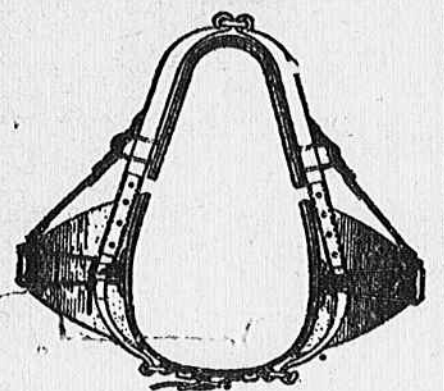


Live Stock

COMBINE HAMES AND COLLAR

Nebraska Man Invents Device Which May Be Adjusted to Different Sized Necks of Horses.

Mr. Charles Slicker of Waco, Neb., has recently invented a device which provides a uniform combined collar and hames whereby to dispense with the usual collar and hames, which may be adjusted for different sized necks, and which when in use will



Combined Hames and Collar.

prevent soreness and chafing, equalize and fairly distribute the draft, and which may be easily placed and removed, says the Scientific American. The illustration shows the improvement in the position it will occupy when in use, and to remove it, it is only necessary to release the free end of a strap from a buckle. This free end may be now withdrawn from a loop and a ring, when the improvement may be moved from the horse's neck. No injurious strain is brought to bear in any part, the draft being equalized.

KANSAS HORSE IS KNOWING

Animal Will Open Gate to Pasture by Pulling Out the Wooden Pin With His Teeth.

Mr. Thomas Botkin, of Kansas, owns a horse which he declares has great reasoning powers. The barnyard is separated from the small pasture by a fence and gate. The gate is fastened by a wooden pin and auger hole in the gate post. When the



An Intelligent Animal.

horse wants to enter the pasture he reaches over the fence, pulls the pin out of the hole with his teeth, and then shoves the gate open by the weight of his body.

FEEDING SILAGE TO SHEEP

Experiments Have Shown It to Be Desirable for Animals During Winter. Much Care Needed.

A series of exhaustive tests at the Indiana experiment station has demonstrated beyond doubt that good silage used judiciously is an extremely desirable feed for sheep in winter. It has an excellent effect upon the digestive system and upon the general health and thrift of the lambs. Ewes fed during the winter on rations including a liberal amount of silage gain an average each winter of 20 pounds, while those similarly fed without silage gain only 15½ pounds. Those receiving the silage also consume more than 7 per cent less grain and over 2 per cent less clover hay than those maintained exclusively upon dry feed. It also had a valuable effect upon the fleece, those receiving silage having a slightly heavier coat of wool. Of the lot of fall lambs which were finished in hothouse lambs during the spring of 1909 those fed on silage rations were considerably fatter and better than the ones receiving dry rations. It should not be assumed, however, that an undue amount of silage will prove satisfactory in the feeding ration. Extreme care should also be observed not to feed frozen or partially decayed silage or silage unusually sour. Balance the ration up with plenty of clover or alfalfa hay, or other good, palatable roughage and dry grain.

Ration for Young Porkers.

The hog grower of the future in pork production as a business proposition, and not using hogs merely as scavengers in the field lot, must take cognizance of the fact that the young pigs up to the age of six months need a growing and not a fattening ration, and that their feeding must be tempered with judgment.

Food for the Growing Calf.

Growing calves should have such food as insures growth. Fat is not needed in the dairy calf. The food in winter should be clover, hay, oats or bran; bright straw may be fed also, and roots for variety. Keep the calves comfortable, summer and winter, and growth will follow as a natural result.

INFLUENCE OF A POOR SIRE

Improvement in Types of Horses Bred on Our Farms of Greatest Importance to Farmer.

The fact that the sire is concerned with so many more individual offspring in a given season than a single mare, makes it readily seen that his influence is much more extensive. To improve the horse stock of a given community through the female line, for instance, would require the use of fifty or more superior mares to accomplish the same results as might be secured by the use of a single stallion.

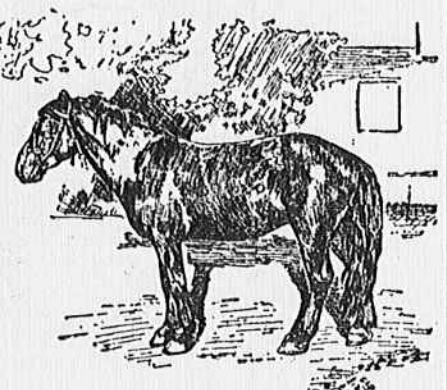
Purity of breeding insures prepotency and since, in the grading-up process the pure-bred parent is usually the sire, it is essential that he be of such a character that the impression which he stamps upon his offspring shall be only of the best.

