With the Veterans.

'Twas Yankee Doodle went to war
To fight the British lion,
With flintlock rifle in his hand
And hemp his horn to tie on.
The boasting Hessians laughed to scorn,
Though bought with English boodle,
To find at Concord, Lexington,
The grit of Yankee Doodle.

CHORUS.

This Yankee Doodle kept it up
With gun and powder handy,
And made the redcoats dance the step
To "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

The lion sprang upon his prey,
At Bunker Hill and Trenton,
And furious bristled mane and tail,
'Twas frightful how he went on.
Said Yankee Doodle, "Better dry
Your pesky takin' on so;
I'll punt saltpeter in your eye
And give your tail a twist O!"

At Princeton, too, and Bennington,
At Fort Ticonderoga,
The bloody Hessians bit the dust,
And next at Saratoga.
For Yankee Doodle picked his flint,
And fired such tarnal powder,
The critter lost the 'tother eye
And growled with rage the louder.

At Eutaw Springs he clipped his tail,
To Yorktown then pursued him,
From start to finish whipped him out,
Politely hacked and hewed him.
So sneaking back to tory land,
As sullen as a clam, sir,
With Yankee Doodle did lie down,
The Lion and the Lamb, sir.

—W. O. Pierce in Exchange.

Soldiers' Homes.

The national home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Washington has branches at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va., Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; and Danville, Ill. Then there are state homes in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Disability that prevents the applicant from earning his living is a common requirement for admission. A veteran receiving a greater pension than $16 a month is ineligible, under ordinary conditions, for the national home; elsewhere the practice varies.

Gen. Hampton Recovering.

Gen. Wade Hampton, who is slowly rallying from his recent attack of

heart failure, is now in his eighty-fourth year, and has not suffered in health to any inconvenient degree, since he was wounded at Gettysburg. The general is one of the few remaining types of the old school—chivalrous gentlemen of the South. He was born in Columbus, S. C., and the last public office he held was that of United States senator. He left the senate in 1891 and has since lived in retirement.

Defense of the Militia.

"It appears to most of the officers and men of the Massachusetts militia that Secretary of War Root has been erroneously quoted as to the efficiency of the land militia in opposition to the volunteer," says a veteran of the Spanish-American war. "Those of us who were at Chickamauga and Alger and Wyckoff know from actual observation where the volunteer stood in comparison with the militia soldier of the states. We know that the percentage of illness, the percentage of deaths, was less with the militia volunteer than it was with the rookie pure and simple in the ranks of the United States service, simply because the militiaman was drilled in the care of himself. Figures can be presented to prove this. It used to be the most resentful criticism that a volunteer could hear at Chickamauga that he was militia, and therefore the crude volunteer, hit or miss, was superior to him, because he was tarred "regular" by reason of the regiment to which he was assigned. That was all there was to it, but the records of the service will show that the militia volunteer lost less men approximately than any other so-called regular regiment in the service."

Excursion to Vicksburg.

The chances are that a good-sized party of Milwaukee and Wisconsin veterans will take advantage of the excursion to Vicksburg's battle field, which is being arranged as a prelude to the New Orleans Mardi Gras. It is intended that excursionists shall stop over for a day at Vicksburg on the way to New Orleans. The excursion train will leave Chicago Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, reaching Vicksburg at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and leaving there at noon next day for New Orleans. Wisconsin veterans in particular have cause to remember Vicksburg with pride on account of useful service there during the battles of the siege.

Horses Were on Their Backs.

Peter MacQueen, the well known Boston lecturer, who was with President Roosevelt at Santiago, and with Lawton in his last campaign in the Philippines, has a fund of interesting stories about army life, and is an enthusiastic admirer of the regular army private, whose sense of humor, he declares is unfailing. The following is one of his favorite stories. In the last expedition General Lawton made against Santa Cruz two regiments, the Fourth Cavalry and an Idaho regiment, were sent up the Laguna de Bay in native boats. In the darkness the two regiments ran into one another, and great confusion resulted.

"'What farmer outfit are you?' yelled the Idaho boys, derisively, at the clumsy cavalry.

"'Lawton's Fourth Cavalry,' answered the regulars.

"'Five cavalry,' was the answer. 'Where are your horses?'

"'Here in our knapsacks,' replied the cavalry, rattling their cans of 'salt horse.'"

Brave Woman Dead.

