"ON THE OLD TRAIL"

(Bret Harte, May 5, 1902.) comrade, on the olden trail; By the canon, by the mesa, learts of ours caught up your hall.

When the golden popples flicker
On the foothills' slope to-day,
Where the burnt breath of the sage bush Lingers faintly by the way.

How the hurrying hoof-beats clattered In those keener hours of old; Frolic death and grimmest living Playing out their game for gold.

Card and pistol lie together, Lightly droped as life to dust;

division of the First army corps.

this regiment.

chairman, is this statement:

regiment well worthy of the historic

numerals that form its designation.

ed across the Chambersburg pike,

Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania and One

This honor was at one time claimed

Lonely by the ravished river Sinks the pick to idle rust.

And the hearts that quickened there, When men laughed and starved together With a gambler's jest for prayer.

All has passed, and you must follow From the far Sierran line, From the Redwoods' builded shadow, Wanderer of the "Forty-nine."

Since none turns or slackens bridle On the trail where you are bound; Rest be yours and comrades' welcom At the last, long camping ground!

Dora Greenwell McChesney in Spects

#### **Honors of Gettysburg** Three Regiments Claim to Have

Fired First Shot of Battle HE honor of firing the first | Hundred and Forty-seventh New York shot at the battle of Gettys- along a ridge on the right of a deep railway cut, with the Eighty-fourth burg has been claimed by New York and the Ninety-fifth New three regiments, the Second York formed on the left. The First Wisconsin (of Iron Brigade), infantry volley, as is meet and proper, the Eighty-fourth New York (Cutler's brigade), and the Fifty-sixth Pennsyl- rang out immediately from the rifles vania. Attention was called to the of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania. With subject by the article on the Iron an echoing crash the Seventy-sixth New York instantly followed with its Brigade, published recently in the Milwaukee Sentinel, which contained

a statement that it was the Second Col. William Fox also says: "The Wisconsin which fired the first shot. brigade. Cutler's, was the first infantry to arrive on that historic field. Adjutant Charles Richardson of E. B. Wolcott post, who has looked up the and to it fell the honor of opening history of the battle thoroughly, is that famous battle, the first volley coming from the rifles of the Fiftyconvinced that his regiment opened the battle. sixth Pennsylvania. "I was a private soldier in the Sev-"Without a desire to rob the Iron Brigade of any rightful laurels," said

enty-sixth New York infantry of Cut-Capt. Richardson recently, "I am ler's brigade at this time, and I think I am entitled to speak without bittercompelled to say that the first shot did not come from that brigade, but ness or malice. I could not if I would from the Second brigade of the First nor would if I could detract from the laurels won by the Iron brigade, as I have the honor to be enrolled in another brigade, whose fighting qualiby the Eighty-fourth New York of Cutties have gained for it both praise and distinction.

ler's brigade, but after listening to an exhaustive argument made on the bat-"The terrible losses of the Iron Britleground, in which both parties were gade at Gettysburg no doubt show ably represented by surviving particlstubborn fighting, but the fact repants, the evidence favored the Fiftymains that 'there were others.' My sixth Pennsylvania, and it was accorded the honor. Gen. Cutler, a few regiment, the Seventy-sixth New months after the battle of Gettysburg | York, took into the fight on the morndeemed the events so well worthy of ing of the first day 348 officers and note that he wrote to Gov. Curtin of men and lost 234 killed and wounded, Pennsylvania setting forth the fact including the commanding officer that it was the Fifty-sixth Pennsyl- killed, in thirty minutes, these figures vania that opened the battle of Gettys- being obtained from Colonel Fox's burg, and asked that he have it so book. This was a loss of only thirrecorded in the archives of the com- teen less than fell in the charge of monwealth, as an act of justice to the the Light Brigade at Balaklava, but regiment. And so it has been done. with a percentage more than two and this fact also appears on the base times greater, being 74.2 per cent, of the monument erected by the while the remnant of the One Hunstate of Pennsylvania on the battle- dred and Forty-seventh New York ground of Gettysburg in honor of which retreated after its half hour's fighting, numbered only seventy-nine In a volume entitled "New York at officers and men out of 380 taken into Gettysburg," published by a committhe fight. The First Minnesota lost 215 killed and wounded, with not a tee created by the act of the legislature of the state of New York of which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is

