To plan for power and for trade— Proud people look through loyal eyes At kings and princes on parade. The eager nations watch to gain New prestige here and glory there,

And someone corners all the grain To make himself a millionaire. But what cares she who shivers near Her little stove, alone, to-day? A year ago, without a tear, And no good-bye, he went away.

Back to her tasks and wept and paid Devotion to the love he spurned

And yesterday she read his name Among the names of those who died There where the wretched Tagal came, Bloodthirsty, down the mountain side.

Pale faced, she sits and shivers near

The little stove and wonders why She, so bereft, must linger here Since he, so noble, had to die.

Made Him a Soldier

Peculiar Influence of Warfare on a Shiftless Character

"Rob Gleason, by all that's great!"

turned him over to his officer.

The members of the old Eighty- | eager and fearless fighter. He often afth New York volunteers—such of them as survive-will not have forone he could lay his hands upon. notten "Dan" Weymer, who went into the army as the laziest and most worthless of men and came out one of the bravest and best soldiers in the The Weymer family held the rec-

ord in Allegheny county for laziness and all-around worthlessness. They lived in abject squalor, and it was a nine days' wonder when it was learned that Dan had enlisted. It afterward leaked out that he had been induced to do so from being told that there was absolutely nothing for the noldiers to do but eat.

found out his mistake, but, as the made a fairly good showing in battle. It was at the second engagement in which his company participated that of the "reb" then and there. Then Dan got his waking up. A spent ball, ared by the opposing "Johnnies," struck the metal "U. S." on Dan's knife dropped from his fingers as he belt and fell to the ground without cried: penetrating the belt. It gave him a severe spat, however, and he imagined he was badly shot. Dropping his gun and clasping the "wound" with both hands, he started for the rear. An officer saw him and demanded to know where he was gowas allowed to go on. In a little ravine, shielded from the fire of the memy, he stopped to make a critical to be seen. Then Dan became angry till it was mustered out of service. and swore vengeance on the whole Then Dan returned home and reaggregation of "Johnnies." Hurry- sumed his shiftless ways. He died ing back to the front, he obtained a some fifteen years ago. His brothergun, and from that on he was an in-law, Rob, still lives.

surviving soldiers—officers and pri-

vates who, serving under Gen.

sault upon the fortifications of Vicks-

ert Buchanan, on that day command-

ed the Seventh regiment, Missouri in-

covered from the fire of the enemy." adjutant general's report of Missouri

Again in his memoirs he says: "I now for 1865, can be found this brief no-

determined on a second assault. The tice: "On the 22d day of May the

attack was ordered to commence on regiment was detailed to lead the ad-

all parts of the line at 10 o'clock a. m. vance in the assault of Fort Hill.

on the 22d, with a furious cannonade | which they did with very heavy loss."

from every battery in position. All And now, after thirty-nine years have

the corps commanders set their time passed, a few of the old soldiers still

by mine, so that all might open the live, and so it was that Col. Buchanan

agagement at the same minute. The gathered them together to talk over

On June 10, 1864, one of the fiercest | Gen. Forrest's forces made the attack.

battles of the civil war was fought at | The fighting was desperate and hand-

been followed by the Union forces, other side of the swamp. The result

consisting of 8,000 infantry, cavalry was a terrible loss of Union men and

and artillery, under command of the surrender of very many as pris-

Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgiss. oners of war. The artillery was

the battle on the further side of a Federals waded through the swamp

large swamp of water with deep mud and thus escaped. There was a re-

hottom. Across this swamp had been | treating fight for two days and nights.

comery was not in sight, but were Collierville. The Morgan raid on

waiting in the timberland beyond, and Frankfort, Ky., and the battle of Lex-

when about two-thirds of the Union ington, W. Va., were on, and on June

forces had crossed over, and the ar- 14 occurred the battle of Pine Moun-

Fiercely Contested Battle

useless artillery, there was no oppor-

at Guntown, Mississippi

attack was gallant, and portions of the battles of the war, and especially

each of the three corps succeeded in the assault upon Vicksburg May 22,

getting up to the very parapets of the 1863.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fought in a Swamp

Brice Crossroads, or Guntown, Miss.

