



These things then
The soldier's march with freedom might
To rest on the quiet plain;
The ambulance near in its downcast
Then a century sleep again.

The eagle that sweeps with a thousand
wing
Over the dome of a brassy sky.
At intervals drops the banner that cling
To the crest of the mountain high.

The life we live and the race we run.
The sorrow and doubt that we find
Some day—the victory here or there—
Will come to a quiet end.

For what the forest and strong the wood
And the sun and the moon and the stars
Yet the end of the day will bring
And after the day—the night.

Chen Wei Kuo
"Did you ever see the big quart tin
cage furnished to the army during the
civil war?" asked a man in a group
who were talking about coffee. "These
tin cages were the real article, the best
quality of heavy tin—almost as thick
as a double sheet of iron."

"I still have the one I carried all
through the war; also my knife and
fork, tin platter and spoon. Money
couldn't buy them. Whenever a soldier
at that tin cage it brings back a flood
of memories I have never heard anywhere
but in a soldier's camp. In the early
morning, when the men were getting
breakfast, this curious clatter rang all
through the camp; every soldier was
pounding his ration of coffee in his
big tin cup with the iron handle of his
grinder around with them, and pouring
the coffee was the only way we
had of making it fine enough to ex-
tract its essence by boiling. Some of
us got so expert that you could hardly
have told our powder-coffee from coffee
ground in a mill, but it took time
and patience."

"My old tin cup is battered in the
bottom like a beaten brass plate. I'd
like to show it to you. But with all
that banging and banging it never
sprung a leak. No, sir, Uncle Sam's
tin cages were made for rough service,
and they stayed by us until the war
was over."

W. W. Bradley, who has been 20
years old, and is said to be the oldest
living Confederate in the United
States. He was born June 3, 1839, 30
miles from Lynchburg, Va. He is ac-
tive, although almost a centenarian.
He fought at Gettysburg, and during
the civil war, was taken to prison for
a shell, one leg was broken, an eye put
out and a heel torn off. Despite these

injuries, he can now ride a horse or
jump from a street car if necessary re-
quires.

Bradley had a number of relics in
the way of medals and other mementoes
which he has given to the soldiers' homes
near Sedalia, Mo. He counts on being
at the Dallas reunion. He was under
Gen. Sterling Price and was in the
Ozark, Fox Ridge and Lexington
campaigns and also fought at the battle
of Missouri. His home is in the
last state.

The Last to Save McCook
"After all," said the Colonel, "it is
only by calling out the recollections of
soldiers that we can get the real color
and atmosphere of life in the army.
Some time ago when the discussion
of the manner of the shooting of
Col. Dan McCook at Kennesaw was at
white heat, I met James R. Midcap
of the Twenty-second Indiana. He
had been talking about soldiers having
severe attacks of back fever in
battle, and without any reference to
the controversy he said that he had a
severe attack of that kind the day
Col. Dan McCook was shot.

"Everybody asked in a breath where
he was at that time, and he said
quietly that he was within reach of
Col. Dan's coat-tail and saw the man
who fired the shot that struck the
Colonel down. Up to that time, he
said, he had been greatly excited, but
now he was calm and collected. He
went directly to the Colonel, the buck fever
left him, and he aimed carefully and
deliberately blazed away almost in
the face of the man who fired the fatal
shot at McCook, but a instant too
late to save McCook. In answer to
the questions of the boys, he said no,
he did not know whether he killed the
fellow or not, and he didn't care to
know, but he was sure that he aimed
well and that when he pulled the trig-
ger he was never cooler in his life."
Chicago Labor News.

Grand Memorial Arch
An impressive memorial arch is to be
constructed at the Confederate Camp
Chapel cemetery in Columbus, Ohio, by
the former Union soldiers of Colum-
bus.

The arch will be unveiled June 7
and is the first to be erected by the
southern people to mark the final
resting place of the Confederate dead.
The arch is 1,200 feet long and will
be the largest of its kind in the world.

All the Grand Army organizations
of the city will participate in the cere-
mony at the unveiling next June.

Mark Spots on Battlefields
The commission appointed by Gov.
Tamm to locate the positions of the
Confederate army during the battle of
Gettysburg, is at Chattanooga.