man missing out of a total of 262 engaged, a loss of 82 per cent. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina, a Confederate regiment at Gettysburg, lost "Wadsworth division of the First a trifle over 72 per cent in killed and corps approached Gettysburg at 5:30 wounded only, while with its killed, a. m., July 1, and Cutler's origade wounded and missing, its loss was moved rapidly across the fields. As 88 5-10 per cent. One company of the column comes in sight—the First infantry on that historic field-it is the Eleventh North Carolina went into the fight with three officers and thirtyseen that the blue flag carried by the leading regiment bears the coat eight men and in the engagement two of arms of the Empire state. It is the of its officers and thirty-four men Seventy-sixth New York infantry, a

were either killed or wounded. "The Iron Brigade's heaviest loss at Gettysburg was that of the Second Wisconsin, which lost 181 out of 302 The leading brigade, Cutler's, is formengaged, or 59 9-10 per cent." deploying under a heavy artillery fire

with the Seventy-sixth New York. Nature squares the round of pleas

## Sharpshooter Stories

Two Good Tales Pertaining to

These Keen-Eved Riflemen Second Illinois Light Artillery, upset the plans of a squad of rebel sharp member a good many cases in shooters. Off to our right front was which rebel shapshooters a ravine extending to the east in used trees very much as the which were several large pine trees ancient bowmen used tall towers. At all in good rifle range of the battery. Resacca, Col. Clancy, Capt. Sturgis A rebel sharpshooter climbed one of and Lieut. Duff were sitting in line the trees in order to pick off some of in the rear of Company B, Fifty-sec- the battery boys. He had made a few ond Ohio, one below the other, on good shots when Capt. Barnett locatground sloping to the west. A rebel ed him, sighted a gun himself and sharpshooter so posted in a tree that cut the tree square off about twenty he could see to the rear of our breast- feet below the shooter. That stopworks made a line shot to catch all of ped all attempts that day to pick off the three. He aimed well, but not the men of the battery."-Chicago well enough to carry out his purpose. Inter Ocean. However, the shot cut the shoulder

strap on Col. Clancey's coat, cut the Pennsylvania Regiment's Record. blouse of Capt. Sturgis at his belt. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania has and tore a hole in the trousers of the record of having lost more offi-Lieut. Duff near the ankle. Col. Clan-cers killed than any other regiment cey coolly remarked that the fellow in the service during the civil war. who fired that shot was well up in his Nineteen of its officers fell on the battlefield. This is the greatest pro-"At Chickamauga Capt. Charles M. portional loss suffered by any regi-Barnett's battery, company I of the ment.

# The Bloody Angle

Fierce Fighting That Took Place In Circle of Twelve Miles

and about the same distance west, the battles of the first and second fruit must be picked before it is at and from eight to twelve in the cocks. perhaps a little more, is the Wilder- Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Sa- its best, while the fruit for the farm- They begin to lay at five months and Fredericksburg to Spottsylvania, vania Court House, Mine Run and sevthence to the Wilderness Tavern, and back again to Fredericksburg-and you will have a triangle in which were been killed and wounded than on any fought several of the greatest battles ground of equal area on earth."

GEN. ST. CLAIR MULHOL- of the civil war. Or, perhaps better LAND in the Philadelphia still, draw a circle—say twelve miles Ledger says: "About twelve or a little more in diameter-with miles south of Fredericksburg Fredericksburg Tavern on the outer is Spottsylvania Court House, edge, and inside that circle were fought Todd's Tavern, Laurel Hill, Spottsyl-

eral minor fights and engagements.

### Was a Shooting Star Supposed Signal That Disturbed the Rest of Siumbering Camp

HE MOROS of Basilian were sent up. One night the watchful sen-friendly with a sort of sullen try at Isabela saw the long-expected time. Five or six miles inland from fellow marines and bluejackets. But isabels a small guard was maintained they found the outlying post wrapped at a native town and the arrangements in sleep and peace. The supposed were that in case of an attack upon rocket was a shooting star.—New at by the Moros a rocket should be York Mail and Express.

friendliness, and the officers rocket shoot across the sky. The garof the garrison were pre- rison turned out, and with "It's come pared for an outbreak at any at last!" started to the aid of their

## Fight at Port Hudson

Promised Medals of Honor Not Given to Forlorn Hope

he promised, among other up to the present time. 'a medal of honor," and this ade by the highest official

TER the second repulse of a binding contract whose terms the the Union forces at Port Hud- government should have fulfilled if possible he wishes to avoid the use on, La., June 14, 1863, Gen. promptly, but has not. Strenuous ef- of drain tile. A response is request-Banks called for a foriorn forts to this end have been made ope of 1,000 men. In his from time to time, but ineffectually

Maybe the butterfly has an



or move an old asparagus bed, I would say do neither of these, but plant a new bed. This is easy to do, either with plants or seed. The plants are as easy to raise from seed as onions and should be planted and cared for the first year the same as onions. The plants should be set out in the spring, when one year old, and they should not be set so closely together as was formerly thought best, 2x4 feet being about right. A horse can be used in cultivation, and the bed be easily cared for. The plants should be set in good garden soil, which should have been plowed or spaded a foot deep or more.