When the spirit of Mrs. Anna M. Frintz fled there passed from the world a woman whose life story was one that was full of the remarkable, a woman whose fidelity to duty and to those she loved makes an exceedingly pretty story. Mrs. Frintz died at her home in Cincinnati in the sixty-second year of her age, and the early part of those sixty-two years were filled with stirring events. When the country was plunged into civil war Mrs. Frintz was a bride of but a few years, and her husband felt that he was called upon to go to the front.

Then it was that the intrepid spirit of his wife asserted itself, and, nothing daunted by the fact that she had a young babe, she determined to follow her husband, and follow him she did. She was with Rosecran's army in West Virginia, and even when the shriek of the shells caused a tremor among the men she remained intrepid. Her husband, Louis C. Frintz, was a major in the twenty-eighth Ohio, and a splendid soldier. Mrs. Frintz was very active in organizing the Women's Corps Auxiliary to the Loyal Legion G. A. R., and the Union Veteran Legion.

Must Wait for Army Register.

Although the war department has completed its arrangement of the lineal rank of first lieutenants of cavalry and infantry, the secretary of war has decided that no announcement will be made of the same pending the publication of the annual Army Register. The Register will be late inappearing this year, as there are still many officers to be appointed and examined under the provisions of the act of February 2, 1901. Secretary Root has ordered, however, that all examinations of officers entering the army under this act be completed by the last day in January, so that the prospects are that the Register will appear toward the latter part of February or the beginning of March.

Of Interest to Veterans.

The following executive order has been issued, directed to each executive department:

"The attention of the department is hereby called to the provisions of the laws giving preference to veterans in appointment and retention.

"The president desires that wherever the needs of the service will justify and the law will permit, preference shall be given alike in appointment and retention to honorably discharged veterans of the civil war who are fit and well qualified to perform the duties of the places which they seek and are filling.

(Signed.)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, January 17, 1902."

American Equipment Superior.

It is announced that Canada has officially adopted the new United States army ambulance and the Munson ventilated hospital tent. The regulation litter has been officially adopted by the Mexican army. Samples of the ambulance have been ordered by England, France, Spain, Chile and Mexico. The medical department of the British army has recently purchased complete sample sets of the United States army medical, surgical, sterilizing and detached-service chests, folding field furniture, bath tubs and brigade hospital mess chest on the recommendation of the British military attache in Washington, who considered them superior to their own equipment.

Celebrate Jackson Day.

The eighty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated at Nashville, Tenn., on Jackson day by the Ladies' Hermitage Association with a large ball at the Tulane, the entire first floor of which was superbly adorned with the Jackson vine and Jackson favorite flower. Roman hyacinths. A full-length portrait of General Jackson, wreathed with hyacinths, occupied the place of honor in the ballroom, and the historic silver from the Hermitage was used in adorning the tables in the dining room.

Mounted Army Engineers.

In the future twenty-four men out of each company of army engineers will be mounted in conformity to the urgent recommendation made on several occasions by Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers. The beginning of this important and notable change will be made in the Philippine Islands by Gen. Chaffee in accordance with a written request made last summer by Gen. Gillespie.

Cannon for German Veterans.

Phince Henry will bring with him to the United States a bronze cannon, as a present from the kaiser to the Central Union of German-American veterans who fought in the war of 1866-70. The cannon was captured from the French. It is destined for Philadelphia, where the prince will probably make a speech in presenting it to the veterans.

Chaplains May Marry Soldiers.

United States military chaplains regularly on duty in Cuba, will hereafter be invested with sufficient authority to perform the marriage ceremony in this island, and a certificate of their commission showing that they are duly commissioned chaplains of the United States army shall be sufficient evidence of their authority to perform said ceremony.

Sweden's King a Scholar.

The king of Sweden is acknowledged to be one of the most learned men in Europe. He speaks seven languages and can now write to China's emperor in Chinese.

Priests Want to Marry.

A bomb has exploded in the midst of the sleepy Roman congregations, which has effectually awakened the old-time priests from their dreams. The priests of Sicily want nothing more nor less than to be allowed to marry. They have sent an eloquent address on the subject to all the colleges, sacristaries and so on. The pamphlet is most violent in form, and demands the abolition of the obligatory law and vows of chastity for priests, monks and nuns. The Archbishop of Palermo has been peremptorily ordered to take every measure to suppress the diffusion of the pamphlet, but it is feared too late; its contents are known.

Marconi's sweetheart evidently thought his system too intangible for purposes of matrimony.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Crop and Weather Conditions.

