

PROGRAM  
AFTERNOON, AUG. 26th  
CONCERTS

FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 8:20 P. M.  
TALES OF HOFFMAN  
OPERA BY OFFENBACH  
(Third Act)  
JANE ABERCROMBIE  
FRANCES INGRAM  
HENRI BARON  
LOUIS KREIDLER  
HUGH ANDERSON  
GEO. EVERETT  
MISS TRUFUS  
Frank Ranney, Stage Director  
Intermission, 30 Minutes  
verture, "William Tell".....Rossini  
Chanson sans paroles.....Tschakowsky  
Mazurka, "Die Libelle".....Sachs  
Hude to "Hansel and Gretel".....Humperdinck  
Suite "Man lebt nur einmal".....Strauss

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 3:30 P. M.  
"Blue Jackets".....Blon  
verture, "Der faule Hans" Rittler  
Air, "Gavotte from Suite in D".....Debussy  
Suite Algerienne, "St. Saens  
Approach to the Coast of Algiers  
Rhapsodie mauresque  
March militaire française  
Intermission, 30 Minutes  
verture, "Le siege de Corinthe"  
Serenade.....Dvorka  
La Coquette.....Arensky  
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"  
Last  
verture, "March and Hymn to  
Liberty".....Kaua

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 8:20 P. M.  
"MARTHA"  
OPERA BY FLOTOW  
(Second Act)  
JANE ABERCROMBIE  
FRANCES INGRAM  
HENRI BARON  
LOUIS KREIDLER  
Frank Ranney, Stage Director  
Intermission, 30 Minutes  
verture  
Production Tannhauser  
3d Act  
Siddewien, "Siegfried" Wagner  
relude and Interlude, "Liebestod"  
Tristan und Isolde

TURDAY, AUG. 31, 3:30 P. M.  
verture, "Louisiana".....v. d. Stockton  
verture, "The Black Domino"  
Auber  
ne de Ballet from "Le Pavil-  
d'Armide".....Tscherepnin  
roduction, "Waltz et Finais from  
"Ruses d'Amour".....Glazounov  
Intermission, 30 Minutes  
verture, "Der Improvisator"  
Waltz from Serenade in F.....Albert  
Volkmann  
Carnozetta  
Poddar  
ermezzo from "Nathan"  
Herbert  
Jota aragonaise.....St. Saens

TURDAY, AUG. 31, 8:20 P. M.  
"LIL TROVATORE"  
(Fourth Act)  
OPERA BY VERDI  
JANE ABERCROMBIE  
FRANCES INGRAM  
HENRI BARON  
LOUIS KREIDLER  
GEO. EVERETT  
Frank Ranney, Stage Director  
Intermission, 30 Minutes  
verture, "Diana Diana".....Rimick  
Hearts Wounds.....Liszt  
East Spring.....Liszt

UNDAY, SEPT. 1, 3:30 P. M.  
verture, "Carneval"  
Dvorak  
Symphonic Poem, "Phaeton"  
St. Saens  
Foreign Land, Moszkowski  
Germany  
Spain  
Hungary  
Intermission, 30 Minutes  
verture, "Stradella".....Massenet  
lude and Interlude, "Valse  
Valse de la nuit"  
Herbert  
verture, "Carneval's Botschafter"  
Strauss

UNDAY, SEPT. 1, 8:20 P. M.  
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"  
Opera in One Act by  
PIETRO MASCHCENI  
JANE ABERCROMBIE  
FRANCES INGRAM  
HENRI BARON  
LOUIS KREIDLER  
MISS TRUFUS  
Frank Ranney, Stage Director  
Intermission, 30 Minutes  
mp and Circumstance.....Elgar  
The Young Princess and Peince  
From Suite "Sheherazade"  
A Roman de Pierrot et Pierrette  
Burgmein  
Serenade  
Don amoureux  
Bal de noces  
Cortege nuptial  
Bright Procession, Moszkowski

front corporation has nothing to  
it, but that the brokers issue  
as individuals. Here are a  
specimens of risks actually in-

ance of a rich heiress took out  
for 10,000 guineas against her  
with a certain man before a  
ed date. He paid 1,000 guineas  
in, and the girl did not elope, so  
oker was in 1,000 guineas.

ng man sued by a girl for dam-  
or breach of promise to marry  
0 guineas for a policy covering  
ount of money the jury might  
to the plaintiff. It gave her  
oe the broker made more than  
roft.

ogram arrived at the office of a  
ner stating that one of his  
rs was on the rocks in a dan-  
place. The owner took out a  
for 25,000, to be paid to him if  
p were lost. He paid for this a  
n of 25,000. The ship was  
so he lost the money.—New  
World.

