Oldest Theater in America to Be Torn Down



The Walnut theater, Philadelphia, erected in 1803, and which is soon to be torn down, is considered the oldest theater still standing in America. Here most of the famous stars of the past century appeared.

33,000,000 Come in 144 Years

Immigration Figures Show Great Britain Has Given 8,400,-000 to Our Population.

4,500,000 COME FROM IRELAND

New York City is Huge Melting Pot for the Hordes That Come From Overseas-Austria One of the Largest Contributors.

New York-Thirty-three million immigrants have come to this country In the 144 years since it was proclaimed that all men are born free and equal, and yet it was estimated at the recent national convention on immigration held here that there was a shortage of 4,000,000 immigrant workers in this country, which was given as one of the chief reasons for the high cost of living.

"History records no similar movement of population which in rapidity or volume can equal this," says a bulletin of the National Geographic so-

more than 14,000,000 still live among during more than a century of our exus, and their children and children's children are now in good truth bone Britain shows a greater proportion. of our bone and blood of our blood. Not long ago America crossed the citizens, and it is interesting to note the composition of that population.

"To begin with, there are 11,000,-000 colored people. Then there are 14,500,000 people of foreign birth among us. In add.tion to these there are 14,000,000 children of foreign born fathers and mothers and 6,500,000 children of foreign born fathers and native mothers, or vice versa. When all these have been deducted from the 100,000,000 only 54,000,000 remain of full white native ancestry.

Includes Illustrious Citizens. "Yet the 35,000,000 American people who are of foreign stock-that is, foreign born or the children of foreign-

MEMORIAL TO FARRAGUT



The memorial window to Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, which will be placed in the chapel of the United which would stir the heart of the most States Naval academy at Annapolis, unemotional observer, He realizes that The design of the window is based on all of what is called New York's polithe incident in the momentous battle tics, stories of graft and the like, are of Mobile bay, when he placed his but the froth and foam which fleck the trust in "divine guldance" and order- waves of the city's life, while beneath ed his men to "sail over the tor- runs a deep current of progress and Ore., factory, and though only twen- one application of full strength limepedoes." The memorial is being pre- public spirit which takes form in care- ty-four years old, handles her big masented by the graduates of the acad- fully conceived and splendidly execut-

born parents-includes some of the most illustrious citizens of our republic. Even the president of the United States has only one ancestor who was born in America, and the list is long industry, leaders of finance, investors, who have strains of blood not more than one generation on this side of the

"An examination of the statistics of American immigration shows that since the foundation of our government Great Britain has contributed 8,400,000 of her people and Germany more than 6,000,000. Ireland with more than 4,-000,000 the rest of Great Britain with a little less than 4,000,000, and Scandinavia, with something less than 2,000,-000, have, together with Germany contributed more than half of the total immigration to our shores since the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

"When we take the German immigration of the United States between 1776 and 1890 and compare it with that from other countries, a somewhat startling result, and one usually unsuspected, is disclosed. The total arrivals of aliens clety. "Compared to it the hordes that in those 114 years aggregated 15,698,invaded Europe from Asia, great and 000, of whom more than 6,000,000 were enormous as they were, were insig- British and Irish, and 5,125,000 were Germans, which shows that one alien out of every three arriving in America istence was a German. Only Great

"Since 1890 the trend has been very different. With more than 17,000,000 100,000,000 line in the number of its immigrant arrivals since that date, only 1.023,000 have been Germans. If from this number a proper deduction is made for those who returned to their homeland and those who have died since their arrival, it will be seen that there are fewer than a million former subjects of the kaiser in this country who have not been here more than 26 years. Of more than 8,000,000 people of German birth and immediate ances try among us less than a million fail to have a background of birth or long residence in America behind them.

Ireland Sends Many.

"It is interesting to note the other foreign elements that have entered into the makeup of American population since 1776. What a wealth of blood that wonderful little island, Ireland, has given us. More Irish have crossed the seas to become part of us than have remained behind. It is remarkable that so small an island-smaller, indeed, than the state of Maine-could in a century and a half send us enough people to duplicate the present popuation of eleven of our states having in aggregate area as large as the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary together.