December in Kentucky, according to weather bureau reports, was not very favorable for wheat, but it was protected by snow during the period of extreme cold from the 15th to the 22d. It is small and thin and does not look very promising. Fruit trees apparently were not injured by the cold weather. Stock generally is in fair condition, but there has been some loss of cattle in stalk fields.

The weather bureau review of weather and crops of 1901 in the Maryland and Delaware section states that December weather was generally satisfactory, though some injury was wrought by the cold wave that prevailed from the 14th to the 17th. At the beginning of the present year grain and grasses were promising in their appearance and outlook. Of crops the report says: A careful summary of crop results, based on more than one hundred special reports, shows that wheat was below an average yield, and only fair in quality. Rye was short in amount, but the quality was fair to good. Oats were a poor crop, and of inferior grade. The early cuttings of hay were short, but the late was better; the entire crop was somewhat below average yield, but the quality fair to good. Corn was a magnificent crop; there were very few reports of inferior grade, and these were from some of the more southern localities, where, in a few instances, the yields were also a little below the average. A few apple orchards gave fair yields, but the crop as a whole was very disappointing, and many complaints of knotty and otherwise imperfect fruit were received. Peaches were variable in quality and yield; the yield was generally poor to average, but the grade on the whole was fair. The season was very favorable for tobacco; there were no deficient yields, and the entire crop was secured in excellent condition.

Pennsylvania reports state that when December closed very little snow remained on the ground except in the northeastern section. Grain was insufficiently protected and suffered considerable damage from floods and washouts.

Flordia pineapples, where unprotected during the severe weather of December, show bad effects of frost. No serious damage befell the crops on the lower southeast coast. In central portions the plants were well protected as a rule and are now in good condition.

The California hop crop is being marketed and the latest quotation from Sutler county growers was 8¾ cents per pound. Olive growers are also harvesting their crops. The trees are loaded and the acreage is large. Growers who sell from the trees have heretofore usually disposed of their product for $60 per ton, or 3 cents per pound. The crop this year is more than double the usual yield, and olives now being only $40 per ton as they come from the tree, and half of that goes to the pickers, leaving the growers but $20 per ton. Recent weather conditions have not been very favorable. Cold, foggy weather, with frequent frosts, has prevailed in northern California, and abnormally high temperatures and drying winds in the southern part. Rain is much needed, particularly for late-sown grain, for which the outlook in southern districts is not good. In many places green feed is drying up. Plowing and seeding are making good progress. Orchards and vineyards are in good condition, and large shipments of oranges are being made. Irrigation water is plentiful.

To Get Best Prices for Apples.

At the recent meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, H. M. Dunlap said: Those who were fortunate enough to have a full crop of apples this year ought certainly to have been well satisfied with the proceeds from the orchards. There never was a time, I think, in the history of the state when everything was disposed of to so good an advantage in the markets as this year. They made, in some instances, as high as four grades of apples, three of them were shipped to market and the fourth was shipped to the evaporator or cider press, and they got good prices for all, even the latter bringing from 20 to 25 cents per bushel; in many instances 50 cents per hundred was not an uncommon thing on the track by the carload for cider stock and evaporator stock, and apples sold by the barrel, orchard run, hand-picked, ran from $1.25 to $3.75 per barrel. The diversity in price seemed to be more on account of the number of packers there were in that neighborhood rather than the quality of the fruit, so it behooves us as growers to have our localities well advertised in the market, and there is no way in which we can advertise our special lines of fruit growing so well as in sending out fruit that is properly, carefully and honestly packed. If a neighborhood as a whole will do this, they will find that the buyers will look up that locality every year, and look it up to the advantage of the fruit-growers themselves.

Progress in Horticulture.

From Farmers' Review: In horticulture the greatest advancement is in orcharding. Farmers are beginning to see that they must cultivate and take care of orchards as well as other farm crops. Spraying is also receiving more attention than formerly, and now apples being a good price will be quite an inducement to those having orchards to give them more attention.

Orcharding is the only line of horticulture in which I can see any profit for the future, and the person who will go at it in a business-like way, by gaining all the information possible, making it a study, and not being afraid of work, should and will succeed. The small fruit industry here has nearly disappeared, for more reasons than one, the chief reason is the men who were in it. They expected too much. They expected to get the same results from their efforts in the growing of small fruits that men got who had followed it and made it a lifetime study. It is hard to get something for nothing, even in fruit growing.—L. N. Beal, Jefferson County, Illinois.

