THE JAPANESE OUTFIT.

Features of Uniforms Designed For the Soldiers.

COLD PROOF WINTER OVERCOAT.

Made of Thick Woolen Cloth, With Large Fur Collar, It Is Devised to Insure Warmth in Most Severe Climate—Mosquito Net Helmet a Comfort in Summer—Lamb's Wool Toe Caps to Prevent Frostbite.

Miss McCaul, who saw much of the British soldier on service in South Africa and of the working of the medical department of the British army, was recently commissioned by her majesty the queen of England to go to Japan to inquire into the working of the Japanese Red Cross society. She brought back with her the complete outfit of a soldier of the Japanese imperial guard, which was presented to her by General Tamachi, the minister of war, together with samples of the food supplied to the soldier on active service, says the British Medical Journal.

The entire outfit comprises both winter and summer uniforms and underclothing, overcoats, puttees and boots, gloves and hoods, knapsacks, haversack, water bottle, mess tin and canteen, a grass woven case to contain the ration of rice, blanket, portable tent, mosquito net for the head, housewife, bandage wrapper and identification label. There is also a tin box containing creosote pills, which each soldier must carry and is expected to take as a prophylactic against dysentery. One notable feature of all the clothing is that it is apparently made of the best material. The material for the winter clothing appears to be all wool and in color and warmth reminds one of the brownish Jaeger clothing.

In the neat blue parade uniform, jacket or tunic, pills for tissue lesions are used, but in the working kit buttons are done away with as far as possible, fastenings being in nearly all instances carried out by means of flat hooks and eyes. The trousers, or rather pantaloons, are of khaki drill. The jacket is perfectly plain and there are no buttons on any of the garments. A strip of white linen is bound to wind round the neck as a collar inside the tunic. The forage cap which goes with this uniform is a curved affair resembling a tam, a detachable linen cover to be used in summer, from which hangs a linen screen to protect the neck. This screen, being made in three parts a center and two side—allows the air to pass freely. For all uniforms the trousers are made for rolling leggings in the first and therefore the soldiers where they are made to fit tight to the limb, being fastened by tapes instead of buttons. Puttees or gaiters must, of course, be worn with these. The ordinary greatcoat is of thick woolen cloth with bone buttons. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head. A comparatively small detail in the cut of this, as also of the winter greatcoat, shows how carefully health and comfort and therefore individual efficiency have been considered. The free edges of the front, instead of being cut straight, are curved and below the waist, making the skirt of the coat lap over more completely below. It is thus prevented from gaping in walking, and the legs and knees are protected from rain. The front of this coat can be buttoned back to allow free movement of the lower limbs for marching in dry weather.

A mosquito net "helmet" or head covering, in addition to its value as a preventive of malaria, is a great comfort in summer, when there are many flies. That issued to the Japanese soldiers is made of green netting stretched on two circles of cane so as to make a long drum with one end knocked out, into which the head is passed. The two rings of cane are kept apart by a wire spring, which allows the drum to be flattened and buttoned up for the carriage.

The winter tunic and trousers are made plain, like the khaki suit, but are of good woolen cloth.

The "cold proof" winter overcoat merits some description, for it seems to be designed to insure warmth in the most severe climate. Made of thick woolen cloth, it has a large collar covered with fur, which is of course on side when the collar is raised. From the middle of the edge of the collar a cotton cap or hood can be pulled out so as to cover the head, and over this can be worn the simple detached woolen "cold proof" hood. Hanging by cords from the neck are large gloves of mittens—one division for all the fingers and one for the thumb; they can thus be thrown off when the hand is required for firing or any other purpose without being lost. A sheepskin waistcoat with the wool outside is also issued for severe weather. It fastens at one side.

The underclothing is of similar good material to that of the outer garments, a cotton shirt and drawers for summer and a thick knitted woolen jacket and sweater and pants for winter. The ribbed woolen stockings are made without heels, and socks are also issued in the coldest weather to wear over the stockings to protect the feet. These toe caps are made of a lamb's wool material like very thick flint, the soft surface being inside. A roll of fine striped flannel of very good quality and about a yard and a half long is issued to be wound round the abdomen and takes the place of a cholera belt.

The ordinary army boots give the impression of comfort and durability. In general appearance they resemble the boot issued to the British soldier, but on close inspection they are seen to be far superior. The leather of the upper is good and reasonably soft; the sole is thinner than that of the English army boot and is thinned off at the toes, making the boot more flexible. It is interesting. The feet of the men are shod with iron hobnails, and the toe and heel have brass plates. The boots which these persons are issued with four pounds of English soldiers' boots. For the marching day are worn with more feet the soft native shoe with grass sole, made of straw, which is very slow men and the people generally in Japan, is served out.

The kinjasses are of leather, with the hair outside, its shape being maintained by a wooden frame, and seem to us to be capable of improvement. The khaki colored hemp haversack is divided lengthwise to form two compartments and resembles somewhat the haversack carried by Indian officers. A useful addition to the slings supporting it from the opposite shoulder is a short strap fixed to the center of the top of the sack, with a hook to fix on the water belt, and thus take off some of the weight from the sling.

For carrying additional small articles of clothing the soldier has a long sack about nine inches in width and six feet long, open at one end, and with drawstrings at its center, so as to make two bags. It is worn over one shoulder, like a bandolier, the ends being tucked under the waist belt at the opposite side.

The water bottle, canteen and mess tin are of aluminum, the first two being blackened outside, the mess tin lined inside the canteen, like a tray. The rice ration is carried in the mess tin, a box in front of the mess tin. The copper Chinese cooking kettle is a very practical contribution. It has double sides. The water poured into the outer jacket is heated by burning charcoal in a small stove in the center of the vessel, air being admitted by the lateral apertures near the bottom, through which also the ashes can be extracted. With this water can be boiled even in a gale and the Japanese soldiers have realized its value in campaigning and use it very generally.

Of the various samples of food the rice, well cleaned, boiled and the biscuits—consisting of wheat and rice flour, with a few grains of millet seed to prevent it from becoming too hard—are specially notable. Vegetables of various kinds—dried potatoes, carrots, beans, sliced gourd, etc.—are thoroughly dried, thus insuring preservation and diminished weight. Fish and meat are both in solid cakes or cubes, and various meats and fish are in hermetically sealed tins. Even fodder for the horse is prepared, like the vegetables for the men, by drying.

FRUIT TREES IN STREETS

Scheme to Make Chicago a "City Beautiful."

THE IDEA OF A PITTSBURG MAN

J. Horace McFarland Tells Women's Outdoor Art Congress That Apples, Peaches, Plums and Cherries Should Be Grown on Grass Plots Along Thoroughfares—Dreifus Pulings For Downtown.

If J. Horace McFarland's plan for transforming Chicago into a "city beautiful" is carried out the boys who steal apples from peddlers' wagons probably will rise up and call him blessed, says the Chicago Tribune. So also will the policemen who keep "trained dogs" by chasing the small boys down alleys. So, too, will the judge who sentences the youths to the parental school and also Superintendent Mac(Cpper), who is not allowed to administer severe punishment to the prisoners.

Mr. McFarland, who is president of the American Civic association, said the other day at the annual meeting of the Woman's Outdoor Art league that the grass plots along Chicago's streets should be planted with fruit trees. Even in the downtown district, he said, it would not be amiss to plant trees "destined in time to bear luscious fruit." He would transform Chicago into a "garden city." The appliance announced for fulfillment of the plan and after the meeting several of the leaders in the league promised to start the movement at home.

He would have apple, peach, plum and cherry trees along the streets of your city, he said. He would plant strong hardy, fruit bearing trees, trees that make a show beautiful than a fruit tree. You will say the south boys would pluck and eat the fruit. What then? Why do! It will not harm the tree and it will do the boys good, only boys will be boys. It is a great thing to tie life which so frequently stumps the doctor. It is as good for children as it is for grown persons. A dose of this medicine every day will soon be the most obstinate case of dyspepsia or constipation, and when taken as directed brings quick relief.

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THEDFORDS BLACK DRAUGHT

Mr. McFarland, who is a resident of Harrisburg, spoke on "Municipal Trees and Their Uses." He said: "I have said some of the trees which are regarded with delight in America by reason they are so common are treasured in Europe. He held that the maple and the Carolina poplar should not be planted in the city, as they soon die, but recommended for use the elm and the tulip tree, the linden and fruit trees generally.

"Tree planting is a splendid idea," declared Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh, president of the league, in the morning. "I cannot imagine anything more beautiful than Chicago's streets lined with fruit trees hanging with apples and peaches and plums."

Fruit tree planting, it is said, will be tried first in the school yards. It may help to solve the lunch room question.

"It would cost our business," said the proprietor of a fruit stand in the lunch avenue. "All the Greeks in Chicago would come up. If they couldn't be stopped any other way an ax brigade might be formed."

CRACK CORN SHUCKER.

Woman Cooked Dinner and Husked Ninety-one Bushels in a Day.

Of all the great corn growers in Iowa this fall Miss Hurstad of Lakeport, Kossuth county, claims the distinction of beating all of the men, says a special dispatch from Elkhora, in. Miss Hurstad husked 91 bushels in a regular corn shucker all the fall on the farm of Abram Hoskins and on Saturday recently she husked ninety-one bushels of corn as an ordinary day's work.

Without trying to make a record Miss Hurstad husked in fifty bushels of golden ears in the morning. After emptying the wagon she went home and, without even stopping to eat, put dinner for a lot of hungry men, went back to the field after her dinner work was all done and husked and brought in another forty-five bushels of corn. Some of the great cornfields are showing up a remarkable growth.

Mr. Hoskins' Miss Lizzie killer raised 205 bushels to the acre of corn, and the stalks were almost twice as high. A boy could climb five feet on the stalk without bending it over

CHILDREN AS BIRD SAVERS.

Audubon Society Leader Says They Will Work if Organized.

At the recent joint meeting of the American Ornithologists' union and the Massachusetts Audubon society in Cambridge, Mass., William Dutcher, chairman of the national committee of Audubon societies, recommended that societies be formed among school children all over the country for the protection of birds, basing his argument on the lack of interest of most children in the subject as but their great enthusiasm under a sense of responsibility, says the New York Tribune.

He also recommended the incorporation of the Massachusetts Audubon society, the other state Audubon societies into one great organization, which could avail itself of a provision by a recent New York law whose name is not mentioned, to be granted forthwith in case the society is incorporated, and to pay $5,000 a year for two years for the services of a secretary to carry on educational work.

Amazing Feat of Some British Railway.

The directors of the Great Western railway, England, are about to introduce an American engine for their long distance expresses.

Uncle Sam is right on time if not a little previous with New Year's resolutions. The song little sum of $5,000,000 has been issued of Tuesday for expense estimates for the coming year, and larger reductions in appropriations are promised.

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VOCATIONS OF YALE MEN

Ratios of Change In the Leading Professions.

THE DRIFT INTO BUSINESS LIFE

Rapid Increase in the Number of Graduates Who Enter Commercial Careers and the Decrease of the Ministry and Agricultural Pursuits Striking Features.

Secretary Stokes of the Yale corporation recently published an elaborate set of tables showing occupations of living Yale graduates, says a New Haven special dispatch to the New York Post. These, combined with statistics of preceding several years ago by Professor J. C. Schwab, show some interesting changes and other features.

During the first century and a half of the college a large proportion of graduates went into the learned professions, especially the ministry. Thus, from 1701 to 1744 out of 485 graduates there were 226 clergymen, 33 lawyers, 30 physicians; from 1744 to 1792 out of 506 graduates there were 160 clergymen, 56 lawyers and 64 physicians; from 1792 to 1837 out of 684 graduates there were 351 clergymen, 52 lawyers and 36 physicians. Fourteen classes in the first half of the nineteenth century, ending with the year 1845, show, averaging the percentages, about 21 per cent in the ministry, 34 per cent in the law and 14 per cent in medicine. In the rapid growth of the law it has compared with the ministry being noteworthy. During the last sixty years these proportions have so changed that of the 7,663 living graduates of the academic department only 495, or about 1 per cent, are in the ministry, while 2,295, or about 30 per cent, are in the law and 557, or about 8 per cent, in physicians.

Taking the last ten years, during which the number of living graduates in each class has shown a steady increase of teachers rose from 28 to 40, clergy from 54 to 65, manufacturing from 18 to 55, and in mercantile life from 30 to 57, out of 1,215 living graduates of the whole university there are in arts and music, 1,0[illegible]; agriculture, 24; education, 1,[illegible]; engineering, 34; finance, 1,138; government service, 20[illegible]; law, 3,156; literary pursuits, 2[illegible]; manufacturing, 1,171; medicine, 1,151; mercantile callings, 427; the ministry, 1,141; railway transportation, 391, those representing the vocations of medicine, law and the ministry being Yale graduates.

The striking features of the figures for the last few decades are the great and rapid increase in the number of men who have left the ministry and become "men of affairs" and the decrease of the ministry and of agriculture. Education, law, medicine and public service latterly about hold their own.

The departmental returns show that of the 1,215 living graduates (academic) school 238, or almost one-fourth, have abandoned the ministry for other callings, which, including those who took 123 Out of 1,423 living graduates in law 227 have gone into other occupations, chiefly finance, manufacturing and mercantile life. Out of 535 living graduates in medicine only 54 have abandoned it, of 2,823 living graduates of the scientific school about one-quarter (710) have become engineers, while 106 have become teachers, 215 have gone into finance, 206 into manufacturing, 219 into medicine and 300 into mercantile life. Out of 1,215 living graduates of the graduate school receiving degrees 352 have become teachers.

The local drift as to occupations is somewhat strikingly denoted by returns which show that during the three years 1901-04—the north Atlantic states gained from 8,047 to 8,510 graduates, the south Atlantic states from 451 to 544, the middle and northwest from 2,054 to 2,[illegible], the southwest from 264 to 315, and the Pacific states from 847 to 896. The increasing ratio of whole number of graduates in a locality the changes are thus very evenly distributed. There are hundreds of cases where vocations cannot be classified.

Rudyard Kipling in his latest book, a collection of stories entitled "Traffics and Discoveries," is right up to date in the choice of subjects. Two stories of the Boer war are the outcome of his trip to the Transvaal. Another story is aimed at the automobile public, while another rings in wireless telegraphy along with theosophy and incarnation.

The practice of keeping asparagus in water to freshen it lessens its food value, according to the German Experimental institute, which recently made a thorough test at the request of the market gardeners.

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