(A. B. R.)-"Can you tell me how to revent cannibalism among brooder chicks? I have a lot eight days old that are doing nicely except that they have already killed one of their number and mutilated three others. They attack the victim around the vent and keep picking it until it is dead. They have had an abundance of grit and oyster shell all the time. Thinking the lack of animal food was the cause, I have given two feeds of green bone, but I don't see that it has done any good."-The trouble is not peculiar to prooder chicks. I had some cases with chicks with hens a number of years ago. I am not sure that I am right as to the way the trouble begins, but think it is when a chick, because of irritation at the vent, such as might be caused by any bowel disorder, picks itself there until blood appears. If this then attracts the attention of some of the others, and they begin to pick and get a taste of blood, they keep it up. It is possible that even when no blood has started the chicks seeing one of their number pecking itself, and evidently in distress, join it and soon create serious trouble; but I have seen little chicks, only a few days old, literally tear themselves to pieces without aid from others.—Farm-Poultry.

Filthy Yards.

We talk about cleanliness in the dairy, but let us not forget about cleanliness in the poultry establishment. Dirt and disease seem to go together in all places. Filth makes a good medium for the development of disease microbes. If a hen house and yard are kept clean there is seldom any visitation from diseases that sweep away the fowls. very often the part of the yard directly in front of the hen house door becomes very filthy. This is especially so in the spring and fall when the precipitation is considerable. This occurs more with large flocks than with small ones. No matter how large the run for the poultry, the birds spend a good deal of their time near the poultry house. teurize at a temperature of 180 to 185 They seem to have but little aversion for splashing through soft mud. Some- whole milk was pasteurized betimes they will eat up every green fore separating and the skim-milk thing within a dosen feet of the hen was run over a water-cooler before it tain 30 per cent or almost one-third destroy the articles destined for their ones. The solution appears to be small skim-milk for feeding purposes.—Re-

thuslasm of Poultry Raising. All of the world's most successful nen succeeded because of the enthusisem that they had in their particular lines of work. It is unnecessary, then, to say that a man to succeed in poultry keeping must be enthusiastic. When a man that has a big poultry establishment finds his enthusiasm waning or being diverted to some other occupation it will probably be cheap butter, and some Jerseys costly found the part of wisdom to drop the butter. Breed had nothing to do with poultry business. A while ago the the cost, it was all in the cow. Size writer visited a poultry establishment or color had nothing to do with it. where the owner had evidently had We put all the cows that made cheap his enthusiasm for the poultry busi- butter on one side, and ranged the ness diverted into another channel. He cows who charged the most for butter had another business, and that ap- on the other side. Each side, no matpeared to be thriving. His large poul- ter what breed, showed similar chartry establishment, however, showed acteristics. Those that charged a every sign of neglect. The pens had high price were sleek, nice looking anwidently not been cleaned out for a imals that would answer the descripmonth, and sick hens were apparent | tion of the general purpose cow, while here and there in the flocks. Enthu- those that made butter cheap had the slasm would never have tolerated that | genuine dairy type, the light quarters condition of affairs.

Poultry Points Picked Up. We have been asked if a cracked egg can be used for hatching. That will depend on several kinds of circumstances. If the crack is not too large, it may be mended by pasting over it a strip of thin, tough paper. The hen, if large and heavy, may break it even then. If the hen be light, or if an incubator be in use, the egg may come through all right and

Poultry manure is a very concentrated fertiliser, and this should be the solids not fat the author states borne in mind when it is being ap- that "any deficiency of solids not fat plied to the land. It should be saved with care, as carelessness in that respect may render it of little value. cess above 9.0 per cent is chiefly due its value unless a certain amount of of a considerable amount of work on barrels it is well to keep it a little salts of milk, he considers that onemoist, but not wet. When too dry third of the base with which casein is mischlef is wrought by chemical ac- combined in milk is sods, and not lime; tion, and when too wet, by bacterial and that casein forms a molecular

