ASILY the most admired of all the circus performers are the bareriders-male and female. No acts so thrill the spectators as do theirs, unless possibly it be the sensational trapeze performances, each engaging the services of a large "family" of foreign acrobats which have of late years become a feature with the largest American circuses. However, not even the aerialists, protected by nets, brave the dangers that confront the bareback riders, whose single mis-

step or wrong calculation may result in a fall more serious than the tum-ble of a trapeze artist from a lofty

Moreover, the riders in addition to the dangers of falls have the everpresent menace of the flying horses' hoofs and the possibility of kicks from horses, for even the most dependable of circus steeds have their moments of ill temper when they in moments of ill temper when they indulge in kicking propensities. All
these dangers are braved not only
by the artists known as bareback riders, but in no less degree by the men
and women who present thoroughbred
horses in "high school," or La Manage
acts, which means, of course, the putting of high stappers these ting of high steppers through a riety of paces, the jumping of hurdles, the rearing of the mount on his hind legs and other dexterous feats of masterly horsemanship.

Not only are the equestrian stars Not only are the equestrian stars the most conspicuous performers in the eyes of the general public, but from the standpoint of the circus people themselves they are the aristocrats of the community that centers around the sawdust ring. Socially they are in a class by themselves among the performers and this caste is generally recognized. Families deamong the performers and this caste is generally recognized. Families devote themselves to circus riding through generation after generation to an extent unknown in other branches of the show business. Young members of these old equestrian families might almost be said to grow up on horseback; they marry in their own little circle; and herein they find their life work, until when too old for their life work, until when too old for riding they retire to a peaceful life on

a farm.

The equestrians, forming the exclusive "set" of the traveling circus community are accorded the best staterooms in the sleeping cars in which the performers travel, and some of them further emphasize their position by putting up at a hotel in each tion by putting up at a hotel in each city visited by the circus instead of taking their meals at the big dining tent "on the lot." With such a situation it is only to be expected that the riders should receive the highest salaries of any of the performers—that is taking the individual average. This matter of salary combined with This matter of salary combined with the further problem of obtaining and



transporting horses for the riders explains why one sees so few bareback riders with the average small country circus. It needs the wealth and income of the big show to support a

goodly company of riders.

From one standpoint, the high salaries of the circus riders appears to be justly deserved. Riding is the to perform, once the knack of poising on a galloping horse has been master-As has been mentioned above. the average new recruit in the ranks trian family and consequently he or she has the benefit of capable instruction at home. To attain the greatest proficiency in riding, as in any other acrobatic line, practice should begin in childhood. A youngster under instruction under such circumstances is ifted by the father or mother onto the horse upon which the adult rider is practicing. At first the beginner must be held in place on the horse's back, but gradually confidence is gained and the new rider can maintain his position with no aid save a steadying hand when there comes a sudden lurch of the plunging mount. Finally he is able to take care of himself unaided and then gradually there are mastered all the tricks of mounting a horse at a gallop and the fea-ture work such as leaping over banners and through paper-covered hoops.

Shetland ponies—notoriously steady of gait and so small that a tumble from the back of one is not so likely to result in broken bones. A very ingenious contrivance has been perfected for giving confidence to new cruits among women bareback riders. It is, in effect, a swinging pole supbe justly deserved. Riding is the most difficult of all circus stunts to sponding to the center pole of a cirmaster as well as the most dangerous cus ring. This pole swings round and round the ring, keeping pace with the horse galloping around the sawdust rena. At the outer end of this pole a a contrivance which grasps the timarena. of circus riders comes of an eques- id rider around the waist or under the arms and which will enable her to take her entire weight off the horse at a moment's notice. The reader will appreciate that with this support in reserve the rider need not fear over-balancing. If she does lose her balance the pole will hold her up and enable her to regain her proper position on the back of the horse traveling directly underneath.

Circus riders exercise great care in the selection of their horses—"rosin-backs," as the circus people call them, because of the powder that is sprinkled on their broad backs to prevent the riders from slipping. The ideal horse for bareback work must be good tempered; steady and unvarying in gait, and heavy enough to present a broad back as a moving platform for the performer's feats. cus riders, it may be added, not only Some circus children serve an apprenticeship as bareback riders on daily parade. ride in the circus ring, but also in the

IMPORTANCE OF ERADICATING INJURIOUS CATTLE TICK

Southern States Need More and Better Live Stock and Larger Dairy Industry-Objects be Promoted by Destroying Pest.

from the southern states is a problem of prime importance to the agricultural interests of that section. over, the good that would result from the elimination of the tick would not be entirely confined to the region dlrectly concerned, and thus the matter ssumes to a certain degree a national importance.

The south needs more and better live stock and a larger dairy industry, and these objects would be greatly promoted by the destruction of the tick. The increased production of live stock by reason of its important bearing in maintaining and improving the fertility of the soil, would be of dis-tinct benefit in increasing the yield of field crops. An incidental though important advantage of stock raising and dairying would be found in the distri-bution of the farmer's income throughout the year, enabling him to live on a cash basis. It can thus be seen that the benefits which would accrue to southern agriculture from the extermination of the cattle tick would be very great and far-reaching.