After learning what Illinois has
done in establishing national parks
at Shickman, Lookout Mountain
and Shickman Ridge, the members of
the party, in consideration of the
fact that Illinois is a leading state
on the ground, will go over the

THOUGHTS THAT ARE FATAL

Unreasoning Fear of Disease One of the Evils of the Present Day.

How many people realize the baneful, often fatal, influence of unhealthy thoughts?

How many know that ordinary unreasoning fear of disease may be as deadly as an inoculation of poisonous germs?

Yet this is an established fact. Physicians are coming more and more to recognize the power of the mind over the body, and almost every practitioner will admit that a large part of his work is the use of mental suggestion in overcoming morbid bodily conditions.

Every one has noted the influence of a cheery personality in the sick room. One physician by his sunny confidence and cheerily turned assurances will seem almost to impart new strength and tone to the diseased body. Another physician with a stern, gloomy countenance and demeanor suggestive of an undertaker will strangely depress and retard the patient.

And the same is true of one's own thoughts. In fact, it is hardly too much to say that every thought has its effect on the condition of the body. Imagination can give one almost any disease on the calendar.

It is said that there is the germ of fatal thought in ninety-nine persons out of every hundred, and that the cultivation of optimism and philosophy is practically a universal necessity.

There have occurred scores of deaths of cases where healthy persons have thought themselves into having the more and cancers—cases which admit of no doubt whatever that the disease resulted from constant morbid fear. We should have fewer cases of cancer if some great doctors could assure the body, and almost every patient who is morbid-minded persons on hearing that there is cancer in their families, generally do the very worst thing they can do under the circumstances—they conceive an awful dread that they will be afflicted with it. They dwell upon the fear constantly, and every trifling ailment which troubles them is at first taken for the premonitory symptoms of cancer. The morbid condition of mind produces a morbid condition of body, and if the disease does happen to be in the eye, the mind receives every encouragement to develop.

A melancholy thought that fixes itself upon one's mind needs as much "doctoring" as physical disease; it needs to be eradicated from the mind, or it will have just the same result as a neglected disease would have.

FIRST ENGLISH DAILY

Example of Wonderful Advance in Journalism in Two Hundred Years.

The first English daily paper was issued two hundred years ago last month. It was the Daily Courant, and it was published next door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleetbridge, London, on the thoroughfare that is still the headquarters of English Journalism.

There were no cable messages or telegraph reports for the Courant. Its news was always given by the paper, and it was published next door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleetbridge, London, on the thoroughfare that is still the headquarters of English Journalism.

The Courant was the first of its kind, and it was published next door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleetbridge, London, on the thoroughfare that is still the headquarters of English Journalism.

REAL TREASURE CAVE

Underground Chamber with Walls of Gold and Covered with Sparkling Crystals.

A remarkable cave has been discovered at the Abbey mine, near Kendall, Fergus county, Mont. The cave is about 150 feet long, part of it being at an angle of 45 degrees and part perpendicular to the formation. Another unusual feature is that it is found in an immense ore body.

The main chamber of the cave presents a beautiful appearance, portions of the wall being decorated with masses of crystallized lime and silica, while from the lofty roof hang innumerable scintillating stalactites. On the floor of the cave are hundreds of tons of cyanide gold ore as rich as any found in the mine proper, averaging about \$20 a ton, and one side of the cave is formed by the foot wall of the ore body.

The miners were drifting to connect with the main ore body, and at the end of the shift one evening last week got off the final blast for the day. Returning the next morning, they discovered that the drift had been connected with a large cave, and preparations were at once made to explore it.

The Illinois Central Railroad company is now removing one of the historic bridges of southern Illinois. It is the bridge across the Bug Muddy river north of Carbondale. During the civil war the place was considered a strategic point. The southern sympathizers in "Egypt" threatened to burn the structure to keep the northern army from moving troops to the Ohio river. It was guarded for some time by several companies of artillery and cavalry.

Since the following societies have been organized in the United States: Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba; Society and Naval Society of the Porto Rican Expedition; Spanish-American War Veterans.

