MEN WHO WILL LEAD NEW NATIONAL ARMY

President soon will appoint a number of major-generals and brigadier-generals to command the "Liberty Boys" of 1917 :: Edward B. Clark gives valorous records of some likely candidates

AS SOON as the various and perhaps multitudinous recommendations can be studied and the majority approval determined, major generals and brigadier generals will be named to command divisions and brigades in the new National army. It may be a matter of interest to young men who are to serve their country to know into whose keeping their leadership is to be committed. The names of the men selected for high service with the new National army have not yet been made public, but it is virtually known that the major generals will be chosen from officers of regulars now holding the rank of brigadier general, and that the brigadier generals will be chosen from regulars now holding either the rank of colonel or of lieutenant colonel.

On June 8 last the president sent to the senate nominations for new major generals and brigadier generals for the regular army. It must be understood that these men were named for regular service and not for National army service. It is probable, however, that several of the regular brigadiers will be made major generals of the new forces.

It will cause no surprise if Col. John W. Heard of the Fifth cavalry shall be a general officer of the new forces. Young Americans may know that if they get Heard as a commanding officer they will get a soldier with a fighting record.

Heard wears a medal of honor given to him by a vote of congress for conspicuous personal gallantry. During the Spanish war the transport to which he and his immediate command were assigned became disabled at the mouth of the Manimani river west of Bahia Honda, Cuba. Behind the rocks and in the thickets on the shore were scores of Spanish soldiers. The deck of the transport was being swept by Mauser bullets from the rifles of the hidden foe. Mechanical communication between the engine room and the pilot house of the transport was out of service and it was necessary to transmit orders by messengers.

Because of his place on the boat Heard did not know that two of his men had been shot in quick succession while performing the duty of order bearing. When he heard of it he said: "I will ask no more of my men to expose themselves. Give me your orders."

For twenty minutes he carried the messages along the deck, though Mauser bullets cut his blouse and splintered the railings and the boat's upper works all about him. Every step of his way was marked out by shots, yet he came through unscathed. He wears the medal given "For Valor."

When President Wilson recently promoted some colonels to be brigadier generals of regulars one of those advanced was Col. Joseph T. Dickman, cavalry officer, now in command at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. It probably is not poor guessing to place Dickman as one of the brigadiers who will be given the command of a division of the new National army. He is a sturdy soldier of high record, a student and fighter.

For army boards appointed for investigation and method-reforming purposes Dickman always has been a favorite choice. He looks like a soldier and he has proved on many a field that he has the soldier instinct. There is a feeling here that one day he will be heard from in France.

It was Dickman who in 1892 with a small detachment fought, defeated and captured the bandit chiefs, Benavides and Gonzales, with many followers, in the chaparral country in Texas. He distinguished himself at the battle of San Juan and later was chief of staff to General Chaffee, going with his chief to the relief of the beleaguered ones at Peking. He was in the thick of the fighting at the Pa-ta-chao temples near the Forbidden city.

Colonel Grote Hutcheson of the cavalry is likely to have a brigadier general's command in the new army. It was into Hutcheson's arms as he stood under fire on the walls of the Forbidden city in 1900 that Captain Reilly, his comrade, fell dead. At that time Hutcheson was an aide to General Chaffee. With his chief and with Reilly he stood on a wall where the Fourteenth regiment had planted its flag. A detachment of Chinese marked the three and a shower of shot splattered about them. They stood unharmed. Another shower and the gallant Reilly, who, conquering all obstacles, had fought his battery to the front, fell dead into the arms of Hutcheson.

Col. L. W. V. Kennon of the infantry almost unquestionably will have a brigade and possibly a division command in the new army. Kennon served for a long time on General Crook's staff in the Indian wars of the West. He went to the Philippines early in the war game and he did not leave until he had played his hand for six years.

