



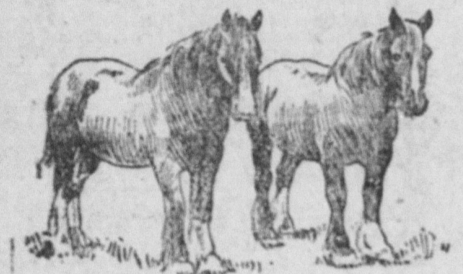
IMPROVING BREED OF HORSES

Education of Average Farmer as to Its Importance Is Slow—Scrubs Are Preferred.

The education of the average farmer as to the importance of good breeding in the production of horses makes slow progress. The majority—and this is not overstating the fact—are not yet prepared to pay a decent price for stallion service, preferring to use scrubs because they are cheap.

Some of the states have passed stallion laws containing some excellent features. Wisconsin has a license law which prevents the prevalence and distribution of grade stallions in the state.

Minnesota has a law framed along the lines of the Wisconsin measure. Pennsylvania and Utah have adopted



English Shire Mares.

Similar laws and other states have restrictive measures under consideration.

The effect of these laws is to make the owner of each non-registered stallion declare his horse a "grade." On handbills these are posted, so that no one may be deceived as to his pedigree.

The illustration shows a pair of Shire mares owned by Lord Middleton, York, England.

HARDY RATIONS FOR HORSES

System of Feeding That Keeps Animals Healthy and Vigorous—Excellent Combination.

A gentleman engaged extensively in the lumber business in the north has a large number of horses which he feeds by system which makes and keeps them healthy, hardy and vigorous.

In feeding them he cuts the hay and grinds the oats; the hay being well soaked with water 14 hours before it is fed. A little bran is added to the ground oats and this mixed meal is then mixed with the hay.

The feed is given morning and night, oats alone being fed at noon.

The ration per head a day is ten pounds of the hay, ten pounds ground oats and one pound of bran, with eight pounds of dry oats fed at noon. During seven years of such feeding the lumberman has not lost a single horse, while previous to that he often lost one from some digestive disorder.

Horses on the farm would not require such heavy feeding, but the combination of food and manner of feeding could be followed by farmers with profit.

CURE FOR COLIC IN HORSES

Two Excellent Remedies for Relieving Animal's Distress—Give Water, but Not Too Much.

(By H. A. COOLEY, Georgia.)
Procure some gunpowder containing saltpetre, which acts on the kidneys; also some charcoal and soda, which act upon the stomach, and intestines, and drench the horse with this. Another way is to take saltpetre, alum, charcoal and laudanum, equal parts, and drench the horse with the mixture. They are all perfectly safe, except the laudanum, so be careful not to give over an ounce of the laudanum. Keep the horse well blanketed, and in a warm place. Also see that he has plenty of water, but not too much, and feed. Driving the horse too hard or getting him overheated will cause colic.

Alfalfa for Cows.

A correspondent who is building up a herd of dairy cows asks about alfalfa for cow feeding, and about the varieties of alfalfa.

Our correspondent will make no mistake in getting a field of alfalfa started as soon as he can, for it is one, if not the best cow feed in the form of hay that can be grown. Try a small field at first and if you succeed increase it. It is sometimes shy in starting, but any good corn land will grow alfalfa.

The department of agriculture at Washington has gone carefully into the comparative value of feeding stuffs and gives the following on this subject:

Alfalfa hay, \$20.16; clover hay, \$14.12; timothy hay, \$9.80; wheat bran, \$22.80; shelled corn, \$20.16.

So it is seen how high alfalfa is held as compared with other foods.

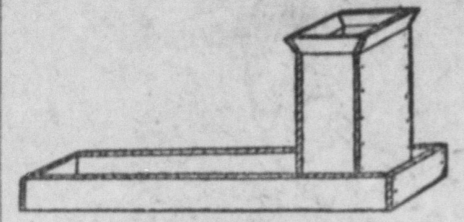
Profitable Sheep.

It is the farmer who keeps sheep for a number of years that finds them most profitable. Some years they will return a much better profit than others, and it is hard to sell and buy at just the right time.

ADJUNCT TO GOOD PIG PEN

Trough So Arranged That Swill May Be Poured Into It Without Fear of Spilling.

