

PEACE IN MEXICO THOUGHT NEAR

General Huerta to Resign as Part of Program.

Arrangements Made for an Honest Election—Dictator to Leave Under Safe Escort.

Vera Cruz.—The resignation of Provisional President Huerta may be placed before congress within the next few days, the general departing immediately thereafter for Puerto Mexico or Vera Cruz, under British escort, according to reports in circulation here, which originated from a source that is usually well informed.

Washington, D. C.—Information was received from Mexico City by diplomats here that General Huerta would resign within two or three days in favor of Francisco Carbajal, newly appointed minister of foreign affairs. It was learned that the appointment of Carbajal, is part of a general program by which it is hoped to make peace with the constitutionalists. The Huerta delegates to the Niagara conference are understood to have been awaiting this move for several days. Carbajal has long been a member of the Supreme court of Mexico and May 31 last was elected chief justice.

Realizing that the constitutionalist generals would disapprove the plan for peace conferences with representatives of General Huerta as proposed by the mediators, because they do not wish to have dealings in any form with Huerta, the suggestion was made to the Huerta group that another man be placed in power with whom the constitutionalists might feel disposed to treat.

It is believed here that Carbajal will endeavor to arrange terms of peace which will be virtually terms of surrender.

Blame for Sinking of Em- press of Ireland Placed

Quebec.—Alfred Tuftenes, third officer of the Danish collier Storstad, was held by the Wreck commission to be directly to blame for the collision with the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence river that caused the loss of more than 1000 lives.

The commission finds the young mate was "wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands and failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on."

The report says the disaster was not due to any special characteristics of the St. Lawrence. It was a disaster which might have occurred in any river in similar circumstances. It is held that the dominant cause of the collision was the Storstad's change of course, which the third officer ordered without consulting his superior, the first officer, who was in charge of the ship at the time.

The report notes a radical conflict in the testimony of officers of the Empress and of the Storstad.

"Witnesses from the Storstad," reads the report, "say they were approaching so as to pass red to red, while those from the Empress say they were approaching so as to pass green to green. The stories are irreconcilable. We have, therefore, thought it advisable to find our conclusions almost entirely on the events spoken of by the witnesses and on their probable sequence in order to arrive at a solution of the difficulty."

Women Are Told "Baby Crop" Should Come First

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that "the American baby crop" is the most important product of this country and that the work incident thereto is a big job, Miss Marjorie Dorman, secretary of the Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage league, issued a statement that possession of the ballot will injure rather than benefit working women.

"Since, according to the last census, only 19.5 per cent of the women of this country are unmarried," declared Miss Dorman, "it is only natural to suppose that the great majority of women are concentrating and specializing on the baby crop."

"This is the most direct influence a woman can bring to bear upon the state."

Rebels Occupy Acapulco.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.—Acapulco, a seaport on the west coast of Mexico, has been vacated by the federals and occupied by Figueroa brothers, revolutionary leaders, according to a telegram from General Alvarado, sent Monday.

General Alvarado, who is commander of the rebel forces besieging Guaymas, reported the situation at that seaport was unchanged, although there were 51 desertions from the federals to the rebels at Cruz de Piedra Saturday last.

Train Kills Six Picnickers.

Rochester, N. Y.—Six persons returning from a Sunday school picnic were killed when the buckboard wagon on which they were riding was hit by a freight train. The party of 16 was singing "Nearer, My God to Thee" as their wagon rumbled down the road toward the tracks, and the voices drowned out the noise of the train. The dead all were between 14 and 18 years of age.

Dr. Jordan to Be President Educational Association

St. Paul.—The unanimous election of Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford University, to the presidency of the National Education association, one of the most coveted positions in the educational world, was assured when Dr. David B. Johnson, of Rockhill, S. C., suddenly withdrew from the contest, thereby terminating one of the most active political campaigns in the history of the association.

Dr. Johnson's action followed a long conference with a large number of his supporters, who claimed a majority of the votes of the nominating committee for their candidate.

Several of the leading educators express relief and satisfaction over the withdrawal of Dr. Johnson and de-



Dr. David Starr Jordan, Who Was Elected President of the National Education Association at St. Paul, Minn.

clared that the action precluded any possible dissension in the ranks of the association.

It was also announced that there would be no opposition to the election of Oakland, Cal., as the meeting place next year.

Suffragists won a measure of success when the resolutions committee agreed to report to the association a resolution approving woman suffrage and equal pay for teachers, regardless of sex.

