

WITH THE VETERANS

The Sailor's Song.
Oh, the wind to the west and the sails
are filling free;
Take you and your own breast;
You must say good-bye to me;
You'll not hear me any more;
You did not hold it fast;
For the mill cannot grind with the water
that is past.

O it's a mill cannot, and it's you must
hide at home!
I am sick of the spray, I am sick of
the foam;
It is sweet, my dear, 'twas sweet,
but 'twas ill to hold it fast;
For the mill cannot grind with the water
that is past.

We have changed, we have changed,
but you would not give me grief;
I must win what we missed on some
other, further shore;
You can never hold the gray gull that
sings about the mill;
And the mill cannot grind with the water
that is past.

You will mourn, you will mourn, but 'twill
be with me, with me;
I am off to my fate, and it lies across the
sea.

For it's God alone that knows where my
anchor will be cast;
And the mill cannot grind with the water
that is past.

—Josephine Dodge Daskam in Scribner's.

Sheridan's Horse.
This repeated question as to the
color of the horse ridden by Cedar
Creek by Gen. Sheridan sharply shows
how very careful we ought to be about
doubting the truthfulness of a comrade
who tells of something that he has
remembered. It is an indisputable evi-
dence that our memory is not always
the very best authority and the very
best thing upon which to rely when
we write or correct history.

Some comrades positively declare
that they know that Sheridan did not
ride a black horse that both of Cedar
Creek, 1864, because they saw him on a
gray. He perhaps changed horses, and
the comrades saw him on only one of
those he rode? Some say they do not
remember to ever have seen Sheridan
on a black horse. That may be true,
and yet they may have seen him on a
black horse.

Let us take the general's word for it
and let it go at that. I have no doubt
that he had memory, affection and
documents to rely upon when he wrote
his Memoirs. In June, 1862, while
colonel of Second Michigan cavalry, he
was stationed at Camp, Ill. In his
Memoirs, Vol. I, Chap. 10, pp. 175-84,
he says:

"Shortly after this affair Capt. Arch-
ibald T. Campbell of the Second Mich-
igan cavalry presented me with the
black horse called Rienzi, since made
historical from having been ridden by
me in many battles, conspicuously
the ride from Winchester to Cedar
Creek, which has been celebrated in
the poem by T. Buchanan Reed. This
horse was of Morgan stock, and then
about three years old. He was jet
black, excepting three white feet, 16
hands high, and strongly built, with
great powers of endurance. . . .
I rode him almost continuously in
every campaign, in a battle in which
I took part, without once finding him
overcome by fatigue, though on many
occasions his strength was severely
tested by long marches and short
rests. . . . Although he was sev-
eral times wounded, this horse es-
caped death in action and, living to a
ripe old age, died in 1878, attended to
the last with all the care and sur-
roundings with every comfort due the
faithful service he had rendered."—
National Tribune.

Gen. Howard's Biography.
In the corridor of the Senate wing
of the capitol a day or two ago Gen.
Daniel of Virginia, ex-Cross Major,
Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired.
As the story was told in print after-
ward, Gen. Howard asked Senator
Daniel, who served as chief of staff to
the Confederate general, Jubal A. Ear-
le, in what battle it was that he
received the wound which made him a
cripple. The senator told the general
that he was shot at the Wilderness,
and then, pointing to the Union sol-
dier's empty sleeve, asked: "Where
did you leave your arm, general?" In
prudent the story the newspapers said
that Howard told that he had left
his arm at Gettysburg, a fight in which
he knew the senator also had taken
part. Then the senator and the gen-
eral agreed to go to Gettysburg next
May to look over the field.

Gen. Howard did not tell Daniel that
he had lost his arm at Gettysburg, for
Gen. Howard is given to truth. He
said he lost it at Fair Oaks, and
further than that he said nothing. But
had he so chosen, and had he not been
the modest soldier that he is, he could
have told a story of heroism that per-
haps was greater than that shown in
his leadership of the charge which
cost him his arm.

Gen. O. O. Howard never drank a
drop in his life, never smoked a cigar,
and never swore, except once, and that
at a Chancellorsville, where some
unsubstantiated rumors had been
spread as saying on that occasion:
"Damn the Dutch." Gen. Howard
never told only because tobacco and
liquor to be bad, but he believes the
use of anodynes which deaden the
senses is bad and unmanly.