The Grand Army club of Massachusetts have nearly completed arrangements for its annual tour to national encampment, to be held at Washington. The trip will include a visit to Gettysburg, a day's sojourn at Baltimore, as guests of the Grand Army club of Maryland, and three or more days at Washington.

A monument to the memory of Lieut. Geo. Leonidas Polk, has been erected on Pine Mountain, Georgia. It marks the spot where the general was killed during the battle of Kennesaw in 1864.

Common sense is often but common courtesy with

WORMS IN TURKEY

From Farmers' Review: Referring to your letter of April 7 and the enclosed report concerning worms in turkeys, which represents a letter from Mr. L. Phelps, I would state that it is not clear to me from this letter what particular worms are present. The treatment which should be used would vary according to the kind of worms with which Mr. Phelps has to deal. If he has advanced no name of the parasite I will endeavor to give him some information upon the subject. His two questions can, however, be answered without waiting for that information.

1. There is no powder of any kind which can be relied upon as a preventive against worms in turkeys. Measures should be adopted if possible to destroy the stage of the worm outside of the turkey. Whether such measures are practicable or not will depend upon the particular conditions at hand. If the turkeys are kept in yards the surface of the ground may be burned with an oil spray, or by spreading some straw or other material over it and setting fire to it. This will greatly reduce the amount of infection. If, on the other hand, the turkeys roost over large fields and it is not practicable to burn these fields, it is not little that can be done to prevent infection. It would be possible, however, to treat the turkeys occasionally and thus expel many or all of the worms. I recommend that you should be inclined to try thymol. This is one of the best drugs known in cases of infection with roundworms. The dose has not been established for turkeys, so far as I am aware, but it is known that in chickens a one-grain dose causes the rapid expulsion of the parasite. If the parasites in question are tapeworms instead of roundworms, area nut is probably as good as anything that can be used. This drug has the advantage of expelling some of the roundworms as well as the tapeworms.

2. I have never heard that area nut stunts the growth of animals.—D. H. Salmen, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

The Golden and Silver Duckwing Games are similar in markings, the only difference being that the Silver Duckwing cock (see illustration) is white, where the Golden Duckwing is golden or straw color. In both varieties the comb, wattles and earlobes are red; the beak, horn, breast,

tail, thigh, black; shanks and feet, yellow. In the Golden, the head of the cock is straw color; back, golden; wing bow, golden, the wing covers the tail, the face and breast are white. When April opened lambing was well along and there were no reports of unusual loss.

In Idaho, clover and alfalfa have made a start but range grass is growing slowly. Sheep and cattle have been on the summer range for several weeks, however. The shearing of sheep is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Live stock are in fair to good condition. In the eastern section it is not so good, cold weather having retarded growth, and a result is a shorter range. The range cattle came through the winter in fair condition and as soon as pasturage is good will take on fat. When April opened lambing was well along and there were no reports of unusual loss.

Women seem to be particularly adapted to the poultry business. This is doubtless due to the fact that "housekeeping" is very big part of poultry raising. It is second nature for a woman poultry raiser to keep the poultry house clean—and more than that, to keep it tidy and bright. Recently the writer had the pleasure of visiting the home of Mrs. Alice Brown of Winnetka, Ill. This lady is both a thinker and a worker. She has a brooder house that, we believe, might serve as a model. Moreover, it is the creation largely of her own brain. It is about as high as fifty pounds and is out of doors on a fine day. In addition to 150 active, healthy chicks recently hatched the brooder house contained several hundreds of sowing plants. The temperature that is good for growing chicks is also good for flowers.

In the main poultry house the lady had her brooder, and a half bushel of ground bone was ready for the fowls. It is one of the most important factors of that establishment. Mrs. Brown grew eloquent as she told what the brooder would do. At regular intervals 100 pounds of bones are brought home from the butcher's. These bones include the ribs. The butchers do not stop to cut out the meat from between the ribs, and Mrs. Brown says that sometimes she is able to get off as high as fifty pounds of bones from 150 pounds of bones. This meat is fed to hens and chicks. The lady expressed her surprise that any person should try to keep poultry without purchasing a bone grinder.