That giorious battles still are won; The sun may shine, but not for her, The glad old dreaming all is done.

ontagious disease caused by a para itic mite. Cattle are chiefly affected vith but two varieties of these para-She cares not that the wheels still whire ites, or mites, which belong to the lass Arachnoidea. These are, first, he Psoroptes; second, the Symbiotes The first is the one which most frequently affects them. It lives on the surface of the skin and gives rise to creat irritation and itching by biting, and is most frequent upon the sides of the neck and shoulders, at the base of the horns, and at the root of the ail. From these points it spreads to he back and sides, and may invade searly the entire body. Its principal nanifestations are more or less nunerous pimples, exudation, and abunasserted that he would never take a lant scaling off of the skin, falling out "reb" alive, but would slaughter every of the hair, and the formation of dry gray-brownish scabs. In the course of It was not long thereafter till the ime the skin becomes thickened, stiff, fortunes of battle separated a numwrinkled, and acquires the consistber of the boys of the Eighty-fifth ence of leather. When mange has from the main body, and in a skirspread over a large surface of mish with the enemy in the dusk of ody, the animals lose flesh and beapproaching night Dan found himself come weak and anemic, rendering engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle hem constitutionally less able with some members of a North Carowithstand or combat the effects of the lina regiment. Dan's comrades suc nites. At the same time the deceeded in driving the enemy before creased vigor and lessened vitality of them, but Dan was left in a rough the affected animals favor the more and tumble encounter with a brawny rapid multiplication of the mites and fellow in a butternut jacket. Finally the further extension and intensifica-Dan threw his opponent and perched tion of the disease. Thus we have in triumph upon his chest, and recause and effect working together, membering his oath to spare no rebel with the result that scables, or mange, he reached for a big hunting knife in cattle may in some cases prove fawhich he carried in his belt, with the tal; especially are fatal terminations intention of ending the earthly career liable to occur in the latter part of a severe winter among immature and for the first time he caught a glimpse growing animals, or those of adult and of the face of his opponent. The full age, when in an unthrifty condition at the time of becoming infected.

Scables, or mange, of the ox is

and little less dear to Dan than an ment in summer.—Buletin 152, Department of Agriculture. "Come on." said Dan, jerking the fellow to his feet. "I won't kill you. but you've got to go to camp with Horse Shortage in New Hampshire. Prof. Charles W. Burkett, of the me, and to camp he took him, and New I mpshire station, says: There is too little horse power in is said here is true of all New England) that have not felt the plough-

There have been noticed variations in

the progress of the disease depending

in winter alternating with improve-

spot under his belt was all that was soldier, and stayed with the regiment the soil. We have thousands of acres share for a long series of years, some for decades, some for a half century. Soil will not remain productive if untilled. We have not enough horses The Assault on Vicksburg or working units in the state to do the regular farn, work and to carry

The man was his brother-in-law, upon extreme seasons—aggravation

on tillage as it should be done. Practically the only supply of horses is Celebrated by the Survivore from other states; yet this state is The 22d day of May, 1863, was a enemy and in planting their battle quite able to supply its full needs and day long to be remembered by the flags upon them, but at no place were could have to spare for demands elsewirere. The work lies with the farmwe able to enter. As soon as it was dark our troops that had reached the ers themselves, not only to increase Grant, and by his order, made the as- enemy's line and been obliged to re- the number of working horses but to main there for security all day were improve them and make them more burg. One of the survivors, Col. Rob- withdrawn, and thus ended the last serviceable. By using the better grade of mares assault upon Vicksburg."

for breeding purposes and having the Gen. W. T. Sherman, in his memfantry, and he celebrated the anniver- oirs, vol. 1, page 326, very clearly service of some pure-bred sire of some draft or coach breed of good type and pary by inviting a few of his old com- and forcibly tells of the assault. In rades to dine with him. The inci- fact, he is more descriptive than conformation, it would be but a short time until the character of the whole leads of the assault thirty-nine years | Gen. Grant. The Seventh Mississippi horse stock were changed into a betago were gone over and tales were infantry was in the brigade commandter and improved one. Good draft told of each one's experience in bat- ed by Gen. John T. Stevenson, the ties in which they had taken a part. first colonel of the regiment. The and coach stallions can be secured for After Gen. Grant had invested division was under the command of about five hundred dollars. Several farmers could purchase a stallion of Vicksburg he determined to carry the Gen. John A. Logan, and Gen. Mcthe type desired, and there could be works of the enemy by assault, and Pherson was the corps commander. engaged several mares for the first on the 19th day of May, 1863, as Gen. Stevenson had led the Seventh season at a moderate charge for ser-Grant says in his memoirs, vol. 1, Missouri in many a hard fight and. page 529: "Accordingly at 2 o'clock knowing the men, selected this, his vice which would pay not only a high rate for money invested but would go I ordered an assault. It resulted in old regiment, to lead the assault, and a long ways for paying the full cost. securing more advanced positions for in the "Historical Memoranda" of the all our troops, where they were fully Seventh Missouri, as published in the