In the charge of Fair Oaks a bullet
shattered his arm below the elbow.
He kept on leading. Another bullet
came and shattered the bone in the
same arm above the elbow. He kept
on leading. When the charge was
over and successful, the general, Gen.
Howard walked over to a hospital tent
where a surgeon in attendance, after
looking at the arm, said: "It must
come off."

"Take it off," said Gen. Howard.
The hospital attendants began pre-
parations to give the wounded soldier
either.

"None of that," said the general.
"Cut it off and I'll look on."

The surgeon obeyed orders and
Howard chatted with him to smother
the sound of the saw.

When Sherman Relaxed.
The only crack in my experience
where Sherman relaxed was at Cedar
Creek, said Gen. Dodge. "I was during
the march from Chattanooga to At-
lanta. We were very short of all
kinds of provisions, canned fruits, vege-
tables, etc. We lived on bread, beans
and bacon. I had been suffering dur-
ing the whole of the campaign, and
run down a good deal physically, and
I thought if I could get a change of
food it would help keep me up."

"I went over to Gen. Sherman's
headquarters and asked him to allow
me to send by Gen. Bailey (who had
been detailed from my command in
charge of the mails running from
Nashville to the front), to bring me
down some dried fruits and vegeta-
bles. I told Sherman that I was run-
ning down; that I had a very bad

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Below we give by states and terri-
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Maine	139,625	29.5	4,118,913
New Hampshire	12,653	31.1	392,613
Vermont	79,836	28.2	2,250,613
Massachusetts	2,549	28.2	71,871
Rhode Island	1,068	28.1	29,913
Connecticut	1,311,213	34.0	44,588,813
New Jersey	63,751	28.4	1,810,913
Delaware	1,293,121	34.0	44,000,813
Maryland	4,423	22.2	98,171
Virginia	296,529	13.8	4,090,813
North Carolina	21,710	11.4	2,474,813
South Carolina	235,449	12.0	2,825,413
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Care of Manure.

To make good manure we must feed good food. Manure made from feed-
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The handling of manure is a matter of
importance to the farmer. A lead-
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only from 70 to 75 cents to the ton of
straw feed, while that from a ton of
timothy hay is worth \$2.50. That
from clover hay is worth \$3.00, from
alfalfa \$2.40, from bran \$1.00, and from
oil meal, \$10. Now, we have the main-
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view. We must feed our hay and
cows grain on the farm, and convert
them into money through the medium
of butter, cheese and meat. The
manure heap so much the richer. If
we sell a ton of cheese, say at 3c
per pound, we would receive \$180, and
how much of the fertility of the farm
have we sold? Say it takes ten
pounds of milk to make a pound of
cheese, and the same authority tells
us there is 36 cents' worth of fertility
to the soil in a ton of milk, and there
will be \$9.00 in ten tons, and if the
whey be fed on the farm its fertility
is worth \$3.50. The net amount of
plant food sold would be worth \$6.10.
Now suppose we sold clover hay. It
costs us 30 cents a ton, and we sell it
for \$1.80, and as clover hay, after being
fed to stock is worth \$4 a ton as a fer-
tilizer, we have sold \$120 worth of
plant food from our farm. And this
is only another proof of what obser-
vation tells us, that the farmers who
keep their manure and judiciously feed
their hay and coarse grain are the
men who are maintaining the fertility
of their land, and making some money
also. Now, I think it is an acknowl-
edged fact that stable manure spread
over the barnyard and exposed to the
action of the snow, rain and sun, be-
comes reduced in weight and value.
The very essence of plant food is
leached out if it goes where it is
least needed. As it is taken from the
stables, byres and pig pens it should
be mixed and kept under cover, or
second best, piled up in heaps.
The manure heap is a storehouse of
wealth, and we have to invest that
cost does not improve with age nor
increase in value with handling, and
the sooner it is bearing interest the better
for ourselves.