From Farmers' Review: I have in years past bred a number of different kinds of poultry, and have selected the White Plymouth Rocks as an exclusive breed, from the fact that their uniformity in size and color makes them as a flock present a handsome appearance that can be obtained from any part colored birds. As egg producers I consider they stand second to none. They are not strongly inclined to be broody, as is the case with the Atlantic breeds, yet make the best of mothers, from a utility standpoint being one pound heavier than their Wyandottes. I consider them their leaders. For the table their plump form and rich yellow skin, free from dark pin-fathers, make them a superior fowl to all. I consider them the grandest of all American breeds, the general purpose fowl, the breeder's favorite, the gem of the show room.—E. L. Fannell, Knox County, Illinois.

There is more eloquence in one also that comes from pretty lips than in all the oratory that has fallen from them.—New York Press.

Money may not talk, but it cheers a man up wonderfully.

People need not go without wireless telegraph. Gossip in this town have been on to the mechanism of it for years.—Linden (Mich.) Leader.

Symmetry can be increased by summer pruning or pinching.

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AGRICULTURE

Prospects for Fruit
George Smith prospects are bright. Late frosts did not seriously injure fruit in Alabama, and the outlook is very favorable except for peaches. Strawberries are ripening in southern counties.

Cool, wet weather and frosts checked the growth of vegetation in North Carolina the first week in April, but the consensus of opinion is that fruit escaped without serious injury.

Prof. H. H. Hansen, South Dakota: Prospects are very good for fruit this year. The southern part of the state cherry buds are reported injured by the cold snap last December.

Prof. H. S. Goff, University of Wisconsin: The prospects for fruit are only fair this season. The past very hot and dry season was not favorable. Only a portion of the apple trees in orchards (more than half) formed any flower buds last season.

Michigan reports indicate that tender varieties of peaches were considerably injured in the southwestern part of the state by the severe weather of last December. The outlook is encouraging, however, for an average crop of the various fruits are indicated by the following estimates made by the Michigan secretary of state: Apples, 24; peaches, 21; pears, 7; plums, 21; small fruits, 21.

Under the fostering care of the United States government agriculture in Porto Rico is advancing rapidly. It is estimated that the sugar crop for this year will amount to 55,000 tons. Railroads are being constructed, opening up new territories, and as a consequence it is believed that next year the sugar crop will exceed 100,000 tons. Previous to this time the largest sugar crop ever produced was in 1909, when 60,000 tons was manufactured. There came a decline. Now the sugar industry is on the road again, and it is expected that by 1914 the amount produced will exceed 250,000 tons. American capitalists have sent over mining experts, and much good work has been done. Iron mines have been discovered. Experiments with cotton have been begun, and the plantations are yielding a high quality of cotton. The growth is extremely rapid. Tobacco growing is developing rapidly. Last year the yield was 3,000,000 pounds; this year it will be 3,200,000; and it is believed confidently that in 1913 the crop will amount to 3,600,000 pounds. Prices are now very favorable. Last year the crop sold at 15 cents a cwt. this year it is selling at 15 to 20 cents a pound and will probably reach 25 cents per pound before the end of the season.

This is the great remedy for rot, mildew and all fungous diseases and it is prepared as follows: Dissolve 1 lb. Copper sulphate (blue stone), 6 pounds; fresh lime, 4 to 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

Put the copper sulphate in a coarse sack and suspend it in some water till it is all dissolved. Add the lime to twenty-five gallons. Use either a wooden or an earthen vessel. Then shake the lime and dilute to twenty-five gallons, and at the same time stir with a paddle. An important point is to use enough lime, as it prevents the burning of the foliage. It also determines if enough lime has been used in preparing the mixture add a few drops of a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium. If the ferro-cyanide of potassium does not change, no more lime is needed, but if it changes to a reddish color, more lime must be added and the test repeated.—Fahian Garcia.

In regard to the question "Are peach orchards being sprayed for curi-leaf?" 124 orchards with an average "3 and 25" "ac." It is to be hoped that spraying will become more general each year, since it has been demonstrated time and again that it is very profitable work, and also that good fruit can be grown without it. Correspondents are requested to send a record or test report to the fruit crop.