Defects in structure cannot be offset by type or breeding of the highest degree of excellency. A horse may be a superior individual in a class by himself, but he must conform closely to the specified requirements of the type with which he should class.

The influence of well-bred sires in any community can readily be seen by observing the horses used in the fields, on the road and particularly in the horse markets of the cities.

Certain states that have paid attention to horse-breeding, now produce animals that can almost be told at a glance by dealers, without knowing in advance where they came from, so superior is their quality. Other states have exactly the reverse reputation and as soon as a lot is announced as coming from such a state, dealers will desert the sale ring.

Horses coming from such localities where farmers are averse to paying a decent service-fee, but prefer to use scrubs, are of poor type, vary widely



A "Grade" Shire Stallion.

in color, form, size, and weight, and possess few qualities which fit them for long and useful service.

So important has been the influence of scrub sires in some states, that the legislatures have been prevailed upon to pass laws to improve the situation.

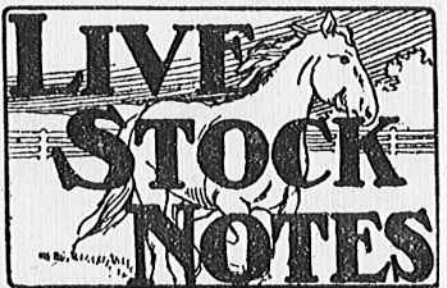
SUCCESS WITH MARCH PIGS

Begin to Fatten November 1 on Corn, Apples and Milk—Ready to Kill in Two Weeks.

(By J. B. JOHNSON, Pennsylvania.) I have best success with young pigs farrowed about the middle of March. When about a month old we wean them and put them in a pen by themselves and feed on sweet skim milk. They learn to drink quickly.

We add a little middling to the milk. About the first of May we turn the pigs into the orchard on grass and clover pasture. We feed twice daily with bran and middlings mixed with milk or water, giving them all they want.

We begin to fatten November 1, on corn, corn fodder, apples and milk. They are ready for killing about the middle of November.



LIVE STOCK NOTES

To be profitable, sows must be sure breeders.

Examine the collars of your work horses often.

Don't let the nursing sows run down too much in condition.

Do not disturb the sow for at least 24 hours after farrowing.

Don't feed the young pigs intended for breeding purposes altogether on corn.

Asches have good effect on the pigs' digestion, besides killing intestinal worms.

Your horse may intend to please you, but does not understand your wishes.

Don't neglect to commence feeding the colts some grain before they are weaned.

The pure-bred draft breeding mare will do as much work as a grade, and her colt will be worth much more.

Cold, exposed sleeping quarters that compel the sows to pile up in order to keep warm are usually responsible for the dead pigs at this time.

If you are suspicious that some of your cattle are affected with tuberculosis, the sooner you have your herd tested and made free from the trouble the better it will be for your pocket-book.

When you get a good brood sow, one that always farrows a fair-sized litter of strong pigs and raises a large per cent. of them, better hold on to her as long as she continues her good work.

SOME HOT WAVES OF THE PAST



A TEMPORARY REFUGE FROM THE HEAT WOMEN'S BATHING HOUR. IN A LONDON PARK POOL.

THE hot wave of the past summer which caused much suffering and many deaths all over the country has had many similar and it would seem even more disastrous predecessors, and in delving into the records of the past the somewhat surprising fact is disclosed that the old world has suffered much more than the new.

In the years 1303-4 the Rhine, Loire and Seine rivers went dry. The heat in several of the French provinces in 1705 was equal to that of a glass furnace. Meat could be prepared for the table by merely exposing it to the sun. No person dared to venture out of his house between the hour of noon and 4 p. m.

In the year 1718 many shops had to close all over Europe. Not a drop of rain fell for four months. In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1778 the heat in Bologna was so intense that scores of people were stifled.

In July, 1793, the heat again became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried on the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling houses cracked and split and meat became tainted in an hour. The French revolution was then at the height of its bloody carnival, and many superstitious persons thought that the wave of heat following this mighty upheaval was the curse of God.

In 1800 Spain was visited by a sweltering temperature. Madrid and other cities were deserted and the streets became silent.

Another disastrous hot wave swept over Europe in 1851. In the Champs de Mars, Paris, during a military review, soldiers by the score fell victims to sunstroke, and at Aldershot, England, men dropped dead while at drill, compelling the officers to suspend the exercises.

In This Country.

The summer of 1853 was exceptionally hot in many parts of this country and in New York the thermometer ranged for seven days from 95 to 98 degrees. In one week 214 persons died of sunstroke in the metropolis. The year 1854 was hot and dry and the heat seemed to concentrate in the southwest. In Missouri from June 17 to the following year not a drop of rain fell. In 1872 New York experienced a torrid visitation of fearful intensity. On July 4, 155 cases of sunstroke occurred and of these 72 proved fatal. The principal thoroughfares were like fields of battle. Men fell by the score and ambulances were in constant requisition. Dumb beasts lay down by the wayside and panted their lives away. Sleep for two or three of the hottest nights was well-nigh impossible, and in the tenement districts women and children were found dead on the roofs, to which they had clambered in the hope of getting a breath of cool air. The scenes in the morgue were appalling. Dozens of bodies were on the stone slabs, under the splashing water, awaiting the recognition of friends or relatives.

The next serious visitation took place in 1877, and about July 9 began to make its power felt throughout the middle and southern states, as well as New York. In Washington the heat was particularly oppressive. The car rails became so expanded by the action of the sun as to rise up in curved lines, drawing the bolts. In one instance the rails burst away from the bolts and left the track entirely. The thermometer marked 104 degrees. The summer of 1879 will long be remembered for its torrid atmosphere. The situation will be better understood from the following record: Norwich, Conn., June 2, 100 degrees; New York, June 28, 98 degrees; Charleston, S. C., July 11, 101; on the same date St. Louis, 100; Knoxville, Tenn., July 13, 103; Charleston, July 14, 111 (16 deaths); Detroit, July 16, 102; New York, July 17, 101.

Thought the End Had Come. In 1881 it is said the heat throughout the United States was the greatest on record, the thermometer in many places registering 105 degrees in the shade. In England the mercury ranged from 90 to 101 degrees, and in Paris 93 degrees. The heat continued with brief intermission through July and August into September. In Richmond the thermometer registered 105 degrees; in Washington 104; in Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Rochester and elsewhere from 99 to 100; yet on September 7 snow fell in Deadwood, S. D., to the depth of five inches, and at Bald mountain the snow was two feet deep. During the month of September the thermometer in places registered as high as 106 degrees and great forest fires broke out and raged in different parts of the country. On September 7 a day of darkness broke over the country, being worse over the New England states; and the superstitious were badly frightened. The Connecticut legislature, in a belief that the end of the world was approaching, adjourned. A strange greenish-yellow pall overspread the heavens, and so darkened the light of the sun that lamps and gas were lighted, schools and factories closed, and multitudes of the ignorant and superstitious believed that the day of judgment had come.

Everything looked changed and unnatural. The faces of the people on the street were ghastly, the gas jets in the stores, instead of showing yellow, were as white and clear as electric lights, and thousands of the sect known as the Second Adventists gathered in their places of worship and confidently awaited the appearance of the Lord. The dark day was more wonderful in the country. The leaves and withering foliage assumed a most singular tint of green, changing like that of grass to a brownish hue; fowls went to roost, and the animal creation must have been greatly mystified by a phenomenon such as they had never before witnessed. A curious feature of this luminous haze was that it cast no shadow. It was as light under the trees as away from them, the whole unnatural appearance of things most likely being due to the immense forest fires, which were raging in many parts of the country.

Other Hot Visitations. The months of June and July, 1882, were notably oppressive. On the 13th of July 88 children in New York city died from the effects of the heat. Car horses fell in their traces; drivers dropped from their seats on trucks and wagons. Broadway was like a great transparent flame of fire. Business was partially suspended and many workshops were closed. The crowded parts of New York on the east and west sides were filled with families mourning their dead, and undertakers went their busy rounds as if an epidemic prevailed. Seven hundred and seventy-nine little ones died during this period from diseases superinduced by the heat.

The month of August, 1896, was very hot and for a period of five days the thermometer ranged from 98 to 100 degrees. Hundreds died of sunstroke. The year 1900 was also a scorcher. For three days in May, three in June, 15 in July, 17 in August and four in September—a total of 42 days—the thermometer ranged from 90 degrees upward, and in places went above the 100 mark.

GREAT BELLS OF THE WORLD

Tear Kolokol the Largest, but "Liberty Bell" is Dearest to Hearts of Americans.

Philadelphia.—In the great drama of history bells have played a very prominent role. The bell most historical and most dear to all Americans is the "Liberty Bell" now in Philadelphia. The other nations of the world have bells as famous and dear to them in historic memory as our "Liberty Bell."

