FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF PARIS, 1856.

Ending the Crimean War, of Whose Heroes Florence Nightingale Is Alone Remembered.

One of those treaties intended to "settle forever the question of the Near East" was signed at Paris in 1856, closing the Crimean war; the signatories being on the one side Turkey, France, England and Sardinia, and on the other Russia.

About all that remains now in popular recollection regarding the Crimean war is Bayard Taylor's "Song of the Camp" and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." Of all the reputations made in that war that of Florence Nightingale alone survives. Two poems have outlasted all the treaties and protocols to which the war gave rise and the name of a nurse is remembered while those of the generals who provided her sick and wounded are forgot.

Among the statesmen who concluded the peace treaty the most brilliant and widely acclaimed was the Russian, Count Nesselrode, whose fame is now perpetuated only by the delectable pudding which bears his name and which a Paris cook invented in his honor during the peace conference. A curious incident of this war was the entrance of Sardinia into a conflict in which she was not the least concerned and the only lasting result of the war was the formation of the Kingdom of Italy, which French arms enabled Sardinia shortly after to establish in gratitude for Sardinian aid in the field and council chamber.

Began to Shake "Mailed Fists."

The origin of the war was no less singular than its results. It sprang from a dispute between the Greek and Latin churches over the custody of the holy places in and around Jerusalem. The Greeks had gradually encroached upon the preserves of the Latins. Napoleon III. in 1851 demanded of Turkey that the property of the Latins be restored to them. The Czar Nicholas threatened Turkey if she interfered. The czar and the emperor, who hated each other personally, began to shake their "mailed fists." England suddenly realized that a conflict was impending between Russia and France for paramount influence in the East. The czar made advances to England, saying that Turkey was "the sick man of Europe." He proposed a Russian protectorate over the principalities (Roumania) and the erection on the Balkan peninsula of independent Christian states; Constantinople to be neutralized, England to seize Egypt, Cyprus and Crete. It is interesting to compare these terms with what afterward actually happened and with what is now advocated with regard to Constantinople. Diplomatic pourparlers began. England tried to avert war by inducing France to modify her demands, but without success. Early in 1853 Russia mobilized her army and sent an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the maintenance of the status quo regarding the holy places and a Russian protectorate over the subjects of the sultan of the Greek faith. To have granted the latter would have deprived the sultan of authority over half of his subjects in European Turkey. Turkey declared war on October 5, 1853. The Russian army was already on the Danube and fighting began. France and England formed an alliance with Turkey; Austria assumed a position of watchful waiting. The allied fleets entered the Black sea while the Turks drove back the Russians until they had them north of the Pruth, and Austria, under an arrangement with Turkey, temporarily occupied the principalities.

The western nations now formulated their "four points"; as much discussed then as the "fourteen points" more recently. They were: The czar's protectorate over Serbia and the principalities to be abolished; the navigation of the Danube to be free; the treaties regarding the Black sea and the Dardanelles to be revised "in the interests of the balance of power"; the czar to withdraw his pretensions to a protectorate over the Turkish subjects of the Greek faith. The custody of the holy places had already been settled.

Czar's Acceptance Too Late.

The czar informed Austria late in 1854 that he accepted the "four points." But it was too late. France and England determined that the war should go on until Russia was so crushed as to be no longer a menace in the East. An army of French and English had landed in the Crimea in September. The Russians were defeated at the battles of Alma, September 20; Balaclava, October 25, and Inkerman, November 5. The siege of Sebastopol began in October and lasted nearly a year. The allied troops suffered horribly in the trenches and the czar boasted that his two best generals, "General January and General February," would retrieve for him the fortunes of the war. While things were at their worst for the allies the fresh troops of the Sardinian army arrived. On the 8th of the next September the Malakoff was taken by storm and Sebastopol surrendered three days later. Czar Nicholas died of a broken heart and his successor accepted an invitation to treat for peace. Delegates met at Paris on February 25, 1856, the "four points" were made the basis for negotiations and a treaty was signed on March 30. Russia gave up her claims to a protectorate over the principalities and over the Christians of Greek faith in Turkey; ceded the mouths of the Danube and declared that river free to navigation under an European commission. Merchant ships were granted free entrance into the Black sea but men-of-war were barred. Russia was prohibited from maintaining a war fleet on that sea and agreed to dismantle her naval stations on its shores. Russia waited a favorable opportunity and when the Franco-Prussian war broke out informed the powers that she abrogated that part of the treaty regarding the Black sea—and there was none to say her nay.

TREATY OF LUNEVILLE, 1801.

A Treaty That Ended an Empire a Thousand and One Years Old.

The second coalition consisting of Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples and Turkey began war with France in 1799. Napoleon was in Egypt and the directory saw its armies defeated in Italy and on the Rhine. Hastening back to France Bonaparte overthrew the directory and made himself first consul in November of that year. Crossing the Alps the next May he won the battles of Marengo and Montebello and restored the French power in Italy. Meantime Moreau had penetrated into the heart of Austria. On June 19 he won the battle of Hochstadt and on December 3 administered a final and crushing defeat to the Austrians at Hohenlinden. Russia had entered into amicable relations with France. Prussia had remained neutral; only a few of the smaller German states followed the German emperor, Francis of Austria. Moreau was within five days' march of Vienna, master of an immense stretch of territory and of all the enemy's magazines. The emperor had asked for an armistice and Joseph Bonaparte had met the Austrian envoy, Cobentzel, at Luneville in Lorraine to negotiate for a peace.

Hostilities Resumed.

The armistice was prolonged but, Austria refusing to negotiate without England, hostilities were resumed. Napoleon gave orders for a vigorous prosecution of the war, both in Italy and Germany. Joseph Bonaparte and Cobentzel remained at Luneville making negotiations which were changed every day by the progress of the war. At last, abandoned by the central powers, isolated in Germany and separated from England, which alone remained hostile to France, the emperor yielded, and on February 9, 1801, Cobentzel signed on behalf of Austria the peace of Luneville. For the last time an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire assembled the imperial diet and as the heir of the Caesars laid before it the peace which he had concluded. The treaty of Luneville was almost identical in terms with the treaty of Campo Formio, concluded between France and Austria in 1797. By it France was confirmed in possession of the left bank of the Rhine as far as Holland and the independence of Switzerland, Holland and the Cisalpine republic, which had been formed out of northern Italy, recognized.

Seized Other Territory.

Prussia, who as usual, had been playing fast and loose, in return for the territories she gave up west of the Rhine seized four times as much territory in other parts of Germany. The Holy Roman Empire, which virtually came to an end at the peace of Luneville, had been in existence for a thousand and one years, since Charlemagne had crowned himself Emperor of the West as the successor of the Caesars.

Three years after the peace of Luneville the Emperor Francis took the title of Emperor of Austria upon Napoleon proclaiming himself Emperor of the French, though he did not formally abdicate the crown of the Holy Roman Empire until 1806.

First American Railroad.

Although America's railroad history is recorded as beginning when the Baltimore & Ohio laid its first rails in 1828, a pair of rusted strips of iron still visible in eastern Massachusetts tell of a pioneer transportation line whose inauguration antedated that event by two years. From the granite quarries of West Quincy the old road ran four miles to tidewater on the Neponset river, and carried granite for the building of the Bunker Hill monument. The rails, of hand-forged iron, two inches wide and three-quarter inch thick, were held by hand-forged spikes to the granite roadbed. Mules were the locomotives, assisted by a cable where the grade was heavy.

