LARGE PROPORTION OF CORN CROP OF UNITED STATES HARVESTED FOR GRAIN

HARVESTING CORN WITH LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

About four-fifths of the area in this country planted to corn is harvested for grain, the remainder of the crop being cut for silage and for green feed. Various practices govern the harvesting of the mature grain. It is estimated by the bureau of crop estimates that 58 per cent is gathered by snapping the ears; about 25 per cent of the crop is cut and shocked in the field; 9 per cent is cut and hauled to the barn for husking; 3 per cent is harvested by live stock in the field; and that unnamed practices are used to harvest 6 per cent of the crop.

Big Waste in Burning.

The burning of cornstalks is to be condemned as a waste of a feed and a soil improver, and yet about one-eighth of the cornstalks left in the field in the United States are disposed of in this way. This procedure is followed mostly in the South and some of the corn belt and Pacific states, where the fraction is usually larger than one-eighth. Where stalks are left in the field more than one-half of such area in the whole country is pastured and the stalks on one-third are plowed under.

Forage From Corn Crop.

A large amount of forage is derived from the corn crop. Besides the 19 per cent of the entire area that contributes silage and green feed, 14 per cent of that kept for grain is topped, and on 19 per cent the leaves are pulled. Besides, there is an enormous amount of stover that is pastured in the field and is cut and fed in the winter. It is estimated that the harvested corn stover per acre averages over two tons and that in many states the quantity is three to four tons.

STUDY SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY

Need for Increased Production Leads Department of Agriculture to Investigate.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The urgent need for an increased production of sugar in the United States brought about by the war led specialists of the United States department of agriculture to make a study in areas where sugar beets are now grown to determine factors that are favorable to the production of this much-needed crop. A report of the investigations has just been published by the United States department of agriculture as bulletin 721. This bulletin discusses the soils and climate best suited for sugar beets, suitable farm equipment, methods of culture, diseases and insect enemies, farm labor problems, and other phases that should be considered by the prospective growers.

Almost any fertile soil capable of producing crops of other kinds will, if properly handled, produce good sugar beets, according to the bulletin. More depends upon the physical condition of the soil and the way it is handled than upon the so-called kind and type of the soil. Extremely sandy soil or soil of a decidedly gravelly type, however, is not usually satisfactory for this crop. Successful sugar-beet growing is confined to the temperate regions. Frequently the beets will produce a satisfactory tonnage of root in warmer areas, but for some reason they generally are not sufficiently rich in sugar to make them profitable in sugar making. Good drainage has an important bearing upon producing high yields.

One of the serious problems on many of the sugar-beet farms is that of labor. There are periods when considerable labor is needed, as during the blocking, thinning, and harvesting seasons, and the problem of securing the necessary help at these times is one of the limiting factors in sugar-beet production. This problem is being solved by organizing available labor, by adjusting the farm work and by the development of labor-saving machinery.

AGENTS INCREASE IN NUMBER

Jump From 544 in 1917 to 1,103 in 1918—Many Counties in North and West Benefited.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The number of county agents in the 33 northern and western states increased from 544 on June 30, 1917, to 1,103 on June 30, 1918. On this date the following states had completed their quotas for agents: New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, and New York.

Eighty per cent of the agricultural counties in the northern and western states are now reached by county or district agents.

CONTROL OF CODLING MOTH

Effective Treatment Found in Application of Arsenate of Lead—Fish Oil Soap Added.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During the past year biological studies of the codling moth have been continued by the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture. Also much experimental work bearing upon various practical points in control of this serious pest has been done in various orchards. In co-operation with the Colorado agricultural experiment station, in the Grand Valley of Colorado, spraying experiments have indicated that a schedule of six applications of arsenate of lead, at the rate of four pounds of the powdered product to 200 gallons of water, with the addition of four pounds of fish-oil soap, will make an effective treatment for the orchards in that valley.

LADYBIRD ENEMY OF SCALES

Control of Pest Accomplished in Louisiana by Liberation of Australian Beetles.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Co-operating with the city of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, completed during the year the control of the fluted scale in New Orleans and neighboring places. This was accomplished by the propagation and liberation of thousands of the natural enemy of this scale insect, the Australian ladybird. More than 300 colonies of the ladybirds were liberated over an area of 40 square miles. The distribution also was extended to the known outlying infestations of the fluted scale in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

HOW TO PLANT AN ORCHARD

Get Order in Hands of Some Reliable Nurseryman and Insist on Trees of High Quality.