According to Weather Bureau correspondents, March was a cold, windy, dry month in New Mexico, especially in Mora and San Miguel counties and vicinity, where there was some loss in cattle on account of drought, but the rule both cattle and sheep are in fair condition. The ranges are getting very dry and outside water holes are drying up.

Haying has begun in California. Owing to cold weather and lack of rain the arizona season is two to three weeks later than usual. Ranges are in poor condition in many localities and live stock show the need of better pasturage and water supply.

In feeding cattle, the parsnip is found to be equal, if not superior, to the carrot, performing the business with as much expedition, and affording most of exquisite flavor and a highly juicy quality. The animals eat it with much greediness. It is reckoned that 20 percent, where the crop is good, will suffice to fatten an ox or three or four years old, and perfectly lean, in the course of three months. They are given in the proportion of about 30-lb weight morning, noon and night, the large ones being split in three or four pieces, and a little hay supplied in the intervals of those periods. And when given to milk cows with a little grass hay, in the winter season, the butter is found to be of fine color and excellent flavor as when feeding in the best pastures. Indeed, the result of experiment has shown that not only in meat cattle, but in the fattening of pigs and poultry, the parsnip is more healthy than when fed with any other root or vegetable; and that, besides, the meat is more sweet and delicious. The parsnip leaves, being more bulky than those of carrots, may be mowed off before taking up the roots, and given to cows, oxen, or horses by whom they will be greedily eaten.—Stephens' "Book of the Farm."

God's harvests of pain are the fore-runners of his harvests of perfection.

Nobody can expect to have his own way all the time—unless it is a woman.

Love in the heart is the secret that clears up the sky and permits the sunshine of God's presence to vitalize and make luminous the whole of life.

People need not go without wireless telegraph. Gossip in this town have been on to the mechanism of it for years.—Linden (Mich.) Leader.

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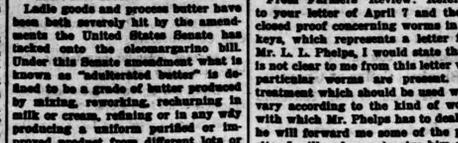
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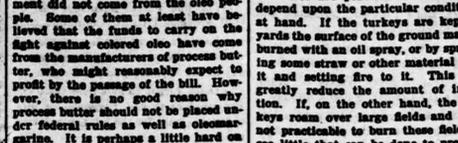
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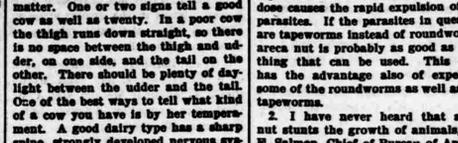
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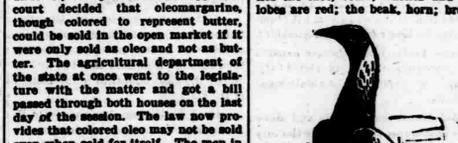
Silver Duckwing Gamecock.



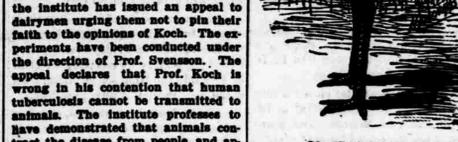
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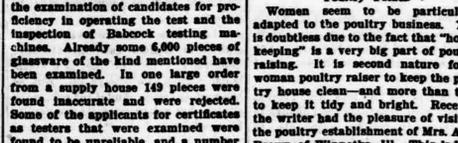
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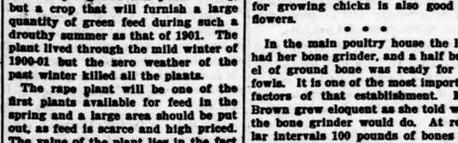
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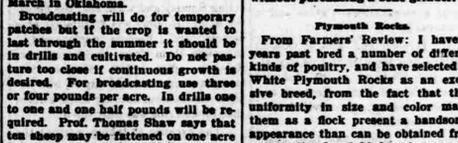
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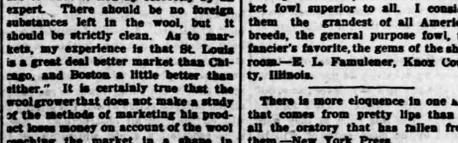
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