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Mount Vernon Democratic Banner Supplement December, 1889

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DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The report of Redfield Proctor as secretary of war is out. The expenditures of appropriations under the direction of the secretary of war for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, were as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,963,015.15; military establishment—support of the army and military academy, \$24,314,697.33; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$13,481,835; miscellaneous objects, \$6,894,574.26; total \$46,654,122.74.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,953,680; military establishment—support of the army and military academy, \$24,314,697.33; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$13,481,835; miscellaneous objects, \$6,894,574.26; total \$46,654,122.74.

The large difference between the appropriations for the present and the last year is mainly due to the reduction in the appropriations for the extra soldiers, including river and harbor improvements.

The estimates of the department for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$2,013,650; military establishment—support of the army and military academy, \$24,314,697.33; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$13,481,835; miscellaneous objects, \$6,894,574.26; total \$46,654,122.74.

THE ARMY.

The major general commanding submits his report of the operations of the army for the past year. The report is full and important. He shows a satisfactory state of drill and discipline, progress in instruction of the troops, and improvement in sanitary arrangements, quarters, water supply, means of recreation, and other matters that concern their physical and moral welfare. He recommends the reorganization of the artillery, making seven regiments instead of five, and dropping the additional first lieutenants, these extra soldiers being, in his judgment, no longer necessary. I fully concur in his recommendation and deem it very important that authority for these new regiments should be granted. In view of the diminished requirement for the use of the army against the Indians, it may seem at first that no additional force would be required. But the army must be perfect apparent security the strength of the army should bear some proportion to the population of the country.

From our great increase in population, the relative strength of the army is rapidly diminishing. In 1870, with an enlisted strength of 100,000, it was one-twentieth of 1 per cent. In 1880, with an enlisted strength of 1,000,000, it was one-hundredth of 1 per cent. In 1889, with an enlisted strength of 1,000,000, it was one-hundredth of 1 per cent. The authorized strength of the army is now 30,000, or only 25,000 is appropriated. On the full basis of 30,000, the army is now 100,000, or only one-hundredth of 1 per cent. In 1870, with an enlisted strength of 100,000, it was one-twentieth of 1 per cent. In 1880, with an enlisted strength of 1,000,000, it was one-hundredth of 1 per cent. In 1889, with an enlisted strength of 1,000,000, it was one-hundredth of 1 per cent.

The organization of these two regiments is required by the circumstances. The larger proportion of the force is needed for sea-coast defense, and it should be made, if in no other way, by the reorganization of two regiments of cavalry into one of the service. But this is not called for, would not be the best policy, and I trust will not be considered. Whether one or both of these regiments be reorganized, they are not worthy of consideration. There are now two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry of colored men, and their record for the past year is bright. They are neat, orderly and obedient, are seldom brought before courts-martial, and rarely desert. They would seem to be especially well adapted to the duties of the sea-coast fortifications, and the discipline and instruction received would benefit them and be a public good.

THREE-BATTALION FORMATION.

Nearly every warlike power has adopted the three-battalion system for the defense of Persia, China and the United States are almost alone in adhering to the single battalion system. The requirements of our service have been such as to afford opportunity for the study and trial of new ideas. During our civil war only the present exigency could be considered; at other times the study of new ideas has been scattered in small detachments over our vast domain. The conditions are now changed. The larger part of the army can now be at regimental, or at least, battalion posts.

The necessity for this formation in the infantry is even greater than in the cavalry. The cavalry is a mobile force, and its rule. The reason for the change, always strong, has now, in view of the greater deployment necessary because of the improvement in small arms, become more imperative. Twelve years ago the report to congress of officers sent to investigate the armies of Europe and Asia, and to suggest what changes should be made in our army, modernized and perfect it, strongly urged the adoption of this system. Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan have recommended it, and the army has followed their officers in our present service. From a military standpoint the question does not seem to require evidence or argument, but merely examination of the facts. With this change and the elimination of the extra first lieutenants of artillery, the organization of the army for the future will be, as it should be, uniform and upon one harmonious basis.

The accepted interpretation of the statute with reference to promotions in the army makes them irregularly of the rank of captain. The incidents of the service and accidents of life often give rise to rapid advancement, and the promotion of officers is a matter of course. One reason which has been given for the adoption of the prevailing rule on this subject when the country was sparsely settled, and the army was small, was that it was extremely difficult and dangerous to pass from one post to another, no longer exists. General Schofield is opinion in view of the fact that the officers of the army agree, that all promotions up to the grade of colonel should be by arm of the service, and that hereafter officers should be promoted by arm of the service to which they belong, and not in particular regiments, so that they may be assigned to regiments and transferred from one to another, as recommended by the president as the interests of the service may require.

RETIRED LIST.

Under the acts of congress approved June 18, 1878, and March 3, 1883, the retired list—other than retirements under the act of June 16, 1884, for the next year—will be, and by virtue of the sixty-four years' provision—is limited to 400. I invite your attention to the fact that the adjutant general reports that there are now 48 officers of the army who have been found incapacitated for active service and recommended for retirement, waiting to be placed upon the retired list. The average number so waiting retirement during the last six years is 37, and during the past two years it has been increasing. The result is that these incapacitated officers continue to draw full pay while rendering no service whatever for the government, and other officers who are in need of their services are kept out of the pay they should receive for the duties they are discharged. It is a well known fact that an incapacitated officer has no claim, and a great injustice to all officers in active service whose promotion is retarded thereby. Although in some cases the need of officers is pressing, the department is powerless to fill the places of those thus incapacitated. The adjutant general recommends that all restrictions be removed as to the number of retirements. Such action has before been recommended by the late General Sheridan, as well as by my immediate predecessor. In view of the fact, however, that the present exigencies of the case can be met by an extension of the limit, and that there is reasonable ground to suppose that it would be expedient to refrain from recommending so radical a change, but do recommend that the limit be extended to 400, or that an act be passed authorizing the adjutant general to retire not to exceed 50 officers.

It is objected that the list is already large, and that it is remembered that the act of July 26, 1884, expressly provided that a large number of the original vacancies in the regular army should be filled by officers who had been wounded in the volunteer service. Many of these have since been placed on the limited retired list, and, indeed, of the full 400, the record shows that 375 were in the service during the war of the rebellion. Also of the 400 officers thus limited, 91 would have been now on the unlimited retired list, had it not been for the act of 1884. The number of officers thus limited is about 300 justly chargeable to the limited list.

Public attention has been called to the matter of desertion, and the impression doubtless prevails that it is on the increase. This is not entirely correct. In considering the statistics for the past year, it is found that nearly three fourths (78 per cent.) of the desertions occur during the first year of enlistment, so that the percentage of desertions in this class is the more correct guide than the percentage to the total strength. The matter of climate, location, etc., has but little determining influence on the desertion.

Tables prepared by the adjutant general indicate that the matter of climate, location, etc., has but little determining influence on the desertion. The statistics for the last year at ten of the colored posts was the same as at ten of the white posts. The percentage at the Mississippi river was 11 per cent.; at the Mississippi river, 12 per cent.; at the Pacific coast, 12 per cent. The desertion in the different arms of the service was 13 per cent. in the infantry, 12 per cent. in the first eight regiments of cavalry, 12 per cent. in the foot artillery, 27 per cent. in the light batteries, and 12 per cent. in the heavy batteries. The desertion in the different arms of the service was 13 per cent. in the infantry, 12 per cent. in the first eight regiments of cavalry, 12 per cent. in the foot artillery, 27 per cent. in the light batteries, and 12 per cent. in the heavy batteries.

The subject has been carefully considered by many officers of the army, and by enlisted men as well, and I have received many suggestions and criticisms from both officers and men. The causes assigned are too numerous to recapitulate; real causes under the restraints of discipline, and the lack of inducements, dissipation, and in some cases ill treatment are generally the causes found to exist in some degree. Some of the causes are professional repeaters and belong to the vicious or criminal classes.

Investigation does not disclose that ill treatment is a general cause of desertion. That it has existed in some degree, and especially at the beginning of the service in recruiting barracks, is a fact; but it is not a general cause of desertion. The employment of enlisted men in ordinary labor undoubtedly creates discontent, but it is not a general cause of desertion. In his report: "The government can not employ hired labor to do the work which the troops have time to do for themselves."

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present a tendency in public opinion to at least palliate the offense of desertion, and with the legal difficulties now in the way of securing their recapture. The statistics show that only one out of every five deserters is ever arrested and brought to trial. The attention of congress is therefore directed to the question of the acting judge advocate general for permitting and directing the arrest of deserters by civil officers and otherwise rendering them liable to certain and speedy punishment.

[Here is an elaborate report on West Point, subsistence, inspections and ordnance.]

NATIONAL GUARD. The discipline and efficiency of the National Guard is universally commended. It was evidenced by their appearance at the recent national celebration at New York, April 30, and the promptness and clarity with which their concentration was effected. Of their value as a reserve force in the event of a general war, it is hardly necessary to say. As an educational institution it also deserves encouragement and support.