If you are thinking of planting an orchard get your order in the hands of some reliable nurseryman immediately and insist on having trees of the highest quality and of varieties that are adapted to your section of the state. In making your calculations as to the number of trees needed use the following planting directions: Apples, 30 by 30 feet, 49 trees per acre; peaches, 18 by 18 feet, 134 trees per acre; pecans, 60 by 60 feet, 12 trees per acre; plums, 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees per acre; cherries, 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees per acre, and grapes 8 by 10 feet, 544 vines per acre.

HIGH 1918 BUSHEL WEIGHTS

Estimated Average for Wheat Placed at 58.8 Against 58.5 in 1917—Oats Also Gain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Investigation by the bureau of crop estimates indicates an average weight of 58.8 pounds per bushel for the wheat crop of this country in 1918. The average for 1917 was 58.5 pounds, and the ten-year average ending with 1917 was 58.1 pounds. The oats crop of the United States in 1918 had an average weight of 33.2 pounds per bushel and for the preceding ten years 32 pounds. An average weight of 46.9 pounds per bushel is reported for the 1918 barley crop, compared to 46.4 pounds for the previous eight crops.

WOOD ASHES AS FERTILIZER

Expert Figures That Ton Is Worth $54—Crops Need Every Pound of Potash Obtainable.

Save the wood ashes. At present prices of potash an expert figures that the potash in 100 pounds of hardwood ashes is worth $2.50, and in addition there are in the same ashes 20 cents' worth of phosphoric acid. This would make a ton of dry, hardwood ashes worth $54. At the same rate pine ashes are worth $30 a ton, and should be carefully saved. Give the ashes that come from the stoves and furnaces the same protection and use them on the land just as intelligently as would be given the high-priced commercial fertilizer. The crops will need every pound of potash that can be obtained from ashes and every other available source before the European mines are again operated for export.

MAKES FINE ORCHARD CROP

Popularity of Hairy Vetch Is Due to Rapidity of Growth and Addition of Nitrogen.

The popularity of hairy vetch as a cover crop is due to its power to grow rapidly and introduce a large quantity of nitrogen in the soil. To be most successful in either of these qualities, however, it must be inoculated.

WHEN THE TIDE TURNED

How a Venture in the Motion Picture Brought Money and Happiness.

By ALVAH JORDON GARTH.

Frank Dolby had worked as a reporter on a daily newspaper for three years at $15 a week, and was glad to get it, and saved some money. He was new at the business and had large ambitions for the future. Frank was satisfied well enough until he got acquainted with Newton Barnes. The latter was a fellow journalist, had saved nothing, and upon getting out of employment was decidedly pessimistic.

"Tell you, Dolby," he observed as they sat over lunch at a cheap restaurant, "when a fellow gets into this line of a jog-trot basis, there isn't much prospect ahead. Unless you've got a pull with the publisher or some strong political friend, you don't get far."

"Well, what are you getting at?" inquired Frank. "Some new dream of wealth, I'll wager!"

"Yes, sir!" emphatically agreed Barnes, "only an actual reality this time. I've been looking over things, trying to break in somewhere, and I find that the fellow who drifts along with the newest fads strikes the public purse the easiest."

"You're not thinking of some airship folly again, or anything like that?" insinuated Frank.

"Not this time—too intangible. I had to write an article on motion picture shows last month, and it opened my eyes. Why, Dolby, the money spent in nickels and dimes in this country on these shows would pay the national debt. You know my folks live in a country town about two hundred miles from here. I saw a friend from there yesterday, and he said there wasn't a picture show in the place. Well, I'm going to start one. Why,

"Some New Dream of Wealth, I'll Wager."

see here—what's the use slaving the way we are, when we have the ability and enterprise to make a fortune in the next few years and retire on our laurels? In my investigations I have found clowns, candy butchers, museum freaks who have taken the tide at the flood on this motion picture craze, and now own big photo playhouse circuits, bringing them in a royal income. Let's make a start."

"As how?" interrogated Frank, skeptically

"Well, I've found a second-rate city picture show crowded out of business by too fierce competition. It's for sale. The outfit is plenty good enough for a small town. The man who has a mortgage on it offers the projector, iron booth, curtain, chairs, outside electric sign—everything ready to begin business for $389. Here's my plan; Let us buy it, move it to Parkville, and start in business."

"Who's going to run it?"

"You and I. You see, I have been around to the supply house, and find we can rent films, get the poster service, buy our electricity, and put the whole thing through for $78 a week, provided I operate the machine, and you attend to admissions. Think of it, that's only 780 people a week. Why, I'll guarantee there won't be an evening that 300 won't attend the show. If we make a hit we'll put our profits in starting a regular string of these shows through the county."

"And the capital?" mildly suggested Frank.

"You'll have to supply it. If I didn't know you had $500 saved up at the bank, of course I wouldn't have come to you."

Frank liked Barnes, and was of an adventurous spirit. Once he began to look up the "movies" business it fascinated him. The outfit Barnes had mentioned he found out was cheap at the price offered, and the supply houses were very anxious to co-operate with a new recruit in the field. At the end of two weeks behold Frank and his friend at Parkville, and the Palace theater in full blast.

The first thing that Frank did after arriving at Parkville was to do about the worst thing that a young man with a shifting, uncertain income might do. He fell in love with the sister of his partner, Etta Barnes.

The Palace theater was a big draw for nearly a week. In the first place, it was a novelty. A good many had never seen a moving picture show before, and were not particular as to quality. The partners knew that in order to make a success, they must induce the farmers and inhabitants of minor villages around Parkville to become patrons. Now many of these had been at shows of the kind in other and larger towns. They were educated and critical as to the pictures. As a matter of fact, the machine Barnes operated was old and defective. The apparatus flickered, the reels worked badly, there were many break downs, and they could afford to lease only two old films; and when the month ended they came out barely even.

"I see the trouble," explained Barnes—"we're not up to date. We have either got to get a first-class outfit, or close shop."

"Where will we get it?" propounded Frank. "I have a bare $50 in the bank.

Rather disconsolately they kept the show going, but pretty well convinced that it would run out. Then one evening circumstances, accident, fate, changed the whole current of events.

It was market day, and a good many farmers had remained in Parkville to take in the movies. Just as the first series of films was reeling off, a man came to the entrance. He was a neighboring storekeeper, bareheaded, and in a hurry.

"I just got a message over the telephone from the Bartlett farm, about two miles out of town," he advised Frank. "His haystacks are all on fire, and the house is threatened. His hired man thinks he is in the show here.

"All right," replied Frank. Then he hurried into the iron booth. Within the space of two minutes he had prepared a plate for Barnes to slip across the lens of the machine. The showing film was retired, and there suddenly flashed across the screen the sentence:

"If Farmer Bartlett is in the audience, hurry home at once—haystack on fire."

"What's that!" cried out the individual named, and there was a momentary bustle. Not only Bartlett himself, but his family and several of his neighbors hurried from the show to their teams hitched outside. Then as the exhibition film was replaced, the incident was soon forgotten by the audience.

It was the following afternoon, and the two partners were rather desperately discussing their situation and prospects when Farmer Bartlett entered at the doorway of the photo playhouse.

"Well, my friends," he exclaimed, shaking hands with them heartily, "you flashed that message to me last night just in the nick of time, and did a big thing for me."

"How was that?" inquired Frank.

"Why, my haystacks had caught fire, with only my crippled hired man about the place. He soon gave up trying what a few pails of water could do, and phoned here. We got to the farm just in time to put out the fire in the barn and scatter the blazing haystacks. In ten minutes more, barns, house and all would have been in ashes. Now then, what can I do for you?"

It became apparent, after a very brief talk, that their grateful and interested friend could finance them, and this he did. Not only was a new and acceptable outfit put in at the Palace, but two new places were started in other towns.

The tide of fortune seemed to turn all at once. In a year the ambitious partners were sailing smoothly, in two the ambitious Frank Dolby led the loveliest girl in Parkville to the hymeneal altar—Etta Barnes.

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THINK THEY HAVE A PRIZE

Insects Too Small to See Brought Here by Scientists to Destroy White Flies.

