

GREAT COST OF WARS.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES THAT TELL A FEARFUL STORY.

What Some of the Notable Conflicts in History Have Cost—Data of Absorbing Interest—Civil War in the Front—Spain Flotilla Fleet Cost \$15,000,000.

It is estimated that since the Christian era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in war. The cost of the world's wars since the Crimean war has been \$13,265,000,000, or enough to give a \$10 gold piece to every man, woman and child on the globe. During the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 soldiers, who are withdrawn from the productive operations to pose as soldiers. The pay, equipments, food and clothing of these men costs the world's taxpayers nearly \$8,900,000 a day. The cost of our navy during the civil war was, for 1862, \$12,000,000; 1863, \$63,000,000; 1864, \$85,000,000; 1865, \$122,000,000.

During the civil war the Confederate cruisers captured or destroyed 80 ships, 46 brigs, 67 schooners and 8 other vessels flying the American flag. The number of men withdrawn from industry to take part in the civil war on the Union side was 2,772,468, while the Confederates enlisted over 600,000. The expense of the war department in 1862 was \$394,000,000; in 1863, \$599,000,000; in 1864, \$690,000,000; in 1865, \$1,631,000,000.

In times of war the armies of European nations can be raised to 9,366,000 men, and the daily expense will be nearly \$20,000,000, to say nothing of the destruction of life and property. During the last few months of the civil war the expense of the government exceeded \$3,000,000 a day. The destruction of stores and clothing by both armies during the civil war is estimated at \$100,000,000. In 1881 English ships brought to the bone factories of England 30,000 skeletons of Turkish and Russian soldiers who had perished in the Crimean war. They were to be utilized as fertilizing material, after being ground to powder in the mills. All the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte cost: 1805, \$25,000,000, while the wars of Louis Napoleon cost France \$412,000,000. The former made the enemy pay most of the expense; the expense of the wars waged by the latter was borne by France. During the civil war in this country, from 1861 to 1865, the Union ordnance department served out to the

total deaths, 279,376; total desertions, 199,165. A partial statement on the Confederate side declared that 138,821 men had died in battle of wounds or disease and 164,428 had deserted. During the war the Union troops captured 476,169 Confederate prisoners; the Confederates captured 212,669 Union men. Of the latter 29,725 died in Confederate prisons, while 26,774 Confederates died in confinement.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

ENGLISHMAN OF ROMANCE.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Life in the Flowery Kingdom.

Sir Edwin Arnold, who sealed his union with a fascinating Japanese widow by an English marriage service in London recently, was always cosmopolitan in his ideas, says the Philadelphia Record. Surely no Englishman born and bred has ever succeeded in merging his own individuality into that of other people's as the author of "The Light of Asia" and "The Light of the World" has done. When he was in India in his young days his work showed his intense sympathy with the Buddhists, and in the preface to "The Light of Asia" he wrote: "This book was written by one who loved India and the Indian people." For two score years he was English to the core of his heart in the editorials he wrote for the London Telegraph and in 1890 he came to America, seemed quite able to understand us as few of his countrymen could do, and then he went on to Japan and immediately began to live a la Japonais. He lived in a native house, left his shoes at his door, slept on a thick quilt and, they say, ate in true Japanese style. In his bedroom he had a cheap European washstand, two Japanese chests of drawers of white wood and black iron work, and the usual sliding cupboards, into which his bed was put when it was rolled up in the daytime. The walls of the room were of tissue-paper panels powdered with silver maple leaves and a clear glass belt ran around the room. The drawing-room was glass paneled from door to ceiling and the only thing in the whole house that hinted at other civilizations was an American stove, which stood in one of the corners. With such surroundings it is not much wonder that the impressionable poet found himself going through the ceremony of tea drinking with his charming companion of the hour, and that he was content to accept the ceremony as a bona-fide marriage is tribute to his kinship with genius that since the

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A Profitable Flock.

