

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat The soldier's last tattoo; No more on Life's parade shall meet The brave and fallen few.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground Their silent tents are spread, And Glory guards, with solemn round, The bivouac of the dead.

- Theodore O'Hara.

Heritage of Glory

with pity for the tragic sacrifice

of 50 years ago. It was a titanic

struggle, a harvest of death on

blood-soaked battlefields in which

grim, determined men in blue and

with equal bravery and stubborn courage. North and South, they

have left us a heritage of deathless

glory, the example of men who knew how to die for the cause

they believed to be right. It tested

the mettle of a world-conquering

Lincoln and Davis, Grant and

gray contended for mastery

EMORIAL DAY is an an-

nual baptism of patriotism that makes the heart throb

us lives in the awful strife

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

COURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot conse-crate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did

taneous Desire to Do Honor to the Heroes Who Had Fallen **和**的的现在是我们的是没有的的的。我们就是我们就是我们的我 The country was affected by the

sight, so many men were caught in the enormous bloody strife, in this Moloch's maw, that nearly all who remained could point to the grave of one that had fallen, who was either a relative or a dear friend. The cost of that struggle to keep

NATION'S TRIBUTE

Decoration Day in the United

States Sprang From Spon-

race. Out of this gigantic conflict the nation staggered, gasping, ex-hausted, bleeding, but still one people and under one flag. It gave the Union has, indeed, been put in dollars, but the real cost, the lives lost on both sides, places the sacrifice in Lee, Sheridan and Forest to add another light, and cannot be estimated. to the nation's scroll of fame, and for the sufferers were not only the it showed a doubting world that fallen ones, but those who remained at the young American republic had bred a race of men inspired by ideals. They sleep well and nobly, home and suffered, tco. The south, naturally, was most sethe men who did this work. verely shaken, and suffered the greatest loss, for the scene of the carnage and of the greater part of the destruction of both lives and property lay south of Mason and Dixon's line. Therefore it seems to have been poetic justice that there, in the south, the first steps should be taken to annually pay tribute to her fallen sons, who it must be remembered also were brave men; and where there were, too, homes rendered desolate by the loss of sons, fathers, husbands and brothers. Within a year or two the Union troops had gained possession of the gulf sections of the south, and it may be said that it was in this section that the southern women first turned their attention to decking the graves of their soldiers. The idea may be said to have been spontaneous, and like many another custom, may be said to have been instituted by public opinion in several places at the same time. Certainly it would be a work of much difficulty to decide just where the custom really originated in the south. Spring visits the south a full month before its first harbingers appear in the north, and as a consequence it became customary to strew flowers over the graves of the fallen soldiers in April, when flowers were fresh and in bloom. For the first few years, and until after the war, the custom was only a custom, and had not been organized into an institution. It had nothing like authority back of it; but it was persisted in with that tender feeling for the departed that by sheer public opinion it became one of the strongest kind of laws, that born of custom. It requires the authority of the representatives of the people to enact a law making a certain day a legal holiday, but it does not require anything more than custom to get the people to How long ago it has been customary turn out and pay public homage; and they did turn out, carrying their arms filled with flowers to lay on the little mounds in the graveyards and little

FOR BETTER ROADS IN IOWA

Joint Sub-Committee of Legislature Makes Recommendation Concerning Highway Improvement.

As the result of daily deliberations for some weeks by the committees of the lowa senate and house, the joint sub-committee made the following recommendations concerning road legislation:

Establishment state highway commission, with ample authority. Commission to consist of three members appointed by governor. Three members to select competent state highway engineer.

County engineers for all counties to be employed by supervisors with approval of highway commission.

Classification of all highways into county and township roads.

From 10 to 15 per cent. of roads in county to be designated as county roads, to be under supervisors and county engineer. All moneys expended on these roads

to be in line of permanent work. No money to be paid except on approval of engineer

All bridges and culverts, county and township, to be built in accordance with general plans of state highway commission, under direction of county engineer.

All township work to be put by trustees in hands of one man, to be known as superintendent of township roads, who shall make all contracts for dragging and temporary repairs. Two-mill levy to be placed in compulsory drag fund, to be paid out by superintendent for that purpose only. that method of feeding hogs, and a In case superintendent does work of grading on township roads, the county engineer must go over roads



A "Chats" Road in Jasper County, Mo. "Chats" is a Term for Mill Tailings from the Mining District.

giving profile, so that grading can be roads may be put in same condition as roads designated as county roads. If the legislature will put these recommendations into a properly drawn bill and pass it, Iowa will have made road question. Certainly the money spent on the roads will be better spent under competent supervision, says SILO IS AID OF Wallace's Farmer.



