

DON'T WAIT.

If you're anything good to say of a man,
Don't wait till he's laid to rest.
For the eulogy spoken when hearts are
broken
Is an empty thing at best.
Ah, the blighted flower now drooping
lonely,
Would perfume the mountain side,
If the sun's glad ray had but shone to
day,
And the pretty bud espied.

If you've any aims to give to the poor,
Don't wait till you hear the cry
Of woe distress in this wilderness,
Lest the one forsook may die.
O, hearken to Poverty's sad lament!
Be swift her wants to allay;
Don't spurn God's poor from your favored
door.

As you hope for mercy one day,
If your heart be sickened with sin's affliction,
Don't wait till you receive sweet balm
From the frail, weak man who never can
The storms of passion calm,
Seek refuge in him who will ne'er despise
The penitent, earnest prayer;
Hail blessed relief from tears and grief,
And the mind's unceasing care!

Don't wait for another to bear the burden
Of sorrow's irksome load;
Let your hand extend to a stricken friend,
As he totters adown life's road.
And, if you're anything good to say of a
man,
Don't wait till he's laid to rest;
For the eulogy spoken when hearts are
broken
Is an empty thing at best.
—St. Paul Globe.

Josephine's Father

The older man frowned.
"Pooh, pooh. The passing preference
of the girl of to-day isn't worthy
of any consideration whatever. Yesterday
it was dolls; to-day it is Teddy
bears. Sometimes it is lap dogs.
Sometimes it's beaux. I suppose my
daughter thinks she is fond of you?"

"Yes, sir."
"Just what I expected. You train
a girl up in the way she should go and
when she's old enough she'll run away
with the first smug-faced rattle-brain
that happens along."

The young man involuntarily ran
his hand over his chin.
"Do—do you object to my face, sir?"
The old man faintly chuckled.

"I wasn't referring to you personally,"
he explained; "I'm merely describing
the type. Come, let's hear



"CAN YOUR FAMILY MATCH THIS RECORD?"

what you have to say. I make a point
never to condemn a man until he's
had the chance to defend himself. Go
ahead."

"Thank you, sir. I am 26 years old,
physically sound and of good habits.
I enjoy an excellent income and my
father has promised me a house and
lot when I marry."

The old man nodded.
"That sounds good," he said. "But
what about your family?"

"Oh, you mean during war time. I
think we did our share. We had two
uncles and three cousins in the Civil
War and father would have gone to
the front in the war with Spain, but
mother wouldn't let him."

"When I spoke I didn't allude to
the Civil War, sir. The country was
rich and powerful then. I refer to the
time when it was poor and weak.
There was no particular credit in go-
ing to the front in the war with the
South. So many people went that no
one had a chance to feel lonesome.
No, sir. I refer to the ever glorious
wars with Great Britain, sir, in 1776
and 1812. Do you know what hap-
pened on the 10th of September, sir?"

The young man felt very uncomfort-
able.
"My birthday! Certainly not!"
"I refer to the battle of Lake Erie,
sir."

"Oh, yes, the we-have-met-the-enemy
battle?"
"Yes. And who do you suppose was
there, sir?"

The young man drew a long breath.
"It was Commodore Perry, wasn't
it, sir?"

"Commodore Perry. It was my
grandfather."

The young man nodded pleasantly.
"Was Commodore Perry your grand-
father, sir?"

The old man was speechless for a
moment.
"Commodore Perry was not my
grandfather—nor my grandmother,
either—nor even my Uncle Benjamin
I listen to me, young man. My grand-
father was at Put-In-Bay."

He uttered the last words impres-
sively and glared at the young man
as if to be sure that this momentous
fact impressed him properly.

But the unhappy youth was much
confused.

"They say it's a fine place for Sun-
day school picnics."

"Sunday school picnics!" cried the
old man. "This was no Sunday school
picnic. My grandfather, Horatio
Gregg, was an active participant in
that great sea fight. He told me he
was there. He said: 'I was in the
fight at Put-In-Bay.' He was old and
feeble when he said it. He had lived
for many years with my Uncle Hower
in Australia. His memory was quite
gone, but he hadn't forgotten Perry
and Put-In-Bay." He paused and drew
a long breath. "And now, sir," he
said, "you will understand why we
Greggs are a proud race. We stood by
our native land in her time of direct
need. Can your family match this
record?"