"Austria stands next on the list of contributors. Italy has sent us enough of her people to duplicate the population of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, while England's and Scotland's contribution, 3,889,000 in all, ogether with Ireland's 4,500,000, gives total of 8,389,000, or plenty to populate all the states lying west of Texas and the Dakotas. The Russians who have come to our shores number 3,419 .-

In considering the part that New York city has played in alding to assimilate this vast influx, it is pointed out that three persons out of every four here were born under foreign flags or are the children of the foreignborn. Commenting on how the onefourth of the city's population, that Is, of native ancestry, has Americanized the three-fourths that is foreign in birth or parentage, the society says:

"He who studies at first hand the processes of Americanization and citizen building finds work being done ed health laws, in a school system that used to run the machine.

has accomplished wonders, in a water system surpassing anytihng of its kind

Vocational Education. Along with many other cities, New

York learned that a vast majority of the children who attend public schools do not go to college afterward. From that suggestion developed the idea of vocational education which is now accomplishing wonders. Perhaps more than any other one agent it is helping to transform in heart and action the alien life of the metropolis into part and notable of statesmen, captains of and parcel of our body politic. The immigrants' children are being fitted for makers of literature and progress, that economic independence which comes with skilled hands instead of being sent forth from school with untrained hands and poorly trained minds.

"When one reflects that seven out of every nine children of school age in New York are of immigrant parentage, a situation is disclosed that might be termed startling, especially when it is remembered that the school army is so large that if it marched ten abreast in close formation the front rank would be boarding a North river ferryboat when the rear guard were crossing the Schuylkill out of Philadelphia.

"It is a staggering task which confronts the city in Americanizing such huge numbers of youthful foreigners. Indeed, dld it not happen that New York is so rich-with assessed values greater than those of the next seven cities in America combined-it might well call upon the national government for aid. But with such wealth it is bearing the burden alone and is doing it admirably.

"One might write at length about striking features of the New York public schools which stand among all the agencies for Americanizing immigrants' children. How these schools take seventy odd tongues and substitute good English; how they not only labor to fit boys and girls for intelligent and useful places in the country's great industrial system, but also to employment bureaus bring the trained pupil and the open job together; how they provide every year for the children of an added population equal to that of Memphis, Tenn.—are achievements and be time for the work than during the problems worthy of consideration of growing season. Probably it is better Americans everywhere."

Afraid to Take a Chance.

ords show that clerks, bookkeepers objects may be accomplished by sumand other so-called salary men are mer pruning, but it is necessary that not marrying these days, but that the summer pruning be timed just those engaged in mechanical work right, and that particular care be takare. Out of 170 licenses issued during the first three months of the year. 127 were obtained by mechanics, laborers and farmers.

WOMEN ARE EXPERTS



Women are becoming expert factory hands and are continuing to hold down foliage is thick and it is necessary to jobs for which only men were formerly thought to be fitted. This charming but efficient operator runs a multifold color label press in a Portland, chine as expertly as did the man who fere any of the buds commence to

Horticultural Hints

PROPER PRUNING FOR APPLE

As Tree Gradually Becomes Older, Treatment Decreases in Severity and Changes in Kind.

The general pruning treatment recommended for apple trees is stated briefly as follows by V. R. Gardner of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture in Circular 90: During the first few years of a tree's life in the orchard it should be pruned severely (starting out with perhaps a 75 per cent pruning) and this should consist in both thinning out and heading back, with perhaps the emphasis upon the heading back. This heavy pruning is for the purpose of encouraging wood growth and developing the framework of the tree. As the tree becomes older pruning gradually decreases in severity until at six or seven years when it is reaching bearing age and size very little pruning is necessary; and as it gradually lessens in severity it gradually changes in kind, consisting less and less in heading back and more in thinning out. This general method of procedure serves to develop a fruit-spur system and bring the tree into bearing. After the tree is once in bearing pruning gradually increases in amount but continues to be mainly a thinning out; and this thinning out should consist in a removal of a few large limbs. When this plan is followed there is some thinning of fruit spurs and the fruit crop, over-bearing is prevented and the length of life, regularity of bearing and efficiency of individual fruit spurs is promoted.