The aggregate of this reserve army, regularly organized and uniformed, is 108,500 men, and the present annual appropriation for the maintenance of the organization is only \$400,000, or about \$3.75 per man. The first appropriation for this purpose, in 1865, was \$200,000—one-half the present amount. The number of the organization has increased sevenfold. I know of no manner in which a generous appropriation can be more advantageously employed than to provide against future military contingencies, and believe that the current appropriation should be increased. The plan of placing a small force in each of the several States, and of the different States in their encampments, as suggested from several sources, appears to me an admirable one.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES. Military instruction in colleges bears much interest to the country as the educational resources of the National Guard. Its object is to train the youth of the country in the principles of military science, and to give them a practical knowledge of the duties of the army. The subject has been carefully considered by many officers of the army, and by enlisted men as well, and I have received many suggestions and criticisms from both officers and men. The causes assigned are too numerous to recapitulate; real causes under the restraints of discipline, and the lack of inducements, dissipation, and in some cases ill treatment are generally the causes found to exist in some degree. Some of the causes are professional repeaters and belong to the vicious or criminal classes.

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the country, the commercial metropolis on the Atlantic seaboard, and at least one port on the Pacific in the best possible state of defense. How rapidly this work should be carried on until it embraces every important vulnerable point on the St. John's to the Rio Grande and the rapid medical progress made at one time. In my view progress can not be too rapid. The major general commanding has in detail the requirements in arms, accoutrements, and general supplies for the Gulf coast, and General Miles has devoted special attention to the defenses of the Pacific and made an excellent report on the subject. Not only does this subject demand attention, but fortunately our general prosperity points to the present as the auspicious time for its realization. Therefore, that Congress will make a liberal appropriation for this purpose. We are making excellent progress with our navy, but it has no safe harbor for repairs and supplies or harbor of refuge in case of accident or disaster. It is impossible to overestimate the services it will render in an emergency, and it is not too much to say that it is never important it may be to carry our flag to foreign ports, to defend it in our own waters.

In the report of the chief of the bureau of ordnance that we are now in position to turn out mortars as rapidly as we are likely to be able to mount them, and that we are now in position to be armed with 8-inch breech-loading guns the following year; and under the appropriation of September 22, 1888, the bureau of ordnance has been authorized to purchase 2000 muzzle-loading guns available for sea-coast use, in connection with these long-range breech-loading rifles. None of our present fortifications would be without value, but all could be utilized for accessory defense.

Particular attention is invited to the report of the chief of engineers, which impresses upon us the importance of the subject. It presents estimates for the construction of a harbor of refuge for our principal ports and gives the details of the expenditures of the last appropriation for this purpose. The subject has been carefully considered by many officers of the army, and by enlisted men as well, and I have received many suggestions and criticisms from both officers and men. The causes assigned are too numerous to recapitulate; real causes under the restraints of discipline, and the lack of inducements, dissipation, and in some cases ill treatment are generally the causes found to exist in some degree. Some of the causes are professional repeaters and belong to the vicious or criminal classes.

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brought up and the card-index system inaugurated. Every man's complete medical record, no matter how many hospitals he has been in, is now transferred to cards of indestructible paper, and these are arranged by regiments and alphabetically so that the complete medical record of a man can be had at once. This work, now near completion, preserves the record, and the time and labor required to detail the requirements in arms, accoutrements, and general supplies for the Gulf coast, and General Miles has devoted special attention to the defenses of the Pacific and made an excellent report on the subject. Not only does this subject demand attention, but fortunately our general prosperity points to the present as the auspicious time for its realization. Therefore, that Congress will make a liberal appropriation for this purpose. We are making excellent progress with our navy, but it has no safe harbor for repairs and supplies or harbor of refuge in case of accident or disaster. It is impossible to overestimate the services it will render in an emergency, and it is not too much to say that it is never important it may be to carry our flag to foreign ports, to defend it in our own waters.

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laws governing national banks should be so amended as to produce the following modifications: First.—The minimum deposit of bonds to secure circulation should be fixed at 10 per cent of capital in respect to associations having a capital of \$50,000 or less, and for all banks having a greater capital the minimum deposit of \$300,000 in bonds should be required.

Second.—Circulation should be issued to the par value of the bonds deposited.

Third.—Semi-annual duty on circulation should be so reduced as to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent, and the interest on the bonds should be paid to the banks. It is held that these changes in the law would do little more than save the national banks from loss on account of circulation, and in the present premium on United States bonds is maintained.

Taking as a basis of computation the capital stock as it appears in the summary of reports for September 30, the present minimum of deposit of bonds is found to be \$15,297,283. If the law is amended as proposed the minimum of bond deposit required will be reduced to \$1,529,728.33. Making good the withdrawal of \$13,767,554.67 in bonds, upon which is based \$46,953,132 in circulating notes, it is asserted that the total would exceed the present probable circulation, it being fair to presume, says the controller, that the banks now maintaining a deposit in excess of legal requirements would not withdrawing the bonds so released. Upon a careful survey of the entire field it is the opinion of the controller that the proposed legislation, taken as a whole, would be a conservative action, rather than accelerate it, for the following reasons:

First.—The duty to all banks at a loss will probably increase if a profit is apparent.

Second.—The banks now holding an excessive amount of bonds will be enabled to withdraw the excess, and the privilege of withdrawal conferred by the reduction of the minimum.

Third.—The organization of new banks will be retarded, and the circulation of bonds received from this source will be maintained even under the reduced requirements.

Fourth.—The withdrawal of bonds by reason of banks going into voluntary liquidation will be greatly reduced.

Fifth.—The addition of 10 per cent. in circulation duty on the bank's assets, as well as those which may hereafter be pledged, and would add nearly \$15,000,000 to the circulation upon present loans.

The operation of these various influences the controller says, would tend to prevent any considerable reduction in the circulation of bonds, and the total circulation, while the increased percentage of issues will be operated to neutralize the effect of any possible withdrawal and might be a net increase in the circulation of the national bank circulation. In any event the provisions of section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, he says, would still be in effect, and the circulation of bonds would be maintained even under the reduced requirements.

The gain accruing to the government by the reduction of the duty on the circulation of bonds is estimated at a percentage of not more than 1 per cent. of the total issue. The gain to the government by the reduction of the duty on the circulation of bonds is estimated at a percentage of not more than 1 per cent. of the total issue.

The conditions of the army posts and their supplies are reviewed and appropriations are urged for to complete the construction of the new barracks, with chapters on the Indians, new monuments for Sheridan, Logan and Hancock, the soldier's home and the general administration of the army.

Figures of Comptroller

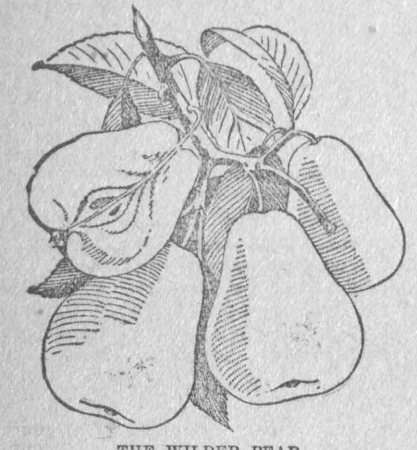
ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

IN THE INTERESTS OF SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOMES.

A Remarkably Good Early Pear That Does Not Rot at the Core—All About the Value of Wind-Breaks on Fruit Plantations.

The Wilder pear, depicted in the cut, is classed among the midsummer varieties by Professor Van Deman, United States pomologist, who says of it: "Among the midsummer pears there is none that pleases me better than this one, except that its size is rather small. But like the Seckel, what it lacks in size it makes up in quality, although it is larger than that variety. It is a chance seedling found in Chautauque county, N. Y. The original tree was partially grafted with scions of Buffum in 1870, when it was young, and would never have borne any fruit except of this old variety had not three of the natural branches been left. These bear profusely, and the fruit when fully colored is quite attractive. It does not rot at the core."

The Wilder may be briefly described as follows: Size, small to medium; shape, pyriform, bell shaped, irregular, a little angular surface, smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; dots, very numerous and small; basin, shallow, regular; eye,



THE WILDER PEAR.

nearly closed; sepals long and reflexed; apex, rather abrupt with a slight cavity; stem, short; core, closed, very small; seeds, very small, narrow, pointed, dark; flesh, very pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor, sub-acid, slightly, much like Bartlett; quality, very good; season, August, in western New York.