It was this army officer who, although attached to the infantry, was given the engineer's task of building the Benguet road in the Philippine islands. It was the most difficult engineering job ever undertaken in the islands. Kennon, although a junior officer of the army, had commanded a brigade in the northern campaign of General Lawton. He brought to the work of road building nearly two thousand members of the tribes in whose country he had been campaigning. The battles with them over, he asked these men to aid him in the works of peace. They liked him, trusted him and they stood loyally to the road building task, which was completed more quickly than anyone knowing the ordinary inclinations of Philippine laborers thought could be the case.

Col. Walter K. Wright of the Twenty-third infantry, now stationed at Syracuse, N. Y., is likely to find himself promoted shortly to the command of a brigade. Wright will fight and he will look after his men; and when this is said it covers the entire military case as the true soldier views it.

Wright's quick thinking made him an army officer. In the New York district in which he lived as a boy a competitive examination was held for the appointment to West Point. Wright was a candidate. It was a question as to which of six youngsters best had stood the test, and so the examining board called them up to ask them some questions. The first question put was, "Why do you want to go to West Point?"

The first five thoughtlessly answered, "Because we want to get an education." In other words, the youngsters implied that they wanted nothing more than to be educated at Uncle Sam's expense.

The sixth boy to be asked the question was Wright. He had heard the answers of the others. His answer was, "Because I want to be a soldier."

He is a soldier.

There are many men to be promoted to high commands in the new army. Of some of the others and their record it will be the duty and the delight of one who knows most of them to say a word later.

FUNNY PROPOSITION IS LIFE

Did you ever sit and ponder, sit and wonder, sit and think, why we're here and what this life is all about? It's a problem that has driven many brainy men to drink. It's the weirdest thing they've tried to figure out; about a thousand different theories all the scientists can show. But never yet proved a reason why. With all we've thought and all we've taught, why, all we seem to know is, we're born and live awhile and die. Life's a very funny proposition, after all. Imagination, jealousy, hypocrisy and gall; three meals a day, a whole lot to say; when you haven't got the coin you're always in the way. Everybody's fighting as we wend our way along. Every fellow claims the other fellow's in the wrong; hurried and worried until we're buried, and there's no curtain call. Life is a funny proposition, after all. When all things are coming easy, and when luck is with a man, why, then, life to him is sunshine everywhere. Then the fates blow rather breezy, and they quite upset a plan; then he'll cry that life's a burden hard to bear. Though today may be a day of smiles, tomorrow's still in doubt. And what brings me joy may bring you care and woe. We're born to die and don't know why, or what's it all about; and the more we try to learn the less we know. Life is a funny proposition, you can bet, and no one's ever solved the problem properly yet; young for a day, then old and gray, like the rose that buds and blooms and fades and falls away. Losing health to gain our wealth as through this dream we tour; everything's a guessing and nothing's absolutely sure. Battles exciting and fates we're fighting until the curtain's fall. Life's a very funny proposition, after all.—George M. Cohan.

SCRAPS

Coast guard stations will be equipped with airplanes for rescue and observation work.

When water in a minnow pail cannot be changed often a bicycle pump blowing air in the water is worth while.

A parachute which can be guided by pulling cords that draw in its sides has been invented in France.

A new pocket to protect valuables being carried about is designed to be attached to the lining of shoes.

A deer's new horns are called "velvet" because they grow inside of a tough skin which is coarse and brown, like plush. For a long time he will not thrash his horns in the brush.

A luminous paint for automobiles invented in England is said to be so effective that a car coated with it is visible at night for two miles without the use of lamps.

Visitors to Sing Sing will be barred from seeing the death chair under a new order.

The supply of singing birds has been cut off by the war and canary prices are soaring.

The Big Horn or Rocky Mountain sheep can travel as far over the mountain peaks in a few minutes as a hunter can go in two hours.

The German Mauser can fire faster than any other rifle used in the war. The magazine holds five cartridges, picked in charges.

The Venezuelan government by law has prescribed a standard of purity for butter, and has forbidden the sale of any that is adulterated.

Either a direct or alternating electric current, or one supplied by dry batteries, when neither of the former is available, will operate a newly invented dental engine.

South African farmers are planting larger areas in sisal than they have done in the past, recognizing that the cost of operation decreases as the size of the plantation is enlarged.