The depth to put in the plants depends on whether you grow for home use or market and on the character of your soil. On ordinary garden soil three or four inches is best covering beds, but for home use I would manure with barn manure in November, after cutting the tops off close to the ground and removing and burning them. This mulching should be light while plants are small, but when they get large and strong three or four inches of manure will not hurt them. An asparagus bed may be cut for use the third year after setting plants, and should remain in good condition for twenty-five years, especially if plants are set a good distance apart. will only add that the plants should be set only on well drained soil, wet ground where water stands in winter, or any time, not being suitable. From 500 to 1,500 plants can be raised from ten cents worth of seed.—Frank Aikin.

To the Farmers' Review: If "Mrs. O. A. T." will proceed as follows I think she will have no cause to find fault with the result. If rows are far enough apart, cultivate often. Mow off, remove and burn the tops to destroy insect and fungus pests. Get rid of weeds, grass and volunteer seedlings even if it takes harrowing or light disking. If the bed is small hand raking will answer. Apply nitrate of is purplish black. The shanks are soda, mostly among the roots, about slate-colored. The standard weight of ing dress heavily with good stable cockerels, 6 pounds, and pullets, 5 manure. If well rotted the result will be better. Later in the fall mulch the same time add wood ashes or bone meal, at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre. This mulch will hold all snow over the roots and in the spring this and report result next season.-Emma Clearwater, Edgar Co., Ill.

Legumes In Orchards.

A. A. Hinkley: For fertilizing orchards the value of some of the leguminous plants is admitted, though they are not yet in general use. The details of their growth, cultivation and utility are subjects for study and consideration, that we may learn how and when to use the different varieties to the best advantage. Their roots penetrate deep into the soil, making it more porous and decompose more or less of the hardest substances with which they come in contact. The roots also support bacteria, which have the power to change the free nitrogen of the air into plant food.

The thick epidermis of the leaves prevent rapid evaporation from their surfaces, the heavy foliage shades the ground, checking the loss of moisture by the direct action of the sun and wind, at the same time keeping the temperature of the soil at a lower point through the hot months, than if clean cultivation was used. The cow pea is the more generally known, and different methods of cultivation are practiced. The common plan in my locality is to plow the land. harrow it ones or twice and prant the

seed with a wheat drill or double row with a corn planter, then leave the crop to take care of itself. Some times the seed is sown broadcast on freshly plowed land and harrowed in. there is always some of the seed lost by this method in a dry time. After the plants are strong enough to resist the teeth of the implement in use. they might be harrowed or gone over with a weeder to advantage.

I claim better results are obtained by thorough preparation of the seed bed, than planting in rows, about thirty inches apart and cultivating shallow, keeping the surface level, until they shade the ground. I think the difference in yield is more marked on poor land than on land well supplied with humus, even then the seed saved and the benefit to the soil of good cultivation is worth considering. Planting this way one bushel of seed will be sufficient for four to six acres. The seed should not be planted until the ground is in condition to germinate it without delay. The cow pea is from a warm climate and the seed will rot sooner than corn in a cool. damp soil.

Fruit that the farmer picks from his own vines, bushes or trees, is far superior for home use to that that is grain. Their weight when mature is purchased in the market. Market from seven to nine pounds in the hens

A good orchard on a farm will do "Within the circle more men have more to sell the farm than any other thing of like cost.

Epimetheus gingerly pried open the lid of Pandora's box, and watched all the evils of the world fly out. With a shout of joy he pressed her to his heart. "Dearest," he exclaimed, "you are so good!"

Surprised at his pleasure, his beautiful wife asked, "And what did you think was in it?" "I was afraid," he replied, "that it

was one of those bargain boxes of cigars." Thankful to have escaped such terrible fate, he again filled the air with rejoicing.

