

IN CHILDISH LOVE

Flowers Were Laid on Graves of Soldiers in 1865.

Old Chronicles Credit John Redpath With Idea That Led to the Present Beautiful Custom of Memorial Day.

In the early part of April, 1865, a man named John Redpath was acting as superintendent of schools in the city of Charleston, S. C. John Redpath was a newspaper reporter with the Northern armies during the Civil war, and had been with General Sherman on his march to the sea, sending out the first newspaper report of the surrender of the city of Charleston. He was a man very much interested in education; that was why he was trying to better school conditions, which, after four years of the Civil war, were very bad. There was one school in which he was particularly interested, which was conducted in an old church.

As he walked to this school one morning he went past a place that had been famous as a race course, but was now used as a cemetery for the soldiers who had died in battle. He looked over the fence of the cemetery, and it made his heart sad to see the way the graves of the brave men were neglected. He wished that something might be done for them.

When he reached the school he addressed the children, telling them that it made him unhappy to see the badly cared-for graves, and asking them to try to find time to gather a few wild flowers for the cemetery.

"We'll gather armfuls of posies, and just hide the graves from sight—so that they'll never look bad again," one little pupil cried.

The enthusiasm of the youngster who had jumped to her feet and sug-



John Redpath.

gested the "armfuls of flowers" was not forgotten by John Redpath. As he went about his work during the next few days he thought of it often, and finally a beautiful plan grew in his mind.

He would set apart a day when all the graves in the soldiers' cemetery would be decorated with flags and flowers.

At that time Charleston was still under military rule and was governed by Colonel Woodford of the Union army. John Redpath went to Colonel Woodford and told him about the plan, asking him to appoint the day a military and civil holiday. The date decided upon for the decoration was May 1, and on that day over 10,000 men, women and children were present at a memorial service, and then marched to the cemetery, where the children dropped flowers on the graves while everyone sang patriotic songs.

Such was the first Decoration day. From that time on the custom of decorating all the graves of the soldiers on one day grew to be popular.

The custom of decorating the graves of the dead soldiers did much to wipe away the bitterness felt between the people of the North and South. Francis Miles Finch expressed just such a thought in his Decoration day poem, which every child in school has read, "The Blue and the Gray."

John Redpath lived to be an old man, and saw the custom that he founded become one of the most pleasing and popular holidays. Later in life he founded the Redpath Chautauqua bureau, which is still popular and has been the means of giving entertainment and education to thousands and thousands of people.—Utica Globe.



Some people plan festivities for Memorial day instead of planning to take part in one of the memorial services. The day should be kept sacred by all—it is not too much to give one day to show honor to the brave dead.

Belongs to All the Brave. Memorial day is observed as a memorial not alone for the men of Civil war or those who fell during the war with Spain. It is observed for all these and for the thousands who went abroad to fight for liberty and never returned. Hallowed is the ground where they rest, whether they be the old soldiers or the new.

April 20, 1864

By Miles O'Reilly. Three years ago today We raised our hands to heaven, And on the rolls of muster, Our names were thirty-seven. There were just a thousand bayonets, And the swords were thirty-seven, As we took the oath of service With our right hands raised to heaven.

O 'twas a gallant day In memory still adored— That day of our sun-bright nuptials With the goddess of the sword!



Shrill rang the fife, the bugles blared, And beneath a cloudless heaven Twinkled a thousand bayonets; And the swords were thirty-seven.

And of the thousand bayonets Two hundred march today; Hundreds lie in Virginian swamps And hundreds in Maryland clay; And other hundreds, less happily, drag Their shattered limbs around And envy the deep, calm, blessed sleep Of the battlefields' holy ground.

As for us—one night a week ago Our remnant, just eleven, Gathered around a banqueting board With seats for thirty-seven; There were two limped in on crutches And two had each but a hand To pour the wine and raise the cup As we toasted "Our Flag and Land!"

And the room seemed filled with whisperers As we looked at the vacant seats, And with choking throats we pushed aside The rich but untasted meats. Then in silence we brimmed our glasses And rose up—just eleven, And bowed as we drank to the loved and the dead Who had made us thirty-seven!



It matters not whether their bodies are here or in France, it is their Memorial day, and the American people pause from their activities to pay them tribute, together with the dead of other wars. Some day perhaps, it will be possible to place flowers upon the graves of all of our men who fell in the great fight. But wherever they rest these men will be honored by the people of the whole country and Memorial day now takes on a new significance greater than in its inception. Perhaps some time the lands of our allies will adopt this custom and establish May 30 as the day of commemoration of gallant deeds and unselfish service and sacrifice.

Day of Introspection. Americans could not these days do better than commune with their own past and make the acquaintance of the nation's heroes. The memory of the boy who died at Shiloh, or at Chateau Thierry is worth more to the nation than all the teaching of all the cubist social reformers. For those boys did something, set an example, and built their lives into the life of the country. Unknown their names may be, but they are immortal, and their sacrifice is part of the inheritance of every American, and should be precious. We found America in the cantonments and on the battlefield, and not in a dirty Bohemia. Surely, Memorial day will carry some such message as this to every loyal heart and every clear-thinking mind. It ought to be reverently observed, with a grateful sense of God's mercies to this land which has meant, and still means, so much to the world. "Thank God," said Daniel Webster in his speech on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, "I—I also am an American!"



The Day of the G. A. R. If there is anything in Memorial day it lies in preserving the traditions of a mighty host in blue that marched to do the work of the nation. If there is anything in loyalty, in patriotism, in hope of the future, it lies in assuring every man, woman and child of the gratitude of the republic.

PREVENT MELON LOSS BY SPRAY

Application of Bordeaux Mixture Will Check Serious Disease of Anthracnose.

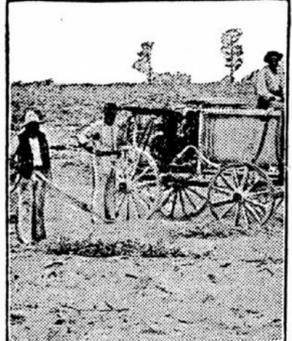
LOWERS YIELD AND QUALITY

Average Cost Figured at 94 Cents an Acre, Which Farmers Consider Cheap Protection From a Very Serious Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much loss was prevented in the southeastern states in the past season by spraying for the watermelon disease, anthracnose. The organism which causes the trouble attacks the vines in the field, killing the foliage and lowering both the yield and quality of the fruit. By covering healthy vines with a spray solution, Bordeaux mixture, they can be protected.

Popularity of Method. The growth in popularity of this method may be seen in Florida. In 1915, not more than 300 acres in that state were sprayed. In 1919 over 3,400 acres were sprayed under supervision of agents of the department of agriculture. Approximately two to



Spraying Watermelon Vines for Anthracnose Control.

four applications are required in order to give the vines protection. Using figures secured after working with types of power spray pumps in Florida last season, the average cost an acre came to 94 cents for each application. Farmers have decided that this is cheap protection against a very serious disease, and it is believed certain that spraying will soon be recognized as a necessary step in good melon culture.

Spread of Disease. Last season favored the spread of the disease. Severe rainy weather was experienced at one time or another during the growing season all over the melon belt, and moist weather with driving rains made it possible for this disease to spread through the fields. Cars arrived at the New York market with 80 to 90 per cent of the melons affected, the sunken, decayed spots on the rind being so numerous that in some instances the entire surface of the melon was affected.

GARDEN AND TRUCK PATCHES

Most Intensively Worked Spots on Farm and Contribute Greatly to Farmer's Income.

The most intensively-worked field on the farm, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture, is the garden. For convenience it is usually located close to the dwelling. Many farmers have, in addition, truck patches in fields where intertilled crops, such as corn, are grown. These patches are conveniently plowed, prepared, and cultivated at the same time the ground is worked for the regular crop. In the truck patch potatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, tomatoes, squash, and cucumbers are usually raised. Vegetables constitute only about 11 per cent in value of all food consumed by farmers, and about 90 per cent of the vegetables are furnished by the farm. In general, Irish potatoes are easily the most important vegetable raised, constituting nearly one-half the value of all vegetables consumed. In the South, however, about twice as many sweet potatoes as Irish potatoes are used.

