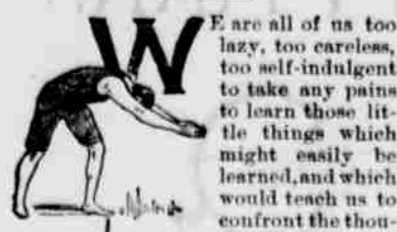


THE DROWNING.

HOW THEY MAY BE RESCUED AND REVIVED.

A Timely Description of the Methods of England's National Life-Saving Society—Hints Which May Save Human Life.



W E are all of us too lazy, too careless, too self-indulgent to take any pains to learn those little things which might easily be learned, and which would teach us to confront the thousand and one emergencies of daily life. For instance, the revolving year brings round to us again the bathing season and its attendant casualties. How many of us have the faintest conception of how to act in case we are present at any of these casualties, how to rescue a swimmer who is in danger, how to resuscitate the apparently drowned? Yet thousands of lives are sacrificed every year in the ocean, in lakes, in rivers, and a large proportion of these might have been saved by rightly directed effort at the opportune moment. Which of us can say that he may not at any time make himself responsible for the loss of a valuable life through this criminal negligence?

The English are ahead of us in recognizing this great truth, and in devising plans for lessening the perils of those who go down to the sea or the river in boats or in bathing dresses. In the year 1891 they established a National life-saving society, which, though one of the youngest of their National institutions, has already accomplished much, and promises to increase in usefulness as it grows in public confidence and widens its sphere of activity.

The last annual meeting of the so-

This is very simple and it restores confidence to the rescued. The second and third methods are more complex and illustrate the means of bringing in persons who are struggling. In these movements the subject is carried either by the elbows or under the arms. The fourth method is very pretty, and is used when the imperilled swimmer is tired out or injured. Here the rescuer swims with the breast stroke, and the subject, lying on his back, is made to rest his hands on the other's shoulders. In this way a person may be carried without fatigue for a considerable distance.

After the rescue drill the class goes through the various methods of resuscitation. This is a subject concerning which the profound ignorance of the public is only equalled by its cheerful and reckless assumption that it knows all about it. The society indorses what is known as the Sylvester method, which is briefly as follows:

The moment the patient is brought to dry land all tight clothing is removed. The neck and chest are exposed. The face is turned downward with one of his arms between forehead and ground. Water thereby escapes from the mouth, and the tongue falling forward leaves the windpipe free. The mouth is cleansed and wiped. If satisfactory breathing commences the circulation of the blood is assisted by firmly rubbing the limbs upward, and if possible the body is restored to heat by means of warm flannel, bottles of hot water and heated bricks applied to the soles of the feet, the thighs, the pit of the stomach and the armpits. On the restoration of life wine or brandy may be administered.

But if the breathing is slight or absent, different measures must be tried. The patient is placed on a flat surface, face upward, the shoulders being supported by a cushion or any article of dress at hand. The patient's tongue is drawn forward and fixed by passing an elastic band or piece of string over the tongue and under the chin. An operator at the patient's head grasps



A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS, SHOWING HOW TO SAVE AND REVIVE THE DROWNING.

ciety was held early in March of this year at St. James's Hall, in London. The Duke of York was elected Honorary President, and young Lord Ampt-hill, who made a remarkable record at Oxford as an oarsman and swimmer, was unanimously elected Acting President. The Duke of Teck was made Vice-President, while Messrs. William and Archibald Sinclair were continued in office as Secretaries of the society, the positions which they have held from the beginning. Their rooms, which are also the headquarters of the society, are at No. 2 Clarendon square, London N. W.

The aim of the society is, in brief, to promote and extend among the public at large a technical knowledge of the methods of life-saving, and of resuscitating the apparently drowned. With this object in view, they have formed classes of instruction throughout the country, and arranged for public lectures and demonstration of the drill. They are also doing their best to stimulate public opinion in favor of the general adoption of swimming, floating, diving and life-saving drill as a branch of instruction in schools and colleges.

The demonstrations which they are giving are full of interest, as will be seen from the accompanying pictures, taken at a recent exhibition in London.

The squads or classes are first instructed on dry land and then the movements are carried out in the water. This double instruction is necessary, because it is easier to explain the exact reason for every movement while standing firmly on land. The subsequent object lesson in the water is rendered luminous by the preliminary explanations.

The rescue drill comes first in order. The initial method shows how to deal with a person who is lying quiet or disabled. He is turned on his back and the hands of the rescuer are placed over the ears at the back of the head, the mouth being kept clear of the water.

he goes at night, a pit is dug, twelve or fifteen feet square, sixteen or eighteen feet deep, and sloping so that the bottom will measure about eighteen feet square. This pit is dug during the daytime when the tiger is asleep, and every particle of that dirt is carefully carried away by hand. The tiger's sense of smell is very acute, and not the smallest quantity of fresh dirt must be found near the pit, which is covered with branches and leaves. Over this a tripod is erected from which is suspended a live goat. At night, when the tiger comes forth and nears this spot, he sneaks up to a certain distance and then, as is his fashion, springs upon his prey. He falls into the pit, from which he makes the most frantic but unsuccessful efforts to escape. In a few days his strength is exhausted.

In the meantime the natives have built a bamboo cage which is let down over him, and afterward big pieces of rattan are gradually worked under him to make the captivity complete. By the time this last operation is performed the tiger is nearly dead from exhaustion, covered with blood, foam, dirt and altogether very miserable. An immense tiger, which I sold and which is at present with a large traveling show, captured last June, is a man eater. Three months before his capture he had eaten a woman and child, and on this account we received \$1000 bounty from the Government where we caught him. Leopards are captured in the same way as tigers.—New York Press.