Charles A. Green, Rochester's well known nurseryman, who has had six years' experience with the Wilder, considers it unsurpassed as a vigorous grower. On his grounds it ripens its wood early, and is quite hardy. While not a large pear, it exceeds in size the Seckel. Mr. Green enumerates its good points thus: 1. Earliness, ripening about Aug. 1. 2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious. 3. No rotting at the core. We have kept it for weeks in a warm room, and never saw one rot at the core; yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early pears. 4. Long keeping and superior shipping qualifications. 5. Great beauty and productive-ness, bearing every year, and on young trees. 6. Great vigor, often growing six to seven feet from the bud in one season. 7. Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. 8. Small, meaty core, with few seeds.

The accompanying illustration gives a fair idea of the general appearance of the fruit, its form, manner of growth and character of the core. It is, of course, greatly reduced in size.

The Cream Gauge.

The cream gauge can only show how much cream a given sample of milk will throw up under existing conditions. It is no test of the butter contents of the milk or of the richness of the cream in the butter. The most trustworthy way is to weigh each cow's milk, set it under the most favorable conditions possible, weigh the cream that it throws up and weigh the butter that the cream yields from the churn. The test repeated monthly throughout the year will give trustworthy data for judging as to the relative value of different cows. The man who tries this method faithfully for one year will meet with surprises and disappointments, and will know considerably more about cows at the close of the year. The practice once well begun is likely to be continued, because there is money in it.

A Few Good Pines.

For excellent quality alone the Green Gage, like the Seckel among pears, stands at the head of the list, but the tree is a small grower and is not long lived. Nearly as good in quality and more than twice as large is the McLaughlin, which in appearance resembles the Green Gage under a magnifying glass. But it is not always a good bearer. The Lawrence, Jefferson and Coo's Golden Drop are also excellent in flavor. But for good growers and heavy bearers, such as would be more or less selected for market, Lombard, Imperial Gage, Prince's Yellow Gage, Smith's Orleans, Renee Claude de Bavy and some others would be chosen.

A Select List of Fine Roses.

In a select list of the finest roses of recent years, William C. Barry names, besides others, the following, in the order given: Gloire de Margottin, dazzling, brilliant red, the brightest rose yet raised; Gloire de Bourg la Reine, scarlet red; Gloire Lyonnaise, tinted yellow, becoming white; Earl of Dufferin, the finest and most distinct dark colored rose, very rich, with delightful fragrance; Lady Helen Stewart, greatly resembling the last, flowering all through the season, especially fine late in the fall; Ulrich Brunner, beautiful cherry red, petals endure extreme changes of weather, foliage resists mildew.

Reduced Charges on Nursery Stock.

The American Association of Nurserymen have at length secured a reduction of express charges of 20 to 25 per cent. This rate is for trees, plants and vines whether hardwooded or soft, provided they are boxed or baled. This is good news to fruit growers, nurserymen and many others. We now have reduced freight, reduced postage and reduced express charges on nursery stock.

A Hardy Winter Apple.

The Salome apple, from Illinois, has gained considerable favorable mention of late. The claims made for it are hardiness, prolific bearing and long keeping, three very desirable qualities. The tree is round headed and makes short annual growths after coming into bearing. It has thick, heavy leaved foliage, and the wood is tough. The

fruit is medium in size and is roundish, conical in shape. In color it is pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, and splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots. The flesh is tender, juicy and a mild sub-acid in flavor. Mr. Charles A. Green, of Rochester, N. Y., says of the Salome: "No matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always of fair size and clings to the tree with a tenacity that resists the action of the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground."

Ornamental Crab Apple Trees.

P. B. Mead makes a plea in Orchard and Garden for the crab apples, which are both useful and ornamental. He considers them entitled to a place in ornamental gardening, and says: "The single and the double flowering varieties from China and Japan are splendid objects when in flower, and unsurpassed for beauty and profusion of bloom. They are small or medium sized trees, and do not take up much room; but they should not be crowded in among other plants. Let each one have a place of its own, to develop its individuality and beauty. A new Japan variety, just introduced (P. Parkmanni) would seem to be worthy of general cultivation."

Worth Knowing.

Geraniums for continuous bloom and neatness of plant should never be allowed to seed. Cut the flowers as they begin to fade, and others will immediately follow, giving the plants a healthy appearance and uninterrupted bloom.

It has been generally supposed that the disease in the peach, popularly known as "yellows," does not exist in the south, but "its rapid spread and precautionary measures for restricting the progress of the disease" was the subject of one of the addresses given before the last meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural society.

Peach trees live from twelve to fifteen years, some twenty years or very heavy soil. An old peach orchard cannot be renovated, for the young trees would die in the second or third year, as the old trees seem to sap all the vitality of the soil.

Ripe grapes can stand a light frost better than green ones.

Cherry trees are good kinds to plant for the roadside and for shade in pastures.

Our best growers now seem to have pretty generally agreed on autumn as the best time for pruning grapes. It can be done as soon as the leaves have matured.

A common error in planting fruit trees is in setting them too closely, especially apple trees.

WINDBREAKS ON FRUIT PLANTATIONS

A General Summary of Professor Bailey's Recent Interesting Report.

A study of windbreaks in their relation to fruit growing, has been undertaken by the horticultural department of Cornell university. While the recent report on the subject, by Professor Bailey, relates to windbreaks in the northeastern states, some of the principles laid down are of general interest. Following is the general summary made by Professor Bailey:

1. A windbreak may exert great influence upon a fruit plantation. 2. The benefits from windbreaks are: Protection from cold, lessening of evaporation from soil and plants, lessening of windfalls, lessening of liability to mechanical injury of trees, retention of snow and leaves, facilitating of labor, protection of blossoms from severe wind enabling trees to grow more erect, lessening of injury from the drying up of small fruits, retention of sand in certain localities, hastening of maturity of fruits in some cases, encouragement of birds, ornamentation.

3. The injuries sustained from windbreaks are: Preventing the free circulation of warm winds and consequent exposure to cold, injuries from insects and fungous diseases, injuries from the encroachment of the windbreak itself, increased liability to late spring frosts in rare cases. (a) The injury from cold, still air is usually confined to those localities which are directly influenced by large bodies of water, and which are protected by forest belts. It can be avoided by planting thin belts. (b) The injury from insects can be averted by spraying with arsenical poisons. (c) The injury from the encroachment of the windbreak may be averted, in part at least, by good cultivation and by planting the fruit simultaneously with the belt.

4. Windbreaks are advantageous wherever fruit plantations are exposed to strong winds.

5. In interior places, dense or broad belts of two or more rows of trees are desirable, while within the influence of large bodies of water thin or narrow belts, comprising but a row or two, are usually preferable.

6. The best trees for windbreaks in the northeastern states are Norway spruce and Austrian and Scotch pines, among evergreens. Among deciduous trees most of the rapidly growing native species are useful. A mixed plantation, with the hardiest and most vigorous deciduous trees on the windward, is probably the ideal artificial shelter belt.

A Chilling Welcome.



Ugly Looking Wayfarer—What is the man of the house?

Farmer's Wife (with rare presence of mind)—He's back of the woodshed, burying a tramp.—New York Weekly.

First Nimrod—It will be a great thing if this smokeless invincible powder is used for hunting purposes.

Second Nimrod—That will even up things with the smokeless game which casts so sad a gloom over the average hunter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

RESULTS OF THE LATEST INVESTIGATIONS OF SWINE DISEASE.

How Many Are Deceived as to Kidney Worm—Trichina Contracted by Hogs Eating the Refuse of a Slaughter House. Practical Men Testify.

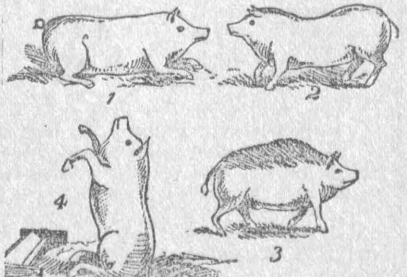
G. Stuart & Son contribute to The Ohio Farmer some valuable suggestions gained by their experience with hogs. Practice, they say, has taught us the great necessity of being thoroughly posted in the symptoms in order to be able to prescribe treatment and cure. No. 1, in the illustration given herewith, represents the symptoms of kidney worms. Helminthology has taught us to see the fallacy of many cases of kidney worms. The parasite supposed to cause the loss of power, and to paralyze the muscles of the loins, is not present in 1 per cent. of the supposed cases. Furthermore, there is not one person in one hundred that ever saw a kidney worm; microscopy alone can decide and determine the presence of these parasites.

The animal in the illustration was supposed to be suffering from their presence, but as we had the opportunity of an examination of the kidneys, we are able to give the real truth of the case. The hog was slaughtered in our presence, and we removed both kidneys, in order to submit them to the microscope. We found myriads of trichinae and also cysts imbedded in the kidney tissue. Had all the trichinae been encysted, the hog would have shown no trouble in his movements, but those that were free were the parasites that caused the trouble. The owner being present at the examination decided that every part of the carcass should be minutely examined, and we found trichinae in every stage.

On inquiry we found that the pigs were purchased from a slaughter house where all offal of animals was thrown to them. We had occasion afterward to visit the place where the pigs were bought, and found the intestines of several animals, sheep's heads, lungs and blood, put where the hogs had the best chance to become infected with the parasites. Any hog affected with trichinae will show the same symptoms, and great care should be taken about using any kind of pork that they have been affected in that way. We have seen hogs that were fat that they dragged their hind legs when they were forced to move. The owner of such should not think that they are models of perfect health, as they are in a doubtful state.

No. 2 represents a case of paralysis of the lumbar muscles, caused by injury or exposure. A farmer in cleaning out the pen placed a shovel on the loins of a hog very lightly, he said, but from that moment afterward the pig walked with his back humped as if he had disease of the kidneys. No one should strike a hog across the back, as no domestic animal is so easily injured permanently as the hog.

No. 3 represents a case of tape worm in the small intestine and stomach of the pig. The owner stated that all the hogs did well till they had the run of the field; then they did not do well, although well fed. They were always hungry, but they did not fatten. Hogs infested with tape worms are never satisfied, but devour anything they can, even the excrements of any animal. The tape worms that infest the pigs are Tania maculata and Tania expasia. One of our specimens measures twenty-two feet. The medicines to cause their expulsion are kousoo, oil of turpentine, ground root of male fern, and areca nut. Santonine can be well powdered and given in the food, mixed with molasses. It is the best mixture that can be given, as it does not cause nausea, like oil, and has no flavor of medicine.



DISEASES OF HOGS.

No. 4 represents a case of indigestion. The owner said that his hogs had some disease about them, and were affected very strangely. They did not care to leave their nests to feed, unless forced, and then they squealed as if suffering from pain. When they came to the trough they would take a mouthful as if they were hungry, crunch, run backward, and fall over, but in fifteen minutes would return to the food and eat as if nothing was the matter. That is a clear case of indigestion, and when slaughtered while showing these symptoms, the inside linings of the pigs' stomachs and part of the colon were found coated with a dry substance like brown flour. Feeding too fine meal caused the trouble. Whenever plenty of vegetable diet is given we never find such symptoms. A rush of blood to the head was caused by impeded circulation in the system. This teaches us the need of albuminous food of a laxative nature.

Peaches in the Middle South.

A complete history of peach culture in Maryland, in a recent bulletin of the agricultural department, shows it generally has been successful and more profitable than other farm industries. Instances are not uncommon where the yearly profits have exceeded the whole cost of the farm, ranging from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Yearly averages of \$100 per acre for ten years are mentioned, the result of skill, industry and capital. Whoever understands peach culture and attends to it well, does well. The soil and climate of Southern Maryland are in all respects well adapted for the production of the peach.—Michigan Farmer.

Both Sides of the Question.

"Every cow kept for butter will keep a sow and pigs," says Mirror and Farmer. "The skin milk and buttermilk form a basis for healthy feed, and if given a run in the pasture or in the orchard the litter of pigs in the fall will bring nearly as much as the housewife has made from her butter."

Howard's Dairyman, commenting on the above, says: "Yes, that will be the case, provided enough additional food is fed the sow and pigs to give them a healthy and rapid growth. This trying to get more out of food than there is in it will disappoint in the end. If a man would think a little the above absurd proposition he would see that the cow would be lessening the amount of skin milk she could give each month,

while the sow and pigs were growing and making demands for additional food. And if they did not get it, they would either stop growing or die, or do both. The only way we know of to get pork for nothing is to steal it."

Notes and Comments.

A wandering hunter in Iowa plugged and killed a \$5000 Hambletonian the other day.

Colorado's wheat yield the present year leads all the rest. It stands twenty-six bushels as against fifteen—the average everywhere.

The price paid for the mammoth horses that draw the transfer wagons of Denver will average \$300 each. It pays to breed and raise big horses.

Barley is the only grain crop that America imports. This is quite curious, since the country is susceptible of growing millions of bushels for export. The American farmer has had such a dislike to the bearded stuff that he neglected it sadly.

That English syndicate has at last gobled the Pillsbury and Washburn flour mills at Minneapolis, at \$3,300,000; property transferred Nov. 1.

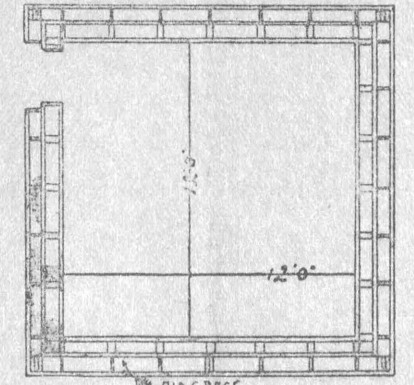
Drouths have seriously affected fall pasturage in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, as well as Michigan; and farmers, unable to properly care for their cattle, are forcing them upon an already glutted market.

Bees should not be placed near a street or driveway. If a person is so situated as to be compelled to keep them in such a place, a high board fence is quite a protection against trouble; or a row of high trees, or a building, in fact anything that will compel them to rise high when they fly from the hive. When they are thus situated persons living in the vicinity would not be aware of colonies near, as they rise up out of the way of mischief.

BUILDING AN ICE HOUSE.

Farmers Can Have Ice for Summer at Small Expense.

The Prairie Farmer thus tells how to build an ice house: Level the land which you say is a side hill, as stated in our issue of Sept. 21. For a house to hold thirty to thirty-five tons—sufficient for ordinary dairy purposes and to supply the family with ice—the illustrations and following directions will suffice:

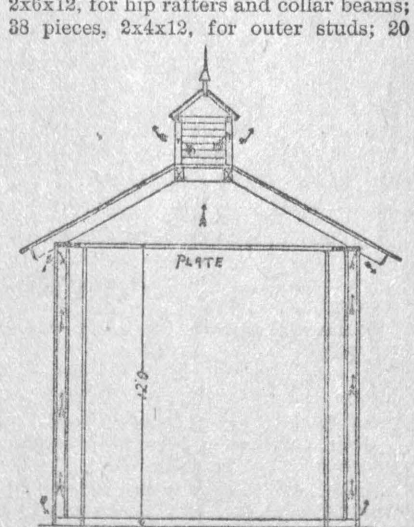


WALLS OF ICE HOUSE.

The house should be built upon a dry foundation, where the drainage is perfect. If the soil is not sufficiently porous to allow the water to pass off freely, drainage could be provided by means of tile, or a foot of rock, gravel, etc., should be laid down, with a drain leading away from it. The specifications are as follows:

Sills to be 2x12, bedded level on the ground, the inner studs 2x12, sheathed on both sides with common boards, the outside to be covered with felt paper, the space formed by sheathing to be filled with tan bark or sawdust. The outer studding to be 2x4, spiked to outside of sheathing and covered with a mottled siding, leaving a space under frieze and above base of 3 in. The floor to be constructed by spreading from 4 to 6 in. of tan bark or sawdust; level the same and cover with common boards, leaving 4-in. space between each. The plates to be the same as studs; 2x12; rafters, 2x4; roof shingled. Ventilators in roof should be 2 ft. 6 in. square. Doors doubled and filled with sawdust.

Below we give the full bill of lumber: 8 pieces, 2x12x14, for sills and plates; 30 pieces, 2x6x12, for inner studs; 5 pieces, 2x6x12, for hip rafters and collar beams; 33 pieces, 2x4x12, for outer studs; 20



END VIEW OF ICE HOUSE.

pieces, 2x4x12, for rafters and the ventilator; 750 ft. siding, 14 ft. long; 2,000 ft. common boards, for sheathing, floor, roof, etc.; 24 pieces fencing, surfaced, 12 ft. long, for corner boards, etc.; 80 yds. building paper; 8,000 common shingles.

STORM INDICATIONS.

Soot burning on back of chimney. Wild geese flying over in great numbers. Coal burning alternately bright and dim. The weather usually moderates before a storm.

Distant sounds heard with distinctness during the day.

Red clouds at sunrise, and the aurora when very bright.

Peafowl utter low cries before a storm and select a low perch.

Domestic animals stand with their heads from the coming storm.

Oxen or sheep collected together as if they were seeking shelter.

Fire always burns brighter and throws out more heat just before a storm, and is hotter during it.

It is said that blacksmiths select a stormy day in which to perform work that requires extra heat.

When a heavy cloud comes up in the southwest and seems to settle back again look out for a storm.—Old Saw.

Outrunk Him.

"Out of my way, you!" "This street crossing, my friend, belongs to pedestrians as well as horsemen."

"Does it?" You talk pretty big. Who are you, anyway?"

"I'm a \$10,000 ball player, sir!"

"Stinks! I'm driving a \$103,000 horse!"

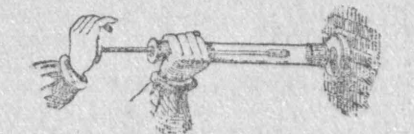
And the second charged stepped aside to let Axtell pass.—Chicago Tribune.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Heat Due to Pressure and Percussion—An Interesting Experiment Made with the Assistance of the Pneumatic Syringe—A New Engine.

