

OULD BARNEY TO THE BOY.

Arrah! Barney ma bouchal, 'tis courtin' ye are.
An' you but just out o' your dresses!
Tis the light in your eye, like a new-risen star.
That this news to your father confesses.
Now ye're off to the town,
For the sun has gone down,
An' the spell o' the gloamin' is o'er ye.
Faith, ye'er started like me,
But it's lucky ye'll be
If ye end like yer father before ye.
Oh, the glamour o' night
Breeds a passion too light
For a dacent long life-time's admoin',
But the blessin' that cheers
All the slow-wheelin' years
Is the love that blooms warm in the mornin'.

Arrah! Barney ma bouchal, when I was a lad
I courted one lass an' another,
But the sorrow bit comfort from anny I had
Till I came on the heart o' your mother.
Oh, her charms they were rare
In the dusk, at the fair,
At the dance, in the house she was born in,
But her heart, it was found
When I happened around
Where she sang at her work in the mornin'.

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—T. A. Daly, in the Catholic Standard and Times.

A New Romeo and Juliet.

BY THE LATE
CHARLES H. DAVIS
In the Dramatic News

When Joshua Jackson was negotiating for the purchase of the menagerie of Maybell & Co., retiring, there was only one hitch in the deal that for the time being brought matters to a standstill. Jackson explained: "I am not buying a pig in a poke; the price is all right, but what is the use of my taking the elephant Romeo in the trade without I am assured that Carpenter, his keeper, can be had to handle him at a reasonable figure. You know that the animal is a terror and that man is the only person who can do anything with him—a part of the time."
"A part of the time?" interrupted Maybell.
"Yes, a part of the time; when the huge rascal feels like it he goes on a rampage, Carpenter or no Carpenter, and then there's damages to pay and all that sort of thing, lawsuits and claims."
"Romeo is the best-known elephant in the United States," asserted Maybell.
"The worst elephant on earth," answered Jackson.
"The greatest card in the show business," declared Maybell. "He is famous."
"As he is infamous—"
"We have made a fortune out of him and when his tantrums have caused us expense we have charged it up to advertising."
"That is all very well, Mr. Maybell," said the shrewd Joshua Jackson, "you just send for Carpenter; if I can strike a bargain with him, well and good; otherwise the dicker is off, and we'll talk business with Romeo left out of the sale."
Maybell returned, "Romeo goes with the outfit; no Romeo, no sale. We are going to lump the whole business, but I will send over to the winter quarters and have Carpenter come up."
The elephant keeper reported and was introduced to Joshua Jackson, who explained to the handsome young fellow: "Mr. Carpenter, I have an idea of buying your manager's menagerie, as you probably know they are going out of the business, having made all the money they desire. I am still hunting the dollar. Now if I should buy, can you be hired for this coming season and what is the figure?"
"One hundred and fifty dollars a month," was the prompt reply.
"That is more than I ever paid an elephant trainer," returned Jackson.
"You never owned Romeo," said Carpenter. "I don't care to risk my life for less."
"I think I can get a man for less," observed Jackson.
Carpenter smiled as he responded: "Mr. Jackson, there isn't an experienced elephant trainer in the country who could be hired to take my place for one thousand dollars a month. It would be murder to send a green man up against that monster!"
Joshua Jackson wanted the menagerie badly. It was his ambition to have a big show and the present opportunity was one not to be lost. After some hesitation he decided.
"Carpenter, it is a go; too much money, but I will have to stand it." Then turning to the manager he said: "Maybell, write me out a receipt for the amount; I've brought the greenbacks along with me."
In five minutes the menagerie of Maybell & Co., including the mighty war elephant, Romeo, became the property of Joshua Jackson, the rising Philadelphia showman.
Jackson determined to make his opening in Chicago, and shipped his show to that point, and there added the newly purchased menagerie.
The manager had a very lovely daughter, and as soon as he announced his purchase to the fair Juliet, he added: "And what do you think is the name of the elephant? Romeo." Father and daughter laughed, and he said: "The real Romeo is his keeper, a young fellow named Carpenter; a brave chap who risks his life every day, for you must know that Romeo is the very worst

elephant that was ever heard of."