Displaying a Distinction.

"We are trying to see what there is about that actress," said the host of a movie party.

"All right," said the manager. "We'll throw a picture of her salary check on the screen."

An Insuperable Obstacle.

"There couldn't possibly be a hairdressers' union."

"Why not."

"That business has too many 'rat' offices."

Obedience to Authority.

"We don't want any government," said the anarchist.

"Why do you keep making a public disturbance to impress the fact?"

"Because the boss of my anarchist association gave me orders to do so."

Corrected.

"Where did you get that stuff, kid?"

"I was teached it."

"Teached it? Who learned you to talk that way?"

Not Qualified to Speak.

"Bliggins says republics are ungrateful."

"Don't see how he can express an opinion. So far as anybody knows, he has never done anything to put a republic under obligations to him."

Apprehension.

"Do you fear a food shortage?"

"Yes," answered the patient woman. "Home won't seem like the same place when there isn't any food for my husband to complain about."

JAPANESE KNOW NO PRIVACY

The Bay of Kizuki is a Japanese watering place, and, like any watering place in America, it has a fine sandy beach stretching half a mile between two long green hills and a great hotel and casino and good fishing. In addition to these things it has a sacred temple and a wonderful rock.

The hotel is sufficiently different from any outside the Orient, for its every room is open to the street, and you may see at a glance dozens of families playing, eating, sleeping. The Japanese do not know privacy as the Occident knows it. They go about all things openly. Which has led some observers to call them a nation of monkeys and others to say that they are the most natural people in the world.

All day at Kizuki bay the people will disport themselves as man has disported by the sea since before his memories began. The water will be filled with splashing figures and the air with the shrill voices of children and women, the deep guffaws of men. There is music, too, of the Japanese sort, and men put out in boats to fish and sail in the safe little harbor within the arms of the hills.

But the event of the day comes in the evening, when the sun drops into the bay, turning it into gold, and the protecting arms of the hills are plunged in night. Then does the lone rock spire of Kizuki bay stand out in a silhouette of majestic curves against a fiery sky. And all the people come to look and admire. For to even the humblest Japanese the severe beauty of a rock spire against a sunset sky is solace and inspiration.

One of Them Did.

As good a real kid story as you've probably noticed for a while is related herewith: The four-year-old son was having lunch with his grandmother. At his proposal they agreed to play "father and mother." He was the father and she was the mother. After the few words of grace he bent forward, in excellent imitation of his father, and said, "Well, mother, and have the children said anything cute today?"—Philadelphia Star.

'DIFFERENT' IN ITS ROOM ARRANGEMENT

The Little Bungalow Described Here Just Right Size for Family of Two.

BRICK, STUCCO, WOOD WALLS

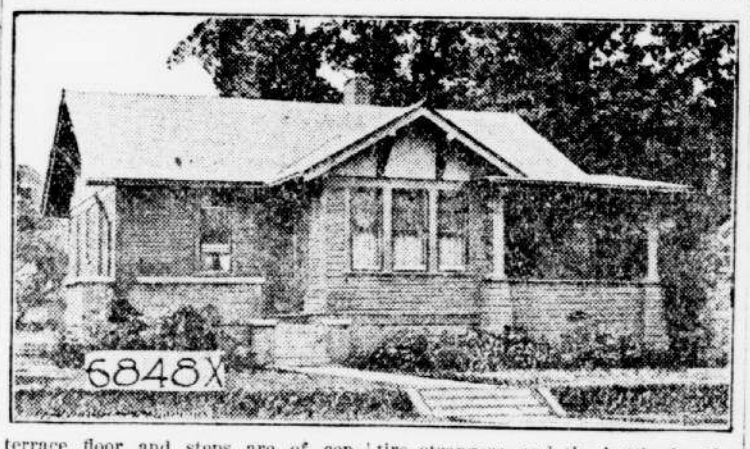
Interior Plan and Conveniences Will Delight Any Housewife and Have Especial Attraction for the Fall Bride.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The little bungalow shown in the accompanying perspective view and floor plan is interesting in that its arrangement is quite out of the ordinary. The exterior is finished in quite a simple manner, although its appearance is not lacking in any respect. The walls of the house are given the character of three materials. The foundation walls above grade are of face brick. Above this and carried up to the head trim of the windows, the walls are finished with narrow beveled siding. Under the gable ends the walls are finished up to the roof with timbered stucco. The perspective view gives some slight idea of the rustic appearance of the low-pitch gable roof. The roof itself is unadorned—characterized by clean, sharp-cut outlines and careful balance. The appearance is dependent upon the correct selection of pitch and the general outline of the roof rather than upon elaborate ornamentation. There are two brackets under each gable end, these being appropriate to the timbered stucco wall surface: they constitute the only ornaments which are required to give the building the appearance-effect which the designer has deemed most appropriate for this particular structure.