The young man shook his head.
"I'm afraid not, sir. One of my
grandfathers was a clergyman, sir,
and the other was a physician."

The old man waved his hand as if
dismissing an audience.

"Then, sir, you must give up all
thoughts of marrying Josephine. The
Greggs have too much pride to ally
themselves with a family whose patri-
otic sacrifices date back only to the
Civil War. Look up your forefathers,
sir, and if you find anything report to
me promptly. Good afternoon."

"Good afternoon," said the younger
man.

The young man went away feeling
blue. He had dreaded this necessary
interview, and now it had turned out
much worse than he expected.

He found Josephine—waiting for
him on the side porch.
She read his face as he came near.
"Well?" she said.

"Bad?" he answered.
"Did you approach father as I told
you?"

"There was very little approach
about it. He met me more than half
way and bowled me over."

"I'm afraid you blundered," *
"No, I didn't. I didn't have time."
He frowned at her. "Why didn't you
tell me about the battle of Lake Erie?"

"Dear me, did he mention that?"
"Did he mention it? Why, he pretty
nearly fought it all over again. Be-
cause I didn't have a grandfather
there I'm going to lose you. I know
what I'll do—I'll consult a lawyer."

The old man looked up from his
writing.
"How are you, Stewart?" he said,
as he waved his hand toward a chair.
"We don't see much of you of late?"
"You mustn't let that little disagree-
ment stand in the way of our contin-
ued friendship, my boy."

"Thank you, Mr. Gregg." He hesi-
tated. "I am here on a somewhat pecu-
liar errand, sir. If you remember
our talk last month you will recall
that you advised me to look up the
records. I have done so, sir, and the
result in one instance is somewhat sur-
prising." He paused and drew the
big envelope from his inner pocket.
"May I read this communication, sir?
It is quite brief."

"Does it concern me?"
"It—may interest you, sir."
"Read it."

George slowly unfolded the parch-
ment-like sheet.

"Office of the British Admiralty,
Bureau of Naval Enrollments, No. 17
Curzon Street, London.—Sir: Your
esteemed favor of the 27th ult. has
been passed upon and duly certified to
this department. In answer to your
request concerning the enrollment of
one Horatio Gregg, possibly in the ser-
vice of H. B. M. during the conflict
between Great Britain and the United
States, sometimes called the War of
1812, I have the honor to inform you
that the records of this office disclose
the fact that one H. Gregg was en-
rolled as a member of the crew of his
British majesty's ship Detroit, Capt.
Barclay commanding. With every con-
sideration of esteem, I am yours to
command, Ponsonby-Hawkins, Secre-
tary."

The old man stared at George.
"Let me see that letter," he said.
George handed it to him.

"It would appear," he slowly said,
"that my estimable grandfather was
on the other side. I begin to believe
he wasn't there at all." He spoke a
little sharply. "Of course, this mustn't
go any further," he said.

"No," said George.

The old man deliberately tore the
letter into little bits and tossed them
into the waste basket.

"How about Josephine?" George
promptly asked.

"I'll leave that to Josephine. If she
wants you, I have no objection."
"Thank you," said George and was
off like a shot.

He found Josephine waiting for him
on the side porch.
She looked up anxiously.

"Well?" she said.
"I have met the enemy," George
softly chanted, "and you are mine."
—W. R. Rose in the Cleveland Plain
Dealer.

That Jammed Auto.
"Jump! jump!"
"What's the matter?"
"Something has become jammed and
I can't stop her!"
"Then let her go; it might be
worse."
"Worse!"
"Yes, she might have become jammed
so you couldn't have started her, you
know."—Houston Post.

Wanted to Know.
"Do you like chestnuts?"
"If you've got one to tell, no; if you
mean the kind one eats, yes."—Hous-
ton Post.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Raising Pigeons.