Some Points on Oats.

From the Farmers' Review: I have considerable experience farming, and raising stock for the past forty-six years. Every year I raised more or less oats. I have always found the oat crop very profitable and very necessary in raising colts, calves and pigs, to give them bone formation.

I never raise oats to sell. I always raise them to feed on the farm. I cut them at the proper time, and thresh as soon as they will do, so I get the full benefit of straw, which is worth half its bulk in hay, if it is kept in the dry. There is more profit in oats, if fed to good, well-bred stock, than to scrubs. One way I have found a profit in the oat crop is, we live in a country where we raise winter wheat. I always had a better yield of wheat, from three to five bushels to the acre, when it followed an oat crop, and could always make a smoother surface to sow grass seed for meadow. And when I don't want to follow it with wheat I fall plow it and turn the stubble under, which makes a good fertilizer for corn in the spring.—James A. Teel, Schuyler County, Illinois.

American Chester-White Record Association.

American Chester-White Record Association held the eighteenth annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on the morning of January 15th. A large number of members were present. Result of election of officers for 1902 follows: President, I. T. Cummins, Killeen, Texas; Vice President, F. P. Hardin, Lima, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio.

Board of Trustees, J. L. Beringer, Marion, Ohio; A. L. Glover, Delaware, Ohio; N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, Ohio; W. H. Pool, Delaware, Ohio; F. P. Hardin, Lima, Ohio; C. Hintz, Fremont, Ohio.

Resolutions adopted and kept in force were, That a breeder may become a member of the Association by sending in pedigree and one dollar fee each, until thus twenty pedigrees and $20 have been sent, when a certificate of membership will be issued. That members may record the pedigrees of pigs that they sell, for 50 cents each; provided that the pedigree is sent in for record within sixty days after date of sale. Send all pedigrees and fees to Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio.

Corean Foxtail Millet.

Herewith we illustrate Corean Fox tail Millet, which has been quite ex

FIG. 2.—Corean Foxtail Millet.

tensively experimented with by the government at Washington. There are several varieties. The one here shown has a slender head, nearly cylindrical, erect or somewhat nodding. The chaff is green or purplish, as is the seed.

Thinning Fruit.

In 1900 the Massachusetts Experiment Station made some tests in the thinning of fruit. Some old apple trees—9 to 12 inches in diameter—were subjected to the thinning process. The results are published below. The figure 1 in the table means unthinned, the figure 2 means thinned:

	Cost of thinning.	Yield, bbls.	Value.
1. Astrachan	....	4.8	$3.00
2. Astrachan	$1.20	5	5.05
1. Early Harvest	....	1.5	0
2. Early Harvest	.15	1.5	.90
1. Hurlbut	....	5	3.00
2. Hurlbut	.45	5	3.55
1. Baldwin	....	3.25	2.00
2. Baldwin	.60	4	2.90
1. Greening	....	2	1.50
2. Greening	.15	2.5	2.10

This shows a gain for thinning, but not as great a gain as has been realized by some private orchardists. Also, the true value of thinning can be realized only when the process is continued from year to year. With an orchard just coming into bearing, thinning should be far reaching in its effects on the bearing power of the trees.

Feeding Silage.

From the Farmers' Review: I have fed silage for four years with good success, and have never seen any bad effects of using it. In the meantime I have gained a very large business over non-feeders. I feed daily from thirty pounds to all that will be eaten per cow. I have also fed oat and pea silage. There are not very many silos around here, but farmers have been watching mine and have made up their minds that silos are just the thing. I am feeding now about fifty head of cattle, and would say that for me "no silo, no dairy."—Geo. L. Frans, Berrien County, Michigan.

At the recent convention of Illinois dairymen, the question of the construction of silos was discussed. One man said that in lathing his silo he placed the lath diagonally. He had obtained his ideas of the construction of a round silo mostly from H. B. Gurler. The question was asked whether Mr. Gurler lathed his silo in this manner, but, Mr. Gurler not being present, it was unanswered. Later, the Farmers' Review addressed an inquiry to Mr. Gurler on the subject, and received the following reply: "I think it best to put on the lath horizontally, as we get more resistance that way than when the lath is put on diagonally. Our idea is to have strength in the circular form to resist the lateral pressure."