COOKED AND UNCOOKED FEED FOR PIGS

Pigs in Alfa ifa Pasture.

fore cooking. The meal fed raw was

mixed with the separated milk at the

3.23 lbs. 2.96 lbs.

1.20 lbs. 1.32 lbs.

There were seventeen pigs fed

1. Pigs can be fattened successful-

2. The average daily gain in live

3. When meal was fed raw, less

4. The proportion of dead to live

Cooked

who conducted the experiment:

Raw

Average

Average

ly with raw meal.

(By PROF. C. S. PLUMB, Ohio State porridge with steam for the other; University.) Years ago among some of the earliest feeding experiments conducted with pigs was a comparison of the relative merits of cooked and uncooked food. Various agricultural col- time of feeding. The meal consisted

leges and experiment stations made of Indian corn and barley, principally the former, both being coarsely studies in this field, and the results ground. The pigs at the start were were that very generally it was clearfrom eleven to fourteen weeks old. ly shown that hogs gained faster and Before starting each experiment, the more economically on the uncooked pigs were fed alternately with raw food than on the cooked. Not only and cooked meal in order to start was this demonstrated as a practical each lot on an equal basis. Green alproposition, but from a scientific point falfa was fed the pigs in experiment of view it was shown that the digesti-No. 1, and boiled potatoes or boiled bility of the food was lowered by carrots in experiment No. 4. All the cooking, the proteids especially being pigs were also fed some skimmed affected. There is no doubt but that milk the work of the American investi-The following figures give the more

gators in this field very generally put interesting facts regarding these exan end to cooking feed in this counperiments: try. The writer well remembers visiting a very large hog-feeding plant Experiment

in Indiana some fifteen years ago. with the request to suggest any improvements in methods, and found an extensive plant for cooking feed in full operation, involving more labor than one might suppose. The result of my visit was the abolishment of considerable saving of expense. Only very rarely does one now find food being cooked. In winter a warm slop cooked food, and seventeen uncooked. is desirable, but that is quite a differand the results are absolutely in keepent proposition from cooking the feed ing with those generally secured by in big kettles or tanks.

Our British cousins are great stockmen, and one must give them due respect for the high plane to which they have elevated the livestock industry. However, they are very conservative, and change very reluctantly from the old to the new. Probably weight was greater when meal was this conservatism is responsible for raw than when cooked into porridge. the magnificent breeding so generally practiced in the British Isles. Yet food was required to put on one they are still feeding cooked food, pound increase in live weight. and are slow to believe that the uncooked can have even the virtue of weight was higher in the case of the the cooked. In order to secure some pigs fed with raw meal, that is to British light on this now old subject, say, they killed better. a series of feeding experiments was 5. Raw meal can be fed to pigs conducted at the Agricultural Experi- after weaning, say at eleven to twelve ment station at Clonakilty, Ireland, weeks old. "to ascertain if pigs could be success-

MODERN DAIRYMAN

Much Manual Labor.

(By N. S. FRENCH, California.)

6. On raw meal pigs clean up their 'ully fattened with meal fed raw," In food well, look clean and healthy, and view of the fact that most of the pigs handle firm.

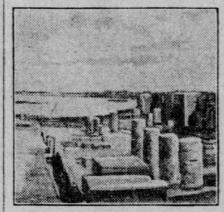
fattened in Ireland are given cooked 7. Pigs fed on raw meal require less done systematically, and township feed, this experiment was to furnish litter and cleaning than those fed

CEMETERY OF SACRED IBISES

Birds Embalmed in Jars Found in Ancient Egyptian Ruins by Explorers.

Cairo .--- During the season's work of the Egypt exploration fund at Abydos the explorers discovered a cemetery of sacred ibises a quarter of a mile from the edge of cultivation and adjoining a human cemetery, both dating from the Roman occupation of Egypt, about 200 A. D.

The cemetery contained about a hundred large earthenware jars, made in most cases of unbaked mud, the mouths of which were closed with large bricks of the same material. The jars themselves were either cylindrical or barrel shaped, the larger ones being built in two or three sections. Each jar contained on an average twenty-five birds. Most of them had been preserved with some bituminous material and then wrapped in several lavers of linen bandages, the outer covering being in many cases quite a work of art, accomplished by the skilful use of narrow strips of merely dampened with cold water and



Cemetery of Sacred Ibises.