Importing invisible insects! Too small to see with the unaided eye a newly discovered natural enemy of the citrus white fly, devastator of the orange groves, is now being brought from India in an attempt to relieve the orchards of Florida from the ravages of the winged pest. Of microscopic size, the foe of the citrus fly staggers under the portentious name of Prospatella Lahorensis, bestowed upon it by its discoverer, Russell S. Woglum, of the enomological bureau, department of agriculture.

The introduction of the insect into this country is attended with numerous difficulties owing to its poor qualities as a traveler. Living within the body of the white fly larvae the parasitic Prospatella thrives only in districts infested by these pests, and as the white fly, in turn, can exist only upon the leaves of citrus trees, it was found necessary to import the three together. Young potted orange trees were procured and allowed to become heavily infested with both the citrus fly and its "killer." The plants were then carefuly packed in the "Wardian" cases, shown in the picture, and started on their 10,000-mile journey to the United States.

The discovery of the Prospatella at Lahore, northern India, brought to a successful conclusion the long search conducted under the direction of the department of agriculture for a natural check upon the crop-destroying white fly and its attendant sooty mold. Orange growers were at their wits' end for a remedy when Mr. Woglum announced his find. Spain, Sicily, Ceylon, Java, China, the Philippines and finally India were explored before the orchards of Lahore yielded up the prize.

France's First Lady Mayoress.

In Mme. d'Evry France possesses her first lady mayoress. The commune which unanimously appointed her as its representative is Nampcel, a little commune of the Aisne. Mme. d'Evry attended the general meeting of the mayors of the army zone held in Paris recently. She had a moving tale to tell of a village completely destroyed by the Germans, and of a population, or what is left of it, living in the cellars or in the ruins capable of affording some kind of shelter. Mme. d'Evry, in simple, eloquent language, did full justice to her theme.

Thoughtless Reconstruction.

Senator Watson, the head of the committee on reconstruction, said in an interview:

"Hasty reconstruction is apt to be thoughtless and bad. It is like the young drug salesman.

"A lady approached this young salesman, reddened and said:

"'My hair is falling out. Can you give me anything for it?'

"'You bet! Sure!' said the sales man, heartily. 'How about this hand-painted hair receiver at one forty-nine?'"

RED CROSS GIFTS $400,000,000

War Council on Retirement Announces Cash and Supplies Contributed.

WORKERS WILL "CARRY ON."

Five Big Societies in World Wide Plan. H. P. Davison Heads International American Red Cross Commission. Dr. Livingston Farrand Permanent Leader of Peace Organization.

Washington.—(Special.)—Henry P. Davison as chairman issues the following statement on behalf of the War Council of the American Red Cross:

"To the American People:

"The War Council of the American Red Cross appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917, to carry on the work of the American Red Cross during the war, at their request and by vote of the Central Committee, ceased at midnight, February 28.

"Immediately the armistice was signed the War Council instituted studies to determine when the strictly war work of the organization would have been sufficiently matured to enable the direction of affairs to be resumed by the permanent staff. Henry P. Davison, being in Paris when the armistice was signed, summoned a conference there of the heads of all the Red Cross Commissions in Europe to canvass the situation. After considering all the factors it was concluded to make the transition on March 1. The very fortunate choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand as the new chairman of the Central Committee, and thereby the permanent chief executive of the Red Cross, makes possible the consummation of this plan under the most favorable conditions.

Accounts Audited by War Department.

"Detailed reports to Congress and a complete audit of its accounts by the War Department will constitute the final record of Red Cross activity during the war. Although it has been the rule to make public all expenditures when authorized and to give detailed information relative to all work undertaken, the War Council in turning over its responsibilities to Dr. Farrand and his associates desire to give a brief resume of Red Cross war time activities to the American people, to whom the Red Cross belong, and whose generous contributions have made possible all that has been accomplished.

"During the past nearly twenty-one months the American people have given in cash and supplies to the American Red Cross more than $400,000,000. No value can be placed upon the contributions of service which have been given without stint and oftentimes at great sacrifice by millions of our people.

"The effort of the American Red Cross in this war has constituted by far the largest voluntary gifts of money, of hand and heart, ever contributed purely for the relief of human suffering. Through the Red Cross the heart and spirit of the whole American people have been mobilized to take care of our own, to relieve the misery incident to the war, and also to reveal to the world the supreme ideals of our national life.