Gardens that pay best are those that receive the most attention. A garden will not take care of itself and yield a profit. Probably no part of the farm pays as large a profit as the garden in good hands. A man that realizes this will give it the first attention in the spring, both as regards labor and fertilizer. The garden lover will not forget it when other parts of the farm also need attention. If a man will not do the work necessary or have it done, he may as well not attempt to have a garden.

Men are lacking in nerve force when it comes to painful operations.

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.

The Amended Grout Bill.

After much altercation among the supporters of the Grout bill as to whether or not uncolored oleomargarine should be taxed one-fourth cent a pound, the ones in favor of such a tax have won. The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives has reported for favorable action the following bill:

"Section 1. That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory, or the District of Columbia, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such state or territory, or the District of Columbia, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, or the District of Columbia, enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such state or territory, or the District of Columbia, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

"Sec. 2. That the first clause of section 3 of an act entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine,' be amended by adding thereto, after the word 'oleomargarine' at the end of said clause, the following words: 'And any person that sells, vends or furnishes oleomargarine for the use and consumption of others, except to his own family and guests thereof without compensation, who shall add to, or mix with, such oleomargarine any ingredient or coloration that causes it to look like butter, shall also be held to be a manufacturer of oleomargarine, within the meaning of said act and subject to the provisions thereof.

"Sec. 3. That on and after July 1, 1902, the tax upon oleomargarine, as prescribed in section 8 of the act approved August 2, 1886, and entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating exportation of oleomargarine,' shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound when the same is not made in imitation of butter; but when made in imitation of butter the tax to be paid by the manufacturer shall be 10 cents per pound, to be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of said act.

"Sec. 4. That wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall keep such books and render such returns in relation thereto as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require, and such books shall be open at all times to the inspection of any internal revenue officer or agent. And any person who wilfully violates any of the provisions of this section shall for each offense be fined not less than $50 and not exceeding $500 and imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months."

Cross Bulls.

From the Farmers' Review: We have bred Polled Durham cattle ten years, and have never had an ugly bull on the farm, which I credit to the way they are handled. A bull of any breed may be made ugly by improper handling. An ill-tempered man with a pitchfork and a profane mouth can spoil any bull in a week's time; but a gentle hand and a pan of oats work wonders with a young bull. We halter-break and handle our young bulls from the time they are seven months old. Should we find one inclined to want more than one-half the road, we do not back up and go around him, but give him to understand that we have the right of way; that is, conquer him right then, on the start, while young, and with kind treatment thereafter you will have a docile bull. I would not consider it policy to breed to a cross bull, and I believe as a rule that the Polled Durhams are more docile than other breeds. I have in mind a case where a young bull was allowed to bunt and rub around those who came near him, in play. One day he hit his master a hot shot, which downed him, and also scared the man out. From that time on the bull was fed from the opposite side of the partition, and when taken out a strap in a ring was trailed along through the partition, and a club accompanied the man.—F. A. Murray, Grundy County, Illinois.

Separators on the Dairy Farm.

From Farmers' Review: In regard to cream separators will say that I have used one about two years in my milk business for separating for cream, and separated milk trade, and I have found out that they are just the thing in a dairy, whether you sell your cream or make butter. I have used the United States first one and a half years by hand, then a short time by dog power and now by steam. For a small dairy of twenty or twenty-five cows, a power, run by a dog or sheep, a calf, or something, would be the most economical. The reason I use steam is I cut and steam my feed, consequently use the same for running separator. I think and know from practical experience that they will pay well in a dairy of five cows, as any one will make 100 pounds of butter where they make 80 pounds without one, and better butter, too; and then, the skim milk for feeding purposes is much better to feed calves while it is warm and sweet.—N. Woodmansee, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Going Into the Poultry Business.

From Farmers' Review: The general farmer that has no special aim in poultry keeping and that intends to go into the business should consult the wishes of his wife as a first essential. As a second, the wife and the balance of the household should decide the question of how much of a poultry business should be indulged in. They should then choose a breed of each variety of the various kinds of fowls which they wish to raise, be they chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, one or all. Next they should select a variety naturally disposed to hustle for self-preservation. Such as will lay the most eggs, grow the quickest and weigh the most pounds. I can not mention a breed of fowls of any variety that would be either too nice or too good for the common farmer, as I take it there is nothing too nice or too good for the farmer; especially a farmer who will do his part in every undertaking.