If a body be compressed its temperature rises according as the volume diminishes. In solids and liquids, which are but little compressible, the disengagement of heat is not great, though Joule has verified it in the case of water and of oil, which were exposed to pressures of 15 to 25 atmospheres. Similarly, when weights are laid on metallic pillars, heat is evolved, and is absorbed when they are again removed.



PRODUCING HEAT WITH A PNEUMATIC SYRINGE. The production of heat by the compression of gases is easily shown by means of the pneumatic syringe (see cut). This consists of a glass tube with thick sides, closed hermetically by a leather piston. At the bottom of this there is a cavity in which a small piece of tinder is placed. The tube being full of air, the piston is suddenly plunged downwards; the air thus compressed disengages as much heat as to ignite the tinder, which is seen to burn when the piston is rapidly withdrawn. The inflammation of the tinder in this experiment indicates a temperature of at least 300 degrees. At the moment of compression a bright flash is observed, which was originally attributed to the high temperature of the air; but it is simply due to the combustion of the oil which greases the piston.

Percussion is also a source of heat, as is observed in the sparks which are thrown off by horses in trotting over a hard pavement or over a flinty road, and in striking steel against a flint. In firing a shot at an iron target, a sheet of flame is frequently seen at the moment of impact, and an experimenter has used iron shells which are exploded by the concussion on striking an iron target. A small piece of iron hammered on an anvil becomes very hot, and it is stated that in this way a skillful blacksmith can raise a piece of iron to redness.

A New Engine.

A queer looking machine came into the freight station of the New Haven and Hartford railroad company the other day attached to the rear of a train from New Haven. It was the latest locomotive, built at Portland, Me., for the Boynton Bicycle Railway company, of this city, the engine which, its promoters claim, is to effectually solve the problem of rapid transit. It arrived in good condition, and will be shipped to Greenvale, where the test of its power will be made on the tracks provided. The engine is considerably higher than the ordinary locomotive, and, in addition to the usual wheels with which common locomotives are equipped, it has an immense driving wheel nine feet in diameter, which is fixed in the center of the engine a little forward of the boiler. This wheel is designed to run on a rail placed between the two outer rails, and it is this wheel which is relied upon to send the engine along at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

That of the engine is divided into two stories, the upper of which is occupied by the engineer and the lower by the fireman. The engine rests upon four two-wheeled trucks arranged in much the same way in which trucks of ordinary cars are placed, except that the wheels are not flanged and are, instead, of the plain wheel axle, bicycle spindles. It is proposed to use an overhead wooden rail, placed upon which will run wheels fastened to the roof directly above each truck. These wheels are practically the same as those used in the case of the bicycle. The great feature of this arrangement is that the train, let it go never so fast, could not jump the track, because it is held down upon the lower rails by the heavy rail above. It practically slides along in one great groove.

Scientific News.

The latest application of electricity is said to be represented by a motor, worked with a pocket battery, to be used to run the reel of a salmon fishing rod and to play the unruly instrument of the watermelon.

The development of large mines of mica in South Carolina is reported.

A Russian journal tells of a new use for carrier pigeons. They have successfully carried to a photographer for development photographic negatives taken in a balloon.

An important and interesting discovery recently made by M. Armand Vire, near Paris, is that of the remains of ten or more prehistoric settlements, rich in relics, among which are flint implements of an entirely novel type.

Native Metallic Zinc in California.

A notable discovery recently reported is the finding of a small piece of native metallic zinc in a sample of sulphate or blende ore sent from a mine in Shasta county, Cal., to the laboratory of the state mining bureau in San Francisco, where it was worked. A mining journal states that this is the first piece of the character named ever known to have been secured in this country. Late works on metallurgy note the existence in the mines of Victoria, Australia, of the only native metallic zinc known. The mining bureau will endeavor to secure other specimens from Shasta county.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

An Important Social Duty and Pleasure Among Dwellers in Small Places.

Calling on intimate friends and on new people is among social duties that demand much attention during the early part of the season, when people become once more established at home after returning from trips abroad, prolonged visiting, sight seeing, etc., and fall and winter entertainments are resumed. Country calling is quite as important a matter as calling in large cities. Indeed, there is usually far more social sociability and friendliness in it. There is a decided wish to find the people "at home" upon whom one has taken the trouble to call, for a call is either a case of friendship or of civility to a newcomer. The first is always a pleasure, but the second is more of a duty; but as the days are long, and calls are far more country towns compared with cities, there is not that eagerness to get them over, to crowd as many into one afternoon as possible, and to be pleased when there is a chance of hearing the words, "not the hour."

In the country the circle of friends in a neighborhood, if narrow, is an exceedingly friendly and intimate one; families have known each other from childhood, they have many interests in common. Politics, sport, agricultural pursuits and local interests of every kind occupy the minds and the attention of the gentlemen, while the ladies are not far behind in most, if not all, of these interests, and they have further common ground to go upon with each other in relation to individual home duties, and wider ones in parish, school and church.

Under such circumstances a call does not resolve itself into a ten minutes' conventional one, but lengthens into a long and confidential hour's talk, in which there is so much to be said on both sides that a future meeting or meeting is to be drawn upon at libitum.

Between people who have long been resident in a neighborhood friendship takes the lead rather than etiquette, and if a recent arrival is unable to call upon an intimate neighbor for some reason or other, the neighbor listens to go over and see her, not waiting for her to call to answer her return, although when practicable the one who has returned to her home loses little time in making her friends aware of the fact by calling at her earliest convenience.

Newcomers, of course, expect the advances in way of calling to be made by the residents.

After that a question often asked is, "What step should follow on a first call being returned? Which of the two should take the initiative, the resident or the newcomer?" It is generally expected that the former should do so. An invitation to afternoon tea is the usual form of civility first offered; later on follows an invitation to luncheon or dinner; but these attentions are purely optional, and impressions are not favorable on both sides the intimacy does not progress beyond the first stage.

Another phase of the question is, when two people have called upon each other, and neither have been at home, what should be done in this case? The strict rule is for the resident to call again, or either could ask to be introduced to the other, should they meet at a mutual friend's house, explaining how the matter stands, and that the call has been paid and returned; and it would be quite correct for a resident to send a newcomer a card for afternoon tea, even if they have not previously met on the occasion of calling.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

A Brief List of Dishes from Which to Select the Thanksgiving Menu.

The Thanksgiving dinner, as it has passed its irresistible and seductive course until, from being simply a New England institution, it is now a national feast celebrated in almost every section, has also lost a little of its primitive character. The bill of fare is no longer always the old time one, but is modified to utilize the native productions of the region in which the feast is held. Some suggestions as to an appropriate menu are, however, ventured upon. Roast turkey is, of course, an omnipresent item on every Thanksgiving bill of fare. This is often flanked by chicken pie or a game pie, but a housekeeper with an eye to the future may substitute baked or boiled ham, which helps equally well in giving a festive and beautiful look to the board, and, as no very vigorous attack is usually made on the second meat dish, can be better utilized on subsequent occasions.

If the dinner is begun with a soup, which is a modern innovation, it should be cream of rice or something quite light. The list of vegetables, from which the cook will select three or four of those known to be favorites in the household, includes mashed potatoes, baked sweet potatoes, oysters, squash and corn. Cranberry sauce and celery are two items that go without saying, as do brown bread and white bread. Thanksgiving pudding is usually of the richest, either a plum or cabinet, while the pies may be either, or all, of apple, pumpkin and mince, the latter usually considered indispensable. Cheese should be served with the pies. Apples, nuts and raisins and strong, fragrant coffee finish off the formidable repast.

How to Roast Salt Codfish.

A tempting way to cook salt codfish occasionally is a pleasant change from the old methods is to broil it the same as fresh fish. First lay a piece of salt codfish, skin side up, in a frying pan and cover it with cold water; when the water is hot pour it off and replace with fresh cold water and heat again. When the fish is sufficiently freshened, place it on a towel, taking care not to break it; dip it in melted butter, season with salt and pepper and broil on a fish gridiron. When it is nicely browned on both sides, spread a little butter on it, lay it on a hot dish and pour over it a tablespoonful of vinegar and a little lemon juice. Then, if you will garnish it with parsley, you will have a tempting and palatable dish.

A Thanksgiving Fudding.

Roll six butter crackers and soak them one hour in three cups of milk. Cream a quarter of a cupful of butter with a cupful of sugar, add one teaspoonful of mixed spice and half a teaspoonful of salt, and when all are well mixed, stir in the eggs. Stir this into the milk and add one pound of seeded raisins. Bake in a well buttered deep pudding dish, in a moderate oven, three hours. Bake slowly, and during the first of the baking lift up the raisins with a spoon to prevent their settling to the bottom, but do not stir the pudding away from the dish.

Fashions in Sabbath.

Sackets are still made very large. Some of the loveliest are of shot satin, unbordered with exquisite shades of silk and lined with white silk. There is a fashion of having night dress, corsets, handkerchiefs and gloves sackets all to correspond, and together they form a very handsome present. These are costly to buy but can be manufactured at home at a much smaller expense. The great thing is to get artistic colors; the ordinary pink and blue have been used and used till one tires of the sight of them.

Oyster Pie.

For an oyster pie cover a deep plate with rich paste, and bake it; then fill with oysters seasoned with a little salt, pepper and plenty of

JACQUES BONHOMME.

By MAX O'RELL, Author of "Jonathan and His Continent," "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull's Daughters," Etc.

I—THE FRENCH AT SCHOOL.

Young Gaul is Forced Upon the Young Gall with Very Little Amusement—A Poor Preparation for Life's Duties.

Our dear parents in France are fond of telling their children that there are no days so happy in life as school days.

After I had tasted what school life really was I can well remember that I formed a very poor idea of what awaited me beyond the school gates.

My opinion is that when French parents have made up their minds to send a boy 10 years old to a lycée till he is 20, they have sentenced him to something very near, in severity, to ten years' penal servitude.

Winter and summer the French school-boys rise at 5 in the morning; or, rather, he is supposed to do so. The first bell rings at 5 a. m., to tell him he is to get up; a second one rings at 5:25, to inform him that in five minutes he must be down; and a third bell, at 5:30, enjoins him to leave the dormitory. Of course he rises at 5:25, puts on his clothes with prodigious rapidity, gives himself a dry polish, a la Squeers, with a towel, or more often with his knuckles, and is quite ready at 5:30 to go down to the study room. From this you will easily infer that a pint of water goes a long way in a dormitory of sixty French boys. In the study room, under the supervision of an usher, called pion, and of whom I shall have more to say by and by, he prepares his lessons for the professors till 7:50. Breakfast is ready at 8. Considering what the menu of this repeat consists of, I have always wondered how it could take the cook so long to get it ready. During the free ten minutes that precede breakfast time, a few boys go and have a wash. These go by the name of aristos (aristocrats).

The three meals of the day bear the grand names of breakfast, dinner and supper. Breakfast consists of a plate of soup and a large glass of bread. Most boys keep chocolate or jam, or buy some of the porter, to eat with their bread. At 8:30 they have to be in their respective class rooms with their masters. The class lasts two hours, after which they return to the study room to prepare until 12 for the afternoon class. From 12 to 1 they dine and play. Both these would convey to an English mind a meaning that it has not in French.

The dinner generally consists of stews and vegetables, swimming in mysterious sauces. The bread is ad libitum. When a boy has finished his piece he holds up his hand as a sign he is ready for another. A man holding a basket full of cutlery is stationed in such a position as will allow him to fill all those pairs of empty hands as fast as they are put up. He flings the boys catch; it is quite a dexterous game, I assure you. If a boy misses the piece intended for him, his neighbor not infrequently catches and pockets it, partly as a precaution against possible pangs of hunger before the next meal, partly for the love of disobeying the rules, one of which enacts that no food shall be pocketed. The drink is called abundance, and is made up of a good tablespoonful of wine in a decanter of water.

As far play, it has to take place in a more or less large yard, surrounded by high walls, very much like a prison wall. Not a tree, not a blade of grass to be seen; a mere graveled yard, nothing more. There the boys walk two by two, or in larger groups—the big ones talking politics, and smoking cigarettes inside their coats, while the usher is at a distance; the little ones indulging in a game of top or marbles in one of the corners. At 1 o'clock they are to be in their places in the study room till 2, when it is time to go to the afternoon class, which lasts till 4 o'clock. On leaving the masters, to be immediately handed over to the ushers, they each receive at 4 a piece of bread, which they are allowed to eat in the yard with what ever relish they may possess, or wish to buy of the porter. They play till 5:30, when they return to the study room to do their lessons for the following day.

At 8 o'clock supper is ready. To this, like to all their other meals, they go two by two, after having previously all formed into ranks in the yard. The supper consists of boiled beef, or a course or two of vegetables; sometimes an apple or a few cherries, according to the season, brighten the not very festive board. In my time cherries were the most popular dessert; after having refreshed the inner boy, it provided him with missiles, which were turned to good account on the spot when the usher had his back turned. For drink, the mixture as before. After this frugal repast the boys repair, two by two, to their respective dormitories. Those who care to indulge in a little washing may do so before going to bed, so as to be clean the following day. I say "those who care," for never will an usher make a remark to a French boy over 12 (when he is no longer under the supervision of a matron) because he is dirty, not even in the refectory. Provided he has a cravat on, nobody will scold him for having a dirty neck. If cleanliness is next to godliness, the French schoolboy is most ungodly.

On Thursday he gets a holiday—that is to say, that no class is held; but he has to be in the study room the whole morning and evening. In the afternoon he goes for a walk. Here again an Englishman would not understand, without some explanation, what is meant by the French schoolboy's walk. The college is divided into big, middle and small boys. Each division is formed into ranks, and, thus, two by two, accompanied by ushers, the boys are marched through the streets. Silence is compulsory while in town, and the ranks are not to be broken until the little battalion has reached the country. There they can play, walk or sit on the grass, under the eyes of the ushers, for an hour or two, when the ranks are formed again and they are marched back to what I have no hesitation in calling their barracks, not to say their prison. On Sundays, the boy who has his parents or guardian in town is allowed to go home for the day if he is not kept in for one of those thousand and one petty offenses invented at pleasure by the ushers and their supporters.

On leaving school, on Sunday morning, he receives an exam, on which the hour of his departure is marked, and the parents are to write on it at what time he has reached home. He has to be back

at school at 10 p. m., punctually, and again his parents have to write on the exam at what time he left their house. He generally returns on Sunday night in a comatose state, and the home fare tells sadly on the work he does on Mondays. He gets fewer holidays than the more fortunate British schoolboy; two months in the summer, two or three days at the beginning of the year, and a week or ten days at Easter. Such is the happy life that boys lead in French public schools. Fortunately there is a great deal of gay philosophy in the French mind, and the close friendship that springs up between the schoolboys and their esprit de corps help them to endure this secluded life of hardship and privation.

Now let us consider the influence this kind of life has on the French boy's character, what work he does at school, and who are the men that look after him. Shut in by the high walls of his prison, the poor French schoolboy is only too prone to compare himself to the different classes of society which he considers persecuted—that is, the inferior classes; and he shows his sympathy with them by adopting the ideas of an ignorant democracy, and by often expressing them in language which would be repugnant to his dignity if he were free. Poor little fellows! When they can evade the porter's vigilance, and run across the road to buy a pennyworth of sweets, they feel like perfect heroes of romance. On their return, their schoolfellows flock round them to sniff a little of the fresh and free air that is brought inside the walls. If the young scamps are punished for their escapade, they bear it like champions of liberty who have fought for the good cause, and are looked up to by their comrades as martyrs and heroes.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that they should now and then show a spirit of rebellion. Suppose, for instance, that some privilege which the pupils hold, long enjoyed and looked upon as their right has been withdrawn rightly or wrongly, no matter which. In such a case as this English schoolboys would hold a meeting, probably presided over by one of their masters, and they would draw up a petition, which they would send to the head master. But in French schools meetings are prohibited. What will the boys do then? As I have described elsewhere, they will probably retire to a dormitory, there to sulk and protest. They will erect barricades, lock the doors, virtual trenchworks for a few hours and prepare for a struggle.

Rebellion has wonderful charms for them; they are insurgents, therefore they are heroes. Don't ask them whether their cause is good or bad. This matters little; it will be sanctified by the revolution; the main thing is to play at the "sovereign people." These hot headed youths will stand a siege as earnestly as if they were defending their native soil against the Prussians. Dictionaries, inkstands, boots, bedroom furniture, such are the missiles that are pressed into service in the glorious battle of liberty. But alas for youthful valor! It all fades before the pleadings of an empty stomach; the struggle has to be abandoned, the citadel forsaken, the arms laid down. The misguided ones are received back into the fold, to be submitted to stricter discipline than ever; the heroic instigators of the little fete are in the end restored to the tender care of their mamma, or, in other words, expelled from the school.

Corporal punishment is banished from all schools in France. If a master were to strike a boy, the odds are ten to one that the boy would defend himself, and threaten the master with the first object—in-keep or book—he could lay his hand on. Boys are punished by means of long and weary impositions. If boards, they are kept in on Sundays, and thus prevented from going home. This is a terrible punishment. When they seem incorrigible they are expelled. And for a boy to be expelled from a French lycée is no light matter; for the doors of all the others are closed to him, and the faculties may even refuse to allow him to stand as a candidate for the university degrees. His prospect in life may be ruined forever; for in France a man who is neither B. A. nor B. Sc. cannot study medicine or law; he cannot enter the military schools, or be a candidate for any of the government posts at home or abroad. Business is the only opening left to him.

