

the injuries of the patient are such that he requires medical treatment for a longer period than a couple of weeks, he is sent to some permanent hospital, located far away from the scenes of war, and there given the necessary attendance. It is incumbent upon the commanding officer to announce to the chief of the hospital service the probability and location of battle and supply him with maps of the battlefield as soon as the plans are completed, in order to enable him to locate his dressing stations and field hospitals at the most advantageous positions.

For the victims of naval battles our government has made equally generous arrangements. At a cost of a million dollars the ship Solace has been fitted out as a floating hospital, the first one ever employed in such service in a naval war. This vessel can accommodate about seven hundred patients and has every appliance found in a modern, first-class hospital. This ship is subject to the orders of the commander of whatever fleet she may be attached to. During action her position will be to the rear of the battle line. At her masthead floats the Red Cross flag, a crimson cross on a white field, and this protects her from the fire of the enemy.

Any American vessel with wounded on board raises the signal to indicate that fact, and when the signal is hoisted, a steam launch is dispatched from the Solace to take off the injured men. The ship has also a morgue where those beyond human aid are embalmed so that the remains of those who die in the service of the country need not be cast into the sea, as formerly, but may be sent to friends and relatives ashore.

All this is the result of a civilization which evidently realizes that the advanced position it has attained has placed upon it new duties as regards the methods of warfare. It is an evidence of a growing disposition to gradually render war between nations claiming a standing on the high platform of western civilization unnecessary and to substitute for it better methods. At present those who have given thought to this subject have been able to see no other remedy than "armed" peace. Force, however, cannot prevent war, as has been abundantly proved. But the humanizing influences, that have as yet taken form in the work of the Red Cross society, are bound to continue to work among the nations, until public sentiment will pronounce the decree that the best interests of the world both material and moral, are in the direction of peace.

HEALTH RULES FOR SOLDIERS.

Medical science is fast becoming popularized to such an extent that it is treated upon by writers and speakers of all degrees of intelligence and honesty, from the veriest crank to the most profound and able exponent of it, and from the conscienceless quack or dogmatic empiric to the most erudite and conscientious practitioner. But by a sure process of accurate observation and experimentation the laws of the science of health are coming to be understood with much definiteness and certainty, and apparently the days of the medical quack and empiric are numbered.

A great government like that of the United States will undoubtedly avail itself, in time of war especially, of the most advanced knowledge upon this subject, and health rules laid down for the guidance of American soldiers may be relied upon as embodying the highest form of intelligence upon the subject which scientific investigators have yet developed. By way of preparing the army for invading Cuba, Col. B. F. Pope, chief surgeon of the Fifth army corps, has issued for the personal

instruction and benefit of the soldiers, the following rules for the preservation of their health:

"The body adapts itself readily to changes of climate. You do not require any special preparation for the climate of Cuba. You should meet the heat in the same way you do in the summer season of the north. Avoid, therefore, the use of medicines that are recommended to protect the body against the action of climate. The dangers in the tropics do not come from the direct action of the climate. The danger is due to the presence in some districts of the warm countries of the microbes of certain diseases. The chief measure for the prevention of these diseases will be instituted by your commanding officers. There are no medicines that will protect us from these diseases. Do not take quinine regularly when your health is good. Do not take purgatives when the bowels are regular. Drink boiled water when you cannot get natural spring water.

"Stagnant surface water is especially dangerous. If possible drink water only at meal times. Avoid unripe and unsound fruits. Peel all fruits before eating. Use as little alcoholic beverages as possible. The clothing should be light and loose. When wet with sweat or rain remove it for drying and rub the body briskly with a wet towel until it is clean. Also if exposed to draughts when perspiring freely put on some extra covering. When your feet are wet rub them dry and put on dry socks, even if you cannot change your shoes. Protect yourselves from mosquitoes by gloves and nets. Bathe the body every morning and evening you can, but do not swim in the heat of the day except in the shade. Sleep in dry clothing only. Otherwise, keep awake and move about.