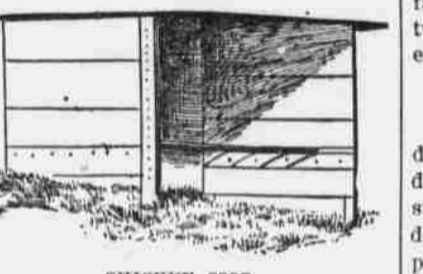
It is not only in congregations of
quadrupeds, such as hogs, cattle, horses,
etc., that we often find particularly
vicious specimens; we also come across
them in flocks of poultry, among hens,
turkeys and even pigeons. There are
bullies and brutes in the pigeon as
well as human family. A male pigeon
that is disposed to make himself a
nuisance in fighting other old birds and
killing squabs might as well be re-
moved from the loft. If this is not
practical, clip his wings and provide a
nest for the pair on the floor.

For a mating pen get a box and put
perpendicular slats on the front and
through the middle. It should be large
enough to make each apartment 12 or
15 inches square, and one of the slats
or dowels in the partition should be
movable. The food and water vessels
may be hung on the partition so that
both birds may use them in common.
If out of sight of their old mates it will
not take more than two or three days
for them to unite. The movable slat
can then be taken away, and if the
mating is permanent they may be turned
into the loft to find a nest.

Feeds for Pigeons.—We like whole
wheat best of all grains for pigeons.
But there are many other grains which
pigeons like and thrive on, among them
common peas, barley, buckwheat, cow-
peas, soy beans, English horse beans,
the various kinds of vetch, broom corn,
sorghum seed, millet and many others.
A variety is, of course, always relish-
ed. Corn is a good feed when given in
moderate quantities, especially during
summer, and not as an exclusive diet.
Pigeons also learn to eat boiled pota-
tes and other vegetables, soft mash,
such as we give to the hens, etc. For
really fine, plump, fat squabs, wheat
is hard to beat.

Hillside Chicken Coop.

I have adopted the plan of substi-
tuting a large roosting coop for each
thirty or forty chicks as soon as they
are large enough to roost, says an
American Agriculturist correspondent.
This is made from a dry goods box
four feet long, three feet wide and



CHICKEN COOP.

three feet high. The front and bottom
are removed. Two strips are nailed
perpendicular on the front corner, pro-
jecting a foot below the bottom of the
box. This raises the front and gives
the roof the necessary pitch when fac-
ing a downhill position. Two strips
nailed on each side form a support for
porches which are fastened together
by crosspieces so all may be removed
at one operation to be sprayed.

We move this coop twice a week, and
it is always clean and fresh. The
open front and bottom seem a little
risky, considering the possibility of
wandering cats, rats or weasels. But
we are willing to run some risks if we
can fill our own and customers' pens
in the fall with large, robust stock.
This one plan has enabled us to pro-
duce Orpingtons well up to standard
size, which some fall to do. The ac-
companying sketch of coop will ex-
plain itself.

Thorough Cultivation.

Thorough and frequent cultivation is
regarded by many as the best mulch
for spring, summer and fall, which in-
duces the roots to seek food in every
direction, thereby becoming more nu-
merous and deeply imbedded, as well as
going further beyond the penetration
of cold in winter. In this condition
it is only in climates where the cold
is severe that a covering of straw or
other bulky material is required. Such
coverings should be removed as early
in spring as the season will permit,
and the cultivator used, if the crop
is such as to permit of its use. Even
in the fall a thorough stirring of the
soil will admit the air and afford pro-
tection in the winter, but it is pos-
sible that late stirring of the soil,
leaving the ground bare in the winter
season, may permit of loss of fertility
of the soil, by leaching of the soluble
portions by rains and melting snows,
to avoid which some farmers sow the
land to rye late in October and plow
it under early in the spring.

Birds and Insects.

It is much easier to destroy birds
than insects, but as the number of
birds is reduced the insects multiply.
The wren is a very useful bird, and
may be induced to remain near the
dwelling houses if boxes are provided
for them, but as they are unable to
contend against English sparrows, the
entrance to the wren boxes should not
exceed an inch in diameter, as the
wren is very small and can only pro-
tect itself by going where the sparrow
cannot follow. Every encouragement
should be given birds by feeding them
and providing suitable places for their
protection and accommodation.

Preserving Meats.