The tornado of last week preached

sermon on the low heading of apple ards of the University of Illinois the next morning after the storm and found a large part of the apple crop on the ground. He said to himself: "The Dunlap orchards at Savoy will be a profitless investment this year. as, without doubt, the 8.000 trees there have shaken off most of their apples." Great was his surprise, however, to ples at Savoy (5,000 trees), the loss was slight. Here and there a tree had been uprooted on the edge of the ard on a location exposed to high were not only standing, but were holdwere all of them headed low, so very low that many of the branches touched to-hand, as it was not possible for the It was an exceedingly hot day, and Union artillery to be used, and the the ground. The wind could not get the Confederate cavalry, commanded road being blockaded by the now under the trees, but was thrown upward wherever it touched this fruitby Gen. W. B. Forrest, 6,000, had tunity to retreat and reform on the ing forest. The umbrella-shaped tops did not present good material for the work of the tempest. Evidently little whipping was done by most of the branches, compared to what would Gen. Forrest selected his ground for spiked and abandoned. Many of the have resulted to high-topped trees. built a road with logs and poles, cov- many being taken prisoners two days of apple trees. First, the wind canered with earth and very narrow. The afterward when near Lagrange and not so well whip the apples from the

Riding through this orchard, Senator Dunlap said: "There are four distinct advantages in low heading trigs. Second, the branches protect the trunk against sunscald. Third, it is easier to spray the trees. Fourth, it is easier to harvest the fruit. The only objection to low heading is that grow very well in the shade anyway. The objection does not by any means offset the advantages I have named. After harvest is over we will send a man through here with a scythe and he will mow the few weeds that are found under the trees."

Malted Barley as Horse Feed. J. H. Shepperd: Malted barley is not an economical feed for work horses, and the addition of one part bran to two parts of malt, as measured by the dry barley, from which it was produced, is neither a cheap nor satisfactory feed for hard worked horses. That splendid finish can be put on stock by feeding mait, has been pointed out by Lawes and Gilbert. These gentlemen base their conclusion upon trials in feeding seventy-four animals upon malt in comparison with an equal number of a similar sort upon other foods. It is probable that animals which are not thriving or are worked down, and those which are low in vigor from

any cause may often be built up rapidly by a ration containing mait. Miss Frances Beverly, colored, was recently awarded \$75 damages in her suit against a theater company in Chicago, alloging that she was refused a seat in the house, although holding

We know nothing of to-morrow; our business is to be good and happy to-



Champaign County (III.) Orchard Last week the writer had the pleas ure of visiting the orchards of B-mator H. M. Dunlap, at Savoy, Illinois One of the orchards covers an area of 100 acres and contains about 5,000 trees, all winter varieties. The trees are already well into fruitage and promise great things for their owner. The trees in this orchard are set about 30 feet apart each way, which is regarded by Mr. Dunlap as the proper distance apart to set ordinary trees. A second orchard consists largely of old trees and covers 60 acres, but the senator counts this as a forty-acre orchard, as that area would contain all the trees if they were set at proper distances. The third orchard covers 20 acres and contains only summer and fall varieties. In addition there is located on this place and under the control of Senator Dunlap one of the trial orchards belonging to the State Horticultural society. This is for the trial of trees and vines whose hardiness and fruitfulness have yet to be in apples alone, besides cherry, plum, pear and even peach trees in abundance. Small fruits of all kinds are being grown and marketed. One may obtain a liberal education in things horticultural by going through these orchards with the senator, who knows and can tell about every experiment that has been tried there.

"There," said he to the writer, "is where my father had 400 trees. When he was away one August my brother and myself thought we would do something great. So we put in the plow and gave the orchard a good going over. We got the ground into fine shape, and the trees soon showed it by starting to grow vigorously-at the wrong time of the year. The result was that the cold caught the wood unripened and the whole 400 trees vere dead the next spring."

There are few men that care publish a failure, but Senator Duniar says that he tells about his failures as well as his successes that others may take warning and avoid his mistakes. These orchards at Savoy will repay a visit at any time. Their owner is doing great things for the hortisons that he has established.