MAKE STUDY OF FRUIT TREES

Notice Carefully Which One Bears Heavily, Ripens on Time and Matures Big Crop.

Notice the fruit trees carefully. See which tree bears heavily, ripens on time and matures a high grade of fruit. Notice the trees that are shy bearers, the tender trees susceptible to disease and insect injury. It is highly desirable that the fruit grower become thoroughly familiar with the tendencies of the various trees so he will know how to treat them. Trees are much like animals. A person can always get better results with animals if he understands their peculiarities.

Furthermore one always wants to know the good trees and the poor trees. The poor will need to be replaced as soon as practical. The desirable trees bearing large crops of highly desirable fruits may be reproduced. Propagation should be from the best.

EARLY POTATOES ARE OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Don't Crowd Out More Intensive Garden Vegetables.

Wherever Space Will Permit It is Advisable to Plant at Least One Peck of Seed—Put Sugar Corn Between the Rows.

One peck of medium-sized seed potatoes, cut so there will be two good eyes to a piece, and dropped one piece to a hill, will plant 350 feet of row, according to the United States department of agriculture. If seasonal and other conditions are right this peck of seed potatoes should produce at least sixteen-fold, or four bushels of potatoes. Some home gardeners have grown six and seven bushels of early potatoes from a peck of seed, but that is exceptional. Sixteen pecks of potatoes, or 48 quarter-pecks, will provide the potatoes for at least 48 dinners for a family of five, with some left from each dinner to be fried for breakfast the following morning.

Potatoes are important in the diet, and early potatoes from home gardens are especially appetizing. It may not pay to crowd out the more intensive garden vegetables in order to grow early potatoes, but wherever space will permit at least one peck of seed should be planted. A good plan is to plant late sugar corn between the potatoes about the time the potato vines begin to show signs of ripening. Then as the potatoes are dug, hoe the soil around the corn. Late cabbage plants are often set between the potatoes and a crop of cabbage is produced after the potatoes are removed. It always pays to keep the land working.

BIG REVENUE FROM TOBACCO

Figures Have Always Been Larger Than Those From Customs Tax—\$178,000,000 in 1918.

The internal revenue from tobacco has always been much larger than the customs receipts, says the United States department of agriculture. In the first years' operation of the law, 1863, the internal revenue was \$3,000,000, in the next year \$9,000,000 and the amount increased to \$31,000,000 by 1870, \$41,000,000 by 1877, and \$47,000,000 by 1882. After that year, the amount declined and remained relatively low until 1898, with a low-water mark of \$20,000,000 in 1894. Suddenly, in 1899, the income jumped to \$52,000,000, and the amount reached \$71,000,000 in 1912, \$85,000,000 in



Tobacco Field in Virginia.

1916, \$102,000,000 in 1917, and \$156,000,000 in 1918. The receipts of internal revenue and customs together produced \$13,000,000 in 1865, \$52,000,000 in 1897, \$76,000,000 in 1909, \$104,000,000 in 1913, \$132,000,000 in 1917, and \$178,000,000 in 1918.

QUICKLY PERISHABLE CROPS

Difficult to Form Any Reliable Judgment for Marketing Berries, Melons and Peaches.

It is particularly difficult to form any reliable market judgment for quickly perishable, short-season crops like strawberries, peaches, and melons, says the United States department of agriculture. Markets in such lines are irregular, differing widely at the same time in different cities because the nature of the crop does not admit of safe transfer between distant points and does not allow long keeping in cold storage. These lines feel quickly and severely the effect of oversupply, whether of car lots or from neighboring sources. As these crops are not strictly necessities, the demand is somewhat uncertain, depending largely upon the buying power of the public, which may vary greatly from season to season.

SMALL FLOCKS OF CHICKENS

More Should Be Kept Where Conditions Make It Feasible in Villages and Towns.