A method of preserving meat has
been brought out in France by H. de
Lapparent, which seems to have met
with considerable success. It can be
also applied on a small scale for
household purposes, says the Scientific
American. The principle consists in
exposing the meat to sulphurous acid
fumes. By burning a small amount
of sulphur in a receptacle containing
the meat hung up in place it can be
preserved for several days, even in
summer. There is no taste left from
the sulphur fumes, and there seems to
be no danger to health. Such a
method can be used also on a large
scale for preserving meat for army
use, as it is quite simple and easy to
apply in practice. From experiments
made on a large scale it appears that
the meat fumigated with sulphur did
not contain more than 22 grams (340
grains) of sulphurous acid gas per 100
kilograms (220 pounds) of meat, which
is on the order of ten thousandths.
The meat should be fumigated as soon
as possible after killing, and prefer-
ably on parts which have no cut bones.
Lean meat is found to keep best. To
preserve it for several months meat
can be inclosed in vessels full of car-
bonic acid gas. It has the appearance
of fresh meat, and its taste is not
changed after cooking. In England Mr.
Lascalles Scott proposed a method
which consists in immersing the meat
in a solution of bisulphite of lime.

Color of Eggs.

At the California Agricultural Ex-
periment Station, the chief object in
making a chemical examination of
brown-shelled and white-shelled eggs
was to determine whether there is any
superiority of one over the other as
to quality. The test shows that the
shells and their color have but slight
effect on the food value of the eggs.
It has been said by some that the
brown eggs are richer than the white
ones, but this statement is not borne
out by a chemical analysis, and the
physical examination proves that the
main points of superiority, though
slight, are possessed by the white eggs.
The minute differences that are found
between the two groups are exceeded
by variation between varieties within
the same group. It may be stated that
there are practically no differences so
far as the food value is concerned be-
tween white-shelled and brown-shelled
eggs.

Raising Ducks.

The most frequent troubles with
ducks and geese is vertigo. They drop
down on their feet or fall on one side
suddenly, at times recovering as sud-
denly or dying immediately. This hap-
pens only when ducks or geese are fed
too much grain. The best prevention is
to make their feeding ground a pas-
ture, where the grass is short but abun-
dant, and let them get more of their
subsistence for themselves. They will
require but little food after warm
weather comes, as they are then well
over the laying period, becoming non-
producers. The nonproducers should
have no grain. There is a saving in
expense and there will be fewer losses
occurring from diseases.—Poultry
Farmer.

A Chicken Village.

On the road from East Auburn to
Turner there is a novel sight, a chicken
village. It may be termed, for at the
side of a well-kept farmhouse there is
a village of perhaps a dozen little white
peak-roofed houses, and the house
nearest to the road is built to repre-
sent a church. The steeple is as per-
fect as if the tiny building were really
intended for a place of worship. These
miniature houses are nothing more or
less than chicken coops, yet so per-
fectly is everything arranged that the
passer-by might, at a first glance, think
it a "play town" belonging to some
child.—Kenebec (Me.) Journal.

A Potato Coverer.

B. P. Wagner of Missouri has de-
vised the following: The illustration
shows how I make my potato coverer.
Get two boards about 3½ feet long;
fasten together to come to a point,
with a brace at open end. The sing-
letree is attached to brace by means
of clavies and chain. The horse
walks in the row,
POTATO COVERER, and this tool will
do the covering nicely.

Saving Seed.

Do not attempt to save your own
seeds unless you have used every pre-
caution necessary to prevent cross-fer-
tilization. Plants often mix without
the knowledge of the grower. A mel-
on, it is claimed, may be fertilized by
a pumpkin, and, though the fruit of
this season may be apparently genuine,
yet the seeds of such, if used next sea-
son, may cause a failure of the crop or
destroy the quality.

Old Geese for Breeding.

Eggs from young geese are often in-
fertile. It is best to keep old geese
for breeders. One gander to three or
four geese is a good mating. Where
there are as many ganders as geese,
they often pair off and only mate to-
gether.

DESERT DRINKS UP BULLION.