Apple Twigs and Apple Stems. The attention of the writer was last week called to the value of apples as governed by their stems and the charples hung. In a block of the Duchess after the great storm in central Illinois the ground was found covered with the fruit. The owner of that last year these same trees were

cause fruit to fall finally. The stems of the apples also count winds. They lie naturally so close to in past years. the twigs that only a little shaking is required to detach them.

These things count greatly in se lecting apples for a commercial orch ard. The Duchess is a great apple but this is one of its weak points It is very hardy, the very standard of from heavy winds if possible. It is an argument for the shelter belt, a least in connection with certain orch ard varieties. If a man have a shelter belt he can more readily plant Duch winds. The same rule should make the Duchess of more value near the ing their apples. The cause for this Great Lakes than farther west, where try yard is not one that is bare of immunity was apparent. The trees high winds are more common and

Sheep and Weeds. Prof. Thomas Shaw: Of the 600 weeds and grasses growing in the Northwest, it is estimated by those that have made a study of it, that sheep will eat 576 of them, while horses consume but 82 and cattle only 56. The fact is, sheep prefer many kinds of weeds to grasses, and weed; fields and horse pastures are im proved by turning a small flock o sheep into them. When sheep devou the weeds they do not charge any thing for the work. On the other hand, they pay the farmer for the privilege of pulling the weeds. They turn the weeds into mutton, fresh juicy and crisp. A sheep's stomach is the most perfect receptacle that urrection after having been buried is that living sepulcher, the stomach o would deprive the weeds of the powe to grow, but in doing so they would consume all the nitrogen in the weeds sheep consume weeds, they take ou some of the nitrogen, a little of the phosphorus, and the potash to suppl: their own needs, and the residue the put back over the land to stimulate the growth of the crops that shall ye

Given Heavy Damages. The civil court in St. Petersburg ha awarded \$50,000 damages to Mile Sarkisowa, who sued the Transcar casian railway because five of he front teeth were knocked out in a rai

way accident Didn't Desire Recognition Blonde Bridesmald-"The usher haven't seated your Aunt Maria wit the family." Other bridesmaid (alter to the bride)-"No; she sent onl a pickle fork!"-Life.

All true work is sacred; in all tru there is something of diviness.-Ca



From the Farmers' Review: I will ive you my way of raising black or the four pullets and \$12 for the cockerel. From these the first year got about 40 birds in all. The next rear I changed cockerels again, and raised nine fine cockerels for the next year. I also bought six time pullets. I bred black Langshaus for six years before I ever made a show. In the year 1889 I made a show in Danville, Illinois, and won about half of the premiums, for which I showed. and saw my weak points. I kept on showing every year, my birds getting better all the time, and up to date I am on top. I hatched the old way-with hens-and let them take for range, and each pen has a half acre upon which to run. Some people say they do not feed their hens while they are at liberty in the summer. but I feed my hens at that time all they can eat. In the morning I feed oats steamed. Wheat is given at noon and evening. I keep my coops clean. Corn is not good feed for black Langshans, as it is too heating and hard on the plumage. The only way to start in the busi tess is to buy good stuff and get

good birds out of bad ones. When a nan writes me for a \$1.00 or \$2.00 bird I know he is a cheap man, and would like to run up against him in show room. At one time I won first and second on cockerel, and a farmer came to the same show with 33 head; he never got a place. He hung around my birds and the last of the show he said: "Mayer. what will you take for those two cockerels?" I told him \$40, and he thought I was ready to go to the asylum. I laughed at him and said: 'I have sold \$95 worth of eggs from those two cockerels, and they have also produced prize winners. Do you think they are worth \$40 to me or not?" As a result of the work of those two cockerels I never lose a place in a show room. It is, howmany a bird that a good breeder would not keep about the place.-W. M. Mayer, Vermilion County, Illinois.

