FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRI-CULTURISTS. Up-to-Date Hints About Culti-

(From the Farmers' Review.) During the last week a number agricultural conventions were held at the state capitol, Madison, Wis. In some cases the sessions were joint ones, general topics being discussed.

The agricultural mass meeting, as it was called, under the supervision of the state board of agriculture, was very poorly attended, in the main, though the last session was improved in this respect by the presence of a large number of Short Course students and live stock breeders. At some of the sessions the number in attendance did not exceed twenty-five. This is to be regretted, as the program was a very good one and would have been very profitable to the farmers of the state. As Professor Henry said, "There should be a thousand farmers here." One reason for the slim attendance perhaps was the fact that this is really the first agricultural convention for years. The old Agricultural Society used to hold these annual gatherings, and they were well attended. The discontinuance of such meetings has doubtless resulted in getting the farmers into the habit of non-at-

Among the particularly valuable pa pers was one by A. F. Postel, on the beet sugar industry in Wisconsin. As Mr. Postel is an expert connected with the only beet sugar factory in Wisconsin, he brought out some points valuable to growers. We will have more to say on this paper next week.

Another subject that should not have been missed by Wisconsin farmers was the one on the treatment of oats for smut, a subject of immense interest to Wisconsin farmers where the loss from oat smut runs up into the millions. Prof. R. A. Moore told of the best methods of treatment, which are with solutions of formaldehyde.

The Association of Agricultural Students for Experimental Work also held several sessions, at which reports were made on the work being carried on. Rape and sola beans received the bulk of the attention. Alfalfa had been tried by some, but little progress was made with it except at the Agricultural college farm. Cow peas had also not been successfully grown except at the station named. Several, however, had grown soja beans with perfect success, and great interest was shown in this forage plant, which is a great food for hogs. Rape had also been experimen.

ted with successfully. During one of the joint sessions Professor Henry spoke of his observations while in Holland and Denmark. The very interesting address will appear in full in the Farmers' Review.

Meat Foods for Fowle. In Farm Poultry, a book edited by I. H. Bailey, the author says: Poultrymen find it to their advantage to imitate the natural food of the fowls and to furnish some meat food. Fowls that are given a wide range in the summer time feed largely on insects and earth worms; but during the winter menths, and when fowls are confined in comparatively small houses and yards, it will be best to feed meat in some form. Vegetable foods, even though furnishing equal amounts of all nutrients and in the proportion considered suitable, are shown to be much inferior to animal foods furnishing the same amounts of nutrients and in the same proportions. Fresh bones, which may be obtained from meat markets, if finely cut with bone cutters, make one of the best, if not the best, of meat foods for laying hens. This is also excellent for little chickens. Many poultrymen, however, cannot depend upon the local meat markets for their supply, particularly during the warm weather. After the bones have become tainted they should be rejected as unfit for poultry food. When fresh bones cannot be obtained, animal meal may be relied on for satisfactory results. Only meal that is guaranteed wholesome should be procured. A good quality will generally contain about 10 per cent of nitrogen. This

Wieconsin Borticultural Convention. The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was held at Madison February 3 to 6. The meeting was we'll attended and much enthusiasm was manifest. The fruit show was good, though not large. Some of the apples that are primarily Wisconsin apples were in prime shape. and the whole exhibit was a credit to the society, especially as this year has glove stock, can displace oiled paper been a short apple crop year in Wis-

meal should be dry enough to keep

well for several seasons if necessary.

Many of the papers read were excellent, and the program was well carried out. Among the speakers from out of the state was Professor Webster of Ohio. He read a paper on spraying, which he considers necessary | fore it, the hog skin has a right to for good results in fruit growing. Being asked as to the best spray pumps | near future .- Nationa! Provisioner. on the market, he said that there were no poor ones, as the manufacturers had found out that it was impossible to sell anything that was not effective when in use. He, however, believes that there is as yet no ideal spraying pump made, and that it may be some time before such a pump appears.

igan State Horticultural Society, created a good deal of enthusiasm by his address on co-operation in fruit selling. He related the history of the association of which he is a member, and said that it had been a powerful factor in improving the conditions under which their fruit is sold.

Prof. J. C. Blair of the University of Illinois was present with models and charts of the university coid storage house located at Neoga, Ill. His models showed the manner of insulation and construction. In the case of the cold storage house at Neoga the insulation is so perfect that the temperature is kept uniform all the time, irrespective of what the temperature outside may be. Immense possibilities are thus epened up in the storage of fruit

Pear growing was discussed, the subject being opened by a paper from M. I. Moyle. He said that pear growing n Wisconsin has been looked on as a venture, but that he had made a sucress of it. This last sesson especially when the apple crop failed the pear rop was the redeeming feature of the ruit department of the farm. He adrised others to take up the work, and selleved that great possibilities lay in he development of new seedling pears. Space prevents detailed reference to he many other good papers, but we vill take up some of them for considration in the future.