"Everyone who has had any part in this war effort of the Red Cross is entitled to congratulate himself. No thanks from anyone could be equal in value to the self satisfaction everyone should feel for the part taken. Fully 8,000,000 American women have exerted themselves in Red Cross service.

Has Over 17,000,000 Adult Members.

"When we entered the war the American Red Cross had about 500,000 members. Today, as the result of the recent Christmas membership Roll Call, there are upwards of 17,000,000 full paid members outside of the members of the Junior Red Cross, numbering perhaps 9,000,000 school children additional.

"The chief effort of the Red Cross during the war has been to care for our men in service and to aid our army and navy wherever the Red Cross may be called on to assist. As to this phase of the work Surgeon General Ireland of the U. S. Army recently said: 'The Red Cross has been an enterprise as vast as the war itself From the beginning it has done those things which the Army Medical Corps wanted done, but could not do itself.'

"The Red Cross endeavor in France has naturally been upon an exceptionally large scale where service has been rendered to the American Army and to the French Army and the French people as well, the latter particularly during the trying period when the Allied World was waiting for the American Army to arise in force and power. Hospital emergency service for our army in France has greatly diminished, but the Red Cross is still being called upon for service upon a large scale in the great base hospitals, where thousands of American sick and wounded are still receiving attention. At these hospitals the Red Cross supplies huts and facilities for the amusement and recreation of the men as they become convalescent. Our Army of Occupation in Germany was followed with Medical units prepared to render the same emergency aid and supply service which was the primary business of the Red Cross during hostilities. The Army Canteen service along the lines of travel has actually increased since the armistice.

"As for work among the French people, now that hostilities have ceased, the French themselves naturally prefer as far as possible to provide for their own. It has accordingly been determined that the guiding principle of Red Cross policy in France henceforth shall be to have punctilious regard to its every responsibility, but to direct its efforts primarily to assisting French relief societies. The liberated and devastated regions of France have been divided by the government into small districts, each officially assigned to a designated French relief organization.

"The American Red Cross work in France was initiated by a commission of eighteen men who landed on French shores June 13, 1917. Since then some 9,000 persons have been upon the rolls in France, of whom 7,000 were actively engaged when the armistice was signed. An indication of the present scale of the work will be obtained from the fact that the services of 6,000 persons are still required.

"Our American Expeditionary Force having largely evacuated England, the activities of the Red Cross Commission there are naturally upon a diminishing scale period. Active operations are still in progress in Archangel and Siberia.

"The work in Italy has been almost entirely on behalf of the civilian population of that country. In the critical hours of Italy's struggle the American people, through their Red Cross, sent a practical message of sympathy and relief, for which the government and people of Italy have never ceased to express their gratitude.

Supplies and Personnel to Near East.

"The occasion for such concentration of effort in Italy, England, Belgium and even in France having naturally and normally diminished, it has been possible to divert supplies and personnel in large measure to the aid of those people in the Near East who have hitherto been inaccessible to outside assistance, but whose sufferings have been upon an appalling scale. The needs of these peoples are so vast that government alone can meet them, but the American Red Cross is making an effort to relieve immediately the more acute distress.

"An extensive group of American workers has been dispatched to carry vitally needed supplies, and to work this winter in the various Balkan countries. In order to co-ordinate their activities, a Balkan commission has been established, with headquarters at Rome, Italy, from which point alone all the Balkan centers can be reached promptly.

"A commission has just reached Poland with doctors and nurses, medical supplies, and food for sick children and invalids. An American Red Cross Commission has also been appointed to aid in relieving the suffering of Russian prisoners still confined in German prison camps.

"An important commission is still working in Palestine. Through the war special co-operation has been given to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission, which was the only agency able to carry relief in the interior of Turkish dominions.

Red Cross Will Continue.

"Red Cross effort is thus far flung. It will continue to be so. But the movement represented by this work has likewise assumed an intimate place in the daily life of our people at home. The army of workers which has been recruited and trained during the war must not be demobilized. All our experience in the war shows clearly that there is an unlimited field for service of the kind which can be performed with peculiar effectiveness by the Red Cross. What its future tasks may be it is yet impossible to forecast. We know that so long as there is an American army in the field the Red Cross will have a special function to perform.