From the time table that I have given at the beginning, it will be easily inferred that, if the French schoolboy plays less than the British one, he works much more. But with what results? The classes in French lycées contain from eighty to a hundred boys. They are generally composed of some ten pupils of extraordinary capacities or industry, of about twenty who follow the lectures with some profit, of twenty more who follow them anyhow, and of thirty, forty, and even sometimes fifty poor boys, neglected, forgotten, who do and learn nothing, and are mere wall flowers. They are all promoted by seniority—that premium still given in France to stupidity, as M. Leon Say once remarked in the French senate. I remember school fellows of eighteen and nineteen in the highest form who did not know their declensions. Boys may be attentive or not, as they please—that is their business. Provided they do not disturb the peace, nothing more is required of them in the upper forms. They may even go to sleep, and the master will seldom take the trouble to wake them up. If the boy is not likely to do honor to his teaching, he does not think it worth his while to concern himself about him.

With such large classes as I have described, boys cannot and do not receive individual attention from the masters, who deliver lectures to them, but certainly do not give them lessons. With the amount of work that clever and industrious boys go through, each class turns out at the end of the year at least ten splendid scholars. As for the rest, you see twenty good average boys, twenty poor ones, and from thirty to fifty hopeless ignoramuses. Each class has, as the last of men step out bravely, singing to the notes of the bugle.

It is a goute a boire la-haut. Il y a la goute a boire.

The summit of the hill reached, the goute is dispensed by the Cantiniere, and generally takes the form of a small glass of brandy, which in time of peace has to be paid for at the rate of a penny the glass. The bugler has no need to pull out his purse; every trooper is ready to treat him. Those of the men who have seen active service can never forget how those same notes that have just cheered them up the hill nerved them when they had to charge the enemy, and know that in many a terrible battle, when the enemy's guns did their deadly work too well, one or two surviving buglers have bravely cheered on the diminished ranks to the last of men step out bravely, singing to the notes of the bugle.

Next to the buglers comes the band. The appearance of the bandmen is not particularly martial; the uniform is a

be punished for his offense, even though the punishment should amount to the much dreaded detention on Sunday.

The hero of the French collegien is the top boy of the class—not the quickest runner or the best athlete. The dunces are the only comrades he despises. A boy who has carried off a prize at the great Sorbonne examination is for him the object of an unlimited admiration, and he feels inclined to lift his cap when he passes near him.

The head of the college is called proviseur. He does not teach. He represents high authority—that is to say the government. He is a saluting machine. He stands in the middle of the quadrangle as the boys proceed to their respective class rooms. All take off their caps as they pass before the mighty potentate. The proviseur does not know personally more than ten or twenty of the thousand boys trusted to his care. The work and discipline of the college are under the supervision of a censor. The masters, most of whom are ex-scholars of the celebrated Ecole Normale Supérieure, are eminent men, but they never mix with the boys out of school hours. They are much respected by their pupils, in whom admiration for talent is innate. The ushers, or pions, are mere watch dogs. They see that the boys are silent in the study rooms, the refectory and the dormitory. They are ignorant, ill bred outcasts, whom the boys despise from the bottom of their hearts.

When a French boy leaves school at 19 he is supposed to be prepared for a public part.

II—THE FRENCH AT WAR.

Interesting Information About the Army and Its Members from the Highest to the Lowest Rank.

Jacques Bonhomme does not love his army as John Bull loves his.

John gives ovations to his soldiers, showers decorations on their heads when they return home from a little expedition that will enable him to publish a new map with one more little corner marked in red; but if he goes to a public place of entertainment, and meets a soldier in uniform there, away he hurries, exclaiming: "This place is not respectable; soldiers are admitted!" In the singular the warrior loses all his prestige.

Very different are the feelings of Jacques towards his army. He loves it in the singular because his boy belongs to it (every Frenchman has to serve in the army). In the plural, however, it represents authority, and he is well aware that the army is ready for use as a police force in case he should ever be tempted to make his voice heard too loudly in demanding a reform. This is why French soldiers in their different garrison towns live a life apart. They do not mix with the people, and have to put up with "Covenanter."

The French army is viewed through many spectacles. The Conservatives see in it the preservers of order; the Radicals a danger to the liberties of the nation; the League of the Patriots call it the hope of France. To the French Mary Jane is the repository of tender sentiments; to the tradesman of the garrison town, a source of income. Balling ladies like it because it provides them with dancers who are as ornamental as useful, though the officer's uniform is no longer the gorgeous dress it was in my time, when a lieutenant's full uniform cost from a half to a whole year's pay. French girls have a deep conviction that no man can make love like a young lieutenant; but papa was always apt to frown on him, knowing that this Romeo had generally more gold on his shoulders than in his waistcoat pocket, and that, according to the army regulations, no officer might carry a lady with less than 80,000 francs dot.

But here comes the regiment. Let us open the window and have a look at the "Children of France," as Beranger called them.

In front march the sappers, with their long, bushy beards covering their chests. Look at one and you will see them all. Sappers are all alike; to be able to tell one from another is a proof of marvelous perspicacity. Under the empire the sappers used to march with large white leather aprons covering their chests and legs, bushes over their shoulders and huge bushes on their heads; they formed an imposing looking body. Aprons are now done away with, but the hatchets are retained. Most of the officers' orderlies were taken from this part of the regiment, and it was a pleasant sight to see one of these good fellows, who are mostly middle aged, fatherly looking men, with his apron on, leading about the children of some married officer, who made use of him as a dry nurse (not so dry either, for we still say in France "to drink like a sapper").

These big, kind, bearded nurses have always been favorites with their little charges, and are great at telling stories, long stories, ending in the heroine's marrying a general. The office of the sappers used to precede the regiment and clear away all obstacles that could impede its march, the hatchet was originally a very important part of their accoutrement. But in these days virgin forests are plentiful in Europe, the high roads are excellent, and the colonel prefers to use them; so that now the chief utility of the formidable tool is to chop wood to make the pot boil.

Next come the drummers and buglers. How martial they look with their heads high, every head turned to the right and every bugle parallel, making a ring around with their fanfares! They are very popular with the soldiers. It is the buglers who, with their stirring notes, cheer the men when they show signs of flagging on a long, weary march. I have seen them at the foot of a steep hill, tired, perhaps, with hours of marching. "Sound the charge," says the colonel, and immediately, as if by magic, the limp legs and backs straighten, and the column of men step out bravely, singing to the notes of the bugle.

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Next to the buglers comes the band. The appearance of the bandmen is not particularly martial; the uniform is a

little bit negligé. We are in the presence of artists now.

Why the trombone should be the oldest member of the band I have never been able to discover; but it is a fact that he is, nine times out of ten, a gray headed, spectacled man, with a grave expression and three stripes on his sleeves. He feels the weight of his responsibility. It is all very well for the clarinet to take life lightly; if he plays a note a little flat, it passes in the general hum of the music without any disastrous consequences; but a wrong note from the trombone is awful to think of! So he looks neither to right nor left, and never loses sight of his majestic instrument. As a man who only plays accompaniments, the trombone is modest, and seems to apologize for the noise he makes.

The cornet plays solos, and the applause he has won from the public in the place d'armes has made him vain. Holding his instrument in the air, he is not only seen and heard, but can see the effect he produces. He is young and good looking, waxes his mustache and is a perfect lady killer. Cornet players, like tenors, are conceited.

The flute is reserved. The habit of casting down his eyes on his tiny instrument has made him bashful.

The clarinet is a picture of misery. With head bent down, he looks like a plaintive philosopher giving utterance to his sad views of life.

The masher of the band is the hautbois. His uniform is unimpeachable, and more than once the colonel has frowned on him for showing too much white collar. He gives private lessons in town.

The opicléide is funeral. His general expression is one of solemnity. The only time his face lights up at all is when he has to play the "Prayer of Moses" as a solo. That is his triumph.

The bandmaster ranks with the quartermaster. In his numerous leisure hours he composes variations on the principal airs of "William Tell" and "Norma"—a thankless task, seeing that these airs of Rossini and Bellini are good enough for most people in their original form. But it is his pride to see his name on a programme in company with these great ones, and so he works away at his "Airs from 'William Tell,' arranged (deranged) by N. bandmaster of the Forty-second and Light Foot." Just as every English chemist has composed a special tooth powder, every French bandmaster has composed an arrangement of "William Tell."

Here comes the colonel on horseback. He looks sad and careworn. No wonder, exclaims Jules Noris, three thousand men to manage, and the variations on "William Tell" to hear every day at dinner.

I pass over the lieutenant colonel and the chief of squadron to have the pleasure of introducing to you a few subalterns, the non-commissioned officers, and the French Tommy Atkins, who is called "Piton" by his compatriots.