Kind Av. daily Dry matter of gain. to produce food. 1 lb. live wt. Cooked 1.38 ibs. 2.29 lbs. Raw 1.41 lbs. 2.94 lbs. Cooked 1.00 lbs. 3.56 lbs. Raw 1.13 lbs. 3.68 lbs. Cooked 1.12 lbs. 3.82 lbs. Raw 1.31 lbs. 3.27 lbs. Cooked 1.44 lbs. 2.84 lbs. Raw 1.52 lbs. 2.63 lbs. black and brown linen arranged in a wonterful and varied series of patterns, chiefly geometrical in design.

Many of the most carefully bound examples were found to contain not a completed bird, but only a bunch of feathers; others again consisted of a few bones and feathers mixed, and in one case a single egg. The careful preservation of not only complete birds, but of eggs, bones, and even odd feathers is good evidence for supposing that the worship of Thoth and the veneration for the bird, which was sacred to him; still had a strong American investigators. However, it hold upon the minds and imagination is worth quoting the summary of the of the people of Egypt, even as late results, as given by Mr. James Adams, as the Roman period.

POLICEMAN DRESSED AS GIRL

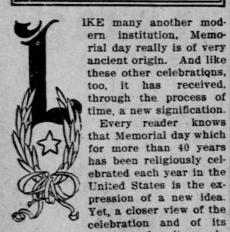
Has Trouble in Adjusting Finery, but **Disguise Deceived Flirting** Adorer.

London .- Dressed as a woman, a fresh-complexioned young Wokingham (Berkshire) policeman named Albert Sellwood so completely deceived John Butler, a local painter, that he did not know until after his anrest that he

had attempted to flirt with an officer.

At Wokingham police court recently Butler was sentenced to two months' hard labor for sending objectionable letters to Miss Bartholomew of Wokingham. it was stated in asked Miss Bartholomew to meet him outside her home. She did not read To identify the writer and arrest him Superintendent Goddard conceived the idea of dressing Sellwood in clothes belonging to Miss Bartholomew. So disguised. Sellers kept the appointment made for Miss Bartholomew. Sellwood told in an interview how he played his part. "I dressed at Miss Bartholomew's house. I wore a tightfitting light brown serge skirt, a white blouse, a dolly varden hat, motor veil, feather boa and a long gray ulster. Dressing was not an easy matter. The skirt was rather tight round the waist and the movements of my legs were much restricted. The hat went on easy enough, but I had a little trouble with the blouse. "Walking down the drive, I found myself tripping through trying to do the regulation 36-inch stride. I soon came down to eighteen inches. I saw Butler standing near the gate and I walked up to him. Then I thought of my voice, which is rather deep. I pitched it as near to the falsetto as I could and said, 'Good evening.' He was delighted to see me, called me 'dearest' and suggested a walk, which we took. He never doubted my identity until he was arrested later."

here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion ! that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



ceremonies will show that it merely is an adaptation of a custom that is so old that its origin is lost in the misty past. The custom as we now have it, as is very readily understood and recognized, is new; it did not exist before the Civil war period. And yet, after all, this modern holiday is but the general acceptance of an old idea.

to strew flowers over the graves of the dead may not be asserted with any degree of certainty. From the earliest times of civilization it has been customary to pay tribute to the dead, whether fallen in battle or died in peace. There is something about the custom that is inseparable from the practices of civilization.

day, as it is customary now to call it. was only the result of the spontaneous desire to pay tribute to the thousands of brave men who fell in the grea Civil war. There was something extraordinary which called forth this spirit-a something that the present generation may find difficult to those oughly comprehend and appreciate : its true value.

A four-years' war had kept the na tion, both north and south, in a stat of commotion and excitement. Th whole country, both north and south had contributed its young men, it youths, and even many of its men o maturer years to the terrible struggle It is not difficult to understand jus what that means. Here was a d termined war that had sent to the graves brave men from every part of the country. That meant that in even large town and in many a village then were men who went to the front wh never returned; many who did return only to soon be borne to their grave at home.

cemeteries. But while this was going on in the south there was in the north, which was quite natural, a similar feeling. sentatives of the federal military and It, too, grew spontaneously. It did not require much to arouse the enthusiasm Our decoration day, or Memorial of the people to a duty of this kind, and

Cost of the Civil War	prises s honorab and stati ject to poses a
TO THE UNION	ation of old sold
War expenses - \$1,500,000,000 Pensions 3,000,000,000	been ac
Losses of men	porting
killed in battle	
or died subse-	Th
quently 359,528	The t
TO THE SOUTH	Grand
War expenses (esti-	no mor
mated) \$1,000,000,000	brings s
Property and other losses (estimated) 500.000.000	should should
Losses of men	tendern
killed in battle	these v
or died subse-	the sup
quently 250,000	now so nation t not die.

the first marked instance of a large movement to honor the dead who had fallen in battle may be said to have a long step forward in handling the been sounded at Gettysburg, when, on November 19, 1863, the national cemetery there, on the field where thousands had fallen on both sides, was

formally dedicated. That occasion was one of those simple events which few of those present looked upon as anything more than a mere formality, but which have in them the seeds of a great popular movement. There, too, was delivered that address by President Lincoln which, for its concise summing up of an entire epic, which the times of strife were still providing with incidents, remains unequaled in its quiet majesty, its simple language, in the whole range of English literature.