"Nothing could be of greater importance to the American Red Cross than the plans just set in motion by the five great Red Cross societies of the world to develop a program of extended activities in the interest of humanity. The conception involves not alone efforts to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it; not alone a movement by the people of an individual nation, but an attempt to arouse all people to a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of their fellow beings throughout the world. It is a program both ideal and practical. Ideal in that its supreme aim is nothing less than veritable "Peace on earth good will to men," and practical in that it seeks to take means and measures which are actually available and make them effective in meeting without delay the crisis which is daily recurrent in the lives of all peoples.

"For accomplishing its mission in the years of peace which must lie ahead of us the Red Cross will require the ablest possible leadership, and must enjoy the continued support, sympathy, and participation in its work of the whole American people. It is particularly fortunate that such a man as Dr. Livingston Farrand should have been selected as the permanent head of the organization. The unstinted fashion in which all our people gave of themselves throughout the war is the best assurance that our Red Cross will continue to receive that co-operation which will make its work a source of pride and inspiration to every American."

Mr. Davison, as chairman of the International Commission of the American Red Cross, has undertaken to represent the American Red Cross in the preparation of the program for extended Red Cross activities, and will spend the next several months in Europe in consultation with other Red Cross societies for that purpose.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
Henry P. Davison, Chairman.

TELEPHONE TROUBLES

BELL telephone employees endeavor to prevent trouble of any kind in the workings of the equipment and to repair all kinds of troubles as soon as possible after they occur.

SUBSCRIBERS are asked to report trouble immediately, using another telephone if necessary, and to exercise a reasonable amount of patience while it is being cleared.

WHETHER it is caused by fire, storm, flood or one of the happenings that daily affect some part of the system, it is always our first consideration to clear troubles promptly.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SENTRY

How South African Farmers Repel Invasion of Their Corn Fields by Bands of Baboons.

Apropos of a statement in the newspapers that the baboons in South Africa were easy victims of the Spanish "flu," very few people realize how human these animals are. They are very like men in some respects, observes a writer in London Answers.

For instance, a troop of baboons—for it has been proved that they nearly always go about in large companies—always post a sentry. He is placed in some prominent position, so that he can give immediate warning in the event of any hostile attack.

The baboon's cry somewhat resembles a German "Hoch!" shouted through a megaphone, and it is possible to talk to them by means of it.

A baboon is said to be able to count up to two, and not beyond that; and as they come in large numbers and carry off the ripe mealies, steps have to be taken to repel them. And so, when the mealies get ripe, three men walk into the field with their guns and lie down.

After a time one of them gets up and goes out and the baboon sentry counts—one. Later on another goes out, and as the sentry only counted two men coming in, he concludes that there is nobody left in the field and accordingly gives the signal, whereupon the whole troop swarms over the fence and begins to gather the corn. As soon as they are near enough the third man shoots them down with a repeating rifle, and if he is a fairly good shot their numbers are greatly diminished.

When Spiders Molt.

When a spider is preparing to molt it stops eating for several days and fastens itself by a short line of web to one of the main lines of its snare, which holds it firmly while it proceeds to undress. The skin cracks all around the thorax, and is held only by the front edge. Next the abdomen is uncovered. Now comes the struggle to free the legs. It works and kicks vigorously, and seems to have very hard work. But continued perseverance of about 15 minutes brings it out of the old dress; it seems almost lifeless, and is limp and helpless for several minutes, but gradually it comes back to life and looks brighter and prettier than before. To young people this is an operation of extreme interest. A little boy watched the molting of a nearly full-grown pet spider, and ran to his mother, saying: "Mamma, my spider undressed and hung his dress on a line."

Goat Is Regiment's Pet.

As a rule, regimental pets are animals which are more easily domesticated, such as the goat of the Royal Welsh fusiliers, who have long enjoyed the privilege of leading their pet, with a shield on its horns, at the head of the drums.

On St. David's day, after dinner, the drum major, accompanied by Billy, enters the messroom with a dish of leeks. He solemnly makes the round of the table, followed by the goat, and offers the national vegetable to each officer.

Even in the case of such a pet accidents, however, sometimes have happened. Once a drummer's boy, a lightweight, was on the goat's back, when some incident annoyed the animal and the youngster was summarily thrown on the mess table and killed outright.

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