The married officer keeps to himself, and does his best to keep his wife at home. French susceptibilities, in barracks especially, are soon wounded, and he wants to avoid the possibility of quarrels that might arise from the dear ladies' tattle. He does wool work in his spare moments, and looks forward to the time when he will be able to retire on his pension. He is a peace loving man. In the army matrimony is the grave of glory.

The serious officer is the one who looks for promotion. He is a soldier by profession and by vocation. He studies tactics and military history, and practices fencing, shooting at targets, swimming and all athletic sports. He has the campaigns of Napoleon at his fingers' ends. You will always see him poring over maps. He studies geography and the German language. He is of opinion that when the French can all speak German, the Prussians will have a hard time.

The officer of fortune is the one who has not got any—and runs into debt. Give him a wide berth; he is the bully of the regiment, very quick to take offense, and overkillish on the point of honor.

The officer who has risen from the ranks is very popular with the soldiers, whose wants he knows much better than do the young lieutenants fresh from the military school. His messmates say "he is not a gentleman." He is, however, a good soldier and a trustworthy, straightforward man. It is true that his manners are not refined. He can speak very fair French, but prefers bad language, and can swear for a quarter of an hour without using the same oath twice.

SOME DEATH PORTENTS.

To dream of a white horse is a sign of death in England.

A common saying in England is, "Happy the corpse that the rain falls on."

In Poland, Me., if a white horse draws the hearse another death will soon follow.

In Peabody, Mass., whoever counts the carriages at a passing funeral will die within the year.

In Sussex, England, white animals mysteriously appearing at night are said to be death warnings.

In Baldwinville, N. Y., the clock should be stopped at the time of death, as its running will bring ill luck.

In Switzerland, if a grave is left open over Sunday, it is said that within four weeks one of the village will die.

If any one comes to a funeral in Ohio after the procession starts, another death will occur in the same house.

It is said in Boston that if rain falls at the time of the funeral it is a sign that the dead man has gone to heaven.

If the grave is left open over Sunday in Boxford, Mass., another death will occur before the Sunday following.

If rain falls on a new made grave in Baldwinville, N. Y., there will be another death in the family within the year.

In West New York if rain falls into an open grave another burial in the same cemetery will occur within three days.

To keep the corpse in the house over Sunday in South Birmingham, Mass., will bring death in the family before the year is out.

In Bohemia white horses are regarded as warnings of death, though to have a white horse in the stable is said to bring good luck.

In Bohemia death is considered as a white woman (survival of the death goddess Morana), whose apparition is a sign of death to the seer.

Tactius mentions the spotted white horses reared in sacred groves by the Germans of his own day, from whose neighing auguries were taken.

STOCK BROKERS' TECHNICALITIES.

A pool or ring is a combination formed to control prices.

Long is a person or party has a plentiful supply of stocks.

A ball is one who operates to depress the value of stocks that he may buy for a rise.

Overloaded is when the "bulls" cannot take and pay for the stock they have purchased.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

New and Striking French Gowns for Out of Door Wear, in Which Various Materials Are Artistically Combined—Surah Silk Day Dress.

Some very pretty things are now to be seen in the way of gowns for out of door wear, and latest French novelties are very striking from the artistic manner in which they combine a variety of materials and colors. Serge, tartan, Astrakhan, tweed, beaver, velvet and fringe are among materials noticed in a few gowns. Quite a fancy is exhibited, too, for delicate colors, such as fawn, which, however, are hardly to be commended on the score of usefulness.

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The masher of the band is the hautbois. His uniform is unimpeachable, and more than once the colonel has frowned on him for showing too much white collar. He gives private lessons in town.

The opicléide is funeral. His general expression is one of solemnity. The only time his face lights up at all is when he has to play the "Prayer of Moses" as a solo. That is his triumph.

The bandmaster ranks with the quartermaster. In his numerous leisure hours he composes variations on the principal airs of "William Tell" and "Norma"—a thankless task, seeing that these airs of Rossini and Bellini are good enough for most people in their original form. But it is his pride to see his name on a programme in company with these great ones, and so he works away at his "Airs from 'William Tell,' arranged (deranged) by N. bandmaster of the Forty-second and Light Foot." Just as every English chemist has composed a special tooth powder, every French bandmaster has composed an arrangement of "William Tell."

Here comes the colonel on horseback. He looks sad and careworn. No wonder, exclaims Jules Noris, three thousand men to manage, and the variations on "William Tell" to hear every day at dinner.

I pass over the lieutenant colonel and the chief of squadron to have the pleasure of introducing to you a few subalterns, the non-commissioned officers, and the French Tommy Atkins, who is called "Piton" by his compatriots.

The married officer keeps to himself, and does his best to keep his wife at home. French susceptibilities, in barracks especially, are soon wounded, and he wants to avoid the possibility of quarrels that might arise from the dear ladies' tattle. He does wool work in his spare moments, and looks forward to the time when he will be able to retire on his pension. He is a peace loving man. In the army matrimony is the grave of glory.

The serious officer is the one who looks for promotion. He is a soldier by profession and by vocation. He studies tactics and military history, and practices fencing, shooting at targets, swimming and all athletic sports. He has the campaigns of Napoleon at his fingers' ends. You will always see him poring over maps. He studies geography and the German language. He is of opinion that when the French can all speak German, the Prussians will have a hard time.

The officer of fortune is the one who has not got any—and runs into debt. Give him a wide berth; he is the bully of the regiment, very quick to take offense, and overkillish on the point of honor.

The officer who has risen from the ranks is very popular with the soldiers, whose wants he knows much better than do the young lieutenants fresh from the military school. His messmates say "he is not a gentleman." He is, however, a good soldier and a trustworthy, straightforward man. It is true that his manners are not refined. He can speak very fair French, but prefers bad language, and can swear for a quarter of an hour without using the same oath twice.

SOME DEATH PORTENTS.

To dream of a white horse is a sign of death in England.

A common saying in England is, "Happy the corpse that the rain falls on."

In Poland, Me., if a white horse draws the hearse another death will soon follow.

In Peabody, Mass., whoever counts the carriages at a passing funeral will die within the year.

In Sussex, England, white animals mysteriously appearing at night are said to be death warnings.

In Baldwinville, N. Y., the clock should be stopped at the time of death, as its running will bring ill luck.

In Switzerland, if a grave is left open over Sunday, it is said that within four weeks one of the village will die.

If any one comes to a funeral in Ohio after the procession starts, another death will occur in the same house.

It is said in Boston that if rain falls at the time of the funeral it is a sign that the dead man has gone to heaven.

If the grave is left open over Sunday in Boxford, Mass., another death will occur before the Sunday following.

If rain falls on a new made grave in Baldwinville, N. Y., there will be another death in the family within the year.

In West New York if rain falls into an open grave another burial in the same cemetery will occur within three days.

To keep the corpse in the house over Sunday in South Birmingham, Mass., will bring death in the family before the year is out.

In Bohemia white horses are regarded as warnings of death, though to have a white horse in the stable is said to bring good luck.

In Bohemia death is considered as a white woman (survival of the death goddess Morana), whose apparition is a sign of death to the seer.

Tactius mentions the spotted white horses reared in sacred groves by the Germans of his own day, from whose neighing auguries were taken.

STOCK BROKERS' TECHNICALITIES.

A pool or ring is a combination formed to control prices.

Long is a person or party has a plentiful supply of stocks.

A ball is one who operates to depress the value of stocks that he may buy for a rise.

Overloaded is when the "bulls" cannot take and pay for the stock they have purchased.

a bashful young man and convinces him when everybody comes to him a bore.

She is the one who, when you are a guest in her house, makes you feel that she has simply been waiting for this opportunity to be happy, and that you are the honored guest.

She is the one who doesn't tell people unpleasant things, and if she has a bad opinion of anybody sums it all by saying: "I do not like her," and gives no further explanation.—Bald in Louisville Courier-Journal.

STRAY BITS.

There are 135,000 Mormons in Utah's total population of 200,000.

Texas pays out \$400,774 yearly for the education of colored children.

Iron bricks are said to be in satisfactory use in Germany for street paving.

The tomb of the late crown prince of Austria is constantly covered with flowers.

There are now sixteen Browning societies in the various provincial towns of England.

Of the half dozen French cooks imported by American milliners two years ago, not one has kept his place.

A block of coal weighing five tons was sent to the Paris exhibition as a specimen of Welsh mining industry.

Sir John Lubbock recently discovered that the death rate in London is 104 per 1,000 as against 174 in other English cities.

There are 1,286 Russian woman writers at the present day whose biographies are given in Prince Galgini's biographical dictionary.

In Clearwater harbor, Florida, there is a spring of delicious drinking water bubbling through the mass of salt water which envelops it.

A young farmer at Moreland, Pa., has named his cows after his various sweethearts. Although he has a large herd he found names enough to go round.

The gallery of Madrid, one of the very greatest in existence, has received a new wall in the gift of the pictures belonging to the Dowager Duchess of Pastrano, 225 in all.