Draining a Cow Pasture. A correspondent of the Farmers Review wishes some of our readers to give him their experiences in the draining of land intended for a cow pasture. The land is low, but there is sufficient fall to take off the water

Halter break the helfer it will a to her value as a dairy cow.



This variety, says a government report, is the largest of the Hamburg class, their size averaging that of the dinorca. Red Cans are an old breed, mention of them being made by some of the old authors. They are not as popular as the Hamburgs, there being difficulty in breeding them with good combs and clearly defined plumage Their large combs stand in their way as popular birds, and unless the combs are square and even it makes a miserable sight. Redcaps are hardy and mature early, and, like Hamburgs, are excellent layers. For market purposes they are good, their size and quality of flesh being recommendations for popular flavor. They are reputed to be non-sitters, though occasionally they are known .o sit and hatch

The comb is rose, the larger the better, and not overhan, ng the eyes, side. It must be firm and even upon only an inch or two first, leveling the the head, without inclining to one soil in after cultivation. There are side the top covered with small points several ways of manuring asparagus and corrugations, terminating at the rear in a well-developed, straight spike, and bright red in color. Wattles and earlobes are also a bright red. In plumage the male and female are red and black: the head is red, with blueblack hackle, each feather edged with red; back is red and black, and breast



liberally with stable manure, and at | Combine Poultry Raising and Farming Poultry raising as a separate business is very much more difficult to manage than is poultry raising when combined with farming. The farmer should be worked into the soil. Try has a decided advantage. In the first place he can usually utilize the extra help to advantage and much help that would otherwise be wasted can also be utilized. The feed question is not such a great one for him as for the professional poultry raiser. He raises the feed and thus saves the cost of commercial handling and the middle men's profits. This makes a consid erable balance in his favor. At cer tain seasons, as in the fall after the harvests have been gathered, immense quantities of feed are produced on the farm, such as the second growth of young clover. If the fowls have a free range the insect supply is not an unimportant factor, which is not the case on the ground of the professional poultry raiser. When insects are plentiful the fowls are most profitable. The range alive with insects is a great thing for the young and growing birds. as it induces a very large amount of exercise and establishes their health The marketing of eggs and poultry is also worked into the trips that are taken to the city for other things. In fact the raising of poultry is essentially a part of the scheme of general farming that cannot be cast aside.

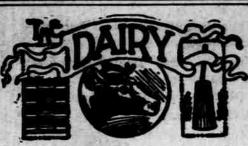
> A Fancy Poultry House. From Farmers' Review: Can any of the readers of your raper tell me

how to build a fancy poultry house that will accommodate not less than twenty breeds of fowls. I do not intend to keep more than half a dozen of each variety. My objects in keep ing them are pleasure, education, and, lastly, profit. Profit is not the leading object. If it were I should not attempt to keep more than one or two varieties. I live in town and do not want to disfigure the landscape by putting up an unsightly building or unsightly yards and posts. I wish to keep the breeds distinctly separate, so that I can know what each variety is doing. Now, what kind of a building will be best? Shall it have a common roof or one that slants only one way. Can the latter kind of a roof be made artistic in looks? Any light that I can get ciated by the inquirer.—M. M. P.

**Buff Orpingtons.** From Farmers' Review: We have not kept an egg record of our Orningtons, but expect to this fall and could then give you their record. They are a quicker maturing chicken than any we ever raised except the cross Barred Rocks and Buff Cochin, but the Orpingtons far surpass them in the quality of the flesh, it being a fine, tender skin and plump breasts make them a nice looking fowl when ready for cooking.-Percy W. Hutton, Linn County,

Brimstone Fumes as Egg Preservative. At the R. I. Station, on May 18, 1899. twenty Leghorn eggs, similar to those used in the previous tests, were subjected for one hour to the fumes of burning brimstone and then nacked. in flowers of sulfur. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent. On examination, May 31, 1900, the shells were somewhat discolored in spots. The air cells were considerably enlarged and contained more or less green, black or white mould. In some cases the yolks were stuck to the side of the shell. Some yolks were gummy and others cheesy. These eggs were all stale and many of them rotten.