The illustration shows a device that will save much trouble and temper. Everyone knows how much genuine pleasure it gives the hogs to jump up and spill the whole pail of feed over you, when you are reaching out at arm's length to place it carefully in the trough, says American Agriculturist. This may be



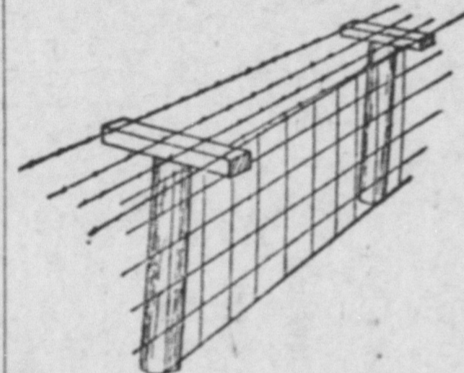
A Swill Trough.

avoided by the simple tube illustrated, made from boards of a height equal to the height of pen from feeding floors. At the top a hopper is built so that the feed may be poured into same with ease. The bottom is cut out on two sides in a half-circle, so to allow the feed to flow from the tube into trough. It is thus an easy matter to place this tube in the trough, dump in the feed and then lift out the tube, thus avoiding all antagonistic feelings between the feeder and the porkers.

DOG-PROOF FENCE FOR SHEEP

Effective Method of Arranging Barrier That Will Prevent Animals Jumping Over.

The illustration shows an effective method of arranging a fence that will prevent dogs and other animals from jumping over same, as well as the farm animals from reaching over the



Dog-proof Fence.

fence into crops that grow in fields next to the pasture lot. As illustrated, short length of 2 by 4 inch scantlings are nailed to the top of the posts at right angles to same. These should project at least one foot on each side of post; the barbed wire is then easily strung and fastened to these cross pieces, making a fence that will even discourage the small boy from attempting to climb same.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

A fat lamb will bring double the price of a thin one.

Sheep are the greatest fertilizers of all the farm stock.

A good sloping shoulder is an important item in a riding horse.

In no case should the sows be allowed to run at large when fall litters are expected.

A hog seems to get more enjoyment gnawing an ear of corn than he does eating it any other way.

Pick out the best buck lamb in the flock to keep, or else buy one of some successful breeder of sheep.

Hogs and calves are too often neglected in the matter of dry pens through the summer months.

In a horse, action should be light, free, easy and straight. Reject a horse that crosses his legs in walking or trotting.

A given amount of food fed to a 50-pound pig will make almost double the amount of pork it would if fed to a 250-pound hog.

When cows are given less food than they require for maintenance and milk production the milk production must suffer or the cow.

An excess of fat is not desirable even in a hog. It is possible to largely regulate the quality of the meat by the kind of food given.

The droppings from the lambs are rich in fertilizing value, and it has been found that spring wheat does better after lambs have run in the corn.

The average goat-breeder raises them to sell, and while he may tell you all about their good points, he may forget to mention some of their weak ones.

At present prices of mill products tankage is about the cheapest supplement of corn there is. If fed in connection with corn to fattening hogs use one part tankage to nine of corn.

Cull Closely.

The true breeder always culls closely. He profits in the long run by so doing. No breeder should sell as breeding stock, any animal that does not possess good individuality and is a good, fair representative of the breed.

Clear Water for Sheep.

Sheep won't do well without water, and they are dainty about drinking. Clean running water is just as essential as good grass.



HERE'S A NEW FAD

MAKING OF HANDKERCHIEFS IS FASCINATING WORK.

Girl Who Is Adept With Her Needle May Easily Provide Herself With a Supply of Handsome Ones.

Handkerchief making is fascinating work, and any girl who sews neatly may easily provide herself with a supply which will be a matter of pride to herself and of envy to her less industrious associates.

French or Irish linen of the finest quality should be used for any handkerchiefs destined to carry elaborate embroideries, and the greatest care should be exercised in the cutting of the squares. To draw a thread in the four directions is the only safe way, as otherwise the delicate material is apt to twist and become unmanageable.

When Armenian or any other very fine lace edging is used the handkerchief need not be hemstitched, although infinite care must be devoted to the hand hemming, as irregularly set stitches spoil the entire effect of the work.

Exceedingly narrow hemstitched borders are more than ever popular, and nearly always handkerchiefs so treated have corners embroidered delicately with wreaths, clusters or semi-detached butterfly and flower designs. Sometimes only one corner is decorated with a rather large and elaborate spray pattern, or a medallion will inclose a small initial. Only when there is no other decoration should a monogram be employed.

Fancy lace stitches are blended with the embroidery patterns, as in the case of the lily pads, which show petals of fine netting, and the butterflies, with transparent wings. Sometimes a girl who embroiders indifferently but sews with extraordinary neatness applies lace motifs upon the corner of a handkerchief and then cuts away the material from the under side, but this is difficult to accomplish, and a slip of the scissors means ruin to the entire piece of work.

Scalloped borders are exceedingly dainty, but that sort of work takes an immense amount of time and is so heavy in proportion to the fabric that it is easily torn. The better way is to

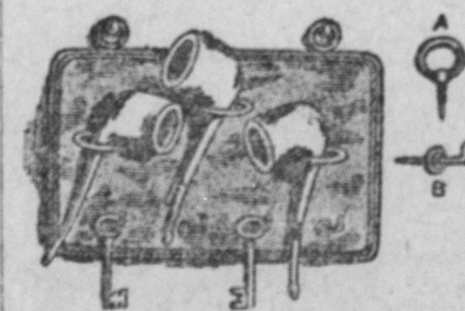
RACK FOR PIPE AND KEYS

Useful Little Article Which Can Be Easily and Quickly Made at Small Cost.

The useful little article shown in our sketch may be easily and quickly made and at a very small cost. It is arranged to hold three pipes and four keys.

It may either be made of wood, and painted or stained, or the wood may be smoothly covered with linen, cloth, or art serge and finished at the edges with cord.

The rack illustrated is made of well-planed wood, bevelled at the edges,



and stained a nice dark oak. In the upper part three rings are screwed, and into these rings the pipes may be slipped and held in the manner shown. Two similar rings are screwed into the upper edge, and by which the rack is suspended from the wall.

At the base four small hooks are fixed in for hanging keys or other things on, both rings and hooks suitable for the purpose may be obtained at any ironmonger at a trifling cost. "A" shows the kind of ring that should be procured, and "B" illustrates the hook.

When covered with linen or serge, the rings may be screwed through the material into the wood, and the wood need not under those circumstances be painted or stained.

Hemming.

Fold the hem of whatever you wish to make the usual manner of the desired width, then fold it back, putting the edge of the hem and material together. Overcast it in the usual manner and when the hem is turned back and pressed it is much neater and quicker than the old manner of hemming, and as the overcasting stitches on the right side run parallel with the warp of the material, makes it hardly discernible on the right side.

Curly Hair.

To keep hair in curl moisten with water which has a third of its bulk white of the egg. Then twist and roll up. It will stand a great deal of dampness before coming out.

buy a machine scalloped handkerchief of fine quality and embroider it daintily, than to devote hours of toil to a border which may be reduced to a ragged fringe the first time it is laundered.

DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL

Handsome Design in Cream Delaine for Little Miss of 10 to 12 Years.

This is in cream delaine, spotted in blue; tucks are made across the back and front of bodice, which is drawn in at the waist where a narrow



band connects it to the skirt; this is also gathered, and has a silk band at the foot.

The little puffed sleeves are set to bands of silk at the elbow.

Hat of straw trimmed with a wreath of daisies and a band of ribbon velvet.

Materials required: 4 yards delaine 20 inches wide, 1 yard silk.

MAKING SCARFS AT HOME

Some New and Very Attractive Effects Which May Be Easily Obtained.

A black satin scarf of double width satin and three yards long can be lined with soft white satin and left plain across the bottom or lashed for a quarter of a yard in the middle of each end, and the half sections drawn into points, each finished with a tassel.

In diaphanous scarfs those of black lace and two colors of chiffon are dividing favor. Beautiful Spanish lace shawls in black and white are at present just now much reduced. One to be made at home is of fine black net the full width. This can be embroidered over the whole surface with jet disks and spangles or the jet can be arranged as a deep border across each end and a narrow one along the lengths.

The scarf of black and white foulard, finished with white silk fringe or a black tassel, is simple enough. If the selvage is not liked, the material can be turned back on the right side to a depth of a quarter of an inch and held in place by a line of chain stitching.

The double-toned chiffon scarfs are easily constructed. Choose contrasting colors, as blue and green, purple and gray, pale violet and purple, two tones of pink or blue. Baste the two pieces carefully along the sides and ends, taking precautions that they are even, and do not draw apart.

Bind all around with two-inch ribbon of soft satin, or sew the edges of chiffon together with blind stitches, and having made a two-inch hem of the two fabrics, one folded within the other, fagot it to the main scarf.

Latest in Petticoats.

Dress underskirts are of fine muslin or batiste. Lace is more used in trimming than embroidery, all trimmings being neat rather than elaborate. Allover embroidery, cambrie, cluny, torchon and honiton edgings and insertions are best.

Under wash dresses, colored lawn, chambray and batiste petticoats are most popular. These are embroidered in white, with white lace insertions and colored ribbon beadings.

Among novelties are white muslin petticoats and a flounce reaching to the knees, embroidered in color and finished with a beading run with ribbon of the same shade.

For Cleaning Gloves.

Mix 8 1/2 fluid ounces of Javelle water, one-half fluid ounce of aqua ammonia, 1 1/2 ounces of powdered castile soap and 9 1/2 fluid ounces of water. Let stand until a jelly is formed, then use with a piece of flannel.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Lancaster.—The Grand Home of Pennsylvania, Brotherhood of America, in State convention installed the newly-elected officers. Candidates for election by the various subordinate lodges on the last meeting night in June, 1911, were placed in nomination as follows: Grand Guardian, Emma K. Jackson; Grand Mentor, Laura Herber; Grand Warden, Annie E. Hollsworth; Grand Scrollkeeper, Kathryn Fritz; Grand Treasurer, Harriet Lukens; Grand Herald, A. Mary Ruhl; Grand Watcher of the Day, Bessie M. Hess; Grand Watcher of the Night, one to be elected, Mrs. E. Heller and Mrs. S. McPhey, of Philadelphia, Lillie Beck, of Norristown, John Fields, Lizzie Davidson and Mrs. Carrie Dannenbauer, of Philadelphia; Grand Trustee, one to be elected, H. L. Walter, the present incumbent, and John Fields, both of Philadelphia; Representatives to the Supreme Circle, three to be elected; Peter Augustine, R. M. Thorpe, Amos Eggleton, John Campbell, B. E. Conrad and F. A. Homecker, of Philadelphia.

It was decided to meet in Allentown next year.

Reading.—The one-day session of the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters closed with the election of officers. The election resulted as follows: Past High Chief, Ranger, J. U. Hope-well, Scranton; High Chief, Ranger, J. L. Dove, Jr., of Philadelphia; High Vice-Chief, Ranger, J. E. M. Keller, Philadelphia; High Secretary, C. W. Mingle, Philadelphia; High Treasurer, G. A. Brunner, Philadelphia; High Physician, Dr. W. W. Fleming, Philadelphia; High Councillor, W. B. Craig, Reading; High Auditors, J. H. Hughes, Jr., Philadelphia, and Dr. V. S. Kirby, Mauch Chunk; Representative to the Supreme Court, to meet in Toronto, Canada, C. W. Mingle, Philadelphia. It was decided to hold the next convention in Harrisburg. Following the session the visitors and ladies were taken over the mountain roads and a banquet followed in the evening.

Summit Hill.—For some time Principal Forrest, of the High School, has had considerable trouble with ten of the biggest boys in school, who were determined to run the school, giving him all kinds of trouble. The climax came when he was attacked by the crowd as he was about to enter the school. Mr. Forrest, who is an athlete, set to work with a will to defend himself and in a short time put the gang to flight. Several carry marks of his fistful ability, while Tilghman Ballet, aged 14 years, had his arm broken.

Pittsburg.—After serving four months in the Allegheny County Prison for grafting while a member of the Pittsburg City Council, T. E. Kearns was released. Kearns, in order to escape remaining in prison two hundred days more, decided to pay his fine of \$200 and when the cash was turned over he was given his freedom. He is the first of the convicted Councilman grafters to obtain his liberty. Kearns was a favored man in the Councils and when he was arrested made a strong denial of the charges.

Pottsville.—The entire membership of Shenandoah Borough Council, as well as Chief Burgess Strobel, are liable to be held in contempt of court for tearing up the tracks of the Schuylkill Electric Railway. The company exhibited in court an injunction previously granted the company prohibiting them from interfering with the company or its tracks. Court granted the accused officials a hearing. The borough tore up the tracks because it is alleged they were not kept in repair.