Women delegates were highly elated over the actions of the resolutions committee and pointed out that as women delegates are in the majority at the convention there is little doubt as to the passage of the suffrage resolution which will be presented as the beginning of a "peace movement" within the convention.

Colombian Treaty Unlikely of Passage Through Senate

Washington, D. C.—Already there are indications, in the senate committee on foreign relations and in the senate itself, that the administration is abandoning the idea of securing the ratification of the Colombian treaty of apology. After several days of effort, in the course of which strong opposition to the treaty developed, the administration turned from the Colombian treaty to the treaty with Nicaragua, and now the entire effort is being made to get action on that agreement, it being evident that a majority of the foreign relations committee will vote favorably when the time comes to make a report.

Were it not for the constitutional requirement that treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the senate, pressure would even now be brought to bear to ratify the Colombian treaty, but the two-thirds provision cannot be waived, and preliminary polls indicate that more than a third of the senate is against the apology and against the payment of \$25,000,000.

Moreover, some of the Colombian lobbyists have muddled the situation by boasting to opposition senators that Colombia will never accept the \$25,000,000 unless the cash consideration is coupled with an apology and that in the not very distant future Colombia will get both, with the consent of the senate.

The activity of the lobbyist has turned several doubtful senators against the treaty, and those who are at odds with the administration on this issue are seeing to it that other senators are advised as to the moves and tactics of the lobby. The senate presents an effort on the outside to drive it into taking a specified action, and now that the senate finds itself held up by a group of lobbyists, presumably working for a large slice of the \$25,000,000, and individual senators find lobbyists boasting that the treaty will be ratified.

Vessel Baptized Luckily.

Philadelphia.—The new steamship Great Northern, the largest coasting vessel ever built in the United States, had an odd christening when she left the ways at Cramps. In addition to the usual splash of champagne, the vessel's keel was rubbed with a lucky stone which reposes usually in the necktie of Colonel L. H. Morrell. Mrs. Lacey, wife of the construction superintendent of the Great Northern Steamship company, broke the champagne bottle. The vessel is as large and fast as many trans-ocean liners.

"Drys" Will Start Daily.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Announcement that a daily newspaper in the interest of national prohibition would be started in Washington was made at a district conference of the Anti-Saloon league of America. The paper will begin publication in December. The sum of \$200,000 is said to be available and a circulation of 100,000 has been guaranteed.

POLE EXPLORING PARTY IS LOST

Noted Members of Karluk Ex- pedition Perish in North.

After Stefansson's Vessel Is Sunk Men Start for Civilization— Captain Survives.

Karluk's Captain Denies.

Nome, Alaska (Later)—Captain Robert Bartlett, of the Canadian Arctic exploration expedition, positively denies that he sent any report to the minister of marine at Ottawa which could be construed as indicating that eight men of the Karluk's crew were missing and probably lost.

Captain Bartlett said he was at a loss to understand how the Canadian officials obtained the information which they gave out as coming from him, and said that as far as he knew all the men who were on the Karluk when she was wrecked in the Arctic ice last February were safe on Wrangell Island.

Ottawa, Ont.—Two parties, of four men each, who set out from the wrecked Arctic steamer Karluk, of the Stefansson expedition, ten days after that vessel sank, are believed to have perished. That they cannot have survived their attempt to reach civilization is the conclusion reached by the deputy minister of marine here after reading the latest report from Captain Bartlett, who commanded the Karluk. Captain Bartlett is now at Nome.

The first party set out for Herald Island. The other sought an unknown shore that was barely discernible through the Arctic night.

The supporting party which accompanied the first party returned and reported that progress had been stopped by open water three miles from shore. Four men were left with provisions on the edge of the ice, waiting for a chance to land. That was the last heard of them.

The second party consisted of Henry Beuchat, of Paris, the anthropologist of the expedition; Alister Forbes-MacKay, of Edinburgh, the surgeon of the expedition; James Murray, of Foxfield, Hantz, England, the oceanographer of the expedition, also a Shackleton man, and Thomas Morris, sailor.

This party was seen a week later by an exploring expedition from the main party, which reported that Beuchat's hands were frozen and he seemed to be in poor shape, but that he refused offers of assistance and transportation back to camp. That was the last heard of the second party.