Carrying Eggs to Market. From the Farmers' Review: What nethod of packing is best when eggs are to be carried to market in the arm wagon? I know that if we have good many eggs, say twelve dozen. regular packing box should be used. But we have only a few dozen to go ing box. We have tried various ways with more or less of success. Perhaps among the readers of the Farmers' Review are some that can give me some valuable hints on the matter.



nilk quality and production may seem something that takes a good deal of time. This is not so, if every facility be provided. Scales should be arranged in the stable and near the wing centers. In the winter of 1889 on end. In place of a whip the men to him, answered one of the men. ranged in the stable and near the cows, so as soon as a man has milked his cow he can step to the hook, hang his pail on it for a second, record the weight, register it on the chart hanging on the wall and go his way. This takes but a moment's time. But ev. follows: During the summer, plains swearing. We were cutting and haul- sand bad names and hurl a thousand ery facility should be provided. The sheep are purchased in New Mexico, ing cane, and things dragged along in oaths at them or they will not do their scales should not be sitting on a table | Colorado, or other western ranges. a way to vex me. I held on to my best." or beach where it will take a dozen These sheep are gradually moved unnecessary steps to reach them, but eastward, grazing as they go. Often should be on the nearest wall. The they are dipped en route to destroy milk sheets also should be tacked to scab or make sure there is no scab, the wall and a pencil should be hang. the bane of the feeder under this ing near it. If the record is kept in system. By the time corn is ripe a book it takes a minute or so to find | the sheep have reached some place the book, open to the page and make where it is on sale in vast quantities the record. This is too much time to and at a low price. A corral or enhave to devote to this work at the closure is made of pickets, and into milking of each cow. If the sheet is this the sheep are driven, to remain placed on the wall the work is almost | until fattened. Sometimes there are instantly done. The arrangements for testing should be also complete. If composite samples are to be taken the spoon for stirring the milk should be ready and the bottles into which to pour the samples. No extra steps should be necessary and no extra manual labor. Every facility being tendant to keep it moved up close present will make the work popular and lead to its continuance. Lack of | to two bushels of corn fed in troughs facilities will cause the work to be are required per day for 100 head of neglected in the case of emergencies on the farm and this in turn will render the tests and weighings of less value than they would otherwise be.

Only Good Cows.

In the great business world no man now thinks of succeeding with inferior machines. The farmer that keeps cows should take the lesson to heart and discard all dairy machines-cows-that are not up to modern requirements. No matter what a machine costs, it is better to throw it out on the dump than use it at a constant loss. Only good dairy machines can be profitably used. The good cows make butter at a profit. The ordinary dairy cows make butter without profit or loss, and the poor cows make butter at a loss. Now it is evident that no matter how much or makes butter with no profit. There are in the hands of farmers many cows that have cost a good deal of money once and were perhaps good cows at one time, but have outlived their usefulness. These should be fattened up at once and sent to the butcher. Some men say they will fatten and dispose of their cows a few months hence, when they have dried up. But what is the use of keeping cows at all if they are losing money for their owners every day. The sooner they are sent away the richer will their owners be. Farmers and dairymen can afford to keep only good cows. All others are a detriment to

the farmer and the farm. Minnesota Fears a Dairy Trust. Reports continue to come from Min nesota of the attempts of great monled interests to get control of the creamery butter interests. One of the officers of the state dairy commission declares that the time is near at hand when the co-operative creameries will have to fight for existence. Big concerns will be established at central points and these will pay big prices for cream till they have anni hilated the creameries, after which they will buy butter at their own price. In like manner big establishments in St. Paul and Minneapolis will attempt to get control of all the cream within 150 miles of these cities. In the meantime some of the big butcher. packing firms of Chicago are taking steps to secure control of the output of a good many creameries in the state, paying an advance over the market price for the goods. The firms are evidently planning to spend a good deal of money in the development of this new line of interest. The near future will see tremendous changes in the butter trade. The event to be feared is the formation of an immense butter trust that can control the price paid the producers and also the price to be paid for butter

by the consumer.

For a Kansas Dairy Commissioner. The dairymen of Kansas are mov ing for the establishing of a state dairy and food commission. At the present time that state has nothing of the kind, the present law prohibiting only the adulteration of milk and vinegar. Many of the progressive on the matter will be greatly appredictly states have well-established commissions, while in some others the laws pertaining to the adultoration of dairy products are administered by the state boards of health. It is claimed that Karsas manufactures 50,000,000 pounds of butter per year. The state developed along this line with great rapidity during the depression of a few years ago, and there is no doubt that a dairy commissioner would find enough to keep him busy.