Reverting, I must say that location, climate and general surroundings, such as drainage, space and shade, have a good deal to do with the raising of poultry.—T. J. Priest, Scott county, Illinois.

Bullocks That Trot.

Attention is drawn in an Agricultural Ledger on the cattle of Rajputana to the "Nagore" and "Rinda" breeds. The "Nagore" bullocks are famous throughout India as magnificent trotting animals, on which account, says the Lahore paper, they are greatly sought after by well-to-do natives, who drive them in ekkas. A good pair will usually command from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, and the price of a well-matched superior pair is from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. They are good-tempered and docile, but timid. "Rinda" means small, and cattle of this breed seldom measure more than forty inches in height, whereas Nagore bullocks have been measured up to seventy inches. "Rinda" cattle are used for all kinds of agricultural work, for which purposes they are in great demand by zemindars. They also make very good baggage animals, either in the plains or hills, being short-legged, with hard feet. They are, however, morose, obstinate and bad-tempered, sometimes showing fight when roused, or when approached by Europeans. An average pair may be bought for about Rs. 75. In Beawar and Marwar these breeds are preserved in their purity. In other Rajputana states, like Bikanir, Jaipur and Kotah, no attention is paid to breeding. Important economic benefits might result if the principle of selection could be widely taught to cattle breeders in Rajputana states.—Indian Agriculturist.

Oleomargarine in Denmark.

The government of Denmark has just published a statement of the production of and trade in oleomargarine in Denmark. This product seems to become of more and more extended use. There now exist in Denmark 16 oleomargarine factories. Their output from April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, amounted to 40,774,000 pounds, an increase of 4,892,800 pounds over the preceding year. The imports in 1900-1901 amounted to 4,628,400 pounds, an increase of 440,800 pounds. Since the exportation is unimportant, the consumption of oleomargarine in Denmark may be estimated at about 45,000,000 pounds annually, about 18½ pounds per capita. Ten years ago the consumption per capita was only 5½ pounds. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the consumption of butter in Denmark is estimated at 22 pounds per capita. Many Danish dairymen sell their butter and eat oleomargarine.

Chicago Poultry Show.

The Chicago Poultry Show was held last week and was a great success. The number of entries was very large and the fowls entered were of high quality. The show was so big that it was not containable in the Coliseum and a building on the south of it had to be utilized. It was in fact five great shows in one, comprising farm fowls, pigeons, rabbits, dogs and cats. All of these classes of animals were represented by numerous and excellent specimens. The attendance was good, and certainly those who attended got the worth of their money, if they had any interest at all in any of the lines mentioned. As a means of education, the Chicago show is most certainly a success, and the men that have brought it up to the present point of excellence deserve great praise for the hard work they have done. We hope to have more to say on the show in a future issue.

Great Loss of Sheep.

Estebe & Ardaitz, sheep men, who were working south with a large band of fat wethers from San Joaquin county, arrived at Berenda Sunday and rented a piece of barley stubble. There were many heads of barley which had fallen to the ground, and the sheep had a great feast, with disastrous results to them. It is estimated that between 600 and 800 sheep died in one day. The owners expect 300 or 400 more to die. H. A. Buchanan hired a number of men to skin the dead animals, so that the pelts might be saved. Sheep men state that barley has often been known to kill sheep, as it ferments, especially after it has been wet by the rains. The rains caused many barley heads to drop, and they could not be cut. There was considerable of this among the stubble, and the sheep gathered it up, with the result above noted.—Madera Mercury, California.

Pure Breeds Most Profitable.

From Farmers' Review: In every trial that I have made with pure-bred swine and grades, the pure-bred animals have proved most profitable. First, they mature earlier than the grades. Second, it costs less for feed to mature them. Third, the sale of pure-bred swine leaves a greater profit on the credit side of my swine account. Now I raise only pure-bred swine.—S. H. Parker, Richland County, Illinois.

The phylloxera is threatening the vineyards of California to such an extent that growers there are experimenting with resistant roots, such as those of grapes growing east of the Rocky Mountains.

Have Animals Souls?

There is a society in Paris for the investigation of souls of animals. They have discovered that lions are greedy, monkeys vain and cats esthetic. A tiger purred and smiled over a piece of wool dipped in lavender water, and a lion hit his consort on the side of the head when she approached his bottle of eau de cologne.

Agricultural Machines in Greece.

Last year the sale of agricultural machinery in Greece was fourfold that of the preceding year.