It is a superstition that salt is polsonous to hens. A lady saw the writer salting the warm mash for the poultry and said, with surprise: "Why do you put salt in their food? I thought salt always killed hens." When salt is thrown out in the form of rock crystals, fowls sometimes eat them for grit and are killed thereby. A man would be killed by salt also if he ate it in proportionate quantities. The danger to hens from the presence of salt crystals should remind us that there are many other prove injurious. But poison must not | and the judging of butter and cheese. be left where fowls can find it. Bits In judging the products score cards of mire, tacks and even nails may are used to illustrate the relative improve deadly. The writer once had a portance of each of the points to be fowl suddenly go lame and killed her. considered essential in a standard The lameness was found to be caused product. The object of the course is cause they are cheap. Buy because you station at Champaign will supplement by pieces of wire exceeding an inch to give the student who specializes in need them and they will do you good. the soil survey by means of analyses tant general, who rode forward. I they are related on their parents' in length. These had worked from the gissard into the flesh of the fowl. and one piece was in process of working out between the body and leg.

Mr. D. C. Prosser, a correspondent of the Farmer's Review in Oceana County, Michigan, tells how a neighbor of his made a fine thing out of potato crop. Some years ago he had a mod-sized crop and held it for the ate spring market. He overdid the holding to such an extent that the market dropped on him, on account of the near approach of the time for new notatoes. Instead of letting go the owner of the old potatoes rented all the land he could in the neighborhood and succeeded in getting in 120 acres of petatoes, thus using the bulk of his old crop for seed. The harvest gave him a good crop—about 14,000 bush-

A Petate Crep Episede.

2000

Wisconsin-Cold, dry weather ha been unfavorable to meadows and pastures, which are in poor condition not so much on account of severe winter weather as late pasturing in the fall, which left the roots exposed. Clover winter killed badly.

These he sold at a good price, and

made a large profit on the opera-

Virginia-The condition of spring ares over the state is hardly up to the average the growth of grass a farm for raising butterflies and They take it for granted they will



Let us draw a contrast by picturing one of our own creameries about 7 clock a. m., and any creamery in Denmark at, say 6 o'clock a. m. What do we see in the former? Is not the creamery currounded by a double line of men, women and child.en, all either fighting their way to the receiving platform or else scrambling for skim milk, and altogether creating the impression in the mind of a stranger that certain political issues were involved, rather than the carrying on of an industry whose object is the improvement of our social and economic conditions? In the latter case we see one large two horse spring wagon holding between thirt- and forty medium sized cans, beside the receiving platform, and one man standing on it inloading the cans, which are taken n by one of the dairymen. When the first wagon is unloaded, matters are so regulated that another wagon arrives just in time, so as to cause no delay either in the creamery or on the road. While one wagon is being unloaded, the other is being loaded with skim

The two pictures constitute a striking contrast. May we call them Peace" and "War"? No doubt.-Irish

A series of experiments in continu ation of those conducted in previous years, was carried on this past year, chiefly to determine the effects of different pasteurizing temperatures, between 140 and 200 degrees, on the bacterial content of milk, and upon the quality of the butter. Briefly, the results indicate that a temperature of 180 to 185 degrees is very favorable in reducing the bacterial content to a low point, and this temperature also adds keeping quality to the butter. If we wish to establish a good reputation for Canadian butter in the British markets, we shall have to adopt pasteurisation; and if we wish our butter to retain its fine flavor for some time, we shall do well to pasdegrees. In our experiments, the send to the farmer a good quality of port Ontario Experiment Station.

Two Types of Dairy Cows. Prof. T. L. Haecker: We feed each cow all she can consume and assimilate. At the end of the first year we found that some cows charged us _7 cents per pound for butter made from their milk, while others charged only 12 cents, and others ranged between these two sums. The breed made no difference; some Shorthorns made and the heavy wedged shaped barrel. Every pound of food consumed was put to good use.

H. D. Richmond, analyst, reports in the Dairy, London, England, results of his work on the composition of milk as follows: The average composition of milk as shown by the analyses of 13,978 samples during the year 1900 results as follows: The average for fat was 3.64 per cent; for solids not fat, 8.93 per cent, and for specific gravity, 1.0323. With regard to the variation of the constituents of below 9.0 per cent is chiefly due to a deficiency in the milk sugar;" any ex-Mixing it with dry dust will destroy to excess of proteids. As the result moisture be present. When kept in the relation between the proteids and compound with calcium phosphate.

