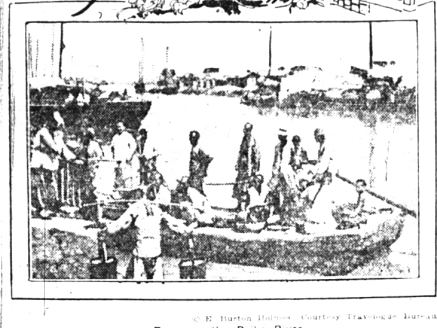


China's Panorama City



City of Tientsin, China, as seen from the Peiho River.

TIENTSIN, called the panorama city of China, came into public notice again recently because of disorders in which Americans and Japanese were involved. To walk about Tientsin is to travel, says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. An afternoon stroll from the native to the British, French, Italian, Russian and other foreign quarters gives the sensation of a Paris tour through Peking, London, Paris, Rome and Petrograd. And the windmills among the salt mounds just outside the city add a touch of Holland.

This panorama city has had a tempestuous history. Three groups of American and other foreign residents—Herbert C. Hoover among them—defied themselves for a month against the fanatic boxers in 1900.

Since then the native city has been known as Chengde, or "Town Without Walls" because the ancient barriers were demolished during the siege. Of the 700 doughy foreigners more than fifty were killed and many others wounded before military aid came.

Tientsin was the scene of another famous siege, that of the Taping rebels in 1852. Followers of Hung Sin Tzu, who had professed Christianity and set himself up in Nanjing as the "Heavenly King," marched toward Peking. But the Waterloo of the "long-haired rebels" so called because they would not part their queues and thus signify loyalty to the Manchus, came at Tientsin.

"Chinese" Gordon's Victory.

The success of the campaign against the revolutionists was due principally to the gallant "Chinese" Gordon, Gen. Charles George Gordon, and his "ever victorious army." But the fact was not expected from reading the imperial edict issued by the former emperor who had elevated himself to Empress Dowager. The edict set forth that "this glorious victory is entirely due to the ever-glorious help of our ancestors and to the foresight of the empress regent." A tribute is paid to the Chinese generals, "who have been

reduced by the wind and bathed in the rain," and one of them was awarded the decoration of the double-eagle pen work's order.

Commencing the native force of Tientsin was Song-Ko-shin, a Mongol general, who later distinguished himself less creditably. In 1860 he sought to defeat the British and French, but a single defeat is known in the foreign quarters as "Song-Ko-shin's folly."

The region about Tientsin was known as Ch'ien-tun until the Hsiao dynasty, whose rulers, 4000 years ago, already had court astronomers who could predict eclipses. Later it was called Yachow in the Chou dynasty, marked by the westerners were by Mr. Wang against the "Dog Barbarians," thought to be ancestors of the Huns. Tientsin dates back at least to the fourth century.

Immense Salt Industry.

The salt industry in the neighborhood of Tientsin is prodigious. Windmills are used to pump salt water into the fields along the Peiho River, where the salt is then changed by salt beds. Before the war nearly 20,000 tons were produced annually. But Tientsin is important commercially in many respects. It is a rice market and Szechuan tea formerly was shipped through here. Exports were as varied as the needs of the dozen or so nations which had separate settlements along five miles of the river front, and its imports were as diverse as the commodities those nations had to exchange.

The Peiho and Hsiao rivers connect Tientsin. From the latter to the Yantse-kiang extends the Grand canal, that remarkable specimen of ancient engineering, mentioned by Confucius, which originally was more than 1,000 miles long.

Tientsin has more people than Canton. It is the principal city of Ch'ien-tun, and is 80 miles southeast of Peking by rail.



Street Scene in Tientsin.

COULD NOT SEE INTO FUTURE

Men of Genius Had Little Idea What Their Inventions Might Mean to the World.

It appears that it is not infrequently the case that great inventors do not comprehend the significance of the things they have produced. Here are two examples:

When Hertz first began to obtain satisfactory results from his now famous researches into the possibility of transmitting electric waves, certain "old" scientists thought that some such similar vibrations might serve to transmit messages through space. Hertz laughed at the hypothesis and assured all comers that his experiments were for laboratory only. Now, after a few short years, it is hard to find a single issue of a daily newspaper that does not record some noteworthy example of the use of wireless telegraphy.

Lavoisier was the great engineer who sketched the automobile with such skill that his design has not been materially changed to this day. After Lavoisier's death, his historic trip from Paris to Bordeaux and re-

ONLY ONE FOUNDATION.