Shenandoah.—Joseph Minnick, 27 years old, a repairman at the West Shenandoah colliery, met a terrible death by electrocution. He and three other men were timbering a tunnel, replacing old timbers, when Minnick picked up a heavily charged electric wire to fasten on the new timbering. With a terrifying roar he toppled over, being instantly killed. It is said 2000 volts passed through his body.

York.—An invention of fibrous asbestos fireproof covering for wire has been sold by H. Luke Owen, a young and struggling mechanic of this city, to the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., for \$100,000. The young mechanic has been working for years on this invention, the manufacture of which, he says, will be simple. In addition to the large sum of money received, Mr. Owen will become superintendent of the work at the General Electric Company's plant.

Pottsville.—Morris Gabriel, of this place, a few weeks ago, fell into a tub of scalding water and before he could be rescued one-third of the skin had been taken off his body. Dr. J. C. Biddle, at the Miners' Hospital, by grafting process, succeeded in entirely restoring the destroyed skin, but the dual hardship which the young man underwent, having produced a "leak" of the heart and he was taken to the Pottsville Hospital in a critical condition.

Kittanning.—Setting off dynamite in an attempt to recover a drowned body, James Leonard and Frank Guggins were blown ashore with their skull and both are in the hospital with serious bruises. The men had thrown a stick of the explosive a short distance ahead of the boat which drifted over the dynamite just as it let go. Boat and men were buried thirty feet through the air. The body was not recovered.

Collegeville.—Ursinus College opened its forty-first academic year with the opening address to the students in Bomberger Hall at 8 o'clock. The address of the evening was made by Nathan C. Schaeffer, State superintendent of Public Instruction. The Freshman class numbers 60 and is the largest in the history of the college.

Pottsville.—Michael Lecher, employed at the plant of the Eastern Steel Company here, met with a most unique accident which will likely prove fatal. While passing a truck loaded with steel billets it tilted, partially burying him. His condition is serious.

Hazleton.—Mary Taylor, 8 years old, was run down by an automobile and is in the State Hospital. Her recovery is doubtful. Witnesses claim that the machine was running at a speed of fifty miles an hour when she was struck.

ACT PROMPTLY.

Kidney troubles are too dangerous to neglect. Little disorders grow serious and the sufferer is soon in the grasp of diabetes, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all distressing kidney ills. They make sick kidneys well, weak kidneys strong.

H. A. Townsend, 19 Knox St., Danville, N. Y., says: "I am satisfied I would not be alive were it not for Doan's Kidney Pills. I endured agony that no tongue can describe. Doctors did their best but could not help me. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to health and strength."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN THE SAME BOAT.



Jones—After preparing a long speech for the dinner the other night, I couldn't remember a word of it.

Jaggsby—I couldn't remember any of mine the morning after.

Public Want Ads.

Wanted—Several nice old gentlemen to represent us financially. Nothing to do but utter wise remarks and endorse dividend checks. Good wages, from fifty to one hundred millions a year.

Wanted—A financier who will guarantee to keep us supplied with half-colleges and half-libraries while we supply the other halves. No experience required. Good rake-off.

Wanted—At once. A large number of stockholders to take charge of our food supply and keep us from eating too much. No regular hours. Palm Beach in winter. Adirondacks in summer.

Wanted—A few select persons to represent us socially and do the things we haven't time for. No brains needed. All expenses paid. No worry.—Success.

Remembering Each Other.

He sat on the sand at Atlantic City in a bathing suit. About ten feet away she was drawing pictures in the sand with a small brown forefinger. He noticed her complexion, her curves and the glint of gold in her hair. He wanted to speak, and yet—Finally he summoned courage and walked over to her.

"Didn't I talk with you for about five minutes two summers ago?" he asked.

"Two years ago," she said dreamily. "Two years ago—let me see—did I wear blue silk stockings?"

Could Wait.

"Why didn't you stay to ascertain how badly the man was injured?" demanded the judge.

"Why," explained the chauffeur. "I knew I could find out from the daily papers."

When the yellow streak begins to work out of some people they have a fit of the blues.

PUZZLED

Hard Work, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family, and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.