It appears from our results that nurse crops, as a rule, are inadvisable. Barley is the best, as it is more open ness Tavern. Draw a line from each lem Heights, the Wilderness, Po river, er's table can be picked at its best as keep it up all winter. Their white comes off the ground earlier than other cereals, it does not extract so much moisture and leave it in such a dry condition. Osis, while and rye are not considered successful nurse crops, and in fact our experiments indicate that it would be much better to discard the nurse crop altogether and devote the land exclusively to seeding to clover and grass. The attempt to "kill two birds with one stone" in that it is hoped to get a crop of wheat and also a crop or grass and clover from the soil during tae same year has been s.own to be a failure so repeatedly that furtner discussion is nnecessary.—Andrew M. Soule.

Shade in Pastures.

From Farmers' Review: I am on the point of creating a cow pasture out of stump land. Can any reader of the Farmers' Review tell me what is the best kind of trees to use for pasture shade? I think trees are better than sheds for the reason that they permit the passage of air beneath them in all directions. I propose to establish a few groves of trees here and there. I hope to hear at a time and of course do not find from some one through the columns it convenient to bother with a pack. If the Farmers' Review.-J. H. Scott.

> The Brazilian coast city of Bahia las about 200,000 inhabitants, who ive in 17,000 houses. For each house is a month water rest must be paid.



Prof. W. A. Henry: A new industry has sprung up within the corn sheds for shelter, usually not. Often 20,000 to 30,000 are divided into bunches and fed at a single point. Wild hay is unloaded against picket fence, through which the sheep feed. The only labor in handling the hay after unloading is for an atto the fence. From one and a half sheep. To this is usually added a few pounds of oil meal. The feeding continues about 100 days, the sheep gaining on an average about 15 pounds per head during that time. The profit comes mainly from increasing the original value of the sheep. The industry is an irregular and uncertain one. If scab breaks out, as it is liable to do, there is often a heavy loss to the feeder. Again, the profit depends upon the price of corn, which varies greatly from year to year and cannot be foretold much in advance of the time

of feeding. Large numbers of Montana sheep are fed in much the same manner in Minnesota on the acreenings from mills and elevators. This feed is proving excellent for the purpose. Be cause of bits of straw and chaff in a cow costs, it is best to send her to the screenings, fattening sheep do on corn, and they may even be fed capable of pumping some 1,400 gal- ther manipulation under the force of without giving any hay in addition.

The Practice of Cross Breeding.

ation, and that for the butcher, usually unsatisfactory. This policy seems to such an angle that it will catch the sundown, this tireless heat concentraset free in succeeding generations sunbeams on its 1,788 mirrors. Each tor keeps its shining face turned to weaknesses and undesirable qualities of these mirrors measures two feet the sun, storing up an energy which that had apparently lain asleep in the in length and three inches across and may be put to almost any use. It well-established breed—qualities that reflects the sunshine on to a long works under the powerful California the improvers had in the pure breed cylinder corresponding to the handle sun as well in winter as in summer. fairly suppressed. Undoubtedly the of the umbrella, which holds about Pearson's Magazine. nearest successful approach to crossing lies in the use of very high-class males on grades of the same general type. In this way herds are bred up and improved, so that really fine herds are developed by discriminating breed ers. At our fat stock shows provisions are made for showing two classes of fat steers—pure bred and grades of cross breds; and while numerous purebreds, and high grades, are shown, it is not often that steers from pure-bred parents crossed are shown. Yet high grades and cross-breds have won many a ribbon over the pure-breds, though all such crosses are usually the result of mating animals of very harmonious qualities. When such walked up to it and found that it was ery move Bowles made, keeping him crossing is done, the new blood for one generation seems to give added vigor and strength to the feeder. And so erally agreed that the value of cross-

Feeding Oat Straw.

From the Farmers' Review: Do you think it a good plan to have out straw stacked in pasture, so stock can run to it in winter? How does straw affect milch cows?-Chas. P. Power, Sangamon county, Illinois.

We consider the use of oat straw in this manner wasteful and not calculated to give best results with cattle. It is better to cut the stack with hay knife and feed straw from racks as required along with corn fodder and other foods. Care must be taken to supply plenty of water and salt when cattle are eating straw to prevent constipation. Bright oat straw is excellent food for milch cows when fed in conjunction with other foods. A favorite plan of feeding it is to run it through a cutter, then wet and mix with meals or pulped roots and molasses. A sprinkling of the latter will make such food palatable. In our opinion, where the straw is fed from stack as you propose the food is soiled, bleached and rendered less nutritious.