"The health of the command will depend in a great extent upon the strict observance of orders not to communicate with suspected persons or places. Report all sickness to a medical officer at once."

The sound common sense and scientific wisdom of the foregoing advice render it valuable to a great many people besides soldiers in the army. What is said about the use of quinine and alcoholic drinks is especially worthy of note, and the precaution of boiling water before drinking it, unless it comes from a spring, is a wise one, not only in Cuba but in many other parts of the world. Cleanliness and temperance in eating, drinking and the care of the body, are the bulwarks of health, in the army and out of it.

BRIGHAM H. YOUNG.

Among those who were not of the advance guard of the Utah Pioneers, but came with the first succeeding detachment, was the late Brigham H. Young. For this reason alone—but there are many others—he deserves to and does hold a place in the affectionate remembrance of our people which time cannot stale nor custom wither. He was the pioneer printer and for a time foreman of the mechanical department of the "Deseret News," which causes him to be especially remembered here. He was a man of probity, enterprise and thrift, all of which is shown in but one incident of his earlier and busier life. In bringing a train of goods from the Missouri river for a mercantile firm here, Mr. Young met with a sad misfortune; the Indians caught the men unawares and captured every wagon, destroyed all of them and all the goods they could not use or carry away, and drove off the animals. The firm held Mr. Young

for the value of the merchandise, \$22,000, and his losses on the wagons and horses were in addition some \$5,000 more. By sacrificing property here he managed to raise the money and paid it over, expecting to be reimbursed by the government, but he never was. It was in the latter stages of the war and the treasury was empty. One by one his witnesses disappeared through death and otherwise, and finally he gave it up altogether. At a time like that such a loss was all but irretrievable, but he met it and pushed ahead, ever striving to regain his former estate, but only with partial success.

Mr. Young had a host of friends here and elsewhere, all of whom will cherish the hope that in his final sleep no disturbing or discordant influence will be permitted to reach him.

UTAH'S QUOTA.

Under the second call for volunteers, to the number of 75,000, Utah is entitled to furnish 255 men, on an exact pro rata basis, according to population. It has been repeatedly stated that the most of the men enlisted under the new call would be assigned to regiments already organized, which would be brought up to the maximum strength; and it has been estimated that 50,000 men would be required to do this. This would leave 25,000 men out of which to form new regiments.

According to a press dispatch sent out from Washington last (Tuesday) night, Adjutant General Corbin had announced "that he would not make public the apportionment of the volunteer troops among the states under the second call of the President;" that enlistments would be made the same as for the regular army; and that governors of states would be notified of the number to be enlisted in their respective states, but that this information would not be made public by the war department. The dispatch further states:

"A majority of the men enlisted will be sent at once to the permanent camps to fill regiments that are incomplete, the men being assigned, of course, to regiments which belong to their localities. Under the second call each state is called upon to furnish a specified number of men, not a specified number of company, battalion or regimental organizations. After a state has filled its quota, the men unassigned to regiments already in the service will be organized into new regiments, the governors commissioning the officers who are to command them."

Under this program the recruits from Utah would have been merged into existing regiments and lost sight of, the State would not have received credit for the achievements of her sons on the battlefield, and a chief source of encouragement to enlist in the first place, and to display zeal and valor after enlistment, would not have existed. Utah's delegation in Congress, realizing all this, have exerted themselves to obtain permission from the war department for Utah to furnish a battalion of infantry, and news comes from Washington to the effect that they have been successful. Senator Cannon has been especially persistent in endeavors to produce this result.

A battalion of infantry will include about 400 men and thirteen officers, viz., a major, four captains and eight lieutenants; and it looks as if this State would be permitted to furnish nearly double her quota, and have them in a distinct body, maintaining its own identity, and whose officers will be appointed by Governor Wells; all of which will be very gratifying to the people of the State in general. In furnishing men for this war, Utah has