It will be noticed that the railing walls of the terrace are of face brick while those of the porch, on the other side of the house are of wood siding. While this construction does not take anything from the effectiveness of the design and is really included for the purpose of removing any trace of what some people call a "stiff" effect, meaning that there is too methodical adherence to the symmetrical, it might be criticized by some, in which case there is no reason why either the one or the other of the railings cannot be altered to conform with the other. If the change is desired, it would undoubtedly be made in the porch railing walls, which would be constructed of face brick with a white stone or concrete coping in order that conformity might exist between the foundation, terrace and porch walls. The terrace floor and steps are of concrete. The porch floor as shown in the illustrations is of wood flooring and the steps are concrete. If the porch walls were to be changed to brick, the porch floor would be better if built of concrete.



This house is 41 feet wide, not including the extension of the terrace beyond the wall of the house or the steps of the porch. The depth is 31 feet 6 inches from the front wall of the living room to the rear wall of the dining room. It could hardly be built on a lot having less than a 50-foot frontage, and is, therefore, unsuitable for extremely crowded locations, but this is true of almost any bungalow. The bungalow requires plenty of room or its appearance is destroyed. One of the particularly pleasant features of this house is the facility which it provides for lawn decoration. Across practically the entire front of the house the wall surface is unbroken near grade. The appearance of the house and the lawn would be very much beautified during the summer months by a carefully selected bed of flowers planted near the house along the front wall.

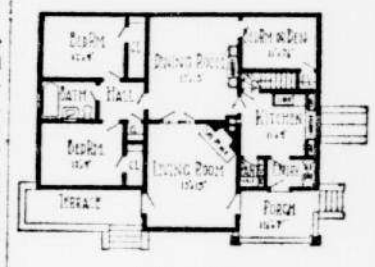
This house is one of the type which looks best when elevated slightly above the street grade, unless it can be built back quite a distance from the street sidewalk. The house, standing by itself, is somewhat lacking in height and is made so purposely so that it will have the best possible appearance when built on either a terraced or sloping lot. It is an advantage to build a house slightly above the surrounding ground if possible, especially when the ground is known to be normally water bearing, because of the better drainage which is possible.

Even better than the exterior qualities of this bungalow is the interior arrangement. In the real test of a home, the convenience of its interior, the ease with which it may be kept clean and the comfort which it provides are the vitally important factors. A house cannot be called a good investment if it is not satisfactory in regard to these things, no matter how beautiful its exterior may be.

The bungalow shown in the perspective view is built around the living room and the dining room. Since these rooms are ordinarily the most used and the most noticeable rooms in the house, it is logical that they should be treated with special attention. Here they are made equal in size and are placed one behind the other, with attractive French doors between. At the front of the living room there is a door on either side, one leading to the terrace and the other to the porch. The fireplace is built into the corner of this room where it forms an attractive feature and permits the use of single chimney with two flues to serve the furnace, fireplace and kitchen range.

The kitchen has been given considerable attention. A counter is placed beneath the window and two cupboards are provided. The sink is handy to the counter. A little pantry adds to the convenience of the arrangement. There are shelves and a table in the pantry. An entry from the porch furnishes plenty of room for the refrigerator. The stairs leading to the basement are framed in just to the rear of the kitchen and a small room which may be used either as a bedroom or as a den occupies the rear corner of the house.