At no time in the more than twenty-five years that I have been writing for the agricultural papers has there been as much interest shown in and so many questions asked about the care and management of poultry as now. Says a writer in Home and Farm: "I believe that one reason for this is that during the years of low prices for staple crops the farmers who kept poultry and cared for it well found that they paid the grocery bill easily and that a hundred or more dollars could be made from poultry easier than from any other product of the farm. The reason why so many farmers fail to appreciate the profit from poultry is that no account is kept with the hens and no credits given, and the average farmer could not give an intelligent guess as to what it costs to keep a hen a year or tell whether she paid for her feed or not. On many farms the poultry is neither fed nor watered, but are expected to forage and steal from hogs and other stock what they can, and they get no care except from the farmer's wife, who already has more duties than it is possible for her to attend to properly."

For several years past I have taken all the care of my poultry, and I have fed them as regularly as I do my work teams, and have seen that they had plenty of pure, fresh water to drink, free from ice in winter and changed two or three times a day in summer and that they had had grit and a dust bath accessible at all times. The result has been that I have had eggs in abundance. In 1897 I kept 120 Plymouth Rock hens and thirty-three laying Pekin ducks. We raised nearly 300 ducks and 150 chickens. I cannot give the exact cost of feed, for we fed two litters of pigs from the same bins of meal and bran that the poultry was fed from, but I estimate that we fed our poultry about 200 bushels of corn and oats, two tons of bran and \$10 worth of special food, such as bone meal, meat meal and oil meal, and in addition large quantities of lettuce and cabbage, which cost but little, as we can grow 150 pounds of lettuce to the square rod, and we only feed the unmerchantable cabbage after marketing the salable heads. It is a liberal estimate that our feed cost \$80.

Feed was cheap this year, corn selling at 17 cents a bushel and bran at \$8.50 per ton. Our sales for the year from the poultry were \$286.46, but about \$120 of this was from eggs for hatching, which were packed carefully and sent by express, and this source of profit would not be available to farmers generally. One hundred dollars worth of eggs were sold at market prices to the grocer, and these were sold at from 7 cents per dozen to 20 cents, but not many at either of these extreme prices, but the average was not far from 19 cents a dozen, and we sold \$63.78 worth of poultry, mostly ducks. It will be seen that we sold \$163.78 worth of poultry products at ordinary prices, and if the eggs sold for hatching had been sold in the market instead of for hatching our sales would have been just about \$180, instead of \$286. And in showing that poultry is profitable this smaller sum is the fair one to consider. The reader will probably conclude that the feed should be deducted from this, leaving \$190 as net profit.

Dairying in Southern Illinois.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Synographic Report of Illinois State Fairmen's Convention.)

L. A. Spies spoke on feeding of dairy cows in southern Illinois. In part he said: The feeding of dairy cows in different localities is influenced most by the kind of feed that grows best in those localities. Southern Illinois has long been noted for its crops of corn. We have our cows come in fresh in the fall of the year, as we then get our dairy products when they will bring the most money. We have long since quit buying other people's mistakes, and raise our own cows. We train them to be hearty eaters and develop a sound constitution. I would not dairy without silage, as this makes it possible to have succulent feed all the year round, the very thing necessary for a large flow of milk.

Mr. W. K. Lyons also contributed an interesting paper, which led to the following discussion:

Q.—I would like to ask if the bad condition of the roads for quite a portion of the year isn't quite a drawback to dairying in this section?

Mr. Lyons—Occasionally it is. The way it is right now it is considerable of a drawback, but for several winters past we have experienced very little difficulty in that regard.

Q.—I would like to ask this question: Mr. Lyons, in his remarks, rather deprecated the use of the hand separator, wouldn't the use of hand separators in furnishing cream to the creameries obviate some of the difficulty of bad roads? You would not have to carry so much stuff to the creamery.

Mr. Lyons—In Southern Illinois the farmers will come to town anyway, and the creameries are not far apart. I cannot see where the advantages come in.

Q.—What is your objection to the hand separator?

Mr. Lyons—The creamery would have to drive around and collect the cream.

Q.—What is the objection from the farmer's standpoint?

after it. The creamery man has to pay two or three dollars for a team and driver, when many times the farmer's teams are idle and can do it much cheaper than the creamery man. The expense comes out of the farmer in the end, and I claim the present plan would be more successful.

Q.—How about in the summer?