Odd Marriage Ceremony.  
enia is probably the only place  
world where the marriage feast  
place without the presence of the  
oom. For some unexplained rea-  
e young man is sent into the  
when negotiations are opened  
the family of his bride, and he  
e there during the subsequent  
lea. It is only when the guests  
eparted and the girl is left alone  
e parents that messengers are  
ed for him.

ght once awakened does not  
slumber.—Carlyle.

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statement of its  
condition in this  
newspaper from  
time to time.  
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**DAVID A. HOLMES**  
Vice-Pres. and Cashier

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**A BASEMENT OF CONCRETE**  
How to Mix Your Materials and Other Helpful Suggestions.  
Fred C. Wichelman, R. No. 5, Still water, Minn., seeks information on the building of a concrete basement, a matter of general interest to farmers in this community, and has received the following reply from the Editor, "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago:  
You state that your barn is 24 by 40 feet, that you desire a basement wall 7 feet high, that the structure is 20 feet to the square, and that above the basement wall you will place a granary and hayloft. For this purpose a basement wall of well made concrete, 9 inches thick, will be sufficiently strong. Mix the concrete in proportion of 1 part Portland cement to 2 1/2 parts good, clean sand to 5 parts of the coarse and fine gravel such as you say you have on your place.  
See that your forms are tight and mix your concrete mushy wet. For this work there will be required about 42 cubic yards of your coarse gravel, 21 cubic yards of sand and 57 barrels or 228 bags of Portland cement. In making these calculations we have not counted out the space for windows and doors, as we do not know the size of the same, but you will also have further use for concrete in the pillars which will support the up-rights, in the interior of your barn, consequently these two items will nearly balance.  
We are enclosing herewith a sketch of your barn wall and also of a suggestion for your pillars. You will note that this basement wall extends 7 feet above ground, as you desire, and also 4 feet below ground. At the bottom the wall has been increased in thickness to afford a footing 18 inches wide and 1-foot thick. Of course the width of such a footing depends upon the character of the ground in which you are building and this must be determined by you, who are on the spot. However, for average conditions, this size of footing is sufficient. We have extended this foundation 4 feet into the ground with the idea of getting below frost line. Under any conditions such a foundation should go down at least 2 feet to keep out rats and to prevent the washing out of the foundation. As to a greater depth this is also a matter for your own decision. With regard to the pillar for the inside up-rights, we would say that we have used the same kind of a pillar in our own barns and have been very much pleased with it. You will notice that the base is 1 foot square and extends 2 feet in the ground. The height of the pillar above the ground is 1 foot while its size is gradually decreased until the top is 9 inches square. Also note that corners are beveled, not only for appearance, but also to prevent sharp edges. As soon as the pillar is built, in the exact center, set a 1-inch bolt or a harrow-tooth so that the same may project above the pillar and into the future wooden up-right, if such be used. Of course these same pillars can also be extended up to the hayloft floor and the same is very advisable. In that case we should say reinforce the pillar in each corner, 1 inch from the outside, with 3/4 inch iron rods, extending from the base to the top of the pillar, and hoop these four rods together at intervals of 4 inches with heavy, smooth wire.  
Every barn of whatever material should have a good system of ventilation. For air-vents place 3 inch drain tile in your concrete basement wall during the process of construction.  
Pay particular attention to reinforcing the concrete over your door and window openings. We should say that you ought to allow the walls to season for three weeks after their completion before beginning the erection of the upper part of your barn.

**CONCRETE HEN HOUSE**  
Reply to Bert McTaggart of Pawnee, Ill., for Construction of Same.  
In regard to whether a concrete wall for a poultry house will be damp or not, writes the Editor "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, in our experience we have found such walls to be dry. In fact, well made concrete is never damp. Concrete is waterproof, and sometimes where a building is poorly ventilated moisture from the air within condenses on the inside face of the wall. This is the fault of the ventilation. Concrete does not absorb the moisture the same as a wooden wall would under like circumstances. However, this will not in the least trouble you in your hen house since modern hen house construction calls for the admission of an abundance of fresh air by means of muslin curtains or some other device.  
Heavy woven wire fencing will be very good reinforcing for a 5 inch concrete wall which is sufficiently heavy for a poultry house. Be sure that the foundation wall for this hen house extends into the ground about 3 feet so as to bring it below the usual frost line. At the bottom have the foundation wall 10 inches wide at 1 1/2 inches thick. Above this point a 5 inch thickness will do. A wall 30 feet long can be built as one continuous wall if you so desire. In such a case, we would advise that instead of using woven wire fencing for reinforcing that you substitute 3/4 inch round steel rods spaced on 18 inch centers in both directions; that is, cross or checker board plan. If you prefer you can build the wall in shorter sections and to the full height so as to make each section equal to the amount of concrete which you can place in a day. In such a case, bring each section to an abrupt and vertical end and by the use of a wedge-shaped board mold a groove in the vertical end of the finished section so that the following section of concrete may be keyed into the previous one. Likewise the reinforcing rods should project over one section into the next.

**MIXING CONCRETE**  
Timely Advice to Farmers and to Home Owners.  
At this time of the year when so many farmers and home owners are using concrete, professional advice as to the mixture which produces the best results is a matter of general interest.  
Richard, Hamer, Milaca, Minn., raises this question with reference to the manufacture of concrete blocks for well curbing and has received the following response from the Editor "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago:  
"In general, we do not approve of concrete that is mixed too dry; however, it is possible in the case which you have mentioned that the blocks are good enough for the purpose. With a concrete which is mixed rather dry the quality depends upon the method of curing. If you will insist that the blocks which you buy be made under the following conditions, we are sure that you will obtain a good product. It is very probable that the manufacturer is now making them in this manner.  
"The concrete should be mixed as moist as possible but not so wet but that the forms can be removed immediately after the concrete is well tamped into the molds. Such a concrete well tamped into place will leave hair-like markings of moisture on the mold when the mold is removed from the block. As soon thereafter as the concrete will stand it, the block should be sprinkled with water. Likewise, it should be sprinkled thereafter every day for at least three days. During the time it should not be exposed to hot sunshine and wind.  
"For a well curb, you will understand such a strong concrete is not needed as under some other conditions. If the blocks at the age of one month are sufficiently strong to withstand ordinary handling, they will do very well as curbing."

**SILLO OF CONCRETE BLOCKS**  
Reinforcement Required.  
A question of considerable interest to farmers in this community who have already built or who intend building a silo of concrete blocks has been answered by the Editor "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, in a letter to J. B. Hawley of Mattison, Colo.  
The matter of reinforcing concrete block silos vertically does present some difficulties. If the blocks are so laid that a hollow space will extend from the ground to the roof, this can be accomplished by placing a steel rod against the outside wall of the block and filling this hollow space continuously with mortar as the silo is built from the ground to the top of the silo. We do not know of any other way of reinforcing vertically. Particular attention should be given to the horizontal reinforcement in block silos. The blocks should be made so as to have a groove in the top face deep enough to accommodate a reinforcing rod. These grooves are generally put about an inch and a half to two inches from the outside of the block. During the construction of the silo, the rod is placed in this groove at the same time as the mortar joint is laid.  
For block silos, separate doors at intervals are better than continuous doors. By building a reinforced concrete beam over each door opening, the strength of the silo will be greatly increased as the horizontal reinforcing hooked together where it laps, forms one continuous ring extending entirely around the silo. Alongside of the door openings, these horizontal rods should be securely fastened to a vertical rod placed in the concrete

in the mortar, detailed above for vertical reinforcing.  
Without seeing your sand which you describe as clean and coarse but with practically no gravel, we would think that you ought to proportion the concrete for your blocks 1 part Portland cement to 3 parts sand. Make the concrete as wet as possible, protect the blocks from the sun and sprinkle them frequently during curing.

**CONCRETE FOUNDATION**  
BUILT ON QUICKSAND  
Reinforce the Floor.  
An Antigo, Wis., farmer who desires to build a concrete cellar on rather a peculiar foundation, writes the Editor of the "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, for suggestions as to the manner in which the work may be undertaken. Following is his letter:  
"I wish to build a large foundation and floor to be used for storing potatoes, etc. The cellar floor will have to be from 3 to 4 feet under the water line and built on quicksand. How would you advise construction of same to prevent heaving of floor, which has been a common experience. Would reinforcement be sufficient to overcome water pressure from underneath?"  
We would suggest that you construct your floor and wall of concrete mixed 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts stone—stone to consist of particles graded in size from 1-inch down to 1/4-inch—enough water to make a mushy mixture. The floor should be made two feet thick and the walls 18 inches thick. Two inches from the top of the floor lay 3/4-inch bars placed 12 inches apart, running both crosswise and lengthwise. These bars should turn up into the wall 4 feet. The wall forms should be set in place before the concrete is poured for the floor so that the operation will be continuous, thus making a good joint between the wall and the floor.