Potato Alcohol Boomed. No less a personage than the German Emperor is reported to be booming the use of potato alcohol. He wishes to create a stronger demand for an article that the German farmers can produce in abundance. He believes that as a source of heat the potato can be made to supplant coal to some extent and to a still greater extent take the place of gasoline. In believes that notato alcohol can be employed to advantage. In accordance with the wishes of the Emperor, potato alcohol is to be used in the motors of the harbor boats at Bremerhaven, and it is reported that one of the international steam packet companies has agreed to do the same thing. According to the reports Herr Krupp is to use alcohol in his motors for shifting guns. The motors in use by the army and navy are to use this fuel as far as possible.

Hens That Fly. From Farmers Review: If any of your readers can tell me how to prevent light fowls from flying over the

fence I wish they would. It is a little

too much trouble to have to be forever

clipping their wings. One clipping does not do the work. Of course the top of the run can be covered, but that is too expensive.—Mary James. Birds That Sing as They Fly. Besides the skylark, a number of other birds sing as they fly. Among these are the titlark, woodlark, water

peppet, sedge warbler, willow warbler

and win chat. A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

More crops are ruined by lack of drainage than this world dreams of. | throughout the night.

WERE USED TO OATHS

merry traveler, who is stopping at one of the city hotels, "I found that every and I'll discharge all of you to-night,"

teamster on the plantation was in the I shouted at the drivers as I raged habit of swearing at his mules with a about the wagon. tening "plains" sheep in the corn liberality to make a Yankee's hair stand "'If the senor will but let me prove

"Then go ahead."

"The fellow jumped up and lifted were stuck down in the field and there | the lines, drew a long breath and for was no cane for the grinder. Jumping three long minutes he used every cusson my pony. I rode down to the first | word known to the Spanish tongue. teamster, who was smoking and tak- He was tapering off for want of wind. ing things easy, and yelled out to but still at it, when the mules shivered and shook themselves, then "Senor, the mules are stuck," he pulled the wheels clear, and set off at a trot, and as I reached the mill after them the driver leered at me and said: "'Senor, you see how it is. You can grind the cane in the American language, but you've got to drive the mule in the Spanish or there will be hands and encouraged the team, but no sugar."-Detroit Free Press.

It is hard to be healed when we back. I called all the drivers to give | hide our wounds.

### 999999999999999999999 POWER OF THE SUN

Mighty Orb Flay Be Harnessed and Flade to De Flan's Bidding.

at man's bidding so that his rays, absorbing material. trapped and put to new uses, shall take the place of coal or wood as a that shines almost every day of the producer of motive power. Clever year when reflected from the mirrors minds in all ages have been at work on the boiler, causes such heat that it to devise the necessary trap. Several is possible to obtain 150 pounds of more or less practical machines have steam pressure in one hour from cold resulted, but none so perfect, so full water. When the machine is made of promise as the great sun motor now ready for work—a task for a boy. engaged in storing up the sun's heat | who has merely to turn a crank until at the well-known Pasadena ostrich an indicator shows that the sun is

temper until after mid-afternoon, and

then discovered that our four teams

know why he didn't come along.

"Then put on the whip and make

"'I have put on the whip, senor.

"I took the whip and lines from his

they wouldn't pull ten pounds. I took

them by the bits, but they only sagged

calmly replied.

em pull out.' I said.

farm in California. lons of water in a minute.

Prof. C. S. Plumb: The practice of cross-breeding is, excepting one generation, and that for the butcher, usually high steel framework and is set at after sunrise to a half hour before

There have been many attempts to | 100 gallons of water. The boiler harness old Sol, to make him work is made of steel, covered with a heat

The hot, persistent California sun truly focused on the mirrors-it will By the sun's heat water is boiled, move around so that its face is kept an automatic engine. The boiler is From a distance the California sun automatically supplied with water, a motor looks like a huge open um- safety valve releasing the steam if brella inverted and with a piece sawn | the pressure should become too great.

The doe took the fawn away into

When he thought the buck had gone

away Bowles slipped down out of the

#### TREED BY A BUCK

Would-Be Good Samaritan in Serious Danger from the Savage Animal.

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bleeding from an injury in its shoul- there until long after dark.