NATION'S WHEAT CROP IS CLOSE TO BILLION MARK

Washington, D. C.—Estimates that the total wheat crop would approach the billion-bushel mark—930,000,000 bushels, to be more nearly exact—and be the greatest wheat crop ever grown were given out by the department of Agriculture Thursday. The estimate for corn was 2,865,000,000 bushels. Probabilities of the crops on July 1 were as follows:

Thirty million bushels of wheat were added to the prospects of the crop during June by the excellent weather conditions.

The acreage planted to corn this year was only slightly less than that of last year, while the condition of that crop was 1 per cent better than the ten-year July 1 average condition, making the prospects good for a crop better than the average for the last five years.

A 200,000,000-pound decrease in the tobacco crop is indicated, a total crop of 733,000,000 pounds being estimated.

Reports for July 1, of the wheat crop follow:

All wheat—Area planted, 53,377,000 acres, compared with 50,184,000 acres last year. Condition, 93.4 per cent of normal, compared with 93.7 per cent on June 1, 78.6 per cent on July 1 last year, and 81.7 per cent, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield, 17.4 bushels per acre, compared with 15.2 bushels per acre last year and 14.7 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production, 930,000,000 bushels, compared with 900,000,000 bushels, the June forecast, 763,380,000 bushels last year and 686,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at about 32,236,000 bushels, compared with 35,515,000 bushels on July 1, 1913, and 23,876,000 bushels on July 1, 1912.

Iowa Progressives "Dry."

Des Moines, Ia.—After a fight which raged for hours in the resolutions committee the delegates went on record by a vote of 358 to 283 in favor of the following plank: "We believe that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for a beverage is a social and economic evil, both state and national. Therefore, believing in the rule of the people, we favor the submission of an amendment to both our state and national constitutions prohibiting the making and sale of liquor as a beverage."

Lightning Strips Soldier.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Miguel Anquiano, who carried papers indicating that he had enlisted in the constitutionalist army of Sonora, was struck and instantly killed by lightning near the border Thursday.

Wilson Agrees to Modify Trust Legislation Program

Washington, D. C.—Representatives of "big business" had a long conference with President Wilson at the White House Friday about the administration's anti-trust program. Ten leading members of the Chicago Association of Commerce gave Mr. Wilson their ideas of proper trade commission and railroad securities bills and as a result the bills passed by the house and now pending in the senate may be modified as to details.

As a direct result of the discussion, the President telegraphed to Representative Covington, of Maryland, who framed the house trade commission bill, asking him to return to Washington to confer with the Chicago delegation.

The Chicago delegation advocated a trade commission with broad powers of investigation and authority to order the discontinuance of practices contrary to law. They objected to making all corporations return annual reports to the commission, and thought too many definitions of illegal practices were unnecessary.

President Wilson was particularly pleased to hear that the delegation did not object to the proposed commission passage on questions of unfair competition and practices.

The Chicagoans summarized the points for which they contended as follows:

The Sherman law should be retained and not changed. It should be administered by a strong, business-like commission, which should act on its own initiative, on the request of the President, the department of Justice or on complaint of aggrieved individuals.

An extensive system of definitions is not practicable. Each case should depend on its own circumstances. The criterion is not whether competition is to some extent reduced, but whether the practice is fair or reasonable and not against the public interest.

The commission should have broad powers of investigation and power to determine and order the discontinuance of those practices forbidden by the law, and such investigation should precede action in the courts by the attorney general.

The commission should have jurisdiction over individuals as well as corporations.

The commission should have power to award damages as reparation to injured parties.

With regard to the Clayton anti-trust bill, the association maintained that section two, forbidding discrimination in price between different purchasers, necessarily would make fixed prices and destroy, rather than aid, competition.

It held that section three, forbidding refusal of owners of mines and others to sell to any representative of a firm, will be covered by the Sherman law, where such practices were made contrary to public benefit; that section four, forbidding the disposition of merchandise on condition that the purchaser shall not use or deal in merchandise of a competitor, can be readily reached by the Sherman law, and that if applied literally, it would reduce the incentive to capitalize good will in American trade names.

Other sections the association thought covered by the Sherman law and section seven, exempting certain organizations from the operation of the act, it held to be "class discrimination."

Japan Is Wholly Neutral With U. S. and Mexico

Washington, D. C.—How Japan has adhered to its declared intention of maintaining neutrality in Mexican troubles was described in a report received at the Navy department from Captain Andrews, of the cruiser Maryland, on the Pacific Coast.