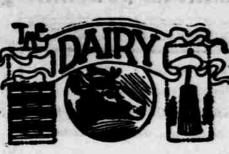
No Poultry and Egg Trust.

and egg trust. The thing is an abmay become a possibility in the fu- be taken. ture, if there shall ever rise a trust in farm lands. The cry of a trust was based on the probable fact that the storms are so violent for hours as to the high prices the consumers are for much in this regard. The Pewau state of things will continue. We would like to hear from our readers apples are not picked as soon as ripe as to the prices they are at the presthey are found on the ground. Even ent time receiving for their poultry before ripe they fall off in large quan and poultry products and a statement titles if they are exposed to high as to the prices they have received

> Plum Trees in Poultry Yards. We often see the advice to plant plum trees in the poultry yard. The advice may be good or it may be bad. The argument on behalf of the plum tree is that the hens keep it well cultivated by scratching and keep the grass all down, permitting not a blade to grow. It is further argued that the hens will pick up the curculios as they drop to the ground. Well, it may be a good thing to have a plum tree in the poultry yard so far as the plum tree is concerned. but we doubt if it is of any value to the poultry yard. The ideal poulgrass, but one that is covered with grass. In fact, the yards should be arranged in pairs, so that when the verdure is being eaten off one yard it will be growing in the other. The hen does not demand "clean culture." When the plum tree is shaken and the curculios fall to the ground they do not lie there for an indefinite period waiting for the dutiful hen to come along and pick them up. In a The hens will have to be pretty well trained if they are to stand around and snatch up the curculios as they

drop. The theory of combining plums and hens will, we think, hardly work in extensive practice. Incubator Cellars. Incubator cellars are constructed various ways, but however constructonly objection to low heading is that is the most perfect receptacle that we cannot so well get under the limbs to cultivate, but that is not a great to cultivate to cultiv are any of the other farm structures, fewer bushels per acre. They per and they should be placed far enough a sheep. A more suitable receptacle away so that in case of fire the other profitable to raise a wheat that would Mr. Pearson, slowly. "I bought the buildings will not be ignited. A sim- reliably yield them, one year with an stock for \$25 a share—six shares— Tophet would be. Either of then ple method of constructing these cellars is to dig a deep pit and roof it per acre, even though selling for but led on by circ'lars and prospectuses, over, piling the dirt up to the eaves. 75 cents per bushel, than to raise a that 'twould touch the hundred mark The land must be, of course, per- crop selling for 80 or 85 cents per in the course o' three months. And fectly drained. If there is any dan- bushel and yielding perhaps only in eight weeks it had gone down to would be left in the ashes. But when ger of the land accumulating moisture twelve to fifteen bushels. This, in zero, and would've gone lower'n that, or of the rains seeping through, it the course of a few years, compelled I judge, if the president and directors would be well to use cement in the milers to devise ways and means for bottom of the cellar and up the sides as far as there is any danger of the converting this hard wheat into flour. ingress of soil water. The benefit of and there were brought into use de a cellar of this kind lies in its per- vices and processes for softening the fect temperature. This is a great thing in the hatching of chicks. The even temperature outside of the incubators makes it more possible to keep an even temperature within.

> Worms in Turkeys. From the Farmers' Review: I have raised turkeys for a great many years. but have never been bothered with worms. I find that it is advisable to raise turkeys with as little artificial feed as possible. I give some extract of logwood in the drinking water. The logwood is added till the water is the color of wine. I get more turkeys raised in this way than any other, but do not recommend this as a cure for worms. I have given areca nut for other purposes work, were it but true hard labo and always had stunted turkeys.-Mrs. Henry Gaiser, Coles County, Illi-



Prof. G. L. McKay, lowa Agricultural College: In the month of June when nature has covered the carth with loveliness, the right kind of fermentation seems to be everywhere. Most anyone can make fine flavored butter at this time: but when the kind of bacteria that we have to deal with changes to the undesirable kind, it will then require skill. At our school, our bacteriologist made a number of tests to determine the kind of bacteria that milk contains during the ed, of course, and sometimes tearful. March when it is quite difficult to make fine butter, 100 samples from second part. different patrons' milk were taken. Only 12% per cent showed pure acid flavor; 48 per cent impure acid flavor and 39% per cent rapid decomposition of the curd. Samples taken April 8th showed 50 per cent pure acid flavor; 27.7 impure acid flavor, and 23.3 He told me that in his experience it seen changing her name-look how rapid decomposition of the curd. In was nearly always the man who cool she seemed. By the way, I think April we found decided improvement showed extreme nervousness, the that was a lovely dress she wore. in the kind of oacteria present. Sam- bride being usually quite cool. For Don't you?" ples taken May 10 showed 90 per cent instance, one man insisted on drawpure acid flavor and 10 per cent im- ing out his watch every few moments pure. This largely explains why it is until the girl took it out of his hand. the broth. easy to get good flavors at some times of the year and not at other times. Samples taken in June and July showed about the same results as May. Now if we could get our patrons to exercise more care in regard to cleanliness, a lot of this trouble might be obviated. Still at certain periods makers will have to combat undesirable fermentations. Protect the Cows from Fire.