The principal bedrooms, two in number, are located on the other side of the central living and dining rooms.



Floor Plan.

The rooms thus placed conform to the very best design practice in bedroom arrangement. It provides windows in two walls for each room and, by the use of the small hall connecting these rooms with the bath, makes them independent of one another without the loss of a foot of space. This hall is entered from the dining room near the French doors leading to the living room. This plan stands for space economy in every part. It provides convenience and comfort in full proportion to the cost.

HIGHER GRADE OF 'NONCOMS'

Good Material for Chevrons Is Seen in Men Drafted for the New National Army.

There is a growing feeling among the student officers at Platisburg, a feeling already prevalent among their instructors, that in the main the quality of the draft is going to be remarkably high, Herbert Reed writes in the New York Independent. It is the thing the regular army has been waiting for all these years. And the reason is simple. It is felt that it will be the army's great opportunity to unearth the right sort of material for noncommissioned officers. It is no reflection on the "noncom" of the old regime, who, by the way, is to have his long deferred chance for promotion, to say that in the mass the army expects better material.

The new men will meet in many cases—probably in most cases—as entire strangers, and the battle for the "noncom" position will be on before the men get to know each other too well. The friendship of the old days, generally long founded by the time promotion came around, were too often a bar to discipline. The situation made it hard for the man pushed up and for his old side partners in the ranks. This accounts, of course, for the lonely life of the top sergeant, that most efficient king pin in our line troops. In the new army the top sergeant in many cases will be "there" long before he has made any deep friendships in the ranks, and the task all around will be easier.

This should be encouraging to that great body of disappointed young men who for one reason or another could not make the first training camps, and are too young for the second. If not drafted they can enlist directly with the knowledge that they will have their chance for a commission along with the brightest men of the regular draft.

Origin of a Popular Hymn.

The following illustration given by D. L. Moody suggests the true origin of P. P. Bliss' hymn, "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning!" A ship on Lake Erie, bound for Cleveland harbor, was overtaken by a storm, and as they neared the port the pilot could only see the upper light—the light from the lighthouse streaming to them through the storm and darkness. The lower lights were not burning—the pilot could not see how to steer into the harbor. It was impossible to sail back again upon the lake; the ship had to go forward and for the want of the lower lights along the shore the vessel, now at the mercy of the huge, roaring waves, was dashed to pieces on the rocks, and many of the crew perished before help could reach them. P. P. Bliss was associated in those early days with D. L. Moody in Christian work, and he must have heard Mr. Moody use this illustration, which gives a beauty to its meaning."—Christian Herald.

Loud Electric Bell.

An electric bell, designed by its English inventor to make an especially loud sound, is rung by a motor instead of the usual magnet.

Battles Which Made the World

THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA

Fire and Storm and the Sea Kings of England Kept Philip from Realizing His Dream of a World Empire.

By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

It is said that before the start of the present hostilities Winston Churchill, then first lord of the British admiralty, mobilized the grand fleet in defiance of orders not to do so, and thus was ready to spring at Germany with every sea dog of England when war broke forth. If Colonel Churchill thus acted he had high English example in the case of Lord Howard Effingham. It was he who as high admiral of England in 1588 disobeyed most flagrantly Queen Elizabeth's own order to dismantle part of his fleet and was therefore possessed of the strength to smash the great armada of Spain when its lofty galleons came rolling into the channel.

Spain was at that time perhaps the most powerful nation in the world. England was by comparison feeble. Spain sought world empire. Her Philip believed it possible to make himself the head of a universal monarchy, sharing power only with the pope. England stood in his way. Hence the dispatch of the armada to make England vassal to Spain, burn her heretics and establish the sway of Philip over both the old and the new hemispheres.

Howard, with his captains, was at a game of bowls in Plymouth town when there came scuttling into the harbor a Scotch privateer with the news that the armada was even then off the Cornish coast. Forthwith there was a rush for messengers, a lighting of alarm fires and a press of captains for their ships. Only Sir Frances Drake remained unconcerned. There was time, he observed, both to win the game and beat the Spaniards. So aiming their bowls very carefully and coolly they finished what Hallam reckons the "best and bravest match that ever was scored."