Longest Whiskers in the World.
The bewhiskered gentleman whose portrait appears with this article is Lagrand Larow, of Barton County, Missouri. He has an expanse of whiskers that would give the wind much sport—in fact, that would employ a Western cyclone in its idle moments. He has unquestionably the longest whiskers in the world, and had nature been as lavish with Samson in his chinners as she has been with Mr. Larow, and had endowed Samson with strength in proportion to that given him for his cranial adornment, he could have pulled down the Rock of Gibraltar if he had wanted to. Mr. Larow is a bachelor, a farmer and stock-raiser, is six feet tall, weighs 175 pounds, and has not shaved for sixteen years, says the Kansas City Kaw's Mouth. His whiskers are seven feet long, and he wishes to gather a collection of pictures of long-haired people, being desirous of exchanging photographs with every man in the United States with a beard over four feet long, and every unmarried lady with hair over five feet long. He was born in Tompkins County, New York, with two in family, and of parents whose brothers were noted for beards that were heavy but not of extraordinary length. Mr. Larow came West in 1877 and has been a resident of Barton County nearly fifteen years, owning a farm a short distance from Lamar, the county seat.

A Hat of the Season.
This hat is in black straw, lined with black velvet, and trimmed with



pink, black lace and delicate pink roses. The crown is small and rather high and is encircled with a band of pink silk.—New York World.

The pet of a Brooksville (Fla.) young woman is a pig, that follows her about the streets as though it were a dog.

Catching Tigers.
A dealer in wild animals says: Tigers are caught by natives who know their haunts and habits. About midway between the place where the tiger roars during the day, and the water to which

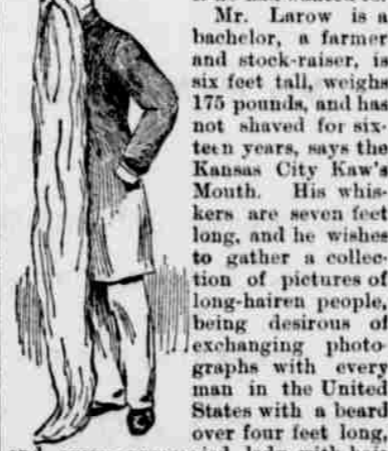


HOW TIGERS ARE TRAPPED.

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Force of Habit.
A private then suggested to Col. Baird who was standing by that it was but three miles to the next signal station, and a man might ride there in 10 minutes. Col. Baird accepted the suggestion and dispatched a mounted man with the message at once. After about 15 minutes the messenger returned, hatless, his horse in a foam, and reported a strong force of the enemy between the stations, and he was unable to deliver his message.



Photographer—"Head a little more to the left, please."—Truth.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

FIRST BULL RUN.

How Col. Greene's Bravery Helped Save the Union Army.



There were ever in any big battle. I want no man to go into the battle that feels timid about it. Step to the front, all who want to stay back."

Not one of us is over. I think it wouldn't have been good for his health if anyone had.

"Drivers and cannoners, mount!" was the order, and off to the battlefield we went at full gallop.

The firing of the infantry greeted our ears on the road. We went in battery on the left of the battlefield, and were engaged more or less during the day. We belonged to Gen. Dixon S. Miles's Division, of Harper's Ferry fame.

About 5 p. m. the battery commander received orders to dismount and fall to the rear, which order was obeyed; but we did not go very far, only on the outskirts of the woods, when Lieut. Greene commanded "Halt," saying, "Here I stay or die. Men, will you stand by me?"

The 18th N. Y., commanded by Col. Jackson, supported us and Lieut. Greene asked Col. Jackson: "Will you stay and support my battery?"

"I will, instruct me what to do, as you are a West Pointer, and I will carry out your instructions."

After the infantry were in proper position we awaited developments. We hadn't very long to wait until the Black Horse Cavalry came out in full charge after the retreating troops. "Now, men, steady until I give the command to fire," said Greene. "Fire!" came the order, and they received, the full benefit of the whole charge, and horses and riders tumbled down, and that was the last we saw of that famous cavalry.

I say with pride, as every member of the battery did, that we saved a part of the army from destruction, thanks to Lieut. Greene's courage and bravery.

After dark we fell back to Fairfax Court house, where we staid till morning, then falling back to our old camp. After a few days Lieut. Greene was called to Washington if I am not mistaken, before a court of inquiry, where he was honorably acquitted and brevetted Captain for gallant service in said battle. A few weeks after we lost our brave commander, he being promoted on some staff duty. We all felt sorry for the loss.—MARTIN SCHACHT, in "National Tribune."

A TRYING SITUATION.

Signaling the Presence of Forrest in the Face of Almost Sure Death.

At a meeting of H. P. Merrill, Post 419, Department of Michigan, Bay City, Mich., Comrade George W. Butterfield, Co. B, 224 Mich., related an incident of more than usual interest which happened June 4, 1863, about 4 o'clock p. m. He was attached to the Signal Corps and stationed about 18 miles south from Nashville, near Franklin, Tenn., on the Harpeth River.

The point was occupied by a small force of observation distributed along the bank of the river, and commanded by Col. Baird. Pickets were posted at the end of the bridge on the opposite side of the stream, and a signal station was an elevated platform in full view of the river and in communication with another signal station three miles distant, toward Nashville, where there was a considerably larger Union force.

The rebels occupied Columbia, a short distance away, with a strong force. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the picket posts, stationed at the end of the bridge across the river, was attacked and retired bringing with them a prisoner, who reported Forrest preparing to attack with 12,000 men.

After exchanging a few shots with the enemy, Col. Baird rode up and directed Lieut. Howgate to signal the next station the presence of the enemy in force and ask for reinforcements.

Lieut. Howgate, after preparing the message, called for a volunteer to signal the message. Private Johnson volunