperity.

Town Government in New England.

Recent action on the part of the city of Newport, Rhode Island, in adopting the charter framed by the city's Municipal Association and granted by the Legislature, brings to our attention the whole system of town government in New England. In New England the town is the most important political division of the State. In 1890 there were in New England 1,424 towns with an average area of 24 square miles. Under that system the town is a political and corporate body created by the Legislature. Its rights, duties and liabilities are defined by law, and it is responsible for any act or omission, in violation of law, to the person injured or to the State and can be fined in the same manner as an individual. It is entitled to representation in the lower branch of the Legislature; it elects its own executive officers, supports schools, makes roads and bridges, supports paupers, restrains lunatics, manages a local police, protects the public health against infectious diseases, elects its own officers, collects State and local taxes, and each town administers its own public affairs. The chief officers are a town clerk, three, five, seven or nine selectmen, three or more assessors, three or more overseers of the poor, a treasurer, surveyor of highways, members of school committee and constables. The most important officers are the selectmen, who transact the general public business of the town. The most important business is transacted by the voters in the town meeting, which is the general legislative body of the town. The county in New England is an unimportant subdivision of the same and exists mainly for judicial purposes. Even the State does comparatively little public business, and the town raises by taxation and expends at least eight times the amount of money that the State requires for its purposes.

As the population has increased, the cities have necessarily abandoned this form of government, but the city of Newport has determined to return to it, as far as practicable. Many abuses had sprung up, and last December the Municipal Association, says the New York Evening Post, was authorized to draft an act that should serve as a pattern for all small cities of the State. The committee that framed the charter was made up of representative men—lawyers, workingmen and merchants. As explained by one of the most intelligent members, "the aim of the committee was to get back to first principles and common sense. The town-meeting system of old New England was an ideal government, for there was no corruption and no graft."

Newport is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and it is obviously impossible to bring all the electors together in a single meeting, but it was desired as an alternative to choose a council big enough to represent every voter. The council under the new plan will be a non-partisan body of 195. From each of the five wards of the city 39 representatives are to be chosen, who shall "meet for the purpose of deliberation, instead of the whole body of electors. A board of aldermen is retained for executive work and the powers of the mayor are largely increased. The council's power is limited to the appropriation of money; to the smaller board of aldermen is left the expenditure of money, but only for the specific purpose indicated by the council. Any citizen who objects to an appropriation by the council, or to any of its policies, is given the right to circulate and present petitions to that body, and on the petition of 150 electors a referendum is to be granted on questions affecting the city. As far as possible the members of the council will be elected without reference to party division.

It is hoped in this way to stir up a livelier interest on the part of citizens in municipal affairs and also educate the voters. Whether or not the plan will accomplish these results remains to be seen, but the spirit of it is good. If all voters would only take the trouble to inform themselves in matters pertaining to municipal government and would then take the trouble to select suitable men to represent them, there would immediately follow a marked improvement in municipal government.

Welcome, Mr. Williams.

Virginia would welcome the Hon. John Sharp Williams as a citizen and teacher of her young men in economics, political history and the science of government. Mr. Williams has all the qualifications of mind and heart to teach these subjects, and he is the better qualified because of his rich experience. Moreover, Mr. Williams is thoroughly Southern, which means that he is thoroughly Democratic, and it would be of great benefit to have Virginia youths trained in the fine art of government by a man of Mr. Williams's abilities, character and sentiments.

It is remarkable, however, that a man of Mr. Williams's training, aspirations and brilliant political prospects should be willing, as he himself has said, to end his days "in the shades of the academy." If the Democrats secure control of the House next fall, which now seems probable, Mr. Williams would be Speaker, and he also has before him the prospects of a seat in the United States. But after all it is not strange that such a man should be willing to give up politics for a professor's chair in the great university of the South. As teacher in the university he would be very welcome; he would have the opportunity of pursuing in the quiet of his new surroundings those studies in which he takes interest and pleasure; he would not be continually annoyed by public clamor, by importunate office-seekers, by the trickery, insincerity and claptrap of modern politics. He would breathe a different atmosphere, and to a man of his temperament and sensibilities it would be sweet to his soul. There is a fascination in politics, and as a general thing he who has had a taste of it longs for more, but it is a trying career for a sensitive, sincere man, and in a material way there is little promise or inducement to him who is thoroughly honest and who takes no pay for his service save the salary which the government allows him.

No wonder Mr. Williams is sick of politics. No wonder he desires to retire from the public gaze to the quiet shades of the university campus. And if he comes, Virginia will receive him gladly.

The Value of Public Baths.

Reference was made the other day to the great work which Mayor Fagan, of Jersey City, has done for that community. Mayor Fagan is a man of the people, and his endeavor has been to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. He has paid special attention to public schools and public baths. His views on the subject of public school buildings have already been published in these columns. As for public baths, there are several. The largest, which is provided with hot and cold water, accommodates thousands and is open day and night the year round. Mayor Fagan has found that the baths are patronized beyond precedent, and as soon as they were established there was an immediate falling off in the number of loafers and vagabonds, and a decided improvement in the industrial and moral tone of the young men.

There is nothing strange in this statement. The man who falls into the habit of bathing regularly and keeping his person clean is certainly more apt to be clean in his thoughts and in his manner of living than he who shuns the bath. It is an established fact that physical cleanliness promotes moral cleanliness, and, therefore, the public bath is a moral institution. It should be a matter of public rejoicing that Richmond, through the generosity of a public-spirited citizen, will soon have well-equipped public baths for the comfort and pleasure of the masses, and for their moral as well as physical welfare.

State Sovereignty and Religious Liberty.

Commenting on some remarks of the Times-Dispatch's on the proposed expulsion of Senator Smoot, the Newport News Times-Herald says:

"We cannot believe that the Supreme Court, even though it has yielded to partisan feeling and public clamor, will sustain the revolutionary action proposed."

It is news to The Times-Dispatch that the Supreme Court has anything to do with the case. The Constitution provides that each house of Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members and that each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. The rule is arbitrary and neither branch is required to assign any reason whatsoever for expelling a member.

The Times-Herald says that Smoot is qualified under the Constitution and that "the people" have nothing to do with it. "Are the people of the entire United States," asks our contemporary, "to be permitted to usurp the right of a sovereign State guaranteed by the Constitution?" But the Senate is a national body, and the people are supreme. If Mr. Smoot were living in polygamy with two wives he would not be tolerated any more than Roberts was tolerated in the House. The people would not submit to it. Mr. Smoot does not practice polygamy, but he is a member and representative of a sect which does practice it, which teaches it as a cardinal doctrine, and which would spread both the doctrine and practice far and wide if it were permitted to do so. None but Mormons hold that it is an infringement of religious liberty to prohibit polygamy; no more would it be an infringement of religious liberty, or a violation of the rights of a sovereign State, to expel a polygamist from the Senate; nor the disciple of a sect that teaches and practices polygamy.

The Times-Dispatch yields to none, not even to the esteemed Times-Herald, in its advocacy of State's rights and religious liberty. But there are limitations to all things. No State may send to the Senate a man who is personally, or by affiliation, offensive to that body, and the body politic, and insist upon keeping him there on the score of State sovereignty; nor may any citizen or office-holder subscribe to a doctrine that is contrary to law and morals, and yet claim immunity and consideration upon the plea of religious liberty.

The State of Utah has sent to the Senate a member of the Mormon Church, and Mormonism stands for polygamy. Therefore the people will not stand for Smoot. That is the whole story; and there is no religious persecution about it, nor any trespass upon the sacred doctrine of State sovereignty. Religious liberty is a very broad term, but it does not tolerate polygamy, nor any sect which practices or teaches it.

Seasonable Warning.

It was noted in the local columns the other day that an aged colored man died from having indulged too freely in iced water. His death is a warning to others. When one is hot and thirsty the temptation is to gulp down great draughts of cold water. Some are able to stand it, but it is dangerous, and especially to the aged and feeble. This does not mean that one should stint himself in the use of water in the hot season, or in any season. The trouble is that most of us drink too little water. But in the hot season we should all be better off if we eschewed iced water altogether and took goodly portions of water moderately cooled to the temperature, say, of spring water. The sensible plan is to have a bottle of water in the refrigerator or in the ice-box. This is both convenient and economical. If the water should become too cold by contact with the ice, the temperature may be raised by adding warm water to suit. If our readers will follow this simple plan, they will get a benefit. At least, they will avoid a danger which has cost one citizen of Richmond his life.

The Living Water.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink, thou wouldest have asked of Him and He would have given thee living water." John iv:10.

The three Persons of the Godhead are all here. The expression, "the gift of God" shows the Father; "the living water" is the Holy Ghost; the Son of God is the speaker.

The love of God shines brightly in this verse, a love that seeks and saves the lost. Every word here is love—love that passeth knowledge.

The interest which God takes in each individual soul is vivily shown. The three thousand at Pentecost tell us something quite different from this. Here we have the Godhead stooping down to visit and care for one solitary, one sinning soul. It is the Good Shepherd casting His eye on a straying sheep—nay, rather going after the stray sheep by the wayside and bending over to pick it up, so as to carry it off on His own shoulders.

God Himself meets with the individual sinner. God deals with him alone, face to face. God speaks to him, and he to God. There must always be this close personal dealing, this individual transaction of the soul for eternity, this settlement of the question between God and man. It must be alone—not in a crowd—but directly and alone.

Any day, anyhow will do. And any place. Not the temple only, or the closet; but a sycamore tree, a tax-gatherer's office, or even a well-side, as here. Samaria, Jericho, Tyre, Jerusalem, are all the same to Him. His grace is not circumscribed by temple walls, nor tied to ceremonies, nor limited to hours. The temple, the highway, the hillside, the seashore, the house, the graveyard, are all alike to Him and open to His grace.

The meeting looks accidental, but it is not. Jesus was seeking one of those whom His Father had given Him when He traveled that forenoon and sat down at length wearied by the well. It was not the woman seeking Christ, but Christ seeking her. She came for one thing; He gives another. She came in quest of the earthly; He gives the heavenly. She neither knew or cared for Him; He both knew and cared for her. And so, in spite of sin, and unbelief, and ignorance, and hardheartedness, He draws her to Him, lays hold of her, and wins her to Himself.

Christ was weary; yet it was thus that He found rest. Do we find our rest where He found His? He was hungry and thirsty, and here He found both meat and drink. Do we satisfy our hunger and quench our thirst where He did? The doing of His Father's will, the gathering in of this lost one, was to Him refreshment and rest, as well as meat and drink. Is it thus that we are refreshed? Is it thus that we eat and drink?

When Jacob dug this well, how little he thought what was to be transacted here; who was to sit here; what eternal words were to be spoken here; and that here a soul was to be saved, which would cause "joy in heaven!" In building a sanctuary, we naturally think of those who may be born there; but who, in digging a well, would ever think of such a thing? The most simple act may be fraught with destiny centuries after the actor has passed away.

And this gift of God? It is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

This weary, hungry Jew is the bringer of the glorious gift. In Him is life, and all fulness of life dwells in Him. This Jesus, this Man, like ourselves, has come down from the Father, filled with this eternal life to give us. Could it be brought nearer?

This woman did not know of the gift nor its bringer. She had no sense of its value, nor of her need of Him. The water of Jacob's well she prized, but not the "living water." Such is man everywhere! He knows not God, nor the love of God, nor the gift of God, nor the Son of God.

"Thou wouldest have asked, and He would have given." This is all! How simple, how easy, how near, how free! Living water! That is what the Son of God has to bestow. Living water! That is the Holy Ghost Himself. There must be direct application on our part, and there will be direct bestowal on His. But how close at hand is this divine life! How welcome we are to it from the hands of the Son of God. "Ask and ye shall receive."

"If thou knewest." It is the Saviour yearning over the needy and the thirsty. Oh! that you would come unto Me for this living water.

"Let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

The T. Spence Smith bill for the regulation of wooing is an even warmer measure than The Times-Dispatch had estimated. Immediately after its introduction in the Louisiana State Legislature, the Capitol caught fire. Spence is a warm member.

If a U. S. senator was elected to the Russian Douma, he would doubtless serve very creditably, but what in the world would he do for excitement?

An insistent demand has arisen in Packingtown for immunity. Bathing-master Humphrey to come forward and refill the tub.

Lots of people now know what "abattoir" means who didn't use to. A handy little thing in its way is the dictionary.

In a single year we have had tainted money and tainted meat, and Chicago gave us both of them. Well, what's the inference?

No, Eustace, you are quite wrong. The term free alcohol does not imply gratis highballs on the free lunch counter.

Those for whom it isn't hot enough yet are recommended to visit any warmer locality that happens to occur to them.

However, Hon. John Sharp Williams must not look upon a University of Virginia chair as a mere country seat.

To amass wealth with great speed just now, get behind a savings bank and make a noise like an ice trust.

Still there seems no reason for the weather man to get so heated about it.

As for a high death rate, it may now proceed to skidoo from these parts.

As we have suggested before in these pages, watch out for your Selph.

Man wants but little potted meat here below, but wants that little clean.