The shouts of joy at the surrender of Lee had scracely been lost on the winds until the news of the assassination of Lincoln spread dismay throughout the nation, south as well as north. The funeral services over the martyred president and the processions and the lyings-in-state in the cities through which the funeral train was taken, aroused in a new sense the idea of tribute to the fallen. In a certain sense the death of Lincoln at that time may have hastened the sentiment which finally took shape in Decoration day. There immediately were projects for monuments to the great emancipator, and the general tendency was

towards the debt owed to the fallen soldier and his best friend.

Splendid Work of Grand Army. To its members the Grand Army of the Republic is a matter second only to family and friends. They accord it the same loyalty and devotion that they did to the regiments in which

they once fought. It stands for their record, for their past, and in that is its strength. It was organized in Decatur, Ill., in the interests of the surviving repre-

naval forces of the Civil war, the families of those dead and such objects as they should deem important to their ssociation. The membership comrises soldiers and sailors of the war. onorably discharged or continuing. nd state militia on active duty subect to call during the war. Its puroses are fraternity, the commemortion of events and the assistance of

ld soldiers and their families. It has een active in establishing homes and emorials and in educating and suporting the orphans of soldiers.

Their Memory Cannot Fade. The time is not far off when their ast reunion will be held and the Grand Army of the Republic will be o more. The mere thought of it rings sadness to the heart. But it ould awaken other emotions. It ould bring more of sympathy, of iderness and of consideration for ese vanishing heroes who offered he supreme sacrifice that the nation

now so strong and prosperous, this nation that exists for all of us, should Good roads benefit every class and every section.

These recommendations, however, do not directly encourage a beginning in the way of hard roads. It would seem that this legislature should do something in the way of stimulating permanent road construction in those sections where public sentiment is Food Tanks Do Away With ripe for it. No good will come from trying to force good roads in communities where the people are satisfied with dirt roads. But the state can well afford to levy a one-mill tax Not so very long ago it seemed raand spend the money to defray a porther important that "the man behind tion of the cost of permanent roads the cow" should be an athlete, at least in communities in which the county able to do not only one hard day's or municipality and the abutting land work, but many of them. Sixty or owners will bear the greater proportion. Not a great deal of permanent road could be constructed in this way. dairy business, the principal surplusbut enough to serve as an object lesage of dairy products came from the son, and this will be all that is necesnorthern and New England states, and sary. A one-mill tax would amount eastern provinces of Canada where to only \$2 on each quarter-section the greater part of the summer had to farm. Surely the owner of 160 acres be spent in raising, harvesting and of lowa land ought to be willing to storing up feed for the long, cold wincontribute that much toward experimental hard roads. It seems so much worth while that we wonder that such strenuous objection is made to it.

Work at Louisville.

The city of Louisville, Ky., is asking for bids on street work as follows: 6.740 square yards of concrete: 18,000 square yards of wood block paving: 47,000 square yards of asphalt, and 46,000 square yards of vitrified block sidewalks. The whole will cost about \$263,000.

Buy Many Automobiles, Records show that there are now more than 700 automobiles in Williamson county, Texas, or about one car to every sixty people. Farmers are the principal buyers, on account of the great improvements in the roads.

Transportation Problem.

The farmers' transportation problem begins with the road that leads from his door to his school, his church, his mill, his gin, his postoffice and his market.

Kill the Borers.

An hour's work with a sharp wire

at the foot of your peach trees killing

borers may mean an extra bushel of

Keep Cows Comfortable.

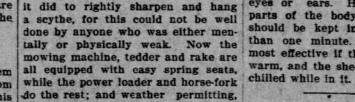
brushing. The cow with a clean skin

Good Roads

Keep the cows clean by a daily

fine peaches.