All dairy barns, creameries and the like should be as amply as possible protected against fire. This may be done in several ways. If no better way appears to the mind of the owner, he should have a shelf constructed in the barn and on it keep a number of pails full of water and ready to use at a moment's notice. Frequently fires get beyond control because the means are not at hand for extinguishing them in their incipient stage. Where farmers have wind- veriest novice of a jeweler could mills and elevated tanks that give a make any small trifle into a brooch good pressure to the water the arbreeders as the man I have mentioned, for they are willing to buy the best, but will of course cost laverson spent weeks on his matter. These pins have laid to convenient points and hose borrowed money from any one who United States, making Laverson a made ready. The fire may never would lend to him; yet the thing rich man. The hammer he flung at come, but it is a comfortable feeling would not do what he wanted. It his machine had the effect of bendto know that if it comes it will get really seemed to him that an evil ing three small parts, which made a a cold reception. Where animals are spirit possessed the machine. Again There has been talk about a poultry kept tied or locked up and beyond and again he abandoned it as hopepossible escape from the flames preacter of the twigs on which the ap surdity at the present time, though it cautions against fire should certainly tackled it again.

A government bulletin says that packing companies had bought up the presence of salt, the size of the cliability on the part of the twigs of large quantities of poultry and eggs butter granules and the hardness of the Duchess. When these twigs are and had stored them for a rise. It the butter are factors exerting an inswitched by a heavy wind they are sc was simply a speculation on a big fluence on the amount of water in the rigid that they snap off the apples. scale. The owners of flocks of hens butter. Where a dry butter is de-It was otherwise with some Willow are numbered by the milions and are sired, as for export, these principles twigs had so much pliability that they controlled. Besides, under the stim- portance. By churning cream at a did not snap off the apples, but would ulus of high prices to the farmers low temperature and continuing the need most severe agitation by the the numbber of fowls in the country churning until the granules were as could easily be doubled in a single large as peas, washing for about in the Northern Transvaal, close to was lifted from her saddle. They their fruit. After a great storm of year. Unfortunately at the present thirty minutes with water at 45 de a small town which has been held for left her with the promise that the time it seems probable that the pro- grees to 48 degrees, and working the past year by the English, says saddle and bridle should be returned. ducers of poultry are not getting the twice, the Iowa station secured but the London Hospital. Two men on A few days after a letter was to drop their fruit, but in the end benefit of the high prices being paid ter containing as low as 6.72 per cent horseback, dressed in what seemed to brought by a Boer to a blockhouse to dropped it heavily. A short storm by the consumers of poultry and of water. Of thirty-two analyses of her the uniform of our scouts rode say that if the English commandant works little havor with them, and fex poultry products. If that be so, then samples of butter made in this way by. When they had gone a little fur- would send out beyond the British seven showed less than 8 per cent ther, they dismounted, and, taking lines, the sister's horse and property paying will not stimulate production, of water, 7 from 8 to 10 per cent, their rifles in their hands, came up, would be restored. He did so, and and the present very unsatisfactory and 10 from 10 to 12 per cent. It is not, however, advised that export but asked her if "she would like a walk." gether with a letter explaining that ter should be made with less than from 9 to 10 per cent of water.

Farm Separators in Australia. It is interesting to note the favor with which the farm separator is received abroad, where it is being used in increasing numbers. In Australia the little machines are being largely used. In Victoria alone there are now owned and operated on the farms 4.100 separators. According to the last report of Hon. John Morrisy, minister of agriculture of Victoria, the follows: 1886, 33; 1887, 58; 1888, 108; 1889, 155; 1890, 238; 1891, 445; 1897, 2.125; 1898, 2,799, 1899, 3446. There are about 10,000 farmers in Victoria supplying milk to creameries, and of these at least 41 per cent separate the cream on their own farms.

F. D. Coburn: Kansas is virtually the only portion of America producing the famous hard red wheat in considerable quantities, in which as in many other things, the state is unique. The seed was first experimented with in some of the central counties nearly thirty years ago, being brought by Mennonite immigrants from southern Russia, near the Black Sea, who apparently understood much better than Americans its hardy productiveness and real value. For years following its introduction it was disparaged by American millers and grain-buyers who claimed that its flinty character made it so difficult to grind as to ma realize anything from my speculation terially lessen its market value. The in the Ringtail Gulch company's farmers, however, persevered in sow stock." ing it and the production steadily increzsed, although they were com pelled to accept in the markets from ten to fifteen cents per bushel below sistently argued that it was more more successfully and economically grain by steaming and moistening before grinding.