Mr. Lyons—I can give you the milk for many of the creameries in Southern Illinois is brought in by the young people, children, and old people that are not very serviceable on the farm, and thus it is done with very little expense. Suppose half a dozen farmers club together in a locality. Of course the one that comes in loses half a day, but how often does that happen? Only once a week, and he must come to town for supplies occasionally. Of course where farmers are within a mile of the creamery it takes only a small portion of time.

Q.—You do not mean to say that the milk is delivered only once a week?

Mr. Lyons—I mean that where half a dozen farmers club together one needs to come only once a week.

Q.—I am not interested in this matter at all, but it strikes me very forcibly that I can see a great objection to it. It is utterly impossible for a man to operate fifty machines as well as he can one. If this gentleman has fifty or seventy-five patrons the use of hand separators would thus necessitate fifty or seventy-five machines instead of one. The difference in the expense is great.

Mr. Lyons—The idea of the hand separator is that the farmer has one himself.

Q.—That doesn't change the matter. He has to make the investment and keep it in order. In your creamery you operate one or two machines. In the other case you have seventy-five. No two farmers will operate the same machine alike, one will operate it right and one wrong.

About Strawberries.

The New York station recommends as fertilizers for the strawberry for nitrogen, 150 to 200 pounds nitrate of soda, applied during the growing season, or 125 to 250 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, or 250 to 500 pounds dried blood. For phosphoric acid 550 to 1,100 pounds of bone meal, or 375 to 750 pounds dissolved bone, or 450 to 900 pounds dissolved rock. For potash, 140 to 280 pounds muriate, or same of sulphate, or 550 to 1,100 pounds kainit, or 1,400 to 2,800 pounds wood ashes. In setting the plants, the crown should be on a level with the soil, no higher and no lower. The roots should not be allowed to get dry. Dip them in water as soon as they begin to get dry. Trim the roots back at least one-third, and spread them fan-shaped when setting, filling in gradually and firm well. Some prefer the hill culture for small gardens, setting the plants in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in the row, and not allowing them to blossom or put out runners the first season. This makes fine large plants, but those who grow for market think it requires too much time to keep off the runners. They like better the narrow or wide-matted ones, the rows being three to four feet apart and the plants fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and the runners being allowed to fill the space between. If the row is left at one foot wide it is termed the narrow row and at two feet wide a wide row. Runners must be cut to keep them within bounds, and they will probably need to have the runners thinned out in many places. Some varieties have the fruit so small after the first crop that they are scarcely worth retaining after they have borne once. Others make but few runners, and may be allowed to fruit for two or three seasons. In this case, after the crop has been picked, mow off the tops of the plants and burn them, to destroy weeds, insects, rust and the old mulch on the ground. The mulch may be coarse manure, cheap hay, straw, pine needles or pine boughs, or leaves, if there is something to hold them in place. Avoid using a mulch likely to contain weed seeds, and put it on when the ground is frozen so hard as to bear up the horse and wagon. One row in four should consist of plants having perfect or staminate blossoms.

Chicks Feathering.

There is a great difference in the breeds as to the time of the chicks feathering out. Some of the non-setting breeds feather out very quickly and therefore need more attention in the matter of food. This precocity is not desirable, but we must admit that it can not be helped. As the feather takes not carbohydrate, but protein, for its formation, it is evident that we should give more of this kind of feed to the chicks at the time they are beginning to feather.

The breeds that do not feather out quickly are supposed to stand the process better, for it is the opinion among poultrymen that a chick that feathers slowly is more certain to be raised than the one that feathers out rapidly. This is due to the fact that the process is very weakening, and the chick falls an easy prey to lice and germs of disease.

Milk Food for Calves.—How many persons know that no bird that flies, save one, feeds its young on anything but flesh food. There is only one bird that I know of that does not feed its young on insect food, even our own sparrow, which has the power to partly digest grain in their crops and give it to their young. The young calf must have food that its delicate stomach can digest, and it isn't ground feed; it is flesh in a sense, because it is milk. He has not a good digestive stomach at that age.—Jonathan Periam.

Average Income from Cows.—The average income from dairy cows in localities where the milk is sold to condensing factories is said to be about \$38.00 a year. It sometimes runs as high as \$75.00 to a cow, and sometimes as low as \$25.00, but the general average is estimated to be about \$38.00.