Men had given their right to riches by making good in life's trials. Rights are those things that grow out of universal justice. In the last analysis they are beyond price. Some folks say they have bought the right to certain things. That is only because certain ones have commercialized them. Such rights have of monopoly and are as unstable as the delirium with which they are purchased. Riches that rest upon divine law may seem very tame, but after all it's the only right that holds against the rise and fall of empires and the changing customs of men. To such rights every man is heir. Exchange.

FARM POULTRY

QUALITY AND UTILITY FOWLS

Breeders Encouraged to Develop Flocks Along Breeding Lines for Good Production.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A hen, in order to be classed as a genuinely good one, should be equally good in all the lines of her production, namely, in her ability in taking a ration or of going on the yard and making a good use of a layer. And the breeder, in order to get the advantage of the best of her production, must breed for a combination of utility and standard quality instead of following the tendency to become either a specialist in utility or in standard. That is the message of Frank H. Shoen, a poultry specialist of the United States department of agriculture, and it is based largely on results obtained on the poultry farms of the department at Beltsville, Md., where many of the exhibition males used have 200 eggs production in their pedigrees.

"Except in a few novel or less favored cases," says Mr. Shoen, "there is nothing in the standard requirements directly to utility, and the buyers during the past few years have shown an increasingly insistent demand for fowls that have capacity for utility work."

Funders, Mr. Shoen points out, are too prone to pay the appearance of the fowl above everything else. They pay too much for the egg-laying quality, while, on the other hand, unscrupulous fanciers are likely to turn completely to the egg-production side of breeding without any attention to "points."



Quality and Utility Are Ombined in This White Plymouth Rock Hen of the Flock on the Government Farm at Beltsville, Md.—Tough of a Family of Show Birds, She Has Made a Good Record as a Layer.

Editor of these articles, he says, "is an abstraction to the best development of poultry raising in the United States. The department of agriculture," he continues, "encourages poultry breeders to develop flocks along breeding lines to secure a combination of good production, vigor, and uniform type. That goal is best attainable through careful selection of breeding stock, and those who follow the policy suggested may confidently expect the most attractive results."

GRIT IS POULTRY ESSENTIAL.

Material Takes Place of Teeth in Preparing Food for Digestion—Part of Feed.

Grit is essential to the health of the fowls and to economy in feeding. Grit takes the place of teeth in preparing the food for further digestion and is found in the gizzard. When the food is not properly taken care of in this organ, an undue strain is thrown on the fowl's system, often resulting in disease and also causing much of the nutriment to pass through the birds' body without being absorbed. In every pen or lot a box of grit should be provided for the fowls. Grit, which may be a part of the necessary feed, gives the fowls strong bones and a bright plumage.

TO CURE EGG-EATING HABIT

If Fowls Have Ample Supply of Oyster Shell and Are Kept Busy, Habit Won't Develop.

Egg eating is a product of idleness. If the fowls have plenty of oyster shell and are kept busy, this habit will not develop. Where it appears, fill an empty eggshell with a stiff paste formed by a mixture of three parts of cornmeal and one part of oyster shell and place it in one of the nests. If this is attended to promptly the egg eating will stop at once. If the habit becomes well developed it may be removed by repeating the dose several times, but in connection with plenty of exercise for the fowls and darkened nests, it never fails to effect a cure.

POULTRY NOTES

Do not pack eggs that are cracked, for they will probably become broken before they reach the market and soil a number of other eggs.

If the henhouse is cold cover it or line it with two or three thicknesses of paper. This will keep out the wind and the cold and is not expensive.

SPRAYING NECESSARY TO INSURE CLEAN APPLES FOR STORING FOR WINTER USE



It is Neither Difficult Nor Expensive to Spray the Few Trees on the Home Place.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Summer spraying of apples in the home orchard is particularly important this year with all four products on a rising market. Under the present unusual conditions, when it is desirable to save staple foods and reduce the labor expended in producing foods, special attention should be given to the fruit already planted on practically every farm and on many city lots, says the experts of the United States department of agriculture.

There are few farms that do not have a few fruit trees and in many cases the usable fruit does not rest on the ground the trees occupy; not because the trees are barren nor because they are worthless varieties, but through neglect of the owner to spray.

Spraying has been so often considered by the uninitiated a complex and expensive operation that many farmers have decided to trust in Providence for their fruit crop and leave the growing of wormless and disease-free fruit to the commercial fruit growers. The necessary dirt elements found in fruit, but means paying high prices for food to take the place of the fruit that might easily be grown. Spray materials and methods have been so simplified in the last few years that it is neither difficult nor expensive to spray the few trees on the home place. The materials used have been so combined that several diseases and insect pests are reached with the one application.

The summer applications are particularly important to have clean, sound apples that will keep in storage for winter use are desired.

Summer Spray Schedules.