Reclamation Projects of the West
Involve Immense Outlay.
Outside of the regions in which its
field of operation lies little is known
of the wonderful work of our reclama-
tion service. This brotherhood of ma-
sons and ditchers is too intensely occu-
pled in accomplishment to give thought
to advertisement. Its members are
men of the reticent type—slow of
speech, but with unbounded imagina-
tion and the daring that defeats diffi-
culties at the first assault. The creed
of the corps is expressed in the homely
adage, "Where there's a will there's a
way," and they hold to it with an un-
shakable faith that prompts them to
the performance of miracles, for such,
surely, are the marvelous jugglings
with rivers and mountains that con-
form the handiwork of nature to the
designs of man.

To these latter-day Lombardinis,
whose titanic labors transform the sandy
wastes into gardens of luxuriant
growth, the words of the ancient pro-
phet are literally applicable:
"The wilderness and the solitary
place shall be glad for them and the
desert shall rejoice and blossom as a
rose."

Viewing the achievement of the ser-
vice during the short term of its exist-
ence and remembering that its men are
practical to the last degree, we must
treat its boldest projects with a respect
which we could not otherwise accord
to them. Nevertheless, our amazement
is excited by a proposition to convert
two-fifths of the area of the United
States from arid land into fertile
farms. Yet this stupendous enterprise
is seriously entertained by the young-
est division of our government. It
contemplates nothing less than the ul-
timate salving of the 50,000,000 acres
of waste comprising the Great Ameri-
can desert. The undertaking will in-
volve the expenditure of \$1,500,000,000,
but it will create \$2,350,000,000 worth
of taxable property and will provide
homes for 3,000,000 of our future pop-
ulation. This is the prospective goal
to which the bureau aspires, and its
engineers declare that it is attainable
within the present half century.
During the four years since its or-
ganization the reclamation service has
rendered productive 280,000 acres of
desert, being one-fourth of an area that
has been mapped out for irrigation un-
der twenty-two projects.—Harper's
Weekly.

MILLIONS OF TREES PLANTED.

Work of the Past Year on Up-State Forest Reservations.

The planting time on the state for-
est reservations for the year has closed,
and operations in the field are sus-
pended, although a corps of men is
maintained at each of the three nur-
series, says the Utica Press. Begin-
ning in 1905, the state has planted on
barren tracts several million trees. On
one plantation alone, that on the line
of highway three miles north of Paul
Smith's, the state has planted 1,000-
000 young trees, of which 300,000
white pine were brought from Ger-
many.

At Lake Cedar is planted a forest
of 300 acres, while another toward
Saranac lake embraces 400 acres. On
the two there have been planted up-
ward of 5,000 trees of each of the fol-
lowing varieties: White pine, Scotch
pine, Douglas fir, European larch and
black locust. They range in age from
two to four years and thrive so well
that only about 10 per cent have been
lost, either in the long droughts of
the summer or the cold weather of the
winter.

Near Saranac Lake, on the Lake
Placid road, is a new forest planted
by the state commission. The work
was begun in 1905, when 100,000 trees
were set out, and the plantings of each
year since have been 100,000 trees.

The plantations of the forest are
along well-traveled highways and at-
tract the attention of tourists who
journey through the region either in a
motor car or a coach. The ground
on which the planted forests stand
was denuded waste, cleared by repeat-
ed forest fires until it became as clear
of logs as a cultivated field. Tall ferns
or brakes had grown each year from
the soil, and here and there a few pop-
lar trees had started from seed carried
by the wind and cherry trees from
seed carried by the birds. Left to it-
self, however, it would have been hun-
dreds of years before the land would
have been reforested, and then only
with poplar and wild cherry.

The Ocean Liner Stewardess.

It appears that some stewardesses on
the best liners running between Liver-
pool and New York make from £20 to
£30 per month. The average tip varies
from 10 shillings to the modest half
crown, although occasionally five pound
notes change hands. "It is quite true,"
says a stewardess in a London paper,
"that ladies are not nearly so generous
as gentlemen. I worked like a slave
one trip, night and day, waiting upon
an exacting millionaire's wife and chil-
dren, but they left the ship without
giving me even 'Thank you.' I know
one stewardess, though, who received
£25 as a tip from one of the Vander-
bilts, who had his servant standing by
him with a satchel of sovereigns, from
which all the stewards and other at-
tendants received something. The most
generous people are military and civil
officers homeward bound from India.
Sometimes a rich gentleman passenger
falls in love with a stewardess and
marries her. But fortunes from tips
are rarely made, although a comfort-
able competency is frequently secured
in this way."