There are several species of cattle ticks, but the chief one is commonly called the "cattle" or "Texas fever" It is the one most frequently found on cattle and is much more abundant than the other species. When the losses occasioned by this parasite are once thoroughly under stood by farmers and stockmen there will be little need for arguments in favor of tick eradication. Some of the losses are not directly noticeable and consequently make little impression, while other losses properly charge able to the tick are frequently attrib-

uted to other causes.

Various writers have estimated the annual loss due to the tick at from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000. These figures should be ample argument, even to the most comprehensive, for the

eradication of the pest.

In getting rid of the tick, it may be attacked on the pasture and on the

In freeing pastures the method folowed may be either a direct or an indirect one.

The former consists in excluding all cattle, horses and mules from tures until all the ticks have died from



Pail Spraying Pump.

starvation. The latter consists in permitting the cattle and other animals to continue on the infested pasture and treating them at regular intervals with oils or other agents destructive to ticks and thus preventing engorged females from dropping and reinfesting the pasture. The larvae on the pasture, or those which hatch from eggs laid by females already there, will all eventually meet death.

two ways. They may be treated with an agent that will destroy all the ticks grain occurs from various causes. il all the ticks have dropped.

Spraying is probably the most con- raised in that country.

The eradication of the cattle tick | venient and practical way of treating rom the southern states is a problem | cattle on the majority of farms. A good style of pail spray pump will be sufficient for treating small herds. About 15 feet of 3-3 inch high-pressure hose is required and a type of nozzle furnishing a cone-shaped spray will be found satisfactory. A nozzle with two small an aperture should not be

Every portion of the body should be thoroughly treated, special attention being given to the head, dewlap, brisket, inside of elbows, thighs and flanks, the tail and the depressions at the base of the tail. Crude oil alone may be used, but in general a 20 to 25 per cent. emulsion will be better.

All the cattle should be sprayed every two weeks and the treatment should not be discontinued simply because the ticks have become scarce or seem to have disappeared.

In localities where ticks commonly occur on cattle in considerable num-bers during the winter time it will be advisable to continue spraying. In lo-calities where ticks disappear or are present in very small numbers during the winter, the cattle should be inspected carefully each week to remove and destroy any ticks that may be present. When warm weather comes. it will be well in all cases in which spraying has been discontinued during the winter to begin spraying and continue until it can be determined with certainty that eradication has been accomplished. The spraying been should not be delayed until ticks show again in considerable numbers. One tick destroyed in the early spring will save the trouble of destroying thousands a few months later.

MEXICAN STYLE OF FARMING

Most Primitive Methods of Agri-culture Are Still Carried on in Many Parts of the Old Republic.

(By VICE-CONSUL R. M. STADDEN.) The most primitive method of farming is still carried on in many parts of Mexico. The plowing is done by the old-time bull tongue, which is a crooked stick with the point cov ered with an iron shoe, which only scratches the soil.

Corn is planted by hand, a man fol-lowing the plow, dropping the seed and covering it with his foot. It is cultivated with the same plow, which gives very poor results in destroying the weeds. The fodder is gathered by pulling the leaves or blades from the stock, which are made into bundles and carried from the fields by pack mules

Rice is planted, after the native plow has scratched over the land, by being thrown broadcast, and covered by hauling a bunch of brush over the land. When the rice is about one foot or 18 inches high it is cut down with grass hooks; not even a scythe is used for this work. This cutting back is said to make the rice grow more bunchy and enables the rice plant to get the best of the weeds, whereas, if the land had been properly plowed before planting, there would be no weeds and this cutting back would not be necessary. eight or ten days before cutting or harvesting time the water is shut off from the rice fields to allow the rice to ripen, when it is cut with the same Such of these as get upon the cattle grass hooks. It is then piled up for from time to time will be destroyed by three days, when it is threshed by bethe treatment, while those which fall to find a host will die in the pasture from starvation.

ing hand beaten on a rock, by which process five to ten per cent. of the grain remains on the straw. During Animals may be freed of ticks in the eight or ten days the field is dry-

present, or they may be rotated at proper intervals on tick-free fields unthrough the long list of crops that are

OTTUMWA WOMAN **CURED**

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Ottumwa, Iowa.—'For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrld. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to you for my cure."—Mrs. HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 524 Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider This Advice.

No woman should submit to a surgi-cal operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

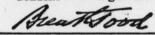
This famous medicine, made only from roots and herbs, has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, confidential, and always helpful-

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE Genuine must bear Signature



Probably Got Off.

Apropos of certain unfounded charges of drunkenness among the naval cadets at Annapolis, Admiral Dewey, at a dinner in Washington,

told a story about a young sailor.
"The sailor, after a long voyage," he said, "went ashore in the tropics, and, it being a hot day, he drank, in certain tropical bars, too much beer.

"As the sailor lurched under his heavy load along a palm-bordered avenue, his captain hailed him indig-nantly.