"I have read a great deal about that bad elephant," said the daughter. "So has everybody else; his scrapes and rampages have filled columns in the newspapers; the scoundrel has been his own press agent, and if he don't kill Carpenter, I expect to make a fortune out of him this season."
"Why, papa!" exclaimed the fair Juliet. "How can you talk so?"
"The man takes terrible chances," continued the parent, "but that is his business. I pay him for the risk." There was a reproving expression on the face of the girl, but she was silent.
The Jackson family was one of long-time circus repute. Joshua had succeeded his father in the business, and Juliet was an equestrienne like her mother before her. As the manager expressed it: "Both sides of our house came up out of the sawdust to fulfil our mission in tights and spangles." In his younger days Joshua Jackson had been a star rider, but he left the ring upon assuming the reins of management.
Upon meeting the intrepid elephant trainer in Chicago, at the merging of the two shows, Juliet Jackson remarked to her father: "Mr. Carpenter is a gentleman."
"Romeo respects him as such," responded the father.
The literary promoter of Joshua Jackson's circus and menagerie—that is an abbreviation of the full, high-sounding title—in writing up the attractions of the aggregation, had given his best and major attention to "The elephant of elephants," under the reiterated caption of "Look out for Romeo!" Romeo deserved all the space given to him, for the mighty monster was indeed the drawing card.
Before the Fourth of July, the middle mark of the tenting season, Romeo had started out several times to assert his independence and run amuck, but before he could get in full swing he was checked by the fearless Carpenter, who walloping him, subdued the mighty mammoth and made him obedient to his will. When Romeo could not have his own way, he sulked, but he offered no violence to his keeper.
It was noticeable to the attaches of the show as the season advanced, that Charles Carpenter, the keeper and exhibitor of Romeo, and Juliet, the manager's daughter, were becoming very good friends. Joshua Jackson was so taken up with his managerial duties that he did not take cognizance of the ripening mutual admiration of the young folks.
When Joshua Jackson did take cognizance of what was going on, he expressed his displeasure to his daughter by exclaiming: "I should think that the daughter of a circus manager would be looking above a mahout with the show!"
"I am looking just as high as any Jackson ever did," was the response. "No Jackson ever rose above the sawdust."
Papa Jackson was squelched and made no retort. But when Charles Carpenter, the keeper of Romeo, formally asked for the hand of Juliet, he had language to spare and used it copiously.
Carpenter was unruffled; he was no more afraid of words than he was of Romeo; he simply tendered his resignation without notice and quit on the spot. Joshua Jackson went wild with rage. Romeo at worst was never more unreasonable. Carpenter was consigned to the bad place, and walked out of ear-shot to preserve his hearing.
Juliet passed an unpleasant half hour listening to papa's verbal pyrotechnics and was driven to tears.
To the disappointment of two large audiences, afternoon and evening, Romeo was threatened in consequence. No one about the show, not even the boss animal man, would approach the disturbed and threatening Romeo, who chafed at the absence of Carpenter.
It was approaching 9 o'clock, when it was time to start the menagerie on the road, when the manager called a business assistant and instructed him: "Go up to the hotel and see if you can find Carpenter and fetch him in a buggy."
The messenger took the manager's rig and smiled as he hurried away on his errand. He returned promptly, bringing the imperturbable mahout. Carpenter questioned with his eyes. Joshua Jackson put out his hand and explained: "Carpenter, take Romeo and take Juliet, and may Heaven bless you!"

The Whole-Car Hog.
The railroad companies say they clean their coaches frequently enough to comply with the requirements of health and that if any coach is dirty the blame belongs with untidy passengers, not upon faulty company rules. This may be true. It is undeniable that many travelers are inexcusably slovenly in their manner of throwing things upon the car floor. Our smoking cars, as a rule, would shame the Zulus. It could be wished that trainmen would be more severe with travelers, few in number, who imitate the hog when aboard a public conveyance.—Rochester Times.

His Ambition.
"What do you expect to be when you come of age, my little man?" asked the visitor.
"Twenty-one," was the little man's reply.—The Herald and Presbyterian.

Consular reports from all European countries tell of industrial depression, owing to the decrease in American purchases.

A NEW ERA IN WESTERN NAVIGATION.



Formal opening of the great lock at Moline, Ill., one of many improvements made on the upper Mississippi River.—George E. Brown, in Leslie's Weekly.

FINE GIFT TO A NOTED BUSINESS MAN.