Dairy Husbandry at Champaign A course of study in judging dairy products has just been introduced in the dairy husbandry department of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. The course is principally designed for students in general agriculture and includes a brief treatment of the subject of dairy sanitation, the production of milk and the methods employed for the manufacture of common dairy products. Following this great stress will be laid on the proper selection of milk lines of agriculture other than dairy ing an opportunity to gain a proper conception of the qualities good dairy products should possess.

Dairy Notes. The old-fashioned way of making butter is to churn it into a lump, but by this means a large quantity of butter-milk is gathered in the butter. contrary to the first requisite in butter-making, which is, that we should have it as free as possible from casein or cheesy matter.

Should the cream be thin and sweet. it may be churned at a higher temperature than when thick and ripened. Never feed dusty hay.

The best cows are always the heavy feeders. It is not always the man with the biggest herd of cows who clears the most money from his dairy. Feeding cows right lies at the base of profitable dairying.

The dove of promise comes in response to prayer.

Germay has imported as much as \$10,000,000 worth of apples in one year and \$2,500,000 worth of pears. The man with that particular brand

of trouble nose mighty well that hayfever season's coming on. Near Scarborough, England, there is wing been seasty in most localities. | moths. The output is 20,000 a season. | grow.



A communication from the Pennsylrania station says:

A sample of bran was submitted the experiment station, a short time since, for examination, with the statement that horses and cattle would not eat it. Chemical analysis showed the presence of 8 per cent of protein and nearly 36 per cent of fiber or woody matter, whereas average bran contains 15.5 and 9 per cent, respectively, of these constituents. Particles of yellow, tough, parchment-like substance were present in large quantity; they proved, upon microscopical examination, to be portions of the inner seedcoat of the coffee berry. This has recently been put upon the market as a cattle food under the name "cornaline;" according to analyses by the New Jersey experiment station it contains only 2.5 to 3 per cent of protein, .5 to .7 per cent of fat and about 60 per cent of fiber; so that it has an extremely low value for feeding purposes. Dr. Winton, of the Connecticut experiment station, to whom a portion of the sample was sent for examination, states that he had received, only a day or two earlier, a sample of bran from Massachusetts that proved to be adulterated with the same material. Its microscopic appearance is highly characteristic: the inner seed-coat of the coffee having, when magnified by thirty or forty diameters, a peculiar marking that much resembles that of | cago. the skin on the ball of the fingers. No other such adulterant possesses this distinctive marking.-Wm Frear.

Wheat as Stock Feed. The following table shows the number of pounds of digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of both corn and wheat: Carbohydrates. Fat.

1.7 69.2 66.7 for young stock evidently lies in the extra amount of digestible protein the economizing of food; fourth, the which it contains. As seen above, each better condition and greater comfort 100 pounds of wheat contains 10.2 of the cattle; fifth, the greater product pounds of digestible protein while the of milk; sixth, the attainment of masame quantity of corn has only 7.8 nure. According to this author, there pounds. This shows the wheat to con- are six ways in which farm animals more protein than the corn. The food, First by eating: second, by wheat also excels the corn. The pounds per 100 in the digestible carbohydrates (starches and sugars) it contains. The excellence of corn for first one only is useful; all the others fattening comes from its extra per are wasteful. Quincy reports his own cent of fats to the protein as compared with wheat, the corn having about 10 pounds of these two ingredients to each pound of protein, while the wheat has only 7. The Maine station obtained better results from feeding ground wheat to dairy cows than from corn meal. Both were fed in connection with timothy hay. I am convinced from a number of years' experience in feeding wheat to cows at the Utah station that it is fully equal to corn, if not superior for that purpose.-Luther Foster, Wyoming Sta-

The following table shows the digestible protein and carbohydrates in a number of our most common feeds: Carbohy-Protein. drates.