Weedy Flavors.

Prof. G. L. McKay: In the summer months during dry periods frequent complaints are heard from butter dealers of what they term summer conditions or weedy flavors. These flavors are undoubtedly caused by a species of bacteria. As many of you no doubt have observed that the next morning after a good, heavy rain your flavor will change and improve night. Our bacteriologist found by experimenting with a species of bacteris that he could produce this same

weedy flavor. the failure of another.

のころいろいろいろいろの MOMENT OF MARTYRDOM

onsolation. Her husband can't pos- et and kept reaching for it until the sibly be a greater fool than he looked close of the ceremony. And when it while the ceremony was being per- comes to handing over the fee at such 'ormed." Thus spake a young woman times the men seem to go to pieces o a Chicago Chronicle reporter on altogether. The doctor once held out merging from a church where a his hand for the ring and the bridecouple of her friends had just been groom put a \$20 gold piece in it. nade one. "But, then, I don't really This surprised the clergyman so that hink he looked more silly than the he dropped it on the floor, where it average man does under similar try- rattled and rolled about in the most ng circumstances, and I have never embarrassing fashion. peen able to see just why this is so. The brides are generally a bit flusterdifferent months of the year. In out they are usually calmness personiled compared with the party of the may be bungled. Once I saw a poor

"Not long ago I had quite a long pieces in her nervousness, but forthat with the pastor of our church tunately she never realized what she on this subject. You know, Dr. was doing. But with all her excite-Fourthly is quite an old man and has ment, she was ever so much more married quantities of people, so his self-possessed in appearance than the knowledge of the matter is intimate. groom. And Nell, whom we have just

"I've been to a good many weddings, but I never yet saw a bride flustered in that way. In some cases they worry for fear that something

Machine Which Brings Him Fortune

Some twelve years ago, when Rich- i discovered why the machine failed to hand, and they seemed so much superior to the usual form of broochtime to invent a machine which would turn out broochpins for welding on to anything which might be wanted to form a brooch, so that the while his customer waited to see it refused to turn out broochpins, it

less, left it for a few days, then

One day he really thought he had turning out all kinds of pins.

ard Laverson was a low-grade work- work properly, and he made the aler in a Pittsburg engineering shed, terations he thought necessary. But, he hit upon a novelty in the shape of | so far from the change setting things broochpins. He finished a few by right, the machine then refused to work at all, and in a fit of rage and disappointment Laverson picked up pin that he thought his fortune was a hammer and flung it at his mamade. He set to work in his spare chince with a very unparliamentary

Then he stamped out of the shop and banged the door after him. again for many weeks, but when he did he found it worked. Though it

Mr Laverson is now part proprietor of one of the largest factories,

successful invention out of a hopeless

Boer Courtesy to English Army Nurse

very short of horses, and required it ter's feelings. badly. Expostulations proved unavailing; she had to give way with as good grace as possible, made easy 29 strawberries.

nursing sister while out riding alone ner and the gentle way in which she grasped the reins of her horse, and everything was found as stated, to Surprised at the question, she inquired the two men had been compelled to to what regiment they belonged. take the horse, as they thought that Their answer made her aware that, the sister suspected their nationality, though claiming to be British, they and they feared she would ride at were really Boers in disguise. The once to the nearest blockhouse and men spoke to each other in Dutch, report their whereabouts. They had and then one said to her: "We are therefore, in order to secure their Boers and we want your horse." The own safety, to choose between taking sister, greatly distressed at the her with them beyond the blockthought of losing the animal, which houses or the confiscation of her was borrowed, begged the men not to horse, and they chose the latter as take it. They replied that they were probably less repugnant to the sis

Don't expect a half pint of cream or

REALIZED A GOOD DEAL.

Altogether a Loss. There are different sorts of interest all. "Speculation is all very well for tracted by the picturesque loneliness people who live in the city, right in of the Eastman farm, and Uncle Silas touch with everything," said the never hesitated to say afterward that spring goods "drummer," in an airy artists were "beyond him." tone, to a group of men gathered on the arrival of the stage, "but I never would advise a man who's lived in to fresh fields. "You couldn't call the country all his days to try any of these schemes for quick money making. He's sure to lose."