BETTER BARNS NOW THE RULE

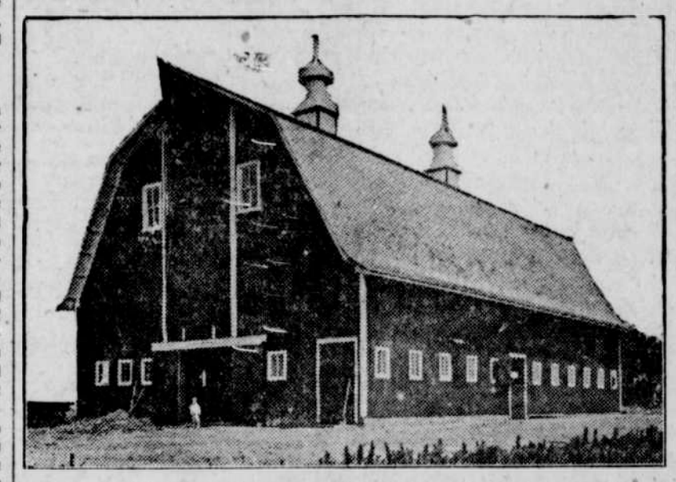
Farmers Going More and More to Better Type.

DESIGN THAT IS FAVORITE

Erect Houses for Live Stock and Winter Supply of Feed That Keep Animals at Their Best—Profit Producer.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

Everywhere throughout the country the farmers this year are going more and more to the modern type of barn—a barn that will keep their live stock in the best of health and at their highest point of productivity all winter. Such barns cost more than the old-fashioned, loosely constructed

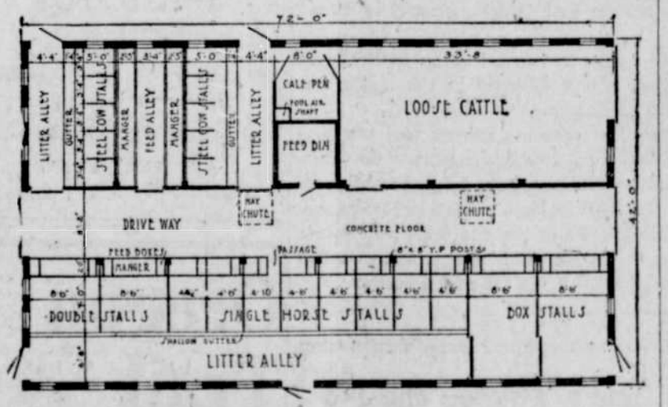


buildings, but in the end they more than pay for themselves. Warm animals produce more from the feed they consume for the simple reason that the nourishment is not required to keep them warm. While it is a long time until winter, now is the time to build barns, houses and the other buildings the modern up-to-date farm requires.

Foresight, someone has said, is better than hindsight. This is true in planning the sort of barn to be erected this year. By taking into consideration the facts that the successful farmers have found during their experience, the modern farmer will profit in the end. These facts are that good houses are the most important feature in making dairying profitable.

Illustrated here is the type of barn the modern farmer erects. It is what is known as a plank-frame barn, one constructed of lumber, but framed on the foundation, rather than on the ground. The latter type was popular in the days of the "barn-raising bees." This is the most economical type of construction, and, at the same time, provides the best sort of a weather-proof barn for the live stock.

The dimensions of this barn are 42 by 72 feet, which is amply large for



the average farm. The floor plan shown is designed to accommodate ten milch cows and twelve horses, besides considerable loose stock. This can be changed, however, to suit the needs of the owner. For instance, one end of the barn can be partitioned off so as to have the horses separate from the cows, which is required by the pure food laws of some states. When this is done, as much or as little space can be set aside for the horses as is wanted, and the balance devoted to the cow stable.

This barn has an exceptionally attractive exterior appearance and will make a fine addition to any farm building group. It is of the gambrel-roof type, which provides a large amount of mow space. The building is set on a concrete foundation, with a concrete stable floor. The balance of the building is of wood.

As in most modern barns the stalls are placed so that the animals face in. Through the center of the building runs the feed alley wide enough for a wagon to be driven through. This gives the owner an opportunity to carry the grain feed by wagon directly to the feed bin, from which it is distributed by an overhead carrier directly to the mangers. Along one side of the building, back of the horse stalls is a litter alley. The overhead carrier track is extended over this part of the barn, which makes the work of removing the manure easy.

In the arrangement of the stalls here shown, the cows face each other at the end of the barn. Between the stalls is a feed alley, while litter alleys run back of each row of stalls. The hay chute is located in the center of the building with the feed bin. Each stall is equipped with modern stanchions, which give the animals much freedom and at the same time hold them securely, while at each stall is an individual drinking cup.