It was said of a mythical river in Lydia, the Pactolus, that one would find that the sands were gold, once the river were discovered. The sculptor Picault has sought to illustrate, in a striking and attractive design in bronze, his conception of the real source of gold. The figure, which is three feet high, represents industry, the real discoverer of gold in the waters. This masterpiece was presented to Mr. C. W. Post, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, at a banquet in Battle Creek, Mich. The presentation address was done by Tiffany by hand



Sculptor Picault's Notable Work, "La Source du Pactole." Recently Presented to C. W. Post by Prominent Manufacturers. —From Leslie's Weekly.

on parchment, mounted in a handsome leather cover, decorated with a silver monogram and corners. The presentation speech was made by J. W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, representing the donors, a long list of prominent national associations and individuals. The following inscription appears on this fine piece of sculpture: "Presented to C. W. Post, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, by his friends and associates, in appreciative recognition of a great and generous personal service to the cause of industrial peace, patriotically conceived, courageously sustained, and successfully executed."

Needles, Pins, and Hooks and Eyes.

According to the census of 1905, forty-six establishments made a specialty of manufacturing one or more varieties of needles, pins, or hooks and eyes. These establishments reported a capital of \$5,331,939, 3965 wage earners, wages amounting to \$1,595,923, and products valued at \$4,750,589. Almost equal numbers of men and women were engaged in this industry, the numbers being 1,862 and 1860, respectively.
In addition a number of factories produced quantities of these articles without specializing on them. The total output amounted to 1,766,073 gross of needles, valued at \$1,518,411, and pins valued at \$2,632,656, a total value of \$4,151,067 for both classes of products.
The leading variety of needles manufactured was sewing machine needles, with a production of 776,542 gross, valued at \$600,046. Latch knitting machine needles were next in rank in importance, the 310,846 gross of such needles being valued at \$422,655. More spring knitting machine needles (332,788 gross) were manufactured, but their value was considerably less (\$118,223).
Large quantities of each variety of pins were produced—132,632,237 gross of common or toilet pins, 2,550,650 gross of safety pins, and 1,

704,900 gross of hairpins. The values of these varieties were \$1,129,006, \$829,386, and \$109,245, respectively.
All other products, including hooks and eyes, were valued at \$1,542,028.

Explaining the Affirmative.

The late Senator Gorman, of Maryland, for many years the leader of the Democrats in the United States Senate, has a son, Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr., who is in politics also. Young Gorman was a trusted lieutenant of his father. Once the elder Gorman told him to go to a place in Maryland, look into a certain condition and, if he found things all right, to telegraph him the single word "Yes." The boy did his errand, found things all right and wired his "Yes" to his father at Washington. Senator Gorman was much engrossed in some important measure and, for the moment, forgot what he had told his son to do. He read that single word "Yes" a dozen times and could make nothing of it, so he sent a telegram to his son reading: "Yes,—what?"
Young Gorman, harking back to his early lessons of parental respect, promptly wired back: "Yes, sir."—Saturday Evening Post.

Computing Tape Measure.

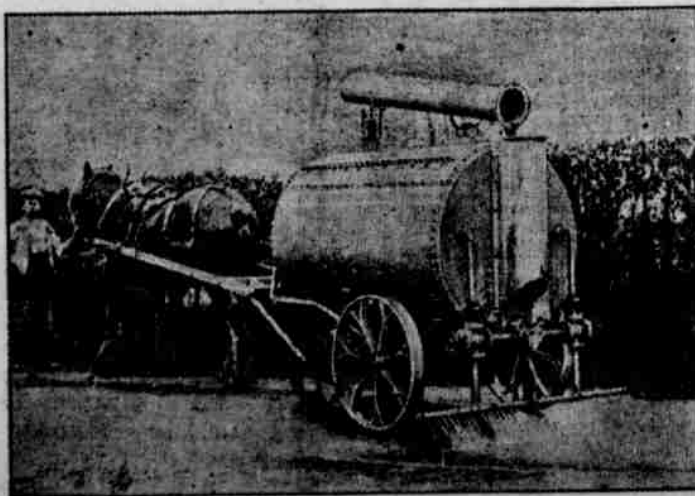
A computing tape measure, which provides a simple and convenient means for ascertaining weights and measures without employing calculations of any kind, is shown in the illustration below. It is especially useful in determining the weight per foot of tubes, pipes, bars and rods. The computing measure is formed by two or more tapes, arranged side by side. The one shown here, to be used in ascertaining the weights of pipes, has two tapes, one containing figures to indicate the diameters of the pipe and the other the weights per foot of pipes of different diameters. The measure is used as follows:
To ascertain the weight per foot of a pipe having an internal diameter 2 1/2 inches, the upper tape is drawn out until the figures 2 1/2 appear at the edge of the slot. Both tapes are then drawn out together until the figures 2 1/2, representing the external diameter of the pipe or tube, appear on the upper tape. The weight per foot is indicated by the figure on the lower tape directly below the figures 2 1/2. To determine the weight of a solid or cylindrical rod, both tapes are



Weight Indicated by Measure.

drawn out together until the figures representing the diameter of the rod appear on the upper tape, when the weight per foot can be read on the lower tape.
A third tape can be added having markings indicating the cubic contents. A measure of this character can be readily carried in the pocket and can be quickly referred to for ascertaining the desired data without employing formulae.—Philadelphia Record.