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1322—Bavarians defeated the Austrians at Muhldorf.
 - 1396—Turks defeated the Christians at Nicopolis.
 - 1459—Yorkists victorious at Bloreheath. (War of the Roses.)
 - 1493—Columbus sailed from Cadiz on his second expedition to America.
 - 1513—Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean.
 - 1565—Menendez, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, murdered 200 shipwrecked French.
 - 1597—City of Amiens taken by Spanish and English.
 - 1630—Death of Ambrosia, Marquis of Spinola, the great Spanish captain.
 - 1664—The French in America made their first treaty with the Iroquois Indians.
 - 1690—"Public Occurrences," first newspaper printed in America, issued at Boston.
 - 1692—Martha Cory hanged at Salem, Mass., for witchcraft.
 - 1732—First issue of The Rhode Island Gazette.
 - 1743—Gov. Clinton dissolved the New York Legislature.
 - 1759—The Tilbury wrecked off St. Esprit, Cape Breton, with loss of 200 lives. Military force from Carolina attacked the Cherokees in Tennessee and destroyed many of their towns.
 - 1763—Montagu Wilmot succeeded Jonathan Belcher as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.
 - 1774—Massachusetts Legislature dissolved by the royalist governor.
 - 1775—The Americans made an unsuccessful attack on Montreal.
 - 1779—Savannah, Ga., besieged by the French fleet and a part of the Southern army. John Jay chosen as the American commissioner to Spain. Paul Jones, with the Bonhomme Richard, defeated the British frigate Serapis off the coast of Scotland.
 - 1780—Major Andre, who plotted with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point, captured near Tarrytown. Benedict Arnold fled to the British sloop Vulture.
 - 1781—Washington's army and the French allies arrived at Yorktown and began the siege.
 - 1789—Thomas Jefferson of Virginia became Secretary of State.
 - 1803—Wellington's victory at Assaye.
 - 1804—The remodeling of the White House at Washington was started.
 - 1813—Gen. William Henry Harrison invaded Canada from Detroit.
 - 1814—James Monroe of Virginia became acting Secretary of War.
 - 1815—The Holy Alliance ratified at Paris.
 - 1820—Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States ratified by a two-thirds vote. A mill for cleaning rice was invented by Ravenel of South Carolina.
 - 1831—Anti-Masons nominated a national ticket at Baltimore.
 - 1843—Fremont's expedition reached the Columbia river, in Oregon.
 - 1846—The planet Neptune discovered. Monterey, Mexico, surrendered to the Americans.
 - 1854—Russians closed the harbor of Sevastopol by sinking ships in the entrance. Allies advanced upon Balaklava. Over 300 lives lost by collision of a British steamer and a French bark near Cape Race.
 - 1860—"Black Friday," financial panic as result of attempt to corner gold.
 - 1871—Joint high commission organized at Washington to adjust private claims against Great Britain and the United States growing out of the Civil War.
 - 1874—Typhoon at Hongkong resulted in loss of over 1,000 lives.
 - 1881—National fast day appointed for the death of President Garfield.
 - 1884—Mormon colony in Wilson county, Tenn., ordered by regulators to leave the State.
 - 1892—Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in 2:04 at Terre Haute, Ind.
 - 1895—Alleged Cuban filibusters acquitted by a jury at Wilmington, Del.
 - 1898—Chile and Argentina agreed to submit their boundary dispute to arbitration.
 - 1904—Don Jose Pardo proclaimed President of Peru.
- Use of Seismograph in War.**
According to dispatches from Vienna some important experiments were made during the recent Ostend gunnery trials by Prof. Belar, director of the Labach earthquake observatory, who used the seismographic apparatus to see if it was possible to calculate scientifically the vibrations of the earth the location and direction of distant artillery fire. The experiments were satisfactory, and they will be continued during the coming autumn artillery maneuvers in the Karawanken hills.