"I am told by Captain Moryama, of the Idzuma (Japanese) cruiser," said the report, "that the Japanese merchant steamer Soyo Maru, which touched at Manzanillo and Salina Cruz, her regular ports of call, recently, did not bring any arms or ammunition to Mexico, because the Japanese government did not permit her to do so."

Before the departure of the Soyo Maru from her last Japanese port she was thoroughly searched by the Japanese government to make sure that she did not carry any arms and ammunition.

"I am further informed by the captain of the Idzuma that the Mitsui company has or had a contract with the Huerta government for arms and ammunition, but that the Japanese government would not permit delivery at this time, out of friendship to the United States."

Costa Rica to Be Paid.

Washington, D. C.—Opposition by Costa Rica to the proposed Nicaraguan treaty, it became known, has been met by Secretary Bryan with an offer to pay Costa Rica a fair sum for any rights it may have in an inter-oceanic canal route by way of Lake Nicaragua. The Costa Rican opposition is based on a claim to jurisdiction over a small portion of the proposed route, and as the treaty provides for an allowance of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua, the department has decided that Costa Rica should be placed on the same basis.

Fifteen Hurt by Collision.

Faribault, Minn.—Fifteen persons were injured, several probably fatally, when a freight train crashed into a suburban car near here late Thursday. Women and men in the forward end of the car were jammed and cut with broken glass and wooden splinters. One woman had both eyes put out by glass. The motorman of the car did not see the on-coming freight until too late to avert the collision.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Insect Damage to Building Timber

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"Perhaps the most commonly noticed form of insect injury to timbers is caused by borers," says Professor V. I. Saffro, assistant entomologist at the Oregon Agricultural College. "These white grubs are of various sizes and in the adult stage are known as long-horned, wood-boring beetles. If the grubs are flat headed they mature into wood-boring metallic beetles. The injuries inflicted by them are quite noticeable, round or somewhat flattened worm holes varying considerably in size in the same piece of timber. Logs and rough timbers of all kinds may become infested and materially weakened by the attack of these borers."

"When the damaged timbers appear as though well sprinkled with 'pin holes,' they have been attacked by timber beetles. These are small cylindrical, brown to black insects from one-tenth to one-fifth of an inch long, and about one-sixteenth of an inch or less in diameter. The holes are a little larger than diameter of the insect that bores them."

"The adult of these beetles bores a gallery for itself and its young in the sapwood of unseasoned lumber, frequently extending the gallery into the hard wood. The beetles feed for the most part on a fungus that grows in the gallery walls. The original attack is frequently made in the woods shortly after the tree was felled or girdled. As the young transform from small white worms to the adult beetles they emerge and begin a new attack by starting other galleries in the same or nearby pieces of wood."

"Slight variation of pinhole damaged timber is that in which the holes vary considerably in size in the same piece of wood. The insects that cause them are long and slender timber worms. The adult beetles of these worms fly during the summer and lay their eggs inside the bark of logs just beneath the surface of barked or square lumber."

"Among the most interesting destroyers of timber are the white ants more properly known as termites. These insects are not true ants nor are they exactly white. They are small, long, whitish brown, soft bodied insects occurring more abundantly nearer the tropics. They live in colonies somewhat as ants do and on this account they are called ants."

"The borers found in the tropics are to a great extent mound builders, some of the African mounds reaching a height of 20 feet. The destruction of wooden buildings and furniture is nothing short of sensational. They work entirely within the wood, leaving no indication whatever on the outer surface until the structure collapses. Wooden parts of buildings and furniture, apparently perfectly sound, have been found to consist of nothing but the outer shell as the result of the work of these insects."

"The species found as far north as Oregon is by no means so destructive as those found further south. Common American borers attack the wooden parts of old buildings and undermine the supports and other parts of the structure. They prefer to work in damp wood and carry on their excavation usually with the grain so that when a collapse does take place it is usually sudden and violent."

"Timbers well creosoted are practically immune from attacks of white ants or of any wood infesting insects. Partly eaten timbers have also been protected by a treatment of arsenic in some mineral oil. Paraffine, kerosene, benzine, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate and zinc chloride, have also been recommended for the preservation of wood against white ants. The injury from the wood beetles and their larvae usually takes place during the summer. This is especially true if the trees had been felled the preceding fall or winter and the bark removed."

"When logs are placed in water a sufficient length of time before floating to the mill the insects that began the attack in the woods are killed and as long as the floated logs remain thoroughly wet further infestation is not likely to occur. If logs are transported by rail or any method other than floating, the attack will probably continue."