Where conditions make it feasible and cheap, small flocks of poultry should be kept to a greater extent than at present by families in villages and towns, and especially in the suburbs of large cities. The need for this extension of poultry raising is particularly great in sections where the consumption of poultry products exceeds the production, with the result that prices are high.—United States Department of Agriculture.

WOMEN! DON'T BUY POOR DYE!

Say You Want "Diamond Dyes"—No Other Kind! Don't Spoil or Streak Your Material

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into worn, shabby garments, draperies, coverings, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed even if you have never dyed before. Druggist has color card.

Pleasure Missed. "O!" said Marjorie as the dessert came on, "how I wish you had told me this morning, mamma, that you were going to have strawberries and cream for dinner!" "Why, what difference would that have made?" inquired her mother. "O, lots!" with a sigh. "I could have looked forward to it all day then."

The rattle of pans and dishes in the kitchen sounds better to a hungry man than classical music.

The Birds. "Those birds fly over here to feed. Their sleeping place is many miles away, but they return every night." "I see. They commute."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Thousands of Happy Housewives in WESTERN CANADA



are helping their husbands to prosper—are glad they encouraged them to go where they could make a home of their own—save paying rent and reduce cost of living—where they could reach prosperity and independence by buying on easy terms. Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such crops come prosperity, independence, good homes, and all the comforts and conveniences which make for happy living.

Farm Gardens—Poultry—Dairying

are sources of income second only to grain growing and stock raising. Good climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, etc., give you the opportunity of a new land with the conveniences of old settled districts. For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can. or R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn., Canadian Government Agent.

PERFECTION NOT OFTEN SEEN

Assertion Made That Not One Person in Ten Thousand is Absolutely Sane.

Perfect health of mind and body are both exceedingly rare. Not one "civilized" person out of ten thousand is perfectly healthy. Not one civilized person out of ten thousand is perfectly sane. That is to say, absolutely level-headed in all respects, not attaching undue importance to his own hobby, and with no prejudices against new ideas, able to appreciate the other side of the question and to change his ideas when he is convinced that he is wrong. Sanity has been defined as "the ability to accommodate oneself to one's environment." Not a bad definition. Those who decry the manners and customs of other races or people, merely because they are different from their own are not entirely sane.—Los Angeles Times.

Its Fitting Kind.

"Jim said when he went outdoors this morning, he saw a snake coiled around the garden hose." "Of course, it was hardly necessary for him to state it was a garter snake."

Boxes to Hold 8,000,000,000 Cans.

One hundred million wood boxes were required to pack last year's output of the canning industries in the United States, estimated at 8,000,000,000 cans.

A Real Grievance! The railroad official invited the stern citizen to communicate his troubles. "I want you to give orders," demanded the visitor, "that the engineer of the express which passes through Elm Grove at 11:55 be restrained from blowing his whistle on Sunday mornings." "Impossible!" exploded the official. "What prompts you to make such a ridiculous request?" "Well, you see," explained the citizen, in an undertone, "our pastor preaches until he hears that whistle blow, and that confounded express was twenty minutes late last Sunday."—New York Central Magazine.

Kind Invitation.

College professors are proverbially absent minded and many stories are told along this line. One is told about the late Professor Cleveland, beloved of all Bowdoin men of several decades ago. One day the professor had a powerful electric current running over an insulated wire in the class room. "If a man should touch this wire," he said to the class in physics, "he would be killed instantly." Then, beamingly absent minded upon the nearest student, he said: "Now, Mr. Smith, will you kindly touch that wire?"—Portland Express.

Golf has the advantage of keeping one in the open air without afflicting him with chiggers.

For Every Home A table drink that refreshes, but leaves no after-depression— Instant Postum Much used nowadays instead of coffee as a breakfast beverage because of its similarity in flavor to coffee, but with entire absence of ill effect, since Postum contains no "caffeine." Instant Postum is made quickly in the cup, with economy as well as convenience. Sold by Grocers Everywhere Made by POSTUM CEREAL CO., Inc. BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

Intentional Duplicate Exposure

Defective