Green Fodder—		
Corn fodder		12.08
Corn silage	56	11.79
Rye fodder	2.05	14.11
Oat fodder	2.69	22.66
Timothy	2.28	23.71
Millet		15.63
Red clover	3.07	14.82
Alfalfa	3.89	11.20
Kentucky blue grass		19.83
Orchard grass		15.91
Cowpea	1.68	8.08
Soja-bean Hay and Dry Fodd	2.79	11.82
Corn fodder		33.38
Corn stover		33.16
Rye straw		42.71
Oat straw	1.58	41.63
Timothy hay	2.89	43.72
Millet hay	4.50	51.67
Red clover hay	6.58	35.85
Alfalfa hay	10.58	37.33
Kentucky blue grass	hay 4.76	37.33
Orchard grass hay	4.78	41.99
Cowpea hay	10.79	38.40
Soja-bean straw	2.30	39.98
Wheat straw	80	37.94

Too many men wish to settle the purchasing question by a certain financial standard, rather than that of first finding the individual suited to their needs and then talking cost afterwards. Too many men desire to buy stock at hardly above butchers' prices, and express no willingness to pay a premium to the man who is offering them animals that have been produced at great cost and effort. We all need educating, but such men need it a little more than others. One thing it will always be safe to recommend, and that is, if at all possible, purchase no stock until you have first personally inspected it. It is an unsafe thing to rely on some one else to select that for you which is to be used to develop and improve your stock. We differ in our price for that kind .- Prof. C. S. Piumb.

The creamery manager may think that he has not the time to devote to telling the patrons of his creamery how to take care of their milk. He should, however, consider that any time put into this work means labor saved in other parts of the work. The purer the milk the easier will it be to make good butter from it. Missionary work must be done along this line and the missionary is logically the man in charge of the creamery or factory.

Horses in Argentina. world that has a horse for every inhabitant.

Vanity is the daughter of selfish-Although ordinary wood alcohol is poison, Ohio is the only state which

rohibits its sale on that account.

Every farmer should make a study of seeds as to vitality. With many there is a sort of fatality as to the germinating quality of their seeds.



From the Farmers' Review: Large quantities of cantaloupe of various varieties are raised in the central and southern portion of this state unless the crop is injured in some way by climatic conditions. Our main early supply, up to two years ago, was grown in this section. Extreme southern sections of the country are going into the business very heavily this season, yet their product will be out of the way, or will be crowded out by the Illinois crop when our home product is ready for shipment, unless for some reason the quality of the home-grown is poor. Large quantities of watermelons are grown in the Carmi (Illinois) district, and the last of the Missouri crop is crowded out of our market when the Illinois stock begins coming, on account of the difference in freight. Indiana also ships quite heavily to this market at about the same time the Illinois crop is being

harvested. The Rockyford canteloupes grown in Colorado are of superior quality to those grown farther East, unless climatic conditions are bad during the ripening of the melons. Crop was short all round last season and very high prices ruled. The acreage will be very large this season, and it is probable that results will be satisfactory to growers, although consumption has increased very largely in the last few years .- C. H. Weaver, Chi-

Prof. W. A. Henry, in his book on "Feeds and Feeding," says: "By soiling" is meant supplying forage fresh from the fields to farm stock more or less confined. The first American writer to bring this subject to the attention of our people was Josiah Quincy, whose essays in 1820 were later gathered into a book entitled the "Soiling of Cattle." now out of print. Quincy points out six distinct advantages from The superiority of wheat over corn soiling: First, the saving of land; second, the saving of fencing; third, staling; fifth, by lying down; sixth, by breathing on it. Of these six, the experience where twenty cows, kept in stalls, were fed green food supplied six times a day. They were allowed exercise in the open yard. These twenty cows subsisted on the green crops from seventeen acres of land, where