"It's all gambling, more or less, I take it." said Obed Pearson, thoughtfully. "Still nobody could say I didn't

ing to a successful operator!" said the drummer, with more respect in his voice and manner, "would you

"Seeing it's you, I don't mi'al," said hadn't disbarded, so to speak, and gone traveling.

"But I realized something; yes sir! I realized that unless I wanted to spend my last years, and more'n that, the next to last ones, on the poor farm, the thing for me to do was to burn up all the circ'lars and prospectuses that come to me in the future without reading 'em. And I've kept on realizing it to this day, sir."-Youth's Companion.

Don't Be a Pest. other way, you can at least let them shell to fill it. Each one in a room is alone. Half the troubles of people given the same kind of seed to plant. are due to idle and impudent interfer- After the plant becomes too large for ence in their affairs. Half the time the shell the child is encouraged to but fresh grass does not grow in a when you make a vigorous kick there take it home and plant in a garden. Is no kick coming to you. One of the The teachers aim to teach the comworst habits people have is making plete life history of the plant from each other unnecessary trouble. Life seed to seed. is hard enough at best. Don't be a pest. If you can't help others, you

NEVER OCCURRED TO HIM.

Mental Capacity. summer boarders. One year they had "They make no trouble about their

eating," he said to a friend, when at last the boarders had taken their way 'em prompt, but, then, they never minded whether things were hot or cold; leastways they never found any

"But they've got curious notions and mighty little faculty and common a sunset piece all the time he was asked him how he was getting on, and

o fast, and the effect is so hard to get, and there's only one night more! "He was a nice little feller, and I felt sorry for him, so I says: 'Well, why in tunket haven't the rest of 'em took hold with ye and helped ye out? There's room enough on that canvass for all four of ye to be working together! I bet ye never thought of asking 'em, now did ye?' I says.

"And do ye believe me, I'm as sure as I'm standing here in my overshoes, from the blank look that spread over his face, that the idea had never come into his poor, foolish head till I put it there!

"They've got their place, artists have, but there'd ought to be a gardeen 'pointed over every one of 'em that ever I saw! Yes, sir!"-Youth's

Little Farmers Plant in Eggehella. An eggshell farm is a part of one of

the primary departments of study in some American schools. Each child takes an eggshell about two-thirds whole. The child's name is written on the shell and after a lesson on If you can't oblige people in any soils sufficient earth is placed in the

If a constor cannot fight his own to can at least let them alone.—Atchison | battles he is bardly fit to battle for his

The following anecdote is contrib- | He had attained the rank of cook and uted by a veteran of the civil war. The writer served in Gen. Logan's with camp kettle in hand, when sud-Third Division, Seventeenth A. C., in dealy he encountered the dusky gen-

tillery was on the narrow roadway, tain, Ga.

combatants hastened to the rear, then, but-but don't go so fast," reamong them a drafted man of our plied the gallant Logan as he turned company G. Twentieth Ohio Infantry. and nurried to the front.

the Vicksburg campaign. At the eral: "Halt, there!" cried Logan. battle of Raymond, Miss., May 12, with sword drawn. "Where in h-ll 1862, the fight was precipitated so are you going?" With uplifted hands enddenly that it amounted to almost a and trembling limbs the recruit stamsurprise. We had halted and stack- mered out, "Oh, general, general! ed arms, and were resting in the Such a crackin' an' snappin', a snapshade. A sudden volley called us to pin' an' crackin' I never heerd as is arms. Without orders we took arms goin' on up there; and I hain't got and hurried forward, while the non- any gun." "Well, get out of danger,

Usefulness of Caps

Old Soldier Relates His

remember that in starvation | pockets. I remember that I lost my as at Chattanooga," says an old hat going up Missionary Ridge, and saldier, "one of the boys brought in that the colonel called me down a shout a neck of shelled corn in his week later for wearing an officer's hat I remember wat just before the cap. I remember that on the night of that the description of Stone River I rode into the big snow in May, 1864, at Oolte-Machiville and wore a cap. But I re-wah, I slept in comfort with my hat ar also that on the first day of over my face. In fact, I must have achting at Stone River I clapped worn a hat a good deal of the time." and band down over a squirrel which,

No evil can harm me

Told to Hasten Slowly Good Anecdote Told of the Late General Logan was beating the record for fast time.

Experiences in the War

"rised by fear, ran over me two or No ev