Horse Stables—Stalls and Floors.

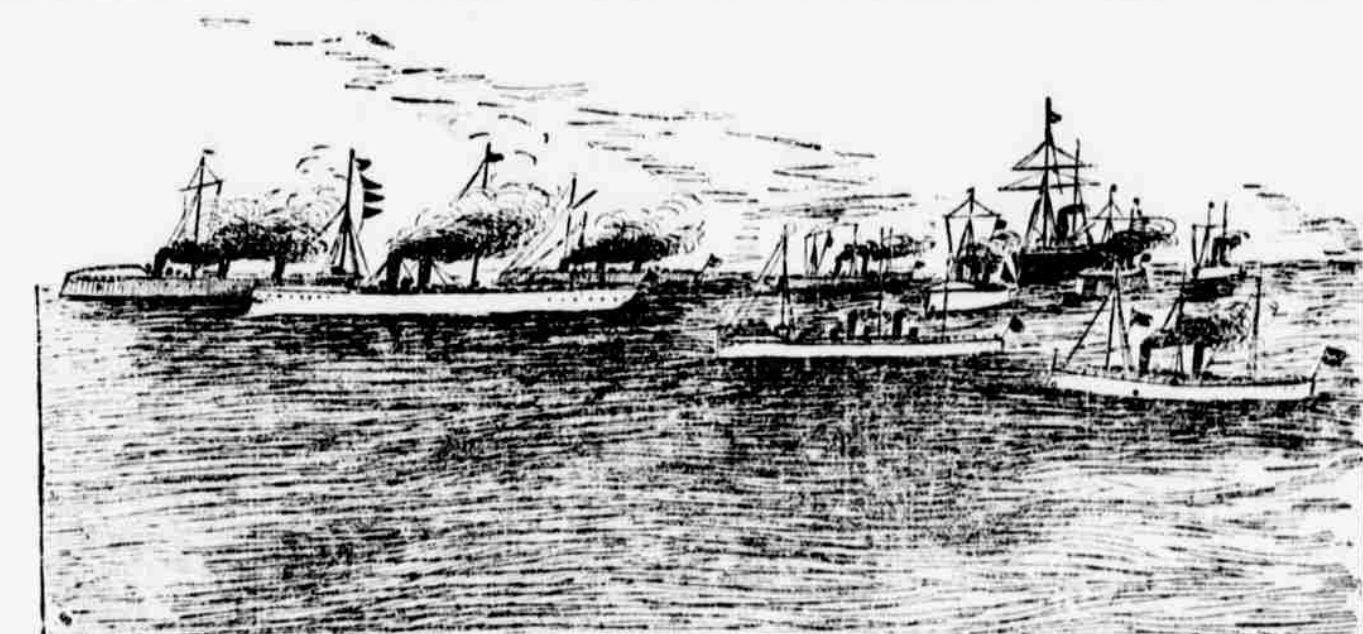
There is a great need of reform on the average American farm in the construction of the horse stables, the care bestowed upon them and the management of the animals which they house, says Indiana Farmer. In many localities, east and west, little or no attention is given to sanitary conditions, and for the most part they are unfit to be used for any purpose whatever, much less as the dwelling place of an animal so noble, intelligent and cleanly by nature, and so sensitive to all impurities of air, food or water, as the horse. No heed is given to drainage, light or ventilation, and more often than otherwise the floors are uneven, full of holes, and are composed of material hard to keep clean even when there is a disposition and an effort made in that direction; they emit an unwholesome odor that is bad for the health of horses, and many stable ills are traceable thereto. Horse stables should never be placed underground, wholly or in part, for there is generally in such a location no sufficient means for light, ventilation and drainage; these defects very often cause great damage to the constitution and general welfare of animals that are obliged to constantly breathe the foul air inseparably from such surroundings. Ventilation and light in the stable are as necessary to perfect health of the horse as proper food and exercise and in building stables this consideration should receive attention foremost among other important things. Eight or nine feet from the floor to ceiling is little enough; 10 or 12 is better. The doors should be so placed that when open the air shall not be upon the horses, and a great advantage is found in having them in two sections horizontally in order to have the upper half to stand open in summer to admit fresh air. The windows, which should be large as in a modern dwelling house and as numerous in proportion to the size of the room, should be so placed as to allow a free passage of air in warm weather, and if in front of the horses they must be shaded, as the full glare of light from that direction is an injury to the eyes. They should also be situated high enough so as to allow the air to circulate over the horses' backs. The stalls in most farm stables are too narrow, rarely ever being over five feet wide and very often less. Six feet wide is much better, more comfortable and safer for the horse. Ample room in the rear is also a convenience and safeguard against dangers and mishaps that is too often entirely disregarded while planning for the accommodation and comfort of the horses in the stable. Fifteen to 17 feet from the head of the stall to the back wall is none too long for an average size farm horse. We have all seen stalls that were so short, and some of us have had them in use, that when the horses were in their places scarce space enough behind them was allowed to walk and very often, to add to the discomfort and cramped condition of affairs, the harness hung upon pegs fixed in the rear wall, which may be a handy place for the purpose, but besides being in the way and often under the horses feet, the odor of a badly kept stable is a serious injury to the harness.

Scientific Poultry Raising. Little has as yet been done for the poultry industry by our experiment stations or otherwise. Even private investigations have been of an imperfect character, and many of the results obtained have been very unsatisfactory if not delusive. We have formed a great many opinions on our observations, but it will doubtless be found that both opinions and observations have been wrong in many cases. Such has been the result in other lines of farm industry. We thought that we knew that in the milk of the dairy cow the food made the richness or the poorness according to its quality, but we found that all of our observations in that matter were delusions. So it will doubtless be with the poultry facts (?) that we have secured. What we need is extensive investigations into the principles of poultry culture. Both public and private attention should be given to the matter. It may be that in time we will be able to exterminate the roup and kindred diseases over wide areas of country. We may even be able to exterminate the louse of the chicken variety as thoroughly as we have in many localities the louse that fastens on the human head.

The Mares.—Probably few farmers can well change their stock of mares at once, but those that have any at all fit for breeding should breed them to sires of families in which the quality of transmitting the strains that make them valuable is well established. The mares that are raised from such breeding will be a big improvement on their dams, and should themselves be bred to a sire of the same class as that to which the dam was bred. It is better to have only three or four good mares just enough to do the work of the farm, and breed them in this way, than to have a score producing colts by a half-bred stallion who transmits nothing with certainty other than shabby appearance and a general unfitness for any good purpose.—Ex.

French Spinnet.—The French have a way of fattening fowls that seems to be peculiar to that country. A huge spinnet is built that revolves on one center. This spinnet contains cages, in which are fowls, one in each cage. The fowl is kept in the dark and in silence, being fed several times a day with soft food that is pumped down its throat. The fowl has nothing to do but eat and digest its food. In a few weeks it has become a most toothsome morsel for the epicure. The spinnet is merely the home for the fowls during fattening, and sometimes contains 600 fowls.

One hundred quarts of milk weigh about 215 pounds.



THE SPANISH TORPEDO FLOTILLA.—COST \$15,000,000.

army 7,822 cannon, 4,022,000 rifles, 2,360,000 equipments for foot and horse, 12,000 tons of powder, 42,000 tons of shot, and 1,022,000 cartridges. The soldier is the best fed individual of his class in Europe. The British soldier receives for his daily ration 16 ounces of bread, 12 of meat, 2 of rice, 8 of dried vegetables, 16 of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 ounces of salt, 4 of coffee and 9 of sugar. In time of war France puts 37 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field, Germany 310, Russia 210.

In the Crimean war of 1855 309,400 men went to the front, of whom 8,490 were killed in battle, 39,870 were wounded, of whom 11,750 died in the hospitals, 75,375 died of disease contracted during the campaign. The total deaths were 95,615. The war cost \$345,000,000.

The principal nations of the world have 2,291 warships, mounting 8,383 guns, mostly of very heavy caliber.

The list of the world's battles comprises 1,527 regular engagements whose names are given as worthy of record. During the Mexican war the United States put 90,100 men in the field, of whom 7,780 died of wounds or disease.