> Each one of our experiment stations adds its quota to the list of new enterprises. In a recent public document, the station at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, states that it is anxious to do all in its power to aid in the work of beautifying the surroundings of the rural schools of New Mexico. To this end it is willing to send, free of charge, a small supply of such trees, shrubs, and plants as it has available to the authorities or teachers of rural schools of New Mexico who apply for the same. It has already sent out stock for such purposes. It is expected, of course, that where such stock is sent out, it will be cared for and watered when necessary. There is a natural gravitation toward the rural schools, through which the station work becomes exceedingly effective. The New York station at Cornell is doing a similar work in sending out flower seeds for distribution among the scholars of the state.

fifty acres had previously been re-

Fruit Exhibits at Institutes From Farmers' Review: From what observation I have been able to make I believe that exhibits at Farmers' Institutes interest many farmers and their wives that cannot be reached in any other way. They take a pride in bringing the best product from the field, garden or pantry, and in this manner become a part of the institute, and after they have attended one session they are convinced that it is a good place to be and after receiving good cash premiums they go home feeling that some one has been working for them. In this way many farmers become interested and make good workers for the cause. If no exhibits had been made these same farmers would have remained at home entirely ignorant of what a Farmers' institute consisted of or what benefits were to be derived from them.-Edward Grimes, Montgomery County, Illinois

Illinois Soll Survey The United States Bureau of Soils and the University of Illinois are jointly undertaking the soil survey of Illinois. Work has begun in Tazewell County. In doing this work it is necessary to proceed slowly, and take samples of the soil from the surface to a depth of three to six feet. Soil judgment, and each man should as maps will be made, which will show much as possible rely on his own rath- | the location of all the different classes er than on another's judgment in buy- of soils. The samples are to be taken ing stock. Do not buy animals be- by means of augers. The experiment Get a good thing rather than a poor | work is certain to be of great value to one, and do not find fault if you get a | the farmers of the state, as it will poor animal when you have paid the make more intelligent treatment of the soils possible. It is expected that 1.000 square miles of soil will be surveyed this season.

Use of Eaps. Edwin Spicer, a Wisconsin correspondent of the Farmers' Review. asks the uses of rape. In answer we would say: Rape may be sown at any time from April to August. Its most important use is as a pasture for sheep. It can be fed to sheep of nearly all ages to advantage. Generally the rape can be fed within two months of the time of seeding. Lambs should not be turned into a rape field till they have had about two hours' graz-With a population of 4,780,000 the ing on other pasture. For cattle its Argentine Republic possesses 5,081,000 | best use is for fall feeding, and then horses. It is the only country in the as a soiling crop. It is fed to some extent to dairy cows. It is a good feed for swine, adding succulence to

the grain feed. The Wyoming station is carrying on experiments to determine how much water the potato crop needs. Practically nothing is known as yet regarding the correct amount of water to use to produce maximum yields or the times at which the water should

be applied. One can stop in rising, never in declining.

Sing away your trouble and soul-disturbmile away your sorrows, yair aches and your tears; Let the sunshine follow you thro' all the coming years, Sing a song of gladness forever.

Look above the trials that abou Keep a stock of courage always at con Some time in the future you Sing a song of gladness forever.

When the day is gloomy, songs will make it bright; When the burden's heavy, smiles will make it light; Sunshine will follow in the trail of dark-Sing a song of gladness forever.

Whisper words that courage in soul will start-Sing a song of gladness forever.

Glerious Gettysburg. The battle on the first day was re- in these battles. The total losses in markable not only for the acts. of killed and wounded at these battles great personal courage, but also for | were 129,838, besides an immense numthe most heroic fighting on the part | ber of deaths from disease. In the ofof organizations. The 147th New ficial data collected by Col. Fred Phis-York was the first regiment to make | terer, in his statistical record, the figthe great record at Gettysburg. Going ures of the losses at Fredericksburg into position on the right of Cutler's and other important battles in the vi-Brigade, and becoming hotly engaged | cinty are given as follows: Fredericksin the very beginning of the fight, burg, Dec. 13, 1862, Union loss, 12,353; Lieut. Col. F. C. Miller, its command- Confederate loss, 4,576; Chancellorser, fell almost at the first fire, shot ville, Union loss, 16,030; Confedin the head, Maj. George Harney then erate, 12,281; Wilderness, Union, commanded. The regiment fought the 37,737; Confederate, 11,400; Spotts-Forty-second Mississippi, and when sylvania, Court House, includthe position became untenable and the ing Laurel Hill, the Bloody Angle brigade was ordered to the rear, the and Ny river, Union loss, 26,461; Concommand to retreat was not received by the 147th until the other regiments of the brigade had gone. The 147th then Union, Maj. Gens. John Sedgwick, Histood alone, and not only fought the regiment to its front, but was exposed to the fire of the Second Mississippi. and the Fifty-Ninth North Carolina on the right flank. The fight was close and deadly, but Harney and his Thomas G. Stevenson; Confederate offimen stood up to the work until the orders reached them to retreat, which they did in good order, with colors flying. The loss of officers and men was appalling, but hardly had the splendid organization reached the new position than it became engaged in