The commissioners certainly fixed on the packers' pet corned beef.

But reflect that nothing, luckily, is so rare as a day in June.

Yes. It's hot enough for us. Don't ask that again.

Rhymes for To-Day

Signis Mutatis.

I can never vote for Bryan;
He is too conservative.
Grant he is the party's lion,
Yet he's too conservative.
Let him flip his lucky penny,
Possibly he'll do for many—
But I'll never vote for any
Hidebound old conservative.

No more can I vote for Roosevelt—
He is far too radical.
Thus have both his friends and foes felt.
He is much too radical.
Undeterred and undeterring,
He's set Socialism stirring—
I'll not vote for any erring
Wild and woolly radical.

Lickings? Bryan's known how those felt—
He was then a radical.
Vict'ries? They have come to Roosevelt—
'Fore he was a radical.
Each has altered, willy-nilly,
Till the change is simply silly—
Must one go and vote for Willy
Hearst, the shy and modest one?

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Propriety.—"But why do you think you ought to be accompanied by a chaperone?" "One of my former husbands is to be there," replied the pretty grass widow.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Of Course.—"Yes, doctor, one of Willie's eyes seems ever so much stronger than the other. How do you account for it?" "Knothole in the base-ball fence, most likely, madam."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Limit.—Scribbs: "Pennington certainly knows how to treat a subject." Dribbles: "Yes, and that's his limit. I never knew him to treat an acquaintance."—Chicago Daily News.

Awful!—"That was a fierce fight you had with Cholly," said Knox. "He claims he licked you." "Oh, the boastah!" exclaimed Gussie. "I admit he wumpled my cwavat dreadfully, but you should have seen his coliah!"—Philadelphia Press.

Attracted Attention.—Bacon: "They say the new congressman attracted a good deal of attention when he entered the House of Representatives." Egbert: "Why, he never opened his mouth!" "No, but his shoes squeaked."—Yonkers Statesman.

She Understood.—"Yes," said the man who was beginning to sour on the national sport, "it's interesting sometimes, but base-ball nowadays is becoming very dirty." "O," exclaimed his fair companion, "I understand now why all those players are wearing gloves."—Philadelphia Press.

No Pleasure in It.—Mrs. Chase: "Oh, I don't like to go to that store. It's so unsatisfactory to do our shopping there." Mrs. Shoppen: "Why, they have everything there." Mrs. Chase: "That's just it. No matter what you ask for, they can suit you right off."—Philadelphia Ledger.

To General Warton.

I.

Farewell, O farewell, to the land of the living,
The Lord has been good, both in mercy and store;
So now he returns his soul to his keeping;
The length of his years are well past four-score.

II.

His life was a motto, and one to be cherished.
The thoughts of his memory will never grow gray;
Not even an enemy in his case, he'd let perish;
He did his duty as others will say.

III.

As a soldier he fought not for glory or fame,
But true to a cause, he thought just and right;
Though yet it was wrong, he stained not his name,
Nor the stars of the victors, were never more bright.

IV.

For those that he loved, he never grew weary;
To do them a kindness they would never regret;
His friends of the North-land he never made weary.
The respects of his foes they'll never forget.

V.

But the star of his evening has sunk in the west,
And the deed of his life are now left a story;
His reward is a home to live with the blessed,
In a land that is filled with goodness and glory.

D. L. DUVAL.

The Softer Sex.

If twenty men loved twenty maids
And the maids they loved them not,
How many bachelors are forlorn
Would woefully wish they had ne'er been born
To mourn their single lot?
Twenty!

If twenty maids lover twenty men
And the men came not to woo,
How many brides in the briefest while
Would bring to the altar those men, and smile
At the neat job carried through?
Twenty!
Brooklyn Life.

Among the minor phenomena of the great earthquake in California was the opening of a new spring of water near Warm Springs.

Views of the Virginia Editors

Slow Freight.

The city of Richmond is now concerned over what it chooses to call the "Slow freight nuisance." The complaint is of the length of time it required to move freight from that city to other points and that this is resulting in injury to their growing trade. There is no doubt but that the grievance the city of Richmond has is a just one, but the fault according to our minds is not wholly with the railroads as the people there would place it.

The fact of the matter is that the business of the South in all lines has increased during the past few years so rapidly that it has taxed the capacity of the railroads to handle it.—Roanoke Times.

The Lawyer's Portion.