Ordinarily pruning is done at some time in the dormant season after most of the leaves are off in the fall and before the buds open in the spring. Doubtless this is the best time of the year for most pruning. The tree is bare, and it is easier for the pruner to see what he is doing and choose more intelligently between limbs that should be removed and those that should be left. There is more apt to



Old.

to prune while the tissues of the tree are not frozen, as there is less apt to be mechanical injury to them from Muncie, Ind.—Marriage license rec bruising, splitting, etc. Certain specific en if those objects are to be attained. At least, in case of the apple it is be-Heved that summer pruning should be attempted only by the professional grower who is prepared to make a careful study of the subject.

OPEN-CENTERED TREES BEST

Possess Advantage of Exposing Leaf Surface to Sunlight-Weaker Than Leader Type.

The open-centered tree, theoretically at least, possesses the advantage of exposing its leaf surface, spur system and fruits more fully to sunlight and of facilitating certain orchard operations, such as pruning, spraying, thinning, and picking. On the other hand it is mechanically weaker than the leader type of tree, in that there are fewer and larger scaffold limbs that are more apt to split down at the crotches when heavily loaded and subjugated to high winds.

HORTICULTURAL

There is a time in the career of all nsects and fungus diseases when spraying is most effective.

It pays to prune the orchard and berry patch. Do it now. Spray also and clean marketable fruit will result.

It is especially desirable when spraying up under the trees where the cover every portion thoroughly.

Don't take chances with San Jose scale. Give your apple trees at least sulphur. Make this application be-

DAIRY FACTS

VALUE OF BULL ASSOCIATION

Farmers Enabled to Co-Operate in Purchase and Use of Sire at Lowest Expense.

(By R. W. CLARK, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The bull association is strictly a co operative enterprise. Five, eight, or ten farmers in a neighborhood unite in the purchase and use of a bull. The number of farmers in a community proposition like this depends upon the number of cows each keeps and proximity to each other. A local organization like this is called a "block." There may be other "blocks" in the same township or county, all operating under the same constitution and by-laws. After a bull has been used two years or so in one "block" he is exchanged for another bull in one of

Through this kind of an organization, the purchase price of the bull per farmer is low. The cost of the keep of the bull is distributed among a larger number of people, only good bulls are used and in-breeding is avoided.

Farmers should look into this proposition. It means much to them

DO AWAY WITH SCRUB STOCK

Registered Bull Calf Can Be Obtained at Reasonable Figure-Milk Flow Increased.

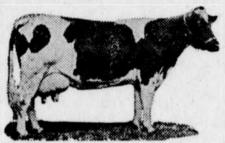
By O. H. HANSEN of the dairy husbandry division, Minnesota College of

Why should anyone be satisfied with scrub cattle? It is true there are not enough purebreds for all, but the helfers from a scrub herd will be wonderfully improved over their dams if they are sired by a good purebred bull from a productive dam. A registered bull calf can be had at a reasonable price from a dam which has made a creditable record, and the offspring of such a bull proves the wisdom of the investment. It is a known fact that in many cases the milk produced by the heifer of such a bull is more than double that of the dam. Neither these animals nor their offspring will ever be purebred, but the continued use of a first-class registered dairy bull of the same breed will in a few years result in a herd that may equal in production many purebred herds.

INCREASING VALUE OF COWS

Gain of 58 Per Cent in Five Years Is Shown by Reports of Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The farm cow that gives milk for value of \$2,022,000,000, as compared with other classes of farm animals for January 1, 1920, by the bureau of crop estimates of the United States



Average Price of Milk Cows Per Head Has Increased From \$58.25 in 1915

te \$91.95 in 1919. department of agriculture. Not even the total value of all other cattle is

equal to the value of the dairy cow. The average price per head of milk cows in this country has increased from \$58.25, since January 1, 1915, to \$91.95, the everage for 1919, or a gain of 58 per cent in five years, according to the bureau.