A GOOD ROADS MACHINE.



This machine sprays the road with dehydrated tar, imparting thereto a fine enameled surface.—From the Technical World Magazine.

The Farm

Making Baby Beef.

The more unsatisfactory the milk situation becomes, the more anxious we are to turn our attention to other branches of farming, which will be more remunerative. If we could take up raising beef or sheep, we should still have our manure and a good profit from our stock without so much worry over the labor problem and trying to meet the difficult requirements of the city people in regard to milk production.

Perhaps the most promising new field is that of baby beef. Baby beef is a prime butchers' beast, thoroughly fattened and ripe for the block at from 12 to 24 months of age. Growth has been artificially promoted by continuous heavy feeding from birth, with the object of obtaining in the shortest time possible the maximum weight of well-matured beef. Its essential features are early maturity, quality, finish and thickness of flesh.
The next question is, where can we get stock from? We can either raise the stock ourselves or buy young calves from the range at weaning time, when they will weigh from 350 to 500 pounds, and cost from 4 to 5 cents a pound. Should we decide to raise our own stock, we should purchase either Hereford, Short-Horn, Angus or Galloway cattle. These need not be registered stock, or at least the cows need not, and should it be found advisable good young grade heifers could be bought in Texas, which if mated to a registered bull would produce excellent stock for baby beef.

The next point to consider is how to feed our babies so as to meet the market requirements. What are the requirements? The illustration shows very clearly what are the most valuable cuts to the butcher, and we will do well to bear this in mind when we are raising our young stock.

Our calves must be fed for growth from the start and the food provided must be composed of ingredients that can be easily digested. Whole milk, of course, heads this list. This, fed fresh and warm from the cow until weaning time, will produce the best calf for any purpose. This gives the youngster a chance to take a little at a time and often and so avoids overloading their stomachs. At the present prices of milk and labor, it would

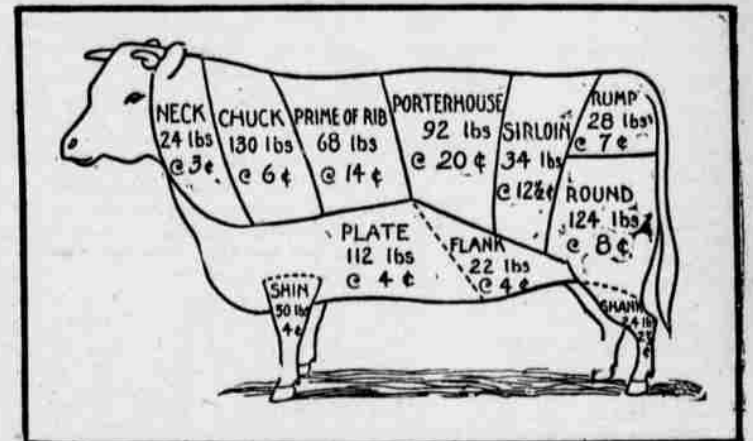
become accustomed to it, or they may overeat. For winter feed, many, Mr. Ritzman says, have had great success with a ration made up of 15 to 25 pounds of ensilage, 3 pounds of corn meal, 2 pounds wheat bran, and plenty of clover hay. Feed regularly at stated times; see that nothing is left in the troughs from meal to meal; provide plenty of clean, fresh water, and don't forget the salt. Oats, barley, rye, etc., should be crushed.
The following table, compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives an excellent idea of the comparative advantages of producing baby over long-fed beef:

ONE STEER.	Baby beef (av. of 10 steers).	Long-fed beef (av. of 10 steers).
Days on feed.....	700	913
Weight when put on experiment, lb.....	122	107
Weight when slaughtered, lb.....	1,297	1,235
Gain during feeding period, lb.....	1,175	1,128
Daily rate of gain, lb.....	1.68	1.26
Feed eaten:		
Roots and ensilage lb.....	15,793	19,320
Hay, lb.....	1,150	1,318
Skim milk, lb.....	1,545	1,592
Rape, lb.....	70
Meal, lb.....	3,809	1,405
Pasture, months.....	9
Total cost of feed.....	\$39.06
Cost per 100 lb. increase in live weight.....	5.29
Selling price per 100 live weight.....	4.78

These young heaves should be fed indoors in the winter, and in the summer should be protected from the hot sun and flies by keeping them in a darkened stable during the hottest part of the day. Prime young beef can be sold right on the farm where they are raised, and the demand far exceeds the supply. This industry is certainly worth considering.—A. D., in The Country Gentleman.

"Managing the Hay Crop."

As a rule too many farmers delay the cutting of their hay crop until a large proportion of the feeding value is lost on account of the hay becoming tough and fibrous. Our whole aim should be to cut and cure our hay at a time when it will be the



CHICAGO RETAIL DEALERS' METHOD OF CUTTING BEEF.

probably pay to let the calves run with their dams from 4 to 6 months, supplementing this diet with a little shelled corn and oats mixed, after the first few weeks. On the other hand, should any of us bring ourselves to believe that there was any profit in milk at 3 cents, we could, after the first few weeks, milk our cows by hand and feed the calves from a pail. The great point to remember is not to give the youngsters any set-back, wean them gradually and don't gorge them, Warfield says:

"The weaning is in a great degree a crisis in a calf's life. If cut off from nature's diet too early, bad results not infrequently ensue; but if allowed to go on to that period at which in the natural sequence of events the calf would find his milk ration more and more insufficient and his capacity to eat more and more perfect every day, the transition, instead of being violent, is at once natural and easy, and therefore without injurious consequences. The great thing is to keep the growth of the calf from suffering any serious check. If this growth goes right along, all is well. If, however, the weaning is followed by a period of pining and real need of the milk diet, the calf is for a few weeks unthrifty, the effect will be apparent in the animal's after life; for these short periods of retardation in early life count up largely in the rum. This is not an easy matter to impress upon many men, and yet an animal that has an unbroken calfhood of thrifty growth will mature earlier and develop more completely the possibilities of its nature than another which with equal promise was suffered to get again and again out of condition by unwise saving in the first months of life."

Perhaps I should have said that the best time to have our calves dropped is in the fall; then by the time the pastures are green the following spring the youngsters are well started and can safely get part of their feed from the fresh grass. Mr. Ritzman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives as the best summer combination to furnish a proper balance with good pasture, shelled corn, or a little oats, with an occasional feed of a little cottonseed meal, gluten meal, linseed meal, just to stimulate the appetite. Bluegrass makes the best pasture, and next to that ranks clover or alfalfa, but care should be taken in feeding the clover and alfalfa at first, until the cattle

most palatable and the easiest for our animals to digest and assimilate. The analysis of early cut hay and that which is cut later does not justify the cutting of the hay crop early but actual experience in feeding animals will prove that early cut hay will produce better results when fed to all kinds of farm animals than that which is cut later. We may feed our animals on late cut hay during the winter and they will become thin, but when they are turned out on the same grass in the spring they will shed off their old hair and take on a look of prosperity and thrift, even though the same grass contains no more protein nor comes any nearer to producing a balanced ration. How are we to explain this fact? The cattle are not getting a different class of food as far as chemical analysis is concerned, for the dry hay contains the same elements as the pasture grass, but the great difference is due to the succulent condition of the green grass which is in a different condition.
In order to make the best possible food out of our hay crop it should be cut when it will come the nearest to approaching the same condition as pasture grass. The nearer this grass can be preserved to the way nature provided it the better food it will make for the farm animals. It is by the feeding of this kind of hay that we are able to get the best development that our animals are capable of making.—Epitomist.

Fed at a Loss.

The hen that eats her head off should have an operation performed on her neck to prevent further eating; likewise the cow that is not worth her keep should go to the block. The first thing is to determine with accuracy what animals are fed at a loss.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Served, Sir?

"How long has this restaurant been open?" asked the would-be diner.
"Two years," said the proprietor.
"I am sorry I did not know it," said the guest. "I should have been better off if I had come here then."
"Yes?" smiled the proprietor, very much pleased. "How is that?"
"I should probably have been served by this time if I had," said the guest, and the entente cordiale vanished.—Harper's Weekly.