resisting the attack of Ewell's corps Iverson's Brigade. But the 147th was said the major, "had in the first year not yet ready to rest; on the evening of the war original methods of mainof the second day it was rushed over | taining discipline. I remember a capto Culp's Hill to reinforce Green's tain in the Twenty-second Illinois Brigade, and until long after dark who scorned the ordinary methods of fought in the dense woods among punishing the privates of his company. rocks and fallen timber, locating the While we were at Bird's Point, Mo., enemy by the tongues of fire that in the fall of 1861, I passed his quarleaped from their muskets. This regi- ters one day and found him behind his ment was recruited in Oswego coun- tent pounding a man as large and acty. New York, and it left the great tive as himself. The captain was record on Gettysburg's field of sixty stripped to shirt and trousers and was per cent killed and wounded, more fighting for the mastery. than twenty per cent being killed out-

Few men can claim the distinction of having actively engaged in twentyone pitched battles, and fewer have

lived to relate the story of their privations and sufferings, after having been wounded so often and so severely as has Capt. Samuel C. Wright. a

romance. He was thrice reported cause it suggested home associations. dead, and twice promoted upon the A man who considered it disreputable field "for conspicuous bravery in ac- to take a clock would without a twinge

hall entered far into his head, but he any of my men that it was wrong to lives to tell the story, and shows the steal a chicken."-Chicago Inter Ocean. bullet dangling from his watch chain.

Grant and Lee at Appomattox. about six years, and his appearance is tells this story: thus described in a letter written the I was at Omaha one day while

came riding up, attended only by two ed to the general's house for the evenorderlies. He looks pretty much the ing. There I met a number of men same as usual, but older, and his face and women. The presentations were has a very sad expression. I did not of the regulation order, and left no see him smile once during the inter- deep impression as to names on my view. He has the same quiet, subdued, mind. After speaking to a stocky man, gentlemanly manner for which he was who even in his evening clothes looked always noted."

gether, Gen. Grant turned and beck- like Gen. Sheridan." oned to Gen. Seth Williams, his adju- "That is not strange," said she, "for tween Lee and Williams. Some years before the war, when Lee was superintendent of the military academy, er." was the reply. Williams was his adjutant, and was known to be a great favorite with him. As Williams approached, the two shook hands, but there was nothing in Lee's face, as he gravely and courteously received him, to indicate that he had ever met him before.

After talking a little while Gen.

Grant beckoned me forward, and on

approaching Gen. Lee pretty much the same scene took place as with Williams. Gen Grant said: "Gen. Lee is desirous that his officers and men should have on their person some evidence that they are paroled prisoners, so that they will not be disturbed," and Gen. Lee remarked that he simply desired to do whatever was in his power to protect his men from anything disagreeable. I said I thought that could be arranged, as I had a small printing press and could have eclipse of the sun for which the troops blank forms struck off which could be filled up and one given to each officer and man of the army, signed by their own officers, and distributed as required. To this he assented. He then turned to Gen. Grant and said: "General, have you accepted private horses an almanac has been published regufor the surrender. Now, most of my larly since that time. couriers and many of the artillery and cavalry own their own horses. How will it be about them?" Gen. Grant replied at once, speak-

ing to me: "They will be allowed to retain them." Turning to Gen. Le he added: "They will need them is putting in their spring crops." The remark struck me as peculiar, and . have no doubt it did Lee, for Gram could have said nothing which demon strated more completely his idea that the war was over and that these war like men and horses would go at once to work planting corn.-From a Posthumous Paper by Gen. John Gibbon in the Century.