PUREBRED SIRE IS VALUABLE

First Cross on Average Herd Increased Income \$32 Per Cow in Province of Ontario.

The first cross of a purebred bull on the average dairy herd increased the income \$32 per cow. These figures were secured in the province of Ontario in comparison of 140 herds BUSINESS OF FEEDING STOCK using grade bulls and 31 using purebreds. Mr. Rex E. Willard of the farm management department of the North Dakota Agricultural college, in applying these figures to North Dakota, shows that if one farmer with 20 cows using grade bulls received an income of \$1,680, his neighbor with 20 cows but who began using purebred bulls five years ago should receive \$2,-320, or \$640 more.

If Allowed to Stand It Should Be Filled With Water to Prevent Casein From Hardening.

The milk bottle if not washed as soon as emptied should be filled with cold or lukewarm water till it is washed. The albumen and casein harden and stick fast when they dry as well as when heated. So that if hot water is poured in the bottle or can that has had milk in it the albumen and casein will harden and stick. After washing with lukewarm water use hot water, which removes the fat, and rinse in boiling water or steam to kill the bacteria.-Extension Division, North Dakota Agricultural



ESS FARM ANIMALS IN 1919

Interesting to Note That Mules and Milch Cows Show Slight Increase in Numbers.

A alight increase in the number of milch cows and mules and a moderate decrease in the number of other cattle (calves, steers, bulls, and cows not for milk), horses, sheep, and swine are the outstanding features of a survey of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States on January 1, as compared with a year ago, made by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture.

Milch cows have increased about 272,000 head, or 1.2 per cent; mules ncreased 41,000 head or 0.8 per cent; 'other" cattle (as designated above) decreased 700,000 head, or 1.6 per cent; horses decreased 373,000 head, or 1.7 per cent; sheep decreased 251,-000 head, or 0.5 per cent; and swine decreased 1,675,000 head, or 2.2 per

The estimated number of animals on farms and ranges January 1 are 21,-109,000 horses, 4,995,000 mules, 23,-747,000 milch cows, 44,385,000 other cattle, 48,615,000 sheep, and 72,909,000 The total of all animals is 215,760,000, which is 2,686,000 head, or 1.2 per cent, less than a year ago.

The total value of all farm animals on January 1 was about \$8,561,000,000, which is a shrinkage of \$266,000,000, or 3 per cent, compared with a year ago. It is an interesting observation that mules and milch cows which in-



A Good Mule Can Stand More Hard Work Than a Horse and He Will

creased in numbers also increased in value per head; whereas all other classes of animals decreased in value per head, as well as in total numbers.

RULES FOR LIVE STOCK MEN

Satisfied Purchaser Is Best Advertisement and Breeder Should Live Up to Guarantees.

Here are ten good rules for live stock breeders, vouched for by the animal husbandry men at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca:

Be honest.

Choose a breed, and stick to it. Breed with the correct type in mind. Study pedigree for inherited charcteristics, relative merit and value. Keep your herd or flock free from

disease. Develop the young animals and maintain the breeding animals through wise, feeding and management. Boost better live stock in your com-

munity. Advertise judiciously.

Exhibit at the county, state and other live stock shows. Remember that a satisfied purchaser is your best advertisement. So be prompt in registering and transferring animals, and make good all guaran-

Frequent Shifts and Changes Require One Should Be Alive to Keep Up With Procession.

The business of feeding livestock is shifting, changing sort of thing which requires that one should be alive if he is going to keep up with the procession. If you wish to make the most profit you must use economy in production and in feeding. If you do this, WASH MILK BOTTLE WELL and profit to the greatest extent from the experience of your neighbors and from the experiment stations, your chances of success are good.

CARING FOR PREGNANT SOWS

Animal Should Not Be Fed So Heavily That She Is Too Fat to Take Sufficient Exercise.

Pregnant sows should not be fed so heavily that they become too fat or refuse to take sufficient exercise. The amount fed is as important as the kind of food supplied. A mature sow should gain as much during the breeding and gestation periods as she normally loses during the farrowing and suckling periods. On the average this will be from 65 to 85 pounds.