The Fruit Package.
Mr. H. A. Aldrich, president of the
Illinois State Horticultural Society, re-
cently said:
"The fruit growers in the near fu-
ture will have to face the question of
fruit package, and there had better be
an effort made by all organizations to
have a uniform package. If there
had been only a moderate crop of ap-
ples in the west this season we would
have faced a barrel shortage. As it
was, some packers paid as high as 35
cents in our own state for a \$2 barrel,
and in New York as high as 60 cents
a barrel. The same was true of other
fruit. The growers who suffered from
the same complaint, and apple-
growers there paid as high as 50 cents
per barrel. For foreign markets,
where apples have to stand the rough
handling of an ocean voyage, the
package will have to be the box, and
the box must be strong one too. But in
home markets it will not be surpris-
ing if some certain make of basket
would prove the most profitable to the
grower of choice apples. It was the
basket that solved the problem of
disposing of the enormous grape crops
of the Pacific coast. It was the box,
in which the grapes could be bought
in small quantities and without loss,
that taught the public to eat grapes.
Fruit packed in barrels can be
sold only to the middleman, but in
baskets it appeals right to the con-
sumer. But to ship in baskets you
will have to have your cold storage
handy, and at picking time your ap-
ples into cold storage in any shape
that you can handle to the best ad-
vantage. Then at the right time put
them on the market and there will be
no doubt that they will bring a better
price than if shipped in barrels."

Wisconsin Sheep Breeders.
Wisconsin has long been one of the
best sheep breeding states in the
Union. The record of her
flocks at the great shows of the coun-
try, including the International at Chi-
cago, for the past four years, shows
that no state in the Union has brought
so many high class sheep that have
stood at the front in the show rings
as the breeders of this state. As
there is no active sheep breeders' or-
ganization in the state and as request
has been made by many of our leading
stockmasters that such an organiza-
tion be perfected during the week of
the Agricultural Convention at Mad-
ison, I take the liberty of issuing a
call to the sheep breeders of Wiscon-
sin to meet in the Senate Chamber on
Wednesday evening, February 24, at
6:30 o'clock, to organize a Wisconsin
Sheep Breeders' Association, for the
purpose of furthering the sheep breed-
ing interests of the state. All sheep
breeders are cordially invited to be in
attendance.—Gen. McKenro, Sup't.
Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes.

Meat for Poultry.
We are so used to poultry raisers
properly appreciate the value of
meat as a ration for poultry. We be-
lieve that were it fed more freely,
especially to young and growing
chicks, it would result in a distinct
saving in many ways. There is some
value in meat to poultry above that
shown by the protein and carbonyl
content. It has a much more ex-
tensive effect than has yet been
found a reason for. This has been
demonstrated both by private poultry
raisers and the experiment stations.
At one of the eastern stations two
flocks of geese were experimented on
in this matter. One flock had a par-
tial ration of meat from the time the
goslings were born till they arrived at
maturity. The other flock was de-
prived of all meat, but the birds were
fed a balanced ration of grains and
vegetables. The results were truly
surprising. The ones that had meat
showed great vigor from the begin-
ning and grew with great rapidity.
They were also able to throw off dis-
ease, and when they reached matu-
rity hardly any of the birds had suc-
cumbed to disease. Not so the other
flock. The birds in that grew about as
rapidly as do most of the geese rais-
ed on the farm. They were only
ordinarily vigorous and had no par-
ticular ability to resist disease. They
were subject to the same conditions
as the geese in the other flock, but
now and then a goose died from vari-
ous diseases and troubles to which
geese are subject. When they reached
maturity the geese in this flock were
hardly half the number they were
when they came out of the shell. The
station authorities regarded the show-
ing so remarkable that they had photo-
graphs taken of the two flocks and the
results were published and widely cir-
culated.

Poultry Feeding Machine.
We illustrate herewith a machine
used at the Ontario Agricultural Col-
lege for forcing feed into the crops
of fowls being fattened for market.
A large number of various kinds of
ground grain. To the bottom of this
is attached a small force pump moved
by a lever and treadle worked by the
foot of the operator. Communicating
with the pump is a nozzle, through
which the food passes to the bird.
The pump is so constructed that it
is in the fitting of fancy birds for
market, and to prevent loss the birds
must sell for at least one cent more a
pound than those fed naturally.