Gutters are sunk into the concrete floor back of each row of stalls. The water system is used to flush these daily, as well as the floor, thus keeping the stable floor clean and wholesome.

This barn provides three features that all animals need to be kept healthy and at their highest point of productivity. They are sunlight, fresh air and fresh water. It will be noted that there are many windows ranged along each side of the building. These admit quantities of sunlight, and are at a height that will permit the sun's rays to hit the litter alley. Sunlight is nature's greatest germ killer, and by admitting the sunshine there is less danger of the spread of disease among the animals. On the ridge of the building are two ventilators, which are connected with foul air shafts leading out of the stable. These ventilators suck out the foul air, which is replaced by fresh air. The fresh air is admitted at a height that prevents the animals from being in a draft. The drinking cups at the stall provide the cows and horses with fresh water at all times. Water makes milk, and those who have put in water cups have been surprised at the amount of water a cow will consume while standing in the barn, and at the increase in the amount of milk she will give.

The mow floor is clear of obstruction in this type of a barn, the roof being supported by rafters only. A carrier track is run along the ridge and out underneath the gable at the front. The door drops down out of the way, and the hay is mowed away by power.

While no silo is shown in this illustration, one is put up in connection with most modern barns, as it has been discovered that the animals thrive on silage, while at the same time less hay is consumed. Hay demands a good price in the grain market, while there is no sale for corn stalks. A silo adds to the farmer's income.

While the cost of building now is higher than it was before the war, the farmer gets so much more for his products in proportion that he cannot afford to put off building. As was said at the beginning, a modern barn is a profit producer. It will increase the milk production and will keep his high-priced animals healthy.

Prices of materials now have been stabilized. That is, there will be no change in them during the year. There is no reason why every farmer should not have the new buildings he needs. And now is the time to build them.

Lost French Children.

A correspondent in the London Daily Mail writes of the lost children of Lille as follows: "According to information received by me from France, the mother of Lille, through MM. G. Lyon, the sector, and E. Doumer, professor of the University of Lille, have presented a petition to the president of the French republic asking him to demand from the German government the return of their children, of whom nothing is known except that they have been taken away by the Germans, and urging that it is possible that the fear of reprisals might induce the barbarians to return the children to their mothers.

The missing children include 13 under fourteen years of age, 1,109 under fifteen, 1,447 under sixteen, 1,449 under seventeen, or 4,018 in all.

LIVE STOCK

MEDIUM AND HEAVY HORSES

Market Preferences Are Now for Drafters and Southern Chunks, According to Reports.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although horses on farms slightly decreased in number in the United States in 1918, this general fact is by no means true in all sections. It is true in the North from the Atlantic Ocean to Iowa and Missouri, and on the Pacific coast, but the reverse is the fact in one-half of the South, and in nearly the whole region between the Mississippi river and the coast states, except Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

In the North and in the Pacific states the kind of horse that is preferred on and off farms is changing. The automobile owner does not want a driving horse and the farmer with an automobile does not need a dual-purpose horse—a work animal that will also serve as a road horse. Medium and heavy draft horses are the new requirements.

This tendency is reflected in prices. In the Chicago market the mean price of draft horses rose from $171 in the five years, 1901-1905, to $213 in 1914. The mean price declined in the early period of the war to $205 in 1915, but ascended to $252 in 1916, fell to $212 in 1917, and recovered to $220 in 1918, or 29 per cent above the mean price of the five years, 1901-1905. The class of horses known in the Chicago market as "general" had the mean of $143 in the first five years of the century and reached as high a mark as $165 in 1913, but the mean for 1918 was $152, or 6 per cent above that of the five years.

Carriage teams and drivers are small features of the market. There is little demand for them and the supply corresponds. However, showy carriage teams sold for $1,500 to $10,000 in 1918. "Bussers and trammers" have been fully out of the market for several years.

The active southern demand for the "southern chunks" sent the mean price in Chicago from $61 in the five years 1901-1905 to $98 in 1913, followed by $88 in 1915, $109 in 1916, $93 in 1917, and $90 in 1918, a gain of 45 per cent in 15 years.