"The control of the insect injuries of this kind begins in the forest at the felling of the tree. Where it is practical felled trees should be worked into lumber as soon as possible, making special efforts to avoid leaving the logs on the ground during the summer. If the logs are not to be used within a reasonably short time they should be arranged in loose piles in the sun and kept either in water or off the ground entirely. In other words the timber should be kept either wet or dry, not moist. Where practical and not conducive to excessive checking, the bark should be removed immediately upon felling the tree or as soon as possible thereafter."

"Seasoned woods of all kinds are subject to attack by powder post borers. Their presence in the wood is often announced by piles of sawdust-like borings at the base of or underneath the parts affected. These borers are named from their habit of reducing the wooden parts of buildings and furniture to a powder. The galleries are plentiful in the same piece

This Actually Happened.

"What was that haughty young lady saying?"

"Said when she saw what good times the common people had she almost regretted not being one of them."

—Kansas City Journal.

A Woman's Way.

Bachelor Caller—My dear fellow, I thought your wife had forgiven you and promised to forget it?

Husband—So she has, my boy. But she didn't promise to let me forget she'd forgiven me.—Exchange.

Doing Well.

Box—How are you making out on your resolution to economize?

Dix—Fine! I've got my running expenses slowed down to a walk.—Boston Transcript.

Cruel.

"Men are inconsiderate things," observed the bride of a few months.

"You are not growing pessimistic already?" smiles her friend.

"Well, they are selfish. Yesterday Harry had the cook broil for him the nice lamb chops I had ordered for my dog."—Judge.

Advantages of Silage Feeding.

By Professor R. R. Graves, Oregon Agricultural College.

Silage is pre-eminently a feed for the dairy cow. While its use as a feed for beef cattle, for sheep, and to a limited extent, for horses, is rapidly increasing, it has always been more widely used as a feed for dairy cattle than for any other class of stock. The dairy farm of today is not complete without a silo.

Silage, because of its palatability, succulence, low cost as compared with other feeds, and its availability to supplement any feed or crop at any period of the year, or in any kind of season, is well adapted as a feed for the dairy cow.

Some of the reasons why you should have silage are as follows: Every ration needs some succulent feed. Corn silage is probably the cheapest succulent feed that can be had.

A ton of corn silage contains more food nutrients than a ton of roots or kale.

An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at less cost than an acre of roots or kale can be harvested.

The crop is never too wet to put into the silo. Silage can be made in weather that could not be utilized in making or curing hay.

Many crops, especially in Western Oregon, will be saved and utilized for feed, that would otherwise be a total loss on account of unfavorable weather for curing.

More feed can be stored in a given space than in the form of hay or fodder.

A well-filled silo is a guarantee against shrinkage of milk when the pastures dry up.

Silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops; because silage is not only more palatable, but requires less labor.

When silage is the basis of the ration, more stock can be kept on a given area of land.

Silage is very palatable and has a beneficial effect on the digestive organs.

With the silo full, a good palatable feed is always at hand, no matter what the weather is, nor how busy the teams and men are in the field.

The relative value of roots, kale, and silage, the usual sources of succulence for winter feeding, depends upon their composition, comparative feeding values, cost of production and yield, keeping qualities and convenience in feeding.

It is known that the corn and clover silage contain the greatest percentage of dry matter, while the kale, mangels and turnips contain more than 90 per cent water. The corn silage and artichokes contain the greatest amount of carbohydrates, and with the apple pomace have the widest nutritive ratios. The kale contains the greatest amount of protein, and on account of its very low carbohydrate value, has a very narrow nutritive ratio.

Corn silage contains the greatest amount of digestible nutrients per ton. All of these succulent feeds contain large amounts of water, and consequently are very bulky, for this reason they should always be fed with feeds that are richer in dry matter.

By comparing the total digestible nutrients contained in one ton of the various feeds we find that 1 ton of corn silage is equal to 1 ton of artichokes, to 1.4 tons of parsnips, to 1.5 tons of sugar beets, to 1.8 tons of rutabagas, to 1.8 tons of carrots, to 2.2 tons of turnips, to 2.4 tons of mangels, and to 2.3 tons of kale.

All of these feeds are succulent, and all are relished by cattle. The computations comparing them are based only on the composition of the various feeds, and do not take into consideration the palatableness or the stimulation on milk secretion that any of these feeds might exert.

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