In Belfast, Ireland, there is a bell reputed to be 1,362 years old. It is said that the bell was bequeathed to a church in that city by St. Patrick. It is carefully preserved and ornate.



World's Largest Bell.

mented with precious stones and finger of gold and silver.

The largest bell in the world is known as the Tsar Kolokol. There is an interesting history surrounding it. When it had been cast, attempt was made to hang it so that it might be rung, but, by an unhappy chance, it broke from its supports and fell to the ground, wherein it made a great hole into which it sank and lay for many years. Finally, after more than a hundred years of oblivion, it was raised and placed in a public square in Moscow, where it now stands. This bell weighs more than 440,000 pounds, and is more than 19 feet in height and 60 feet in circumference.

There is a bell in northern China which has been ringing without intermission for 100 years. The natives believe that at every stroke of the bell a devil is exorcised from their midst. A special tax has been levied to support those who make a business of ringing this bell. It is rung by a system of relay teams that keep replacing one another.

The history of bells is very interesting. They are usually connected with important periods in a nation's existence. They have inspired much of the world's best poetry. One of the most harmonious lyrics, "The Bells," by Edgar Allan Poe, was inspired by the ringing of church bells near his home. Father Prout's beautiful lyric, "The Bells of Shandon," was inspired by the bells near Cork, Ireland. Bells that ring at scheduled periods in certain communities become, as it were, a living part of the community.

TO MEMORY OF CLEVELAND

Native Town Is to Build \$50,000 Memorial Despite Disparagement of Gospel.

Caldwell, N. J.—The proposition of influential citizens to erect a memorial to Grover Cleveland in Caldwell, his birthplace, by expending \$50,000 of the municipal fund, and \$45,000 to be collected elsewhere, promises to be a success, since Mrs. Cleveland has come forward with the assurance that recent gossip to the effect that the



Grover Cleveland's Birthplace.

late president despised his native city is absolutely untrue.

Mrs. Cleveland wrote to the friends of the memorial project assuring them that her husband always spoke kindly of Caldwell, and her declaration is supported by a letter Mr. Cleveland wrote several years ago in which he referred to the town as a place dear to him.

Governor Woodrow Wilson has given his indorsement to the project.

White Girl Marries Negro.

Chicago.—Mrs. Mabel Arantz, 16 years old, white, was forcibly separated from Robert Arantz, 19 years old, a negro, to whom she was married, after they had eloped from Omaha, Neb. Arantz is under arrest and the girl, who clung to the colored youth's arm when he was being led to a cell, was sent to the police station annex.

Deer Feeds With Cows.

Plymouth, N. H.—When Charles S. Milligan, a milk dealer, went for his cows he was surprised at seeing a young deer feeding with his herd near the pasture bars. The deer followed the herd to the barn, remaining there for two hours and eating hay.

AFTER 7 YEARS SUFFER

I Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Waurika, Okla.—"I had for years for seven years, was all right, and so I could not do anything. The doctor treated me for years, but did me no good. I got so bad I could not sleep at night. When this condition of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and began its use and wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. In a short time I had gained my average weight and am now strong and well."

—Mrs. SALLIE STEVENS, R. F. D., No. 8, Box 31, Waurika, Okla.



Another Grateful Woman.

Huntington, Mass.—"I was in a nervous, run-down condition and for three years could find no help."

"I owe my present good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier which I believe saved my life."

"My doctor knows what helped me and does not say one word against it."

—Mrs. MARI JANETTE BATES, Box 134, Huntington, Mass.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

MEAN MAN.



"Now, John, if you do to do you would weep over me, and tell everybody what a good wife I was."

"No, I wouldn't, believe me."

"Well, I would for you, just for decency's sake. And that shows I'm not half as mean as you are."

Twice Convicted.

Another lawyer's story arrives. We are told that a man was charged with picking a pocket the other day and that when arraigned he pleaded "guilty." The case went to the jury, however, and the verdict was "not guilty." And the court spoke as follows:

"You don't leave this court without a stain on your character. By your own confession you are a thief. By the verdict of the jury, you are a liar."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Up-to-Date.

Uncle Mose, a plantation negro, was being asked about his religious affiliations.

"Is a preacher, sa," he said.

"Do you mean," asked the astonished questioner, "that you preach the Gospel?"

Mose felt himself getting into deep water.

"No, sah," he said. "Ah touches that subject very light."—Success Magazine.

A feeling of superiority is about all the satisfaction some people get out of being good.

Try For Breakfast—

Scramble two eggs. When nearly cooked, mix in about a half a cup of

Post Toasties

and serve at once—seasoning to taste.

It's immense!

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.