Qlen Bowles of Costello, Pa., will of range of the buck just in time to never stop again to be Good Samari- escape a savage lunge from his horns. tan to a deer in trouble. Passing along an old woods road the wood. The buck, however, stayed he saw a fawn lying in a clump of right at the foot of the tree, and bushes. As the fawn did not move he pranced and snorted around it at ev-

With the intention of taking the authorities on breeding are very gen- wounded fawn home with him and tree and started to put behind him doctoring it, Bowles was stooping to the three miles that lay between that lift it up in his arms when the fright- spot and home as quickly as his legs ing lies mainly in producing for the ened little animal began bleating pit- would let him. He hadn't gone fifty eously. It had scarcely uttered its yards, though, before the buck was first cry when Bowles heard a com- after him. Dodging from tree to tree, motion in the brush, and looking up Bowles made his way along until a saw two deer, a big buck and a doe, man answered his cries for help. Then

bounding toward him. The buck had on a flerce front, the bristle on his neck standing erect and rescue said the buck was a terror to his eyes blazing with fury. Bowles that neighborhood and known to the hastily climbed a tree. He got out hunters as Old Golden.

CHANCES OF A BURGLAR. He is Not the One Usually Who is in Danger.

A man who was arrested by local detectives a few weeks ago and afterward sent to the penitentiary on a charge of burglary, talked freely to the officer concerning his manner of clerk at the court house yesterday

"Will you tell me why you prefer a life of crime to that of an honest, up- whether his ailment was smallpox or right man?" the detective asked him. | yellow fever. "I have often wondered," added the officer. "why burglars will take such desperate chances, when so frequently is a bad case. It came on me a few there is but little to be gained."

"But we don't take the chances," said the burglar. "The man who comes after us takes the chances. He takes his life in his own hands when he leaves his bea-chamber and goes you need is to see Dr. W. F. Hynes in pursuit of an unwelcome caller. and get a presciption from him to-The odds are all against him and in admit you for thirty days to Prof. Mcfavor of us. We know where we are Gowan's sanitarium on the West Side, and have an idea from where the oc- where many patients are accommocupant of the house will come. Of dated." course, we only go to rob, and, when The man afflicted with perityphlitis necessary, to fight. No burglar is smiled with a gratified air, but said going to get caught if he can help it, he must see Dr. Brown and get somemany of the small motors used he even if he has to resort to murder." thing for his ailment. are bound to be in danger some time, he said "but after these pass off you and that some time I should think, would deter you from taking the

chances." "There are remote chances." the burglar said, "but they are so remote that they are never considered. If you will consult the records you will too severe to relate. You could never see that not one burglar in a hundred cases ever gets hurt. Until there is a great change in the results you may depend upon it that burglaries any way allay the awful anguish of a will not cease."-Washington Star. Training German Soldiers.

The German soldier is trained to maneuver in all weather and at all easons. Extreme cold, is of course, a great obstacle to the mobilization of troops. Billeting is not always possible and the alternative of sleeping in tents with the snow lying deep on the ground and the thermometer below zero seems at first sight impracticable. Nevertheless, it has been found that, with due precaution, the men suffer no ill effects from the exposure. The tents used for this purpose are very small, as these are found to be warmer than the large with, and of course, rises when the tent is occupied. Hot coffee is served

SCHEME WAS A FAILURE.

The settler who went to Bowles'

Man With Perityphlitis Denied Needed

the buck abandoned the chase.

Relief. "Is this the office of the county physician," asked a man attired, apparently in the garb of a hobo, who stumbled into the office of the county. morning. Everybody shied from the stranger, for it was not settled

"I've got perityphlitis," continued the applicant for medical aid, "and it days ago and now I can hardly walk." "What? You don't mean to class vourself with H. R. H. Edward VII.," exclaimed a bystander to whom the remarks had been addressed. "What

have a feeling of nausea. Then a burning sensation comes in the stomach, and this is the most aggravated

and terrible symptom of the disease. "The suffering I have undergone while in this stage of the disease is imagine the terrible pangs that wrench and tear my frame. They say that the only thing that will in man afflicted with perityphlitis is a small glass of wine or possibly a glass of beer. Unfortunately I have not the price with me to-day, and if

you could-" But the listener and others who had stopped to hear the story, broke away and the patient had nobody to he'n him. He loitered around the corridors awhile and then left with the awful delirium of perityphlitis still upon him.-Denver Times.

Effectiveness is claimed for vet an-

other remedy for sleeplessness. Dr. von Gellhorn employs a band of wet ... muslin, about 18 in. wide, wound ones. Indeed, the temperature inside around the lower part of the leg. The the canvas is generally twelve de bandage is covered by gutta-percha grees higher than outside to begin tissue and the stocking, and in some cases is replaced every three or four hours. The effect is to dilate the vesto the men at intervals of two hours sels of the leg, thus diminishing the blood in the head and producing sleep.