"'Look here,' the captain said, 'suppose you were my commander, and you met me in such a condition as you're in now, what would you do to

"'Why, sir,' said the sailor, 'I wouldn't condescend to take no notice of you at all, sir."

No Purchase Recorded.

There was a dealer who tried to sell a horse to the late Senator Daniel of Virginia. He exhibited the merits of the horse, and said, "This horse is a reproduction of the horse that General Washington rode at the battle of Trenton. It has the pedigree that will show he descended from that horse and looks like him in every particu-

"Yes, so much so," said Senator Daniel, "that I am inclined to believe it is the same horse."

There's Many a Slip.
"What is the name of the song the lady is singing?"
""Many Mark The Property of the State of the Stat "Meet Me in Heaven."

"Don't you think she's taking a great deal for granted?"

Women

Appreciate

Step-savers and Time-savers.

Post **Toasties**

is fully cooked, ready to serve direct from the package with cream or milk, and is a deliciously good part of any meal.

A trial package usually establishes it as a favorite breakfast cereal.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Dual Fersonalities

We may accept as quite well established the fact that hallucinations, to people who have them, are real epilepsy, but one is recorded by Dr. things, and that loss of memory is a real thing, and that double personality

is a real thing.
Of the loss of memory many cases are familiar. One of the most curious was that of a man who had been a cork cutter in England, says the London Daily Graphic, and went out to America leaving a family behind him. was wrecked and lost all memory of his former life. He became well to do and prosperous and it was only by the accident of going over a cork cutting factory that he recovered the clue to his former personality. thinking brain was unstirred, but that part of the brain which directs muscular action enabled him by an act of unconscious memory to cut a cork -an act which no unpracticed person could do. It was clear then that he had once been a cork cutter, and the institution of further inquiries finally identified him.

To return, however, to the cases of duplex personality. The first one of recorded historically is that of a youth named Sorgel, in Bavaria, who was an epileptic, and in one of the re-lapses into criminal frame of mind which followed on his epileptic seizures killed a woodcutter. He made no attempt to defend or hide his act, but childishly explained it. He continued thus for a week after the crime, when his first personality was restored to him. He then completely forgot all the occurrences that had preceded or followed the murder. Although this case took place nearly 100 from both of them.

years ago his judges were convinced of his innocence. Sorgel afterward sonality, of which the best known is the room where they were standing. died in a lunatic asylum.

The larger number of these instances of dual personality follow on Drewry of Virginia, 1896, of Mr. K. Mr. K., while apparently in perfect health, went to a northern town to transact some business, which he did quite ably and rationally. He then disappeared. He was given up for dead. Then, six months afterward, he was found, brought home again, a changed man in mind and body. The six months interval was a blank to him and always remained so. He had spent them as an odd job man in a southern state. His recovery dated from the breaking down of a growth in his auditory canal, which had undoubtedly affected his brain in a phys-

But of the more curious cases of double personality, which did not begin and leave off suddenly, but which endured for a number of years, there are a number of instances. One was Miss Mary Reynolds, who for 15 or 16 years had two states of existence, in one of which she was a melancholy, morbid young woman and in the other

a gay, hysterical, mischievous child.

The alternations, in which the child state lasted from five to six weeks, continued at intervals of varying length for 15 or 16 years, but finally ceased when she attained the age of thirty-five or thirty-six, leaving her the real and the unreal. One of the permanently in her secondary or acquired state. The emotional opposition of the two states had, however, become gradually reduced, and the third state at which she eventually arrived was a rational state, removed

that of the epileptic Luiso Vive, whose

different states were distinguished by by entirely different moral proclivities, and there is the curious case of Miss Beauchamp, a patient of Dr. Morton Prince, a full account of which was given in the International Congress of Psychology, Paris, in 1900. Miss Beauchamp was a neurasthenio

but clever young woman, who overworked at college. She was of a morbidly conscientious and rather re-served disposition. She was hypnotized in order to try the power of suggestion, and out of one of these hypnotic trances emerged a new Beauchamp — a person entirely different from the original Miss Beauchamp in manners, ideals, education and temperament. This new Miss Beauchamp was called "Sally" Beauchamp, and one of the peculiarities of her michievous temper was a profound dislike of the "other Miss Beauchamp." The case is too complex and too curious for complete summary here, but it presents the amazing fact that in one brain may reside the possibility of the existence of two en-tirely different beings, different in mind, thought, disposition, health and temper.

Quite apart from any attempt to deceive on the part of such "abnormal" cases, one of the symptoms of brain injury or incipient brain affection is the real ability to distinguish between authorities in London on brain recent ly asked a young girl who had been deceiving her parents for some years with fables as to imagined incidents and imagined acquaintances what was the difference to her between these "None at all," she replied.

SLIDING PARTITION IN STALL



The sliding partition shown in the accompanying illustration provides safe way to approach the head of a kicking horse to feed it or put on the arness. It does away with the necessity of entering the stall from behind and the risk of being kicked. The partition reaches as far as the manger, and the entire framework and boards are carried on two rollers attached a joist above. Small metal clips are fastened to the floor on each side of partition to keep the bottom in place and guide it in sliding back