Should Be isolated. If roads around a town are bad, it might as well be on an island.



the hay crop is easily secured on time and in good order. Then, if the dairyman has a silo, he can command suc-

and he needs it. Good Preventive. Those who are "soiling" cattle or

sheep and giving large quantities of green corn fodder, oats, clover, rape, the clover and alfalfa proposition is etc., should give a small foddering of mighty short-sighted. good dry hay once a day. This will prevent too much looseness of the bowels.

Fine Morning Feed.

is, of course, the most comfortable, and comfort insures a better digestion Corn meal, wheat bran and ground market. ats, equal parts, and a few handfuls of beef scrap, moistened with skim milk, make a fine morning feed for laying bens

information as to whether the policy with cooked meal. was sound or not. Four experiments, This Irish series of experiments, if were conducted. Both lots of pigs reproperly regarded by the people of the letters, her mother opening them ceived an equal quantity of the same Ireland, will turn many feeders into and her father informing the police. foods, and were treated in the same the right path, and enable them to manner, except that the meal was feed with far more profit than by the given raw to one, and cooked into old method.

DIPPING SHEEP TO

ERADICATE PESTS Improved Machinery and Huge Promotes Health of Skin and Also Furthers Growth of Wool of Animal.

> (By FRANK KLEINHEINZ, Wisconsin College of Agriculture. In order to kill ticks and lice and

thus promote the health of the skin, and also further the growth of wool, di psheep every spring. Dipping is too often neglected by flock owners. seventy years ago, when our cities and with the result that the sheep are anrailroads were young, as was also the noyed day and night and are kept busy rubbing against every post and corner, with consequent loss of flesh. A warm, sunshiny day, at least ten days after the sheep have been sheared, should be selected for this work. It should preferably be done in the morning, so as to give the sheep a chance to dry out before night. Any one of the many coal tar dips may be used if the directions accompanying them are carefully fol-

lowed There are several forms of vats but

the majority of flock masters use one made of galvanized iron. The size of the vat necessarily depends upon the size of the flock. A draining pen should be so arranged that all the dip which runs off the sheep while they are dripping is returned into the vat.

It is not necessary for the head to get into the dip, since the sheep can keep it free of ticks or lice by rubbing or scratching. Furthermore, it require any higher degree of brain is best if no dip gets into the mouth. power to run these new machines than eyes or ears. However, all other parts of the body up to the head should be kept in the dip not less than one minute. The dip will be most effective if the solution is lukewarm, and the sheep will then not be

Daffodils Valuable.

An acre of wheat or potatoes in England is worth from \$70 to \$100. culent cow feed as good or better than but an acre of choice daffodils or nargreen grass for every day of the year, cissus may be worth anywhere from \$250 to \$2,000.

> Short-Sighted Farmer. The farmer who pays \$1.50 a hundred for protein feeds and passes up **Productive Cattle.** The cattle that produce the most meat and not fat and bone are the ones that will bring the big price in

Stockman's Partners Corn and clover or corn and alfaifs are the stockman's silent partners.

SAYS AMERICA IS BARBARIC

Napierkowska, the Vaudeville Dancen Peeved Because New York Objected to Her Dancing.

Paris - Napierkowska, the Paris

dancer, who has just returned from America, has made some plain remarks on the subject of Americans.

"Really, I have not brought away a single pleasant memory from the United States," she says. "What a narrow minded people they are-how utterly Impervious to any beautiful impression. cannot understand how any one can sincerely admire them or their customs, or their towns without any monuments or trees and hardly any museums.

"They are hardly civilized. They jostle you in the street with apologizing. Any charming or stylish ob ject one sees over there invariably comes from Europe. They have not the slightest feeling of elegance of any sort. In fact, I am completely disillusioned about them."

La Napierkowska complains bitterly of her prosecution on a charge of in decency, saying that the dance for which she was marched off to the courts like any ordinary criminal in New York had previously been given by her in several smaller cities without the slightest objection.

The judge who had the intelligence to have her released is, she says, the only exception which proves the rule of general barbarism in the United States.

Three Die in Prairie Fire. Seiling, Okla .- Rev. John Leslie, his wife and their son were burned to death, when they were overtaken by a prairie fire which swept a large section of Major county. Their bodies were found.

ter; and the man who could swing a scythe from 4 to 11 a. m. and wield a fork from 1 to 9 p. m., or till the last load was safe in the barn, was generally considered to be about the right sort of a man to make a success of a dairy farm. Feed must still be stored up for the winter and times of short pasture, but the many machines now to be had to facilitate this work, have reduced the actual labor part of this work almost beyond computation. Young men may

hardly realize it, but there are a few yet alive who can remember what it was to lead a gang of mowers in heavy clover and herd-grass; it was not called timothy then. It may not