Where 129,838 feldlers Fell. The greatest and most historical battlefield spot in the world is that in and around Fredericksburg, Va. A comparatively small territory in this region would take in places where were fought the great battles of Fredericksburg. Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Laurel Hill, the Bloody Angle, Todd's Tavern and a half dozen smaller but hardly less bloody struggles. More than 500,000 troops were engaged

federate, 9,000. The general officers killed in these engagements were: ram G. Berry and Amiel W. Whipple, Brevet Maj. Gens. James S. Wadsworth and Alexander Hays, Brg. Gens. George D. Bayard, Conrad F. Jackson, Edmund Kirby, James C. Rice and cers of prominence killed were Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, Brig. Gens. Thomas R. R. Cobb, Junius Daniel, Abener Perrin, Maxey Gregg, E. F. Paxton, J. M. Jones, Leroy A. Stafford and Micah Jenkins.

and take between him and his antagonist. Then the latter was knocked down and said he had enough. Then the captain put on his coat, sent the man to the orderly's tent, and sat down to smoke with me. He said he made it a rule to trounce every man who was saucy or insubordinate, and as his men were mostly from the country, and given to independent notions, he found the plan to work well. He said he would no more think of bucking and gagging his men than he would of shooting him."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Foraging in the Army. "Yes," said the captain, "the boys on a raid would pick up anything that came in their way, and they were worse in the first year of the war than in the last. At first raiding or foraging developed a sort of waywardness not quite consistent with soldierly instincts and discipline, and the study of men of good home-training under new conditions and temptations was very interesting.

"No man cared to enter a house and take a book or a picture, but I have seen one of our country-bred soldiers pick up a log chain in a barnyard and carry it a mile or more without flinch-United States inspector of customs at ing. At the same time another fellow would appropriate a clock and carry it for three or four days simply beof conscience purloin a coffee mill or His right eye was shot out, and the frying pan, and I never could convince

Phil Sheridan's Brother. Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan resembles his brother Philip of Wincheshorses only a few steps from us, we ter fame in general appearance, alhad a full opportunity not only to note though he is taller than "Little Phil." their bearing, but to hear most of the In speaking of Sheridan's resemblance conversation. I had not seen Lee for to his brother a friend of Gen. Brooke

Brooke was in command of the De-"Soon after our arrival Gen. Lee partment of the Platte, and was invitlike a soldier. I said to one of the As the two generals sat talking to- women, "How much your friend looks

"I don't quite understand," I said.

"Why, he's 'Phil' Sheridan's broth-

Mystery of the Dew. After a clear, still night, every grassblade hangs thick with dewdrops. while the roads and gravel paths remain perfectly dry. Did it ever occur to you to wonder why this was so? The fact is that dew is most readily deposited upon cold surfaces by the air which contains it. The slender blades of grass and leaves give un the warmth tney have gained during the day more easily than do stones and earth, and so they gather more moisture from the atmosphere.

Almanac for British Army. Some years ago during one of its Egyptian campaigns the British army was suddenly startled by a total were not prepared. To prevent the possibility of another such surprise. which might have had grave consequences, the British war office decided to have an almanac regularly produced for the army's guidance. Such guished gallantry in action. This has presented him with a plot in the

For various reasons the best historical novel is the one that remains unpublished.



DECORATION DAY EPISODE.