The royal navy, augmented now by several times its number of armed merchantmen, had got together a fleet of 191 vessels. The bitterly punished but still indomitable Dutch sent some help from Holland. The largest vessel of all was the Triumph, measuring 1,100 tons. The number of men was slightly over 17,000. Howard, commanding, was himself a Catholic, but though Philip proclaimed his cause the cause of the church against the heretic, Howard and all the other English Catholics remained splendidly loyal.

Against them Philip sent a force the tremendous extent of which is given by Hakluyt. The vessels numbered 150, no less than 64 of them galleons, which Hakluyt says were of "an huge bignesse and of marvellous force and so high that they resembled great castles." Manning the fleet were 8,000 sailors, 2,088 slaves and 20,000 soldiers, besides nobles and gentlemen, all under command of the duke of Medina Sidonia. At Dunkirk, the great Spanish general, Farnese, was collecting another fleet for the transport of troops to England as soon as the armada should win the command of the seas.

"The Invincible Armada" as the Spaniards termed it, entered the Channel, headed for Plymouth in the hope of surprising the English, found Howard sallying forth to meet it, and stood off for Dunkirk. Howard first sighted his enemy on Saturday, the 20th of July. Letting the great fleet pass, he followed, harrying it so severely that the Spaniards lost several ships. Medina Sidonia at last brought his ships to anchor in Calais roadstead, his larger craft lying in the outer circle. Howard dared not attack at close quarters, since his vessels were much inferior in tonnage and in ordinance, while, as Sir Wallace Raleigh says, "the Spaniard had an army on board him and Howard had none." However on the night of the 29th he sent in eight fireships, so alarming the Spaniards that they cut their cables and put to sea. One of the largest galeasses fouled another and went ashore. In the confusion the rest of the fleet became badly scattered so that in the morning the feat of reassembling in fleet formation was most difficult. Now was the opportunity of the English to attack on something like equal terms.

Drake and Fener were the first to tackle their cumbersome foes. Then came Fenton, Southwell, Burton and the rest, with the lord admiral plunging in himself. While the action was that of detached vessels rather than squadrons, it was general and it was furiously hot. Drake was hulled no less than 40 times and his cabin was shot out from under him. The shot of a demi-culverin landed on the dinner table of the earl of Northumberland. But the English ships were the smarter sailors, the English got the weather gauge and they kept the vessels in a smother of smoke and flame [illegible] smote the unwieldy Spanish [illegible] the decks of which headed [illegible] mass of soldiery, worse than [illegible] this action, where the English [illegible] would not come to close quarters [illegible] fight the matter out with boarding [illegible] Martin Frobisher was at one [illegible] action with no less than four [illegible] enemy's vessels. Drake sunk [illegible] leon which took to the bottom [illegible] no less than 1,000 men. His fleet [illegible] broken, his ships shattered, the [illegible] of Medina Sidonia was driven [illegible] Dunkirk, where lay the flotilla [illegible] nese hopelessly imprisoned by [illegible] lus and his Dutch blockaders. [illegible] a southerly breeze the Spaniards [illegible] the north, abandoning the effort [illegible] command of the seas and hoping [illegible] to round Scotland and make [illegible] back home.

The rest is a pitiful tale. The [illegible] lish followed until August 2, when [illegible] thundering and their hearts [illegible] now and then a tall ship plunged [illegible] neath the waves. Then perceiving [illegible] apparent shift of the Spanish [illegible] toward Norway, and being themselves [illegible] well nigh out of ammunition [illegible] thought it best, in the words of [illegible] to "leave them to those boisterous [illegible] uncouth northern seas."

The weather that summer was [illegible] most a succession of gales. The [illegible] Spanish ships were hard put to [illegible] keep afloat. Many of them foundered [illegible] at sea with all on board. At least [illegible] are known to have gone ashore on [illegible] coast of Ireland, where the Irish [illegible] put the survivors to the sword [illegible] them with halters round their [illegible] to Elizabeth at London. Of the [illegible] magnificent fleet which had put [illegible] with such pageantry and pride [illegible] than 50 craft succeeded in [illegible] their way back to Spanish ports.