Hence, in the vicissitudes of preference and unpopularity in the various sections of the country, on farms and off, the average price of a horse on farms in the United States, all ages

A Good Type of Draft Horse.

included, climbed from $55.47 on January 1, 1901-1905, to $111.46 in 1911, after which the decline was irregular to $98.48 on January 1, 1919, according to reports of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The market preferences are now for drafters and southern chunks.

FEED OAT STRAW TO HORSES

Gives Nearly as Good Results in Feeding Animals at Light Work as Timothy Hay.

Oat straw gave nearly as good results in feeding horses at light work as timothy hay, according to an experiment at the Missouri experiment station. In each case 1,400-pound horses were fed 15 pounds corn and cob meal and one and two-thirds pounds oil meal daily. At the North Dakota experiment station it was found that horses when fed oats or bran and shorts needed about a fourth more grain feed when fed oat straw than when given upland prairie hay.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Plenty of exercise for the sow is important if healthy pigs are desired.

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Rape will make a good hog pasture earlier than anything else we can sow in the spring.

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The outlook for live stock raising is brighter than that of raising crops to be sold before the farmer's profit can be had.

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As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam.

THE DAIRY

GRAIN MIXTURES FOR CALVES

Wheat Bran Is Relished by Young Animals and Corn Has Excellent Physiological Effect.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the calf is in its second week it should begin to receive grain, and when one month old it should eat about half a pound a day. After this time the quantity of grain may be gradually increased, feeding all that the calf will eat until three pounds a day is reached, probably during the third month. Grain fed to supplement separated milk should never be mixed with the milk. It is questionable whether the preparation of grain in any way, such as soaking or boiling, is advisable under most circumstances.

Wheat bran is eaten readily by young calves. Corn has an excellent physiological effect and to a great extent may take the place of fat removed from skim or separated milk. Experiments tend to show that corn fed to calves should be cracked rather than finely ground. Ground oats are good in grain mixtures when available, but in many cases cost much more per unit of feed than corn and bran. The following grain mixtures are recommended by dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture:

1. Three parts cracked corn and one part wheat bran.
2. Three parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran and one part ground oats.
3. Three parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats, and one part linseed meal.
4. Five parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats, and one part blood meal.
5. Oats, ground.

Clover hay, alfalfa hay, or the most palatable roughage available should be given the calf after the second week. Alfalfa is likely to cause scours, and should be fed sparingly at first and increased only after the calf gets accustomed to it. At first hay should be furnished only a handful at a time, and be placed so that it cannot be soiled. For the first six months, at least, the calf should receive all the roughage of good quality that it will eat up clean. When the calf has access to good pasture during the first six months it need not receive other roughage. It is not advisable, however, to have the calf under two months of age on pasture in the early spring.

A Good Method of Feeding Calves So That Each Will Get Its Share.

GOOD BLOOD ASSISTED DAIRY

Good Dairy Bull, Purchased as Calf for $100, Put at Head of Herd Is Good Investment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good dairy bull, purchased by a Montana county farm bureau member, cost $100 as a calf; it was put at the head of a herd of ten cows, the average annual production of which was 4,800 pounds of milk and 260 pounds of butterfat. The daughters of the bull have now replaced the old cows in the herd and exceed the production of their dams by an average of 102 pounds butterfat and 1,828 pounds of milk per year. This improvement nets $300 profit each year without taking into account the difference in value of the calves. A cow should "carry on" for at least six years, which would mean $1,800 additional profit from the ten cows, because of the $100 invested in the bull calf. "It was a bully good investment," says the farmer.

ENEMIES OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

They Are the Men Who Cause to Be Manufactured Poor Grade of Butter for Market.

There is a class of men who are more dangerous to the dairy industry than the men who use the substitute, and they are the men who cause to be manufactured a poor grade of butter. There is no substitute for first-class butter, but for butter made from old, stale cream there is not only danger of substitutes, but there is danger of many people not using butter at all.

Save Family Expenses.

The dairy cows under reasonable conditions will save nearly or quite half of the expenses of a small family.