Rock salt is mined and prepared for use in the states of New York, Kansas, Louisiana and California.

The American peanut is in successful competition with those of India and Algiers in the French market.

Women show excellent taste in selecting goods for men's wear.

Negro Was a Hero

Touching Story of a Slave's Devotion to His Master.

The following happened in Georgia in the peace which followed the terrible war, says the Columbus State. It illustrates the love that so many of the old slaves had for their masters and how that love was shown:

A negro man, strong and healthy, but getting gray from years, was on trial in one of the county Superior Courts for murder. He had killed another negro and had been lying in jail for some time, awaiting his trial. The testimony against him was given by other negroes who witnessed the killing. When the case was called for trial by the presiding judge an old man rose and in a voice deep and low, but full of marked gentleness, said: "Will your honor please mark me for the defense?"

It was Gen. Robert Toombs of Georgia. His face was wrinkled some with age, but it was large and strong, and the lines of intellect made deeper wrinkles than those of age. His hair was white, but it rolled back in baby curls from the most splendid brow that ever graced a man. His form was tall and straight and full sized, though his movements were slow with the years. His eyes still flashed as when he stood in the Senate chamber at Washington. The case was tried. The witnesses all seemed unfriendly toward the prisoner. In his own statement he claimed that the killing was in self defense.

Gen. Toombs addressed the court and jury at the last, and after fully discussing the testimony of the eye-witnesses he concluded thus:

"Your honor, please, and gentlemen of the jury: A few years ago my only brother fell wounded on the battlefield of Gettysburg. He lay there bleeding to death, with no friendly hand to help him. Shot and shell, the fierce, fiery stream of death, were sweeping the earth about him. No friend could go to him, no surgeon dared approach him. The singing of bullets and the wild music of the shells was to be his only requiem. My brother had a body servant, a negro man, who waited on him in camp. The negro saw his master's danger and straight out into the sheet of battle and flame and death he went. A cannon shot tore the flesh from his breast, but on he went, and, gathering my brother in his arms, the blood of the man mingling with the blood of the master, bore him to safety and life. Jim, open your collar!"

And the jury saw on Jim's breast long, jagged scars where the shell had ripped its way.

Continuing Gen. Toombs said: "Jim's skin may be black—he may be a negro; but the man who would do what Jim did for my brother has a soul too white ever to have killed a man except in defense of his own life."

Jim was cleared.

Treasure in the Sea

Where Are the Famous Pearls of the Empress of Austria.

On the coast of Corfu a story is told which will perhaps some day pass into folklore, for it is of the stuff of which legends are made. Whether it is true or not no one can say, but the fishermen of Corfu believe it and dream of it.

When the Empress of Austria received the news of her son Rudolf's death, she was wearing a famous necklace of Oriental pearls. That night, so the story goes, the attendant whose duty it was to care for the jewels, was horrified to see that the superb pearls had lost their luster and looked dull and dead. She spoke of the matter to her mistress, who in her sorrow did not even listen.

A month or two later the Empress had occasion to call for her pearls; and, on opening the case, found every pearl of the necklace a lustreless gray. She called the court jewelers into consultation, but nothing could be done to restore the pearls to their former beauty.

Finally a famous chemist of Vienna assured the Empress that if the pearls could be left in the sea for a long time the action of the salt water would bring back their color and lustre. The Empress went to Corfu later.

While there she went with Father Ambrosius, an old monk, who was her friend and confidant, to a wild spot on the shore of the island, and there they hid the pearls securely in a fissure under the surface of the water and left them. There the pearls were when the Empress met her sudden and tragic death.

Father Ambrosius fell dead in the cloister when told of the death of his mistress. The pearls, so the story-tellers say, await a lucky finder, somewhere along the rugged coast, and are likely to be the Capt. Kidd's treasure of Corfu.

Taking the story for what it is worth, the fact remains that there are on record many curious instances in which pearls apparently sympathized with the health and mood of their wearers. Pearls, too, often lose their color and lustre for no perceptible reason, and in many cases never regain their beauty.

All through the Orient there are jewelers famous as doctors of sick pearls, and to certain of these doctors pearls of great value are frequently sent by the native rulers and merchants. The salt water treatment is one of the most common methods of dealing with a sick pearl; so if Elizabeth's necklace is by any chance where Corfu gossip locates it, its pearls may be finding healing while they await discovery.

Mounted as a stick pin, a single pink rose petal, in the center a whole pearl.