Philip's dream of world empire was at an end. Not so much [illegible] single English pinnace had the [illegible] armada sunk. England and the [illegible] about her were to remain free [illegible] unconquered. The sea kings of [illegible] ain had saved her and in truth [illegible] the beard of the king of Spain.

Drake sleeps deep in Nombre [illegible] bay. His drum still hangs in Plymouth. Hoe and England has his promise [illegible]

"If the Dons sight Devon,
I'll leave the port of heaven
And we'll drum them up the Channel
As we drummed them long ago."

DOG HAS THE SIXTH SENSE

Scientists Declare Canine Possesses One More Than Number of Which Human Beings Boast.

Human beings, as is well known, boast five senses; but the scientists argue that the dog goes one better and possesses six. What the sixth sense is has long puzzled the best authorities. It is something more than a mere sense of smell, as the following instances show, according to Lewis Tit-Bits.

It is possible, for instance, for a dog to make its way into a crowd of people and pick out its master. In such cases the animal uses its sense of smell, but there is another qualification to be accounted for. Cases have frequently been reported where dogs, after being taken on long journeys by train, have been lost amid their new surroundings, eventually to find their way home again. Such a case is that of a retriever which was taken by train to St. Albans, but, leaving the home shortly after arrival, returned to its home at Highgate Hill.

It took the retriever two days to cover this distance, and the dog was well-nigh exhausted when it reached Highgate Hill. How is it possible for a dog to pick out its way in such a manner? one might ask. The dog has undoubtedly more than the five senses credited to human beings, but scientists have yet to tell us what the sixth one is.

When the dog has been taught to speak we may perhaps have the problem solved from self-experience.

Honest Resentment.

"That fellow Bliggins is a bad flush."

"Look here," exclaimed Brown Bob. "I don't want to get into trouble on account of sentiment, but I'm not goin' to hear you compare one of the purtiest hands in the deck for bluffing purposes to a plain flush proposition like Bliggins."

Powers of Imagination.

When a fellow is in love he can see poetry in every return snap of his jaw as she mangles a wad of chewing gum.—Pittsburgh Post.

England's First Almanac.

The first almanac printed in England was the "Kalendar of Shepardes," which appeared in 1497, just 40 years after Gutenberg printed his first almanac at Mentz. From that time onward almanacs were numerous, "omens and prognostications" being added in most cases to the calendar information.

One of the earliest specimens preserved enjoys the title of "The Prognostycacyon of Master John Tubault of the influence of the moon of peas and warre and of siknesses of the yere, with the constellacions that be under kynges and princes."—London Mirror.

Jeems Henry Was Conjured!

"Mars John," excitedly exclaimed Aunt Tildy, as she pantingly rushed into a fire engine house, "please, suh, phonograph to de car-cleaners' semporium an' notify Dan'l to emergrate home diurgently, kaze Jeems Henry sho' done bin conjured! Doctor Cutter done already distracted two bloodvultures from the 'pendercitis, an' I lef' him now prezaminatin' de chile's ante-bellum fur de germans [illegible] nepro-plumonia, which of he's [illegible] fected wid, dey gotter 'noculate him wid the ice-coldiated quarantine—but I believes it's conjuration!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Birds Restore Old Orchard.

A Massachusetts ornithologist took in hand a typical old orchard, one which had suffered greatly from neglect. Between 1891 and 1896 he observed this orchard, at first overrun with baneful insects, later, when his efforts to attract birds had been rewarded, practically freed of insects, so that with intelligent care the trees bore fruit, being the only ones of their neighborhood to do so.

To Compute Hours of Daylight.

If you want to know how much of the day is daylight and how much darkness at any time in the year, double the hour when the sun sets, and you will have approximately the number of hours of daylight; or double the hour when the sun rises, and you have the hours of darkness.—Youth's Companion.