It is said that the Richmond attorney who collected $65,000 from the government for the soldier boys of Virginia got 20 per cent. of the amount, which means $13,000. It is a shame that any American citizen should be forced to employ an attorney; especially is this true of a "soldier boy," to get his dues from their country. What are our Senators and Congressmen doing in Washington, anyhow? Didn't the soldiers know the address of Hon. Thomas S. Martin?—Appomattox Times.

Southern Senators.

The South has shown up well in the great debate on the rate bill. Daniel, of Virginia; Tillman, of South Carolina; Rayner, of Maryland; Bailey and Culberson, of Texas, have enhanced their reputations and attracted national attention. The New York Post quotes the Lynchburg News with approval when the latter says that these Senators "can be equalled neither by the North, West, or East."—Farmville Herald.

Centralization.

The tendency towards interference by the general government with the domestic concerns of the States is year by year more noticeable and more alarming. Congressman Tawney, a representative of the House appropriation committee, said last week that he had no conception of the rapidity with which Federal policing and Federal supervision of the domestic affairs of the people of the States is being extended until he had examined the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year. These provide for 3,113 inspectors and special agents at the cost of $4,907,728.

Mr. Jefferson in his day feared what he considered the dangerous encroachments of the United States Supreme Court upon the reserved rights of the States. But he said the day would come when the danger to be feared would be the encroachments of the Executive Department. That day has come.—Charlottesville Progress.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

The action of the faculty and Board of Trustees of Roanoke College in their endeavor to meet Mr. Andrew Carnegie's proposition is in thorough accord with the progressive spirit of that institution.

We can not endorse this movement too heartily, and throw open our columns to any one who may desire to say a word in support of the cause.

Mr. Carnegie proposes that he will give to the college $25,000 on condition that the trustees and friends of the college will raise a sum equal to $35,000.—Salem Times-Register.

Good Roads Work.

The readers of the Virginian read everything in it every week, but not always just as soon as received. For that reason we invite prompt attention to the article on the first page entitled "Good Roads Work," as its reference to a meeting at Roanoke in the good-roads movement might be serviceable to some of our subscribers in that direction. The short time intervening would hardly give opportunity for many, if any, of our readers in this section to attend.

The importance of this great movement and the deep interest being universally manifested in it makes any discussion of the subject or report upon meetings attractive.—Abingdon Virginian.

The Farmer.

The farmer is not as big a fool as some city people think he is. Uncle Rube is caricatured and made fun of by the city dude; but we can forgive all this, for the city dude hasn't sense enough to be held responsible for his acts. Of course, a gold brick is worked off on the farmer every now and then, but real smart men buy gold bricks occasionally. Wall Street can't tell the difference between brass and the genuine article all the time. There may be a few mountaineers, who do not know a 'hawk from a handhaw," but the great majority of farmers are intelligent, well-read, progressive citizens. They are, as a rule, the most honest and reliable people on earth. It is true that they may pack the largest apples on top of the barrel or put their best cabbage on the outside of the crate, but—but—well, every one puts his best foot foremost, doesn't he? We sometimes think the Scripture must have had reference to the farmers when it said: "Ye are the salt of the earth."—Rural Retreat Times.

Professor Soule's Feeding Experiment.

Green Hill Stock Farm,
Blacksburg, Va.,
May 29, 1906.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—For the benefit of the farmers and the agricultural masses of Virginia, I desire to make some comments through the columns of your paper in regard to bulletin No. 156, issued July, 1905, by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, of which Professor A. M. Soule is director.

The test was made by feeding gluten, cotton seed meal, with silage, hay and slover to dairy cows. The experiment was conducted on four groups of six cows each, and the length of the test was 120 days (see page 14). On page 33 we find the following statement: "Six animals were used in each group, divided as nearly as possible according to weight, age, condition and milk flow." Now, I claim that this test was to a great extent a failure, due mainly to the fact that the cows were not of uniform age. In group 1. is to be found one cow nearly thirteen years old, and which has been a semi-cripple for several years. (See page 4.) In this group is also included two animals a little under three and another a little over three years of age, with no animal between the ages of five and nine years—the prime of a dairy cow's life. In group four no animal was eight years old, and only two animals were less than four and one-half years old.

If this is dividing as nearly as is possible as to age, would not the conditions as to milk, i. e., the time each dropped last calf, and the condition of each animal for two or three years previous, be interesting?

How about the cow Dorkum, (see page 9)? Had she produced living calves regularly?