This Is the Oldest Dressmaker's Bill

Among the documents which have lately been discovered in Chaldea is a tablet which may well be called the "oldest dressmaker's bill in the world." It was the custom of the Babylonian kings to present to the temple sets of robes for the use of the priests and priestesses. This was usually done every year. Many of these lists are in the British Museum. The oldest hitherto known has been that of a king, about 1450 B. C. The document now discovered is, however, much older. The tablet is of limestone, and was found in the ruins of a temple in the city of Nipur, in southern Chaldea. This temple was dedicated to the "ghost god," and had a large priesthood attached to it. From the style of the writing, which is extremely archaic, and from the curious system of numerals employed, the tablet, it is said, cannot be of later date than 2800 B. C. It contains a list of ninety-two vestments which were presented to the temple by the king. The name of the king is, unfortunately, omitted. The inscription ends with the words: "In all, ninety-two vestments, the bill (list) of the temple for the priests this year." Many of the words are unknown, and are doubtless technical terms employed by the modistes of that period.

Among the items are "Twelve white robes of the temple, eight robes of the house of his lady, ten collars of the house of his lady, ten pure gold collars, two white robes." An item toward the end of this curious bill—"Four scented robes"—is suggestive of the passage in Psalm xiv., in which are mentioned the robes redolent of "myrrh and aloes and cassia."

It was evidently the custom in Babylon to perfume the robes, as it is at present in India and Persia. This document is of value as showing the great development which had taken place in the textile arts in Chaldea even at that early period.

Money makes the mare go and women make the money go.

FATE OF CORONETS.

Lord Brougham's Became George W. Childs' Fruit Dish.

Peers and their coronets are soon parted when the ceremonial use has been served, says London M. A. P. The fate of one coronet is told as follows, by a correspondent:

"When I was staying, some years ago, in Philadelphia, with G. W. Childs, the well-known newspaper proprietor, I noticed at dinner, one evening, a peculiarly shaped gilt stand used as a support for a china dish containing grapes. My host, observing that I was scanning it rather closely, said: "Oh, that is the coronet Lord Brougham wore at the queen's coronation. I have taken out the velvet cap and turned it upside down; the golden balls form excellent feet, and it makes a most elegant dish-stand," and it certainly did.

But what is the fate of coronets compared with the fate of coronation robes? A large portion of George IV.'s wardrobe, including the coronation robes, was put up at public auction in the summer of 1831. There were 120 lots disposed of and some of the items are interesting. A pair of fine kid trousers, of ample dimensions, and lined with white satin, was old for 12s. The sumptuous crimson velvet coronation mantle, with silver star, embroidered with gold, which cost originally, according to the auctioneer, £500 was knocked down for 47 guineas. A richly embroidered silver tissue coronation waist-coat and trunk hose, £13. The purple velvet coronation robe, embroidered with gold, of which it was said to contain 200 ounces, brought only £55, although it cost his late majesty £300. An elegant and costly green velvet mantle lined with ermine of the finest quality, presented by the Emperor Alexander to George IV., which cost 1,000 guineas was sold for £125.

No man is ever perfectly sure of a girl's love until she declares she hates him.

UNCLE SAM BUILDS A TOWN.

Navy Department to Construct Homes at Olongapo Naval Station.

Uncle Sam is going to build a town. It will be constructed at Olongapo, the site of the proposed naval station on Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, says the Washington Times.

Such action is believed to be necessary in order to provide labor for the plant. Plans for the town are being prepared by Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

Rear Admiral Endicott points out that many shipbuilding corporations have been compelled to build towns in the vicinity of their plants. They rent the houses at a nominal figure to their employes. The latter elect their mayor and other officers.

The plans of the department also propose the construction of a railroad which shall connect Manila and Olongapo.

England's Naval Power.

There is some skeptcism in certain English circles regarding the fervent praise of the British navy which Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., naval attache to the United States embassy, uttered in a recent interview in Washington. Commander Clover was quoted as saying that the British navy is far more efficient than continental powers believe. "This," says the Hampshire Telegraph, "is a good thing to publish to the world, but it is to be hoped that the continental powers—and particularly the more belligerent among them—will take the statement to heart. But the British public ought to be sufficiently informed by now to be proof against Capt. Clover's insidious flattery. When he says that England to-day is stronger on the seas than any two of the most powerful continental powers, with another power included, he is merely soaring into heights of imagination whither no British naval expert can pretend to follow him."