**BARN FLOORS**  
How a Saving May Be Effected in the Mixing of Concrete.  
That a saving may be effected in the making of concrete, not generally known among farmers and country contractors, is brought to light in the following letter by the Editor, "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, sent in response to an inquiry received from Fred W. Brant, Coloma, Wis.:  
With regard to the correct proportions to use in your mixture, we would say that your concrete 1 part Portland cement to 2 1/2 parts sand to 5 parts screened gravel or crushed rock. By screening your gravel from the sand over a 1/4-inch screen you will effect a saving in cement more than equal to the cost of screening. Moreover, with less cement you will obtain a much stronger and better floor. You can use your sand for filling in between the walls of your barn in order to bring the floor up to the level desired, but you must see that this sand is well compacted in place so that there can be no settlement under your floor. Put this sand in place as long as possible before building the floor. Wet it down and tamp well. See that it is graded or sloped in the direction in which you wish your floor to slope.  
A 5 in. thickness of concrete mixed 1:2 1/2:5 will make you a floor sufficiently strong to support your threshing separator. Build this floor as long as possible before the threshing will be placed upon it. For instance, build it very early this spring or late in the fall, so that the floor may season thoroughly.  
To render the surface of the floor so that it will not be slippery for horses, corrugate or cut the surface of the floor by means of a 2 by 4 inch timber 5 feet long, beveled along the narrow edge to wedge shape. As soon as the surface of the floor has been finished, place the 2 by 4 narrow edge down and strike it so as to indent the floor to a depth of 3/4 in. These grooves should be about 6 in. or 8 in. apart and running either in one or both directions as need be. Do not finish the surface of the floor smooth by means of a steel trowel, merely dress it down with a wooden float and later brush it over with a stiff fibre or wire brush.  
For a floor 12 feet by 34 feet, 5 in. thick, the following materials will be required:  
Gravel ..... 6 1/2 cu. yds.  
Sand ..... 3 1/2 cu. yds.  
Cement ..... 8 1/2 bbls. or 34 bags.

**LEAKY TANK**  
Interior Materials, Incorrectly Proportioned, Probable Cause.  
"Four years ago," says Charles Griesemer, Hopedale, Ill., "I built a 10 x 21 foot water supply tank of concrete which has given me good service except that it leaks a little. I have coated it with pure cement wash but it still leaks some. Is there anything to coat this tank with that will stop the leak?"  
In answer to this inquiry, the Editor "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, writes as follows:  
"We should like very much to know the kinds of material which you used in your concrete and how you proportioned them, also whether or not your tank is under ground. It would seem to us that your sand and aggregate were not of the best quality, or that your materials were not correctly proportioned and placed. From the meager information given, we would suggest that you drain your tank and after the walls have become perfectly dry or have been dried with a blow torch, that you paint the walls with a paint coat of water gas tar, which you can secure from the city gas works. Ordinary tar as a substitute may give you temporary relief but it is not nearly so efficient as water gas tar, which is much more penetrating."  
The city man who imagines that the farmer has only to plant and sow and harvest and then deposit his cash has still a few things to learn.

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**CEMENT STUCCO**  
For the Lath.  
The problem of plastering the outside of a house, is different from that of the inside, owing to the greater variation in temperature and to obtain a satisfactory job, the lath must be turreted and in this way, secure a good clinch.  
Hemlock lath is equally as good for stucco purposes as pine, provided it is dipped in a bitumen paint. When this precaution is not taken, the lath absorbs moisture, thus causing expansion and contraction which of course tends to crack the plaster.  
The foregoing information was furnished Wm. W. Bartlett, Eau Claire, Wis., who is about to stucco a house, by the Editor "Cement User," 1005 Stock Exchange building, Chicago.  
Blessed is the man who gives his neighbors the benefit of his good methods. He becomes a public benefactor and bids in the world's progress.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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