On page 24, same bulletin, it is stated: "The lowest profit on milk was made from group 4. This is not to be taken as seriously as in the case of the other groups." Why? If they did not thrive, why? If not to be "taken seriously" in one case, then why in any? Why not throw them out of the experiment in full, rather than "take them seriously" in one case and not in another? But how about group one? Should they be "taken seriously," or should they be taken more seriously than they were?

That these youthful matrons in group 1 should have felt so very much stimulated by the presence of the venerable old cow, as to best her after all her years of valuable services at the pail, should entitle them to graduate with honors of their class.

On page 28, same bulletin, I quote: "The experiment indicates quite clearly that food-stuffs may be properly compared on the basis of the digestible protein they contain." Again, middle of page 7, "Wheat bran containing, as it does, about 12 per cent. of digestible protein, or one-third as much as cotton seed meal, costs about as much as the latter per ton." Again, section seven, page 30: "As wheat bran costs about the same as cotton seed meal per ton, three times as much is paid in one instance for a pound of digestible protein as in the other."

In a bulletin issued by Cornell, corn is indicated as having 7.8 of digestible protein (see bulletin 154, page 145).

How can we reconcile all of these statements? If statement at top of page is correct, then corn would be worth a little less than one-quarter as much as cotton seed meal. Would any farmer be willing to give four tons of corn for one ton of cotton seed meal?

If first statement is true, then why should corn and cob meal "constitute the basis of the grain ration for dairy cows"? (See page 6). This statement is somewhat modified (last paragraph on page seven). It is there stated, "Of course the other elements entering into the composition of a food-stuff should receive some consideration—particularly the fat. The carbohydrates are of less concern, because they cost comparatively little." Granted that they are not as valuable as the protein, can they thus be shifted aside? Also, will any farmer accept as a fact the assertion that bran costs nearly as much as cotton seed meal? Is there any reason that it costs more than three-quarters the price of cotton seed meal? Is not an error of 25 per cent. greater than any variation claimed for the various food-stuffs? I regret that ages of the stock were not given in bulletin 156; had this been the case, and had their former history also been published, our farmers would have been in a better position to judge for themselves the value of this experiment.

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Blacksburg, Va.

CUBA'S HEALTH RECORD.

Havana Has Unexcelled Water Supply, But No Sewers.

Passenger steamers from Cuba are said to have largely increased their passage rates, owing to the wild scramble to go home on the part of Americans, who have been spending the winter season in that country. More than 25,000 American visitors are said to have registered in Havana alone. The homeward rush of the Cuban visitors is due to a large degree to the desire to avoid detention at quarantine at the home ports, which detention takes effect early in the season. The Southern ports of the United States established a quarantine against Havana on March 15th, although there has been no yellow fever this season in that city. There is very little difference between the death rates in Havana and in New York. In New York it averages less than 20 to every thousand, while in Havana for the past year it has averaged 20.3. Havana has no sewers, but it has a water supply that is unexcelled elsewhere in the world. Thirty-three springs well up from the coral reef that underlies Cuba and supply the city with 150 gallons per capita every day of the purest water possible to find.

Consumption is said to be the cause of as many deaths in Havana as any other disease. Throughout Cuba the poor sanitary precautions are a subject of criticism on the part of foreigners, although there is comparatively a low death rate; but for the reason of the low death rate the Cubans are indignant at the quarantine of the Southern ports of the United States, which causes the Cubans considerable loss.

George Gillette, of the Development Company of Cuba, makes the following statement: "Let no farmer come to Cuba thinking that he will meet no difficulties. The soil is here and the climate is here, but for every obstacle he met at home he will meet ten here. The soil is rich—the richest in the world—and will not yield up its riches without a fierce struggle. When it does yield, the reward is great."

Comment Reserved.

At a Bellevue-Stratford dinner productive of candid statement, President Baer said:

There is too much looseness in American methods to-day.

Sad, but true.

Mr. Baer also said:

If all railroad systems were as free from every taint as the Reading there would be no investigations sweeping over the country as there are to-day.

Comment thereon is reserved until the Interstate Commerce Commission finishes its present inquiry.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Slighting.

Mr. Lakeside (of Chicago): Curse all newspapers and reporters, anyway!

Mrs. Lakeside: Why, Jackson! What's the matter?

Mr. Lakeside: Not a single one of them has devoted more than an inch of space to my hold-up last night; and after me taking pains to give the hold-up reporters all particulars of my loss, the position I occupy in North Side society and my rating in Bradstreet!—Puck.