At Gettysburg 140,000 men fought on the Union and Confederate sides, of whom 8,000 were placed hors du combat. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, 170,000 French and 1,063,000 Germans took the field. Of the former 41,000 were killed in battle, 36,000 died of wounds, 45,000 died of sickness, 116,000 were in various ways disabled, and 446,000 were taken prisoners. Of the Germans, 19,782 were killed in action, 10,710 died of their wounds, 14,259 of sickness, 89,000 were disabled. The prisoners taken by the French were very few in number. In all 684,000 French and 133,751 Germans were killed or disabled, a loss to the world of 817,751 men.

The cost of the Mexican war was \$65,000,000. The total number of men in the world's navies is 237,000. In the last 200 years France has spent \$933,300,000 in war. It is estimated that there are 100,000,000 guns in the world. At an average of \$10 each the cost of the world's rifles, shotguns and muskets would be \$1,000,000,000.

and 170 other vessels that were attempting to run the blockade. From June, 1791, to November, 1813, the French government enrolled 4,556,000 men, nearly three-fourths of whom died in battle, of wounds or diseases contracted in the field. The expenditure for the German army in 1889 was \$18,840,000, or about \$190 per man. Of the aggregate sum \$5,550,000 was for pay, \$4,300,000 for food, and \$1,200,000 for clothing. The public debt of the Austro-Hungarian empire is 5,920,185,000 florins, mostly contracted by the French war of early years of this century of the seven weeks' war with Prussia.

The navy of Great Britain has 65,000 men; France, 54,000; Germany, 16,000; Russia, 29,000; Austria, 8,000; Italy, 13,000; Spain, 14,000; Holland, 8,000; Turkey, 39,000; the United States, 10,000.

The annual cost of the British army is \$17,000,000; of the navy, \$14,000,000. Marengo called 58,000 men into action, of whom 13,000 were killed or crippled. The Spanish army costs 142,000 pesetas a year. Twenty-five pesetas equal \$5.

The French army costs every year 675,000,000 francs; the navy 209,000,000. The United States army, in 1892, cost \$46,895,456; our navy in the same year, \$129,174,139. The army of Bolivia costs the people of that impoverished country \$1,800,000 a year. The annual army expenditure of Greece is 18,900,000 drachmi. A drachma is about 20 cents. Italy spends every year 14,000,000 lire on her army. Twenty-five lire equal \$5. Down to the year 1876 Krupp had delivered to various European nations over 15,000 cannon. There were 42,000 men on the field of Sadowa, of whom 33,000 were killed or disabled. At Borodino 250,000 French and Russians fought and the dead and wounded numbered 78,000. The estimated cost to both sides of the great civil war in this country was \$6,500,000,000. The spring and autumn maneuvers of the European armies cost annually over \$10,000,000.

In 1866 the United States proved marshal general reported that 61,362 men on the union side had been killed in battle, 34,720 had died of their wounds, 183,287 had died of disease,

world began has ever flouted a little the staid laws and regulations that ordinary folks find necessary to comfortable existence. It was in Japan, by the way, that Sir Edwin began "The Light of the World," and indeed, completed it, too, during his stay of several years.

Remarkable Eccentricity.

An eccentric character, who died recently in Italy, had not left his own grounds for years. He took long walks every day in the house, or in the house and grounds, counting the number of times he covered certain measured distances. Whenever the distance equaled that to some neighboring village, he put it down as a walk to that place and spoke of it in that way to his friends. Before he shut himself up he used to pay visits to his friends in a highly original manner, he himself remaining invisible, while his servant ran backwards and forwards; by the hour together, carrying questions and answers.

TO THE POINT.

Some mothers spare the rod and spoil the slippers.

A good roadbed is the best place for a tired wheel.

The musician who plays by note has to face the music.

No woman can lace herself as tight as a man can drink himself.

All the world's a stage, and the performance thereon is continuous.

Idealism is the contemplation of marriage; realism is what you get.

A woman is clever when she makes a man think he knows a great deal more than she does.

A good many people who are trying to get in the social swim should put on life-preservers.

You can always judge the wheels in a man's head by the spokes that come from the mouth.

Too many men are engaged in the profession of carving pine dry goods boxes with a pocketknife.

When a candidate places himself in the hands of his friends he must place his pocketbook there also if he expects to come under the wire first.