Buff Cochins.
From Farmers' Review: After hav-
ing tried several of the leading breeds
we tried breeding the Buff Cochins
and to say they are our favorites just
expresses it. For early, and in fact
all winter layers take the Buff Cochins
by all means, as they will positively
lay a good egg at the top of the year
and lay a good egg at the bottom. All
that is necessary to get winter eggs
from Buff Cochins is to have early hatch-
ings and when laying time is near
feed them wheat and oats or barley
and a little corn at night only. Also
give green feed if it is handy, and
of course green cut bone is good, but
not necessary. We always keep
plenty of crushed oyster shell in their
pens. Also give them a good feed of
feeding sloppy feed or mash of any
kind and believe that in times every
poultry raiser should be able to feed
well and whole grains. Any breed of
fowls needs exercise and Cochins
with the rest, but not an expensive
arrangement as some advertise. Just
partition off the pens with foot boards
every three feet apart for them to
climb over. The Buff Cochins are a
whole one of the best of the crab
apples. Bulletin 122, Virginia Sta-
tion.

The Hyslop Crab.
This is an old and well known va-
riety of American origin. Vigorous
grower, forming a well rounded bush
and open head. Limbs and trunk stocky.
Trunk measures at base 25 1/2 inches
in circumference, at head 20 inches.
This variety has thus far been free
from disease. Light bloom and a few
tiny formed fruits noted in 1892. First
crop was noted in 1893. In 1894
1895. Trees bore a crop in 1897, a
fair crop in 1899 and a full crop in
1901. Fruit of large size, beautiful
red deep color, and excellent quality.
Season early for a crab—fruit ripen-
ing in August and September. On the
whole one of the best of the crab
apples.—Bulletin 122, Virginia Sta-
tion.

Fate of the Eggs.
In Provo, Utah, there dwells a vege-
tarian with whom Senator Reed Smoot
loves to argue. The vegetarian de-
clared during one of their heated de-
bates that he should not eat eggs
even, as they hatch into meat and
therefore are meat. "Well," said the
senator, "the kind of eggs you wouldn't
hatch into meat. I eat them
boiled, not raw."

Chicago Savings Deposits.
Savings deposits in Chicago banks
have passed the \$100,000,000 mark.
In the last year they increased more than
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as the geese in the other flock, but
now and then a goose died from vari-
ous diseases and troubles to which
geese are subject. When they reached
maturity the geese in this flock were
hardly half the number they were
when they came out of the shell. The
station authorities regarded the show-
ing so remarkable that they had photo-
graphs taken of the two flocks and the
results were published and widely cir-
culated.

Poultry Feeding Machine.
We illustrate herewith a machine
used at the Ontario Agricultural Col-
lege for forcing feed into the crops
of fowls being fattened for market.
A large number of various kinds of
ground grain. To the bottom of this
is attached a small force pump moved
by a lever and treadle worked by the
foot of the operator. Communicating
with the pump is a nozzle, through
which the food passes to the bird.
The pump is so constructed that it
is in the fitting of fancy birds for
market, and to prevent loss the birds
must sell for at least one cent more a
pound than those fed naturally.

Buff Cochins.
From Farmers' Review: After hav-
ing tried several of the leading breeds
we tried breeding the Buff Cochins
and to say they are our favorites just
expresses it. For early, and in fact
all winter layers take the Buff Cochins
by all means, as they will positively
lay a good egg at the top of the year
and lay a good egg at the bottom. All
that is necessary to get winter eggs
from Buff Cochins is to have early hatch-
ings and when laying time is near
feed them wheat and oats or barley
and a little corn at night only. Also
give green feed if it is handy, and
of course green cut bone is good, but
not necessary. We always keep
plenty of crushed oyster shell in their
pens. Also give them a good feed of
feeding sloppy feed or mash of any
kind and believe that in times every
poultry raiser should be able to feed
well and whole grains. Any breed of
fowls needs exercise and Cochins
with the rest, but not an expensive
arrangement as some advertise. Just
partition off the pens with foot boards
every three feet apart for them to
climb over. The Buff Cochins are a
whole one of the best of the crab
apples. Bulletin 122, Virginia Sta-
tion.

The Hyslop Crab.
This is an old and well known va-
riety of American origin. Vigorous
grower, forming a well rounded bush
and open head. Limbs and trunk stocky.
Trunk measures at base 25 1/2 inches
in circumference, at head 20 inches.
This variety has thus far been free
from disease. Light bloom and a few
tiny formed fruits noted in 1892. First
crop was noted in 1893. In 1894
1895. Trees bore a crop in 1897, a
fair crop in 1899 and a full crop in
1901. Fruit of large size, beautiful
red deep color, and excellent quality.
Season early for a crab—fruit ripen-
ing in August and September. On