The first summer spray should be put on just before the blossoms open. This is for the plum curculion, the bud moth, cone borers, and apple saws. Use 12 gallons of lime-sulphur solution to each 50 gallons of water. Add to this 2 pounds of arsenate of lead paste, if 2 1/2 pounds of apple rust bugs are much in evidence, add 1/2 pint of 30 per cent nicotine sulphate.

The second spray may be applied as soon as the blossoms fall. It controls the same diseases and insects as the first summer spray, and in addition, the codling moth and leaf-roller.

This is the most important application for both the apple scab and the codling moth, so that careful and thorough work must be done if scab and codling moth are to be kept from doing their worst. Failure to do thorough spraying at this time for the codling moth cannot be remedied by future applications. Apply the spray with sufficient force to get it into the crotch end of each little apple.

For the third application use the same mixture, plus four weeks after the second spray. This is the second application that has been prevalent in former years. In the latter case, use Bordeaux mixture (3-5-5 formula) not less than three weeks after the blossoms have fallen. This is the second treatment for codling moth and leaf-roller, and gives for the protection against apple scab and some insects.

For the fourth spray use Bordeaux mixture (3-5-5) with arsenate of lead added, eight to nine weeks after the petals fall. This controls the bitter rot, and the apple scab added gives the second best of the codling moth. If after this has been serious in former years this application should be advanced about one week.

In ordinary seasons, especially in the more northern apple-growing sections, four applications will be sufficient to protect the fruit from the various insects and diseases mentioned. In the central and southern sections, however, five or more applications will be necessary for fall and winter apples. In the case of summer apples only the first three applications are necessary.

Two More Sprays.

If conditions make more spraying necessary to insure good fruit, apply a fifth application two to three weeks after the fourth. Use Bordeaux mixture. Since little extra expense comes from adding arsenate of lead, this may be profitably done as a further insurance against leaf-roller damage of the codling moth.

The sixth spray is a further treat-

ment for bitter rot and is ordinarily sufficient to carry the fruit through to maturity. Use Bordeaux mixture two to three weeks after the fifth application.

For the man with only a small orchard a spray outfit may be rigged up cheaply at home. Get an old vinegar or whisky barrel and a force pump, or barrel outfit may be obtained already assembled.

There is no good excuse for doing without a plentiful supply of choice apples if you already have trees of bearing age.

WILD WATERFOWL IN DEMAND FOR MARKET

Liberal Provisions Made for Propagation of Game Birds

Materially Add to Food Supply and Afford Pleasant and Profitable Occupation for Large Number of Country People.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

General prohibition of the sale of migratory birds has created a great demand for domesticated birds to supply the market. To meet these needs, the regulations under the migratory-bird treaty act, made in 1916, between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of game birds, extending between this country and Canada, make liberal provisions for the propagation of migratory waterfowl. These provisions apply to all persons who possess migratory waterfowl.

Permits are issued free of charge by the secretary of agriculture, through the bureau of biological survey, authorizing persons to acquire a limited number of wild waterfowl to be used as the nucleus of a breeding stock, or to strengthen the strain of birds already possessed, and to possess and transfer in domesticated migratory waterfowl for food purposes.

Aside from the necessity of obtaining federal permits, marking packages in which the birds or eggs are shipped, and reporting to the secretary of agriculture all operations under the permits, the breeding and traffic in the birds is carried on entirely under the supervision of the states.

The fact that many sportsmen are now turning to waterfowl raising with lack of uniformity in the laws of other states, has deterred many persons from engaging in the business, but it has been suggested that particularly black and mallard ducks, can be raised profitably on lands unsuited to agriculture and also in connection with agricultural operations. There seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of more uniform legislation in order that domesticated birds may reach the markets with the least inconvenience to the breeders, while at the same time the protection of wild birds may be safeguarded properly.

This could be accomplished in a simple and inexpensive manner, by means of a marking and tagging system similar to one in successful operation in New York State for many years. This system was adapted, in connection with the food supply and affording a pleasant and profitable occupation for a large number of people.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Be a business farmer.

Improvements will made are most economical.

The best preparation that can be given to soil is highly desirable, but it cannot compensate for cultivation.

There is no government limit on acreage taxes by a now and key, but that was in a secret drawer of his bureau, and therefore useless. Indeed, if Heikman's presence in the safe became known, no one could find it—even his wife.

Something of a Cold Snap

By GEORGE L. SURREY

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The construction of the new east-side residence for the Washington hotel was nearing completion, and Jacob Heikman, the proprietor of that palatial summer hotel, was paying his twentieth daily visit to the scene of operations.

"Satisfied," Mr. Heikman, eh?" and Mr. Smart, the clever engineer, who had been sent down to superintend matters by the big system firm which had the contract in hand, came and stood at the hotel proprietor's elbow.

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