Simple but Patriotic Exercises in

Western Frontier Town. "For genuine patriotism one must go to the country, or, better still, to the frontier or mountain towns. Away from the maddening rush for wealth the people live closer to nature and also get opportunities to form social acquaintances which develop into the closest friendships. Holidays to this class are something out of the ordi nary." Having thus delivered himsel the old-time newspaper man pondered a while and then resumed somewhat as follows: "Away back in 1883 I was stranded in a little mountain hamlet in Colorado called Georgetown. It was Decoration day. My cash had run out, the two weeklies had a full complement of help and I was up

against it. "Going along the main street, I ran across a local correspondent for one COCT of the weeklies, whom I had met in Denver. He gave me the glad hand and asked if I had struck any auriferous ore. Having told him of the depleted condition of the treasury, he stated that a committee appointed by the G. A. R. post had met with hard "For five or ten minutes it was give luck in lassooing a speaker for the program at the cemetery. Then an idea struck him.

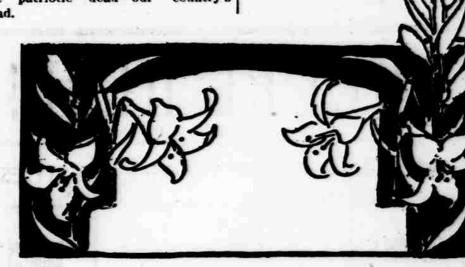
> "'Say, pard, why can't you give us a lift? There's a five dollar gold piece in it!"

"Did I take it? Well, I delivered the best speech ever made in the Rockies. But you should have seen that procession. Miners wearing their red or blue shirts, with great leather | ODE belts to hold their trousers in place, sans coat and vest, but shod in hightop boots and on their heads were slouch hats or sombreros adorned with rattlers. Here and there was a real veteran, whose empty sleeve c: limp demonstrated that he had helped defend the stars and stripes. Altogether there were fewer than 300 men in line. But patriotism, pure and unadulterated, beat in every breast. I was accorded a position of honor at the head of the line alongside my friend, who was past commander of the post and measured about 5 feet 4. The commander was 6 .oot 2, anu we made up a great bunch. The line of march took in the main street of the town and then over two miles of rocky road to the cemetery. Once there I delivered my little talk and then the veterans tenderly placed flags and flowers on the graves of there. their beloved dead. Many a teardrop fell upon the blossoms as the old boys passed them around and recalled their gallant comrades of years agone. There was no work in Georgetown that day, for it was a holiday devoted to the memory of the brave men who fought to preserve the nation's honor. Give me the frontier for the real ar ticle in patriotism."

Let No Soldier Be Forgotten.

The significance of the day should inspire every veteran soldier and sailor to pay homage to the valorous deeds of their comrades of 1898. The annals of our country have been made glorious by the noble and heroic sacrifices of her sons. It is our duty to keep ever present

in our memories the historic deeds of the patriotic dead-our country's



THE FIRST VOLUNTEER.

Washington. At this time the living as well as

ly forty years ago. Among all the war records at Washington there is none of an earlier enlistment than that of Dr. Rand, and the honor has, therefore, been given

him by common consent. Not only was Dr. Rand the first volbut eighteen years of age.

The rest of his battalion of 500 men was swept in disorder from the field. Dr. Charles F. Rand Is Still Living at but Rand held his ground, notwith standing the fact that the field was plowed by shot and shell all about the dead veterans of the great war him. The enemy finally absolutely reclaim our attention. It is interesting fused to fire at the boy, standing to note that the first volunteer for bravely alone and shooting at them as the civil war is still living. He is coolly as if he had a thousand men Dr. Charles F. Rand of Washington, at his back. Rand then crept across retired from active practice by means a deep ravine and joined the comof troublesome wounds received near- mand of Gen. A. H. Barnum, remaining with them until the end of the engagement. Dr. Rand's patriotism and gallantry

has been recognized by two governors of the state of New York and by three presidents. He was twice personally honored by President Lincoln; New unteer for the civil war, but he was York state remembered him with a also the first soldier to win the con- gold medal appropriately inscribed. gressional medal of honor for distin- and the United States government event occurred at Blackburn's Ford, most beautiful part of Arlington cem-Va., in less than three months after etery, where, at the proper time, the his enlistment. His command was or- state of New York will erect a monudered to retreat, and every man ment worthy of the first man to offer obeyed save young Rand, at the time his services as a volunteer during the great rebellion.