The election of officers resulted as DAIRY AND POULTRY. tollows: President, T. E. Loope, Eureka: Vice President, F. C. Edwards, Ft. Atkinson; Secretary, J. L. Herbst, Sparta; Treasurer, L. G. Kellogg, Ripon; Corresponding Secretary, S. H. Marshall, Madison.

(From Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

At the recent meeting of the Illinois dairymen, Oscar Erf of the Illinois Agricultural College, spoke on the different methods of cream separation. We present in condensed form some of his remarks:

Since the introduction of the cream separator the question naturally comes to many dairymen whether it pays to buy a centrifugal separator when they can get one of the cheap gravity separators for less money. The so-called dilution method of separating cream from milk is an old process that long since fell into disuse. But now and then it is brought to the front again by men who want to sell dilution cans. These cans differ some in detail, but have all the same principle. The milk is diluted with an equal quantity of water and permitted to stand for a short time. The skim-milk is then drawn off at the bottom and is suposed to leave the cream. From results of tests at the Illinois Agricultural College and from the results of tests at other colleges it may be stated that milk set in the ordinary way will give as good results as when these dilution cans are used.

There are four methods of cream separation: separator, deep setting, dilution, and shallow pan system. The value of these systems is first separator, deep setting, dilution, and shallow pan setting. The centrifugal separator system is the best of all. Q.-What about the calves and pigs

n the places where they are using the dilution separators? A .- I am afraid they are getting some pretty poor stuff for food. Q.—In running small separators

where are we most likely to loss A .- In the hand machines it is likely o be lack of speed. The speed should be good and should be uniform. The trouble that the one that runs the machine starts off at a good speed, but soon gets tired, when the speed falls off. Then, too, a man naturally pushes forward and downward on the crank handle, but does not pull under and up as hard or as rapidly. Even with a

hand separator, it is better to have some power to run it rather than to depend on the human hand. A .- I like the gasoline power, but if you have a common engine it will

be just as good. With the gasoline engine, you can start it at any time. You do not have to stop to build a fire and get up steam. I think the gasoline engine has that advantage over the steam engine. Q.-Do not gasoline engines give ir-

regular speed? A .- No, sir; not now. The old-fashioned ones did. but the new ones are improved to such an extent that some of them are used in the production of and the house that shelters them electricity for lights, where the power has to be very steady.

Q.—Why would it not be a good plan to use some kind of a time-keeper on the hand separator; especially at the beginning? A.-I think that would help if you

could persuade a man to keep his eye on the pendulum; but there is the

Q.—Have you had any experience with the tread power?

A .- A tread power is a good thing f you have a good animal to run it But you have to teach an animal before he is of much value in this way. We find some difficulty in getting one trained. We have found a bull a good animal for this use. Sheep are not very regular.

Destiny of the Hog Skin.

The oily, greasy, thick pig skin is

arousing new interest. Heretofore the slaughter-house has not seriously bothered itself about skinning the hog while his green hide, left on the carcass and unencumbered with expense, brought 8 cents per pound and more as pork, or 12 cents per pound when weighed in as cured ham or smoked bacon. The scientist will not let pay to strip the hide from the hog for ty, Illinois. commercial purposes. The leather splitter has demonstrated his ability to shave hides almost into tissue leather. With this implement at his command and a new process in his possession, an American inventor claims that he can split a pig skin to the fineness of a cologue bottle stopper cover and manufacture that article at a ridiculously low price. He can make the finest of "imported" kid with a better and a cheaper article, and do the same with the fine texture of rubbered goods now used for waist shields. A hog hide can be treated so finely and split into so many separate skins as to astound the uninitiated. With this prospect become off and to expect much in the

From Farmersj' Review: My experience and observation convinces me that the small farmer that is well located near a city and fixed with proper buildings, warm, with south exposure for cold weather, and who will go at it in a business-like way, can make plenty of money in raising early market lambs. A man should not keep more than he can care for and feed aright. He should choose some good mutton breed. The Southdowns have proved to be the best in most places and are the best sellers. However, great things in this line are claimed for some of the other breeds. Private trade is a great thing in early lamb marketing. Wherever possible the lamb raiser should engage his lamb for your customer good fat Southdown lambs that will delight his patrons, and he will be your good buyer next year .- Chas. J. Stuckey, Champaign County, Ohio.

Small fruit exhausts the tree more rapidly than large fruit. It will thus readily be seen that improved varieties which produce uniformly large, fine fruit are the more economical manufacturers of fruit, and also that the product is more salable.

Dr. Daniel Colt Gilman, who was recently elected president of the Carnegie University, was for 26 years and until recently president of the John Hopkins university at Baltimore. He is the author of a number of books on historical and educational subjects.

Generosity is the flower of justice .-

Hawthorne.

BURAL READERS.

NTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR

and Poultry. Fooding Herotords. Mr. Thomas Clark of Illinois writes

the Kansas State Board of Agricul-

are concerning his methods of feedng Hereford cattle. He says: First, in handling my stock bulls give special attention to their rations and exercise. I feed them from four o six quarts of ground corn, oats and oran, equal parts, mixed with a little cut hay, twice per day, morning and aight, then giving them as much long case a few eggs. in the other, lots of nay as they can eat. I always turn them; hence, the more chances.—M. them out after their breakfast, and if M. Johnson. he weather is not too stormy they will remain outside in lots all day, where hay is accessible to them at any ime. I find this treatment the most judicious, as the bulls are always strong and vigorous, and are sure get-

My cows I generally breed so as alve in the months of November, December, and in the early part of spring; but for economizing in the raising of cattle I should favor the preeding of cows so as to have them frop their calves just before going out on grass, and allow the calves to run with their mothers and partake of the milk, as nature provided. By so doing I think we can raise stronger-constitutioned cattle and better feeders. My dry in-calf cows I can winter out in yards, with an open shed for protection during storms, upon a little hay with plenty of good oat straw or cornstalks. My cows so wintered are now in good breeding condition and will drop their calves in March and April, just before going out on grass. These are kept at a very little expense compared with cows suckling calves during the winter months. Cows giving milk or suckling calves in winter feed as follows: I mix up about one peck of cut hay with two quarts of bran, and the same proportion of beets added, for each animal. feed is mixed up once a day in bulk, and remains about twelve hours, so as to absorb the juice of the beets. feed this morning and night; also give a little long hay before going out in the morning and after their feed at night. When in the yard I feed cornstalks or oat straw.

pounds of oil-cake mixed with cut hay with Bordeaux mixture every season, per day. The oil-cake will put them making the first application before The ration for young calves is equal parts of shelled corn, oats and bran, the fruit is gathered. Whenever worms with a few cut beets.

To Keep Poultry Healthy.

From Farmers' Review: Flocks should be kept well housed at night. should be free from leaks and drafts, especially in the roosting places. The droppings should be carefully cleaned from sanded dropping boards three or four times a week. Use liquid lice killer on roosts once in two weeks and disinfect once or twice a month by burning flowers of sulphur on a handful of shavings. Air the houses well supply a patch of rye for winter pasture, to be used when the ground is

free from snow. Several years breeding has never brought any disease of a contagious or infectious character into my flocks. Care, variety and regularity of feeding are essential. This has been a study with me for the health of the flock. Where a cold has occurred it has been treated to a few applications of kerosene and sweet oil (equal parts). This medicine is applied to the nostrils by means of a small oil can. Some of the medicine is put into the throat. If the cold seems stubborn, a pretty thorough smoking over the fumes of burning sulphur has completed the cure. I do not believe in using much medicine in feed or drink. My observation has been that disease is largely due to overfeeding with one kind of feed, lack of variety in feed, filth and general things alone, however, and it may yet | neglect.—Jesse E. Morgan, Cook Coun-

Incubators or Hens.

From Farmers' Review: Ever since Noah built the ark the question of whether hens can hatch eggs or not has been settled. A long while ago, the sap or juice in the blades, while the have become badly wilted on account of course, but not much longer than the Egyptians hatched eggs in ovens. Over 2,000 years ago the Egyptians hatched eggs by artificial means, and nor contagiousness about animals that yet there are people in this enlight- die from this complaint.-S. R. Mcened age that doubt if it can be done. And the queer part of it is, they even doubt it when they see it with their own eyes. It costs less to run a good incubator than it does to feed hens to incubate the same number of eggs. are made carefully of good material at even though they were a gift otherwise bear co perts, or whether for the everyday and otherwise suitable for export. poultry raisers and those inexperienced in operating incubators. After you have selected the incubator, you are master of the situation, no waiting for crop to some fancy hotel. Then raise the hens to get broody, no standing guard among them to see if they go back to the right nest, no hatching out millions of vermin in the setting hens' nests to later on reduce the profits by still further importance the hens have the reporter. not used up the best part of the laving season, setting and killing time it is because I have all my life abstaintrying to raise a few chicks. While to ed from the use of tobacco." make a perfect success or to succeed

> to the operator, the chief and only ex- 110 years old by new?"-Washington cense in operating it is the kerosene Times. used, and this does not amount to

incubator becomes a company and a lessure, while looking after the hous becomes drudgery too often. A good incubator comes so near running finelf that what is left to run is interesting | the value of an agricultural education and a real rest from other work. At | and the work of the agricultural colthe end of three weeks there is a lege was never better demonstrated large bunch of chicks all the same age. than it was during the present month They know no mother, hence, the at the Iowa Agricultural College. Durhens are not losing them or killing ing the two weeks from January 6th to them off in the cold, or wet grass and weeds, or drowning them in the storms. If a good brooder is used the chances are good for raising a large per cent of them. They soon learn to know the brooder and will collect themselves in case of storms. Averaging the season through, a good incubator will hatch a higher per cent of all eggs. While it is a fact that hens sometimes hatch every egg, it is also a fact that occasionally an incubator will do likewise, yet in the one Checking Current Pests, During the past season the current crop in the Hudson Valley has been seriously injured by a disease causing the appearance of numerous small, dark | G. Holden, Pekin Ill., formerly profesbrown spots on the leaves which turn yellow and fall prematurely. Current on grain judging; Alex. Galbraith, canes were quite generally defoliated early in the season and the consequent exposure of the ripening fruit to the sun brought about sunscald, resulting in heavy loss. This trouble with currants has been made the subject of tle; Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill., a recently-issued bulletin (No. 199) of and Geo. Heyl, Washington, Ill., on the New York Agricultural Experiment

tacks also gooseberries and black currants it has not injured them in the same locality where red currants have been seriously damaged by it. Anthracnose may be readily distinguished from the ordinary leaf spot by the smaller size of the spots. The weather conditions last spring seem to have been particularly favorable to it; but judging from the past history of the disease it is not likely to will become epidemic only occasionally. In order to prevent these occasional destructive outbreaks of anspot, check the ravages of cane blight make one or two applications after appear add Paris green or green arsen-

stalks, fruit, fruit stems and canes,

and is called anthracnose. In New

York state it is present among cur-

rants almost every season, but there is

no record of its destructive occurrence

since 1889. Although it sometimes at-

oid to the Bordeaux. The Corn Stalk Disease.

From Farmers' Review: I have seen a great deal published on the cornstalk disease. Perhaps I can add something of value. I have seen no remedy given except that of the assistant state veterinarian, L. C. Tiffany. He thinks a poisonous fungus develops on the stalk or blades, invisible but surely there. He said the only sure way of avoiding the disease is to cease turning in the stock. Now as I have practiced veterduring bright, crisp weather. Always inary surgery for the last forty-four of success, good looks. Of course the years and in that time have opened and examined both horses and cattle in large numbers that have died from this same trouble. I think I know thing better, why should we condemn whereof I speak. The cause of the it?" trouble is that the animal is expected to eat enough of those weather-beaten stalks to supply them with nourishment. An animal has therefore to eat almost all day and all night to do it. The system of an animal does not furnish moisture enough to digest the fodder that has been caten. The consequence is that gases are formed in the bowels and these cause death. I have examined several cattle and horses that died this fall in this part tion, just the same as in the case of pastured stalks on my farm all my life and never lost an animal. The only remedy I know is to feed grain to the stock while pasturing the corn stalks. The reason that stalks cut as fodder do not cause the same trouble is that the stalks when cut have all bleached until no juice is left in them to help digestion. There is no poison

Anulty, Adams County, Illinois. Inspection of Export Daley Products. The inspectors of export dairy products will use great care in stamping the butter that is to go abroad. They are and a good incubator will hatch just as expressly directed not to inspect or many or more eggs than an average | certify to any butter which belongs to flock of hens. There are good and bad the commercial grades, known as la- the United States in 1901 showed a deincubators, just as much as there are | dled, factory, process or renovated, or hens that stick to business and hens any skimmed or partly skimmed in 1870, of over 30 per cent; the quanthat quit the nest, the variation is just cheese. They are also to exclude lots tity exported from Canada, on the othas great. There are incubators that of butter and cheese, no matter how er hand, showed the remarkable in- may be mentioned one issued to John good in quality, which are in poor crease, as compared with 1870, of over W. Jenkins, New York City, for an inand on the right principle, and there packages, or such as are unsuited to 2,000 per cent. Moreover, the condiare others that are made with a view the requirements and perils of the ex- tions of the export trade in this prod- are to be discharged from a train withof profit on manufacture. There are port trade. They are instructed to de- uct in the United States in late years out the necessity of stopping at staseveral good incubators and several cline to mark or certify to any prod- show little indications of improvement, tions. The characteristic feature of the others that would be a poor invest- ucts which upon their packages or the exports in 1901 having reached a invention resides in the employment In selecting an incubator the decision marks, labels, or brands which mis- and 1899, than at any like period in are successively taken up and dropped should be made in favor of the work | represent the true nature, character, or | thirty years. the machine evidently does instead of grade of such products. The governthe argument or fine spun theory be- ment indorsement will be withheld in hind it; otherwise don't overlook the any case where it is proposed to exmaterial and don't overlook who the port "dairy" or "imitation creamery" to new methods, new fruits and new machine does good work for, whether butter marked as "creamery," al- markets. ti is for experienced operators and ex- though entirely satisfactory in quality

Timber of the Tamarisk or Shittem wood has been found perfectly sound in the ancient temples of Egypt, in connection with the stonework which is known to be at least 4.000 years old.

Wasted Opportualty. "And what do you think is the cause

"Did it ever come into your head." at all with setting hens, we have al- put in the hale and hearty octogenamost got to camp right with them; rian, who sat contentedly chewing in the incubator is ready any time, can the next chair, "that if ye'd done the be run where it is the most convenient other things ye might have been a

nore than the feed to run hens enough It is the opinion of leading statesto incubate an equal number of eggs. | men that London consumes no fewer On the average there is no more than 15,000,000 fowls a year, which, if abor attached to running an incubator | evenly divided among the population. than there is in running a couple of | would allow about three per head per contrary sitting bens. Running the annum.

A communication from the Iowa Agcultural College says: That the practical man is beginning to appreciate 18th over four hundred people, representing almost every county in Iowa and all the surrounding states, attended the special short course in stock and grain judging. They constituted a remarkable class. Men of all ages were present. Graduates of Chicago, Illinois: Yale, Minnesota and Iowa universities, Kansas and North Dakota agricultural colleges and several of the deominational colleges worked earnestly with the man who had no other education than that acquired in the rural school and that most expensive institution, the school of experience. A most faithful lot they were, always on the alert to learn something. In addition to the regular corps of instruction the following well-known authorities were present and aided very materially the nature of the work done: Prof. P. sor of agronomy. University of Illinois. Janesville, Wis., on heavy horses; Wm. Dobson, Marion, Ia., on light horses; John Gosling, Kansas City, Mo., and Wm. Wynes and Emil Ingwersen, Union Stock Yards. Chicago, on beef catswine. Three days were devoted each perform any kind of manual labor reto the judging of horses, cattle, sheep station at Geneva. It is a fungous disand swine. Excellent material was proease which attacks the leaves, leaf vided throughout for the class work. The college herds of cattle and sheep

furnished abundance of good stock for

that work, while in addition to the

college swine herds many breeders sent

in excellent animals. It was in the

horse work, however, where quality

reigned supreme.

The Poor Man's Apple, Prof. E. S. Goff in a communication to the Wisconsin Horticulturist, says: 'We Wisconsin people have been very free to denounce the Ben Davis apple because of its lack of good quality, and vet what would we have done this season without the Ben Davis? Probably pay. And with the exception of a very closed and we were alone! Cows just before calving are put in and keep currant worms under control few apples of other varieties that have had to do without. Driven by pover- ken." ty to accept this fourth-rate apple, I have made its acquaintance better than ever before, and must confess that my contempt for it has not increased with familiarity. At its best, its quality will hold its own with most northwestern apples. It is fine-grained, tender when ripe, and what flavor it has is appleish. It lacks juice, which may be the secret of its good keeping. Its skin is thinner than in some other varieties that rank much higher as dessert apples. It is not much given to scab-and has that prime requisite Ben Davis is not a Wisconsin apple, either by birth or adoption, and it never can be, but until we can offer some-

> Treatment for Cabbage Root Maggets In 1880 A. J. Cook began to experiment with carbon bisulphide as a remedy for the root maggots of cabbages. His success was such that he soon began to recommend it for general use. Whether it succeeds or not depends very largely on the character of the soil. Sometimes the remedy is applied too late to be of much, if any, use. A man must know how to apdry pasture and an examination showed ply the chemical. The point is not to that the cause of death was indigesthe gas arising from the liquid. This tion, just the same as in the case of animals fed on dry stalks. I have the liquid volatizes rapidly. No amount of this vapor will harm the roots of the plant, at least no amount that is likely to work its way through the soil. This gas is deadly to the maggots. In some cases reports of failures have come due to the remedy being applied only after the plants stalks that stand in the field are of the attacks of these insects. In such cases the death of the plants is due to the maggots and not to the bisulphide as some may suppose. Mr. M. V. Slingerland of the Cornell Experiment station investigated the subject in 1894 and his experiments demonstrated that when properly applied the substance was sure death to the insects and did not injure the plants.

The quantity of cheese exported from crease, as compared with like exports

The fruit grower of to-day must enter or leave a train without interhave the ability of adapting himself rupting its movement.

Making Buckets. The latest craze among fashionable women in New York is basket making. It has entirely supplanted lacemaking bookbinding, leather work, and some kindred occupations, which but a short while ago were so popular. All the sp-to-date girls are either making bassets or talking about it-generally. both, of course. Some excuse themstunting the chicks, and what is of of your remarkable longevity?" asked selves by saying they are learning now in order to "teach the poor:' thers simply take up the art be-"I think," said the centenarian, "that ause it is the novelty of the hour and

s considered "the" thing to do.

Watching for a Flat. Herr Meyer Lutz tells the following ittle story in "Mainly About People": Conducting once in Bradford, I nohe opera. I found that his father, 6,000 to 8,000 words, all told, although sind him and every now and then he language over 200,000. cave his son a kick, with the remark: 'Look out, Sammy! There be a flat

THIS MAN IS FROM CHICAGO.

Form Hands in the South, Paul Kunts, a Chicago man, who has extensive interests in the south, is gow in Arkansas with a party of northern capitalists, has a plan for the solution of the labor problem in the south. The remedy, says Mr. Kuntz, iles in the substitution of monkeys for the negro. Thus far Mr. Kuntz's plans only look

to the replacing of the negro by a monkey in the cotton-picking season. He says he knows monkeys and their apacities, and is confident that they can be so trained as to make the most efficient kind of cotton-pickers. They can not only pick as well as the aegro, but they can pick twice as much in a given time. There are other advantages attendant upon their employment. One is that they will not demand wages, and this item will be an immense advantage to the planter. Neither will they form labor unions, and the union principle that is gaining a foothold among the negroes is not encouraged on the big plantations. Mr. Kuntz derives his knowledge of

monkeys from observation of them in Africa, of which country he is a native. He is so well satisfied that they can be trained to do the work in the cotton fields that he now has a large consignment of them on the way from that country, which he proposes to employ on a cotton plantation which he owns. He says that his experience has demonstrated to his satisfaction that the monkey can be trained to quiring skill and application. The work must not be too laborious, as the monkey has not the strength requisite for heavy labor.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Senator Mason has written an ar ticle about "The Farce of Executive Sessions." After telling of his awe of

executive sessions when he was a ren-

resentative he describes his first closed session after he became a senator: "A senator from New England arose and solemnly and earnestly moved that we go into executive session. The bells all over the senate end of the capital rang and made music to my ears. The become a constant pest. Probably, it three-fourths of the apples that have chief page clapped his hands three came to the Madison market since No- times and the pages all rushed from our vember have been of this variety; and sacred presence. Amid the ringing of only this variety has been sold at a bells and the rushing of feet the peo- and Southern soldiers, which the govthracnose and also the common leaf price that a poor man could afford to ple were all moved out, the doors were

"Thereupon the senator who had box stalls and fed liberally with |-it is recommended that current sold at the rate of above seven dollars moved the executive session struck a apples good of their kind except the audibly informing his neighbor that it and honored, whether his uniform was ment of service the deceased served stigmatized Ben Davis. There is an was the only one he had. He then blue or gray. H. C. Putnam of Brod- in is cut in clear letters. It is a very in better condition for calving. After growth starts, the second as the leaves old proverb-"Speak well of the bridge moved that John Smith be confirmed the calves are dropped I allow them are unfolding and thereafter at inter- that carries you safely over"-that will in his \$700 postoffice in Podunk. The to remain with their dams about a vals of 10 to 14 days until the fruit apply pretty well here. Whatever may vice president of the United States week; afterward suckle twice a day. is two-thirds grown. In wet seasons be said against the Ben Davis it "gets said, Without objection it is so orderthere," and we can have apples when, ed.' A motion to adjourn was carried except for it, most of us would have In one moment my dream was bro-

WELL DIRECTED.

A Letter That Could Hardly Pail

A French barber recently opened shop in Duluth, and the first thing he did was to write a letter to his parents in Canada, enclosing one of his business cards. The printing was like this: "John Jones, barber, No. -West- street. Everything clean Fresh towels to every customer." The letter was written in the French language, as that was the only thing the old folks could read. In answering the letter, the barber's little sister was called upon to address the envelope. While she could not read English, she printed, the best she could, the letters on the card, and

here is the way she did it: JOHN JONES. Barber, No. - West-street, Everything clean. Fresh towels to every customer. Duluth, Minnesota, United States.

Webster Wanted His Drink.

Benjamin Prouty of Boston, an oldtime New Englander, at the Park Avenue, told last night how he was born and brought up and still spends his summers at the village of Queen Anne's Corner in Plymouth county, Mass. When he was a boy he often saw Daniel Webster. He said: "Until a few years ago there stood at the Corners an old tavern called the Half-Way house. Daniel Webster used to stop there for dinner on his trips between Boston and his home in Mansfield. One day everybody at the tavern had gone to a circus except a lad of 15 years, who was ordered not to serve any liquors. Webster drove up at dinner time, ordered his meal and then asked for a drink. The boy refused him. Webster urged, threatened, commanded, but it was of no use. The boy was firm. When the landlord returned from the circus and heard of it he drubbed the boy for losing him a good customer. But the statesman rather respected the lad for his stubbornness when his first wrath had gone. He came again as before, and often gave the boy a quarter."

Trains Need Not Stop. Among the patents which have been recently granted in the United States from the moving train, and through the medium of which passengers may

Patents in France. In order that a patent may be ob tained in France, the three following conditions are necessary: That the invention be absolutely new; that it ossess an industrial character: that it be not contrary to public order or security; good morals, or the laws of the country. An invention is not considered new when, previous to the date of filing of the application, it has received sufficient publicity in France or abroad to render it easy of imita-

Growth of the English Language. To give some idea of the tremendous growth of the English language it may be mentioned that the words and phrases under the letter "A" have increased in fifty years from 7,000 to iced that the clarionet player, a young | nearly 60,000. Intelligent persons, ever out clever and steady lad, jumped up those engaged in the learned profesgood deal during the progress of | sions, do not made use of more than vho played the trombone, sat just be- there are properly belonging to our

TOLD BY THE VETERANS

Reminiscences of Battles and Campaidne Heard Around Campfires.

Men are not born to the fighting, men are not bred to the sword; Only for God and their country have men to the battle front poured.

Not in the clanging of armor, not in the lilt of the drum!

But in the call of their country do mer hear the terrible "Come!" Then rise the men of a nation, men of Then do they rise with a light in their eyes, but not as men go to the kill.

den are not led by a halter, like to Men are not fured by a bauble to add the carrion feast;
Only when home and their country speak
in the thunder of God
Men walk, with faces illumined, the paths
that their fathers have trod.
Then, in the shrill of the bullet; then,

in the war trumpet's song; the pipe of the fife leap the soldiers to life—ready, and gallant, and strong strength of our walls; but the hand of the traitor scatter disgrace in our halls:
Then will the clamor of bugies over the
nation be dinned;
Then will the banners of battle snap in

the hiss of the wind;
Then will the hearth be deserted; then
will the marts all grow bare;
For the summons has pealed through the
town and the field, and the men that were wanted are there.

Men are not born to the fighting. Tell it again and again.

Men who go down to the killing—pawns they may be, but not men.

Only when God and the country sound us the long rally roll.

Thrill us with drummings of conscience—comes then the blazing of soul!

Comes then the knowledge of duty; come all the purposes high—

Blue and Gray Fraterni The Blue and the Gray had a happy camp fire at Vicksburg, Miss., recently. The local camp of Confederate veterans united with the National Military park commission and the board of trade in tendering it to the visiting Federal veterans from the northwestern states. There were present a large number of old Confederate soldiers, a sailors who fought in the civil war, delegation from the United Daughters and they are being distributed as rapof the Confederacy and many promilidly as possible to the applicants at nent citizens. Capt. W. T. Rigby, chair- present. man of the Vicksburg National Military park commission, a Federal veteran, gave an eloquent welcome to the old soldiers of both armies, dwelling on the bravery and heroism displayed on 2,200 battlefields by both Northern ernment is rightly and nobly commemorating in the national military parks. Col. R. V. Booth of Vicksburg next spoke in a similar strain, saying the inches thick. On the face is cut a

head, Wis., spoke also for the visiting neat appearing stone. soldiers and invited the Southern comrades to visit Wisconsin. Judge O. B. Christian of Marion, Ohio, spoke for his Buckeye comrades and gave some statistics comparing the size of armies and casualties in European wars which emphatically proved the valor of the American soldier and the mighty struggle of the civil war. Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the famous ex-Confederate commander, gave a brief sketch of Grant's army of the Tennessee, and outlined his Vicksburg campaign in a masterly way. He claimed emphatically that the fall of Vicksburg was the heaviest blow dealt to the Confederacy during the whole war, and praised the action of the government in establishing the Vicksburg National Military park. This gathering was one of the most significant events ever held here and the old soldiers from the Northwest have very high opinions of Vicks-

burg hospitality. Private Who Struck Gen. Sheridan. Apropos of a story going the rounds of the press as to a pugilistic combat between a division commander and a private, the following story is told:

"When our division swung back from the pursuit of Bragg in November, 1862, we marched toward Nashville, and camped for a short time at Edgefield, just across the Tennessee from Nashville. As we went into camp, Gen. Phil Sheridan commanding the division, dismounted near a house on a hill to our left, and designated the house and yard as his headquarters. Between this house and our regiment, the Fifty-second Ohio, was a field given up to cabbage. Many of the heads had been cut off earlier in the season, grown up about the stalks.

and fresh, green, tender sprouts had "As soon as our guns were stacked the men broke ranks and literally swarmed over the cabbage field. They had been living on short army rations for so long a time that they hungered for cabbage, and in five minutes that field was black with soldiers, and they cleared it of everything green as they moved forward. So intent were they on gathering the cabbage that they paid no attention even to the orders of the guards Sheridan sent among them. At last, the general, fuming and swearing, caught up a stout cane or club and went among the men himself. "The men in advance fell back when

they saw the general coming, but others, not seeing him, kept at work, and so it happened that Sheridan, with regiment and was not much given to either going or returning. conventionalities. The confusion about him had not disturbed him, and he was wholly oblivious of the approach of the general commanding the division. "Jack was bending over a particularly fine bit of cabbage when Sheridan made a rear attack, striking the stoop-

ing man a resounding whack with his and face, and, supposing that one of the boys had pushed him over in rough frolic, he scrambled to his feet, and turning in blind fury struck his assailant squarely in the face. Sheridan went down on his back, and Jack, recognizing the figure and the uniform, bolted in a panic for our own camp. "Speridan was wild with rage. A score of men ran to help him, helped

him up and brushed the dirt from his "There was a tremendous uproar in

the brigade. Sheridan was determined to find, the man, and our regimental and company officers made diligent inquiry of every man who had been in fect of tobacco in excess. the cabbage field. We all knew who and I think Sheridan never knew un- in letters to his son. til long afterward, and then he regarded the matter as a joke. Jeffers served

Peach Tree Creek was one of the first men across the stream."

Paid Regiment With Advertis There is an old confederate soldier in Louisville who tells an amusing story of an adventure he had during the civil war. He says:

"One day during the slege of Vicksburg, when everybody was out of money, and business was at a standstill, I was walking along the streets of the city with my colonel; when a shell from one of Grant's gunboats struck a house across the street from us. In this house was a drug store. The shell exploded and set fire to the house. The colonel and I and some other soldiers belped extinguish the flames. In looking around among the ruins we found a box of old mustang liniment advertisements made in the shape of dollar bills.

"As soon as I saw them an idea struck me which I communicated to the colonel. Then I asked the druggist if he wanted the advertisements. and, receiving a negative reply, I took up the box and carried it to headquar-

"There was enough of that fake money in the box to pay off the regiment, and nearly enough to pay off the brigade. The next morning the colonel mustered the soldiers and every man was given a part of his pay in advertisements. Business immediately resumed, and the pie and tobacco stands opened up once more. The mustang liniment bills passed current and were as readily changed as confederate bills."

Headstone for Soldiers' Graves. The United States government has had finished a large number of headstones for the graves of soldiers and

Recently a consignment reached Boston from West Rutland, Vt., for relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors living hereabouts. The headstones are about three feet in hight, and when set at the head of the grave will project at least one and a half feet above the ground.

They are made of white marble, and are ten inches across the face and five

These stones are forwarded free of charge to the relatives of any soldier or sailor, and all that is necessary is an application to the war department at Washington, giving the name of the person whose grave the stone is to mark, with his rating and date of

Training of the National Guard. The Army and Navy Journal, in an article on "National Guard Delusions." very truly says: "in the introduction of the various bills in Congress from time to time for the reorganization of the national guard, the fact is invariably lost sight of that the time of the majority of citizen soldiers is very limited, and any scheme advocating a month's training for officers and mer is wholly impracticable."

In this line the Journal thinks a week the limit for militia training While quite understanding that a month is completely out of the question, it is clearly within the line of possibilities to secure at least 14 days of service.

Memento of the Civil War. New York Press: The editor of "The Press Campfire" has in his charge a copy of a "Veteran Register, Company . Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Capt. George Kennicut. This register which is handsomely engrossed and ornamented, has been placed in our hands in the hope that some of the comrades connected with the organization might, through this publication be found who would like to have it as memento and to whom it would be given gladly. Further information regarding the register can be had by addressing the New York Press.

Many Members of D. A. R. Connecticut members of the Daughters of the American Revolution claim for their state the distinction of having more "real daughters" than any other commonwealth in the national organization. There are ninetynine "real daughters" on the Connecticut membership rolls, and each one has been presented with a gold spoon. Massachusetts comes next with eightysix women whose fathers fought in the revolutionary war.

Will See Gettysburg Again. The Grand Army Club of Massachusetts has decided to attend the G. A. R. encampment at Washington and club raised to strike, came unawares have accepted the invitation of the G. on Jack Jeffers, of Company K, Fifty- A. R. club of Baltimore to visit that second Ohio. Jack was one of the city on its way to the encampment. sturdiest and most athletic men in the | The club will also visit Gettysburg

> Growth of Sons of Veterans General gains in membership are reported throughout the order of the Sons of Veterans. The Wisconsin division is noticeable for the gain in new camps. The Connecticut division will hold its annual convention at Derby, April 15-16.

Evils of Excessive Smoking.

While a good cigar, used temperately two or three times a day, may be smoked by the average adult man to good advantage, excessive indulgent in smoking is very harmful. It is only necessary to recall one's first cigar and the profound effect it produced to realize that the smoking of tobacco hair and clothes. He pushed them in large quantities is trifling with a rudely aside and shouted: 'Don't dangerous agent, says the Baltimore bother about my clothes-catch the Sun. The chief effects of smoking are skunk that knocked me down; catch from the nicotine and empyreumatic him, I say, and he ran forward him- oil, the first being an active poisonself in the direction taken by Jeffers. an infinitesimal quantity will destroy Many of the boys ran with him, but life-and the latter, which is the rank curiously enough, not one could re- accumulation in the stem of the pipe, member the fellow's name or to what is also a potent poison, one drop on regiment he belonged. I stood within the tongue of a cat having been fatal. five feet of the scrappers, and when The nicotine and the oil both act on the general ordered me to catch the the nervous system, though differentman who struck him, I obediently ran ly, the nicotine paralyzing the heart away as fast as my legs could carry by its action on the brain, while the oil confines itself chiefly to the spinal cord and the motor nerves. It will thus be seen that no part of the victim's equipment escapes the deadly ef-

"Whatever is worth doing at all is struck Phil Sheridan, but nobody told worth doing well."-Lord Chesterfield

Goldsmith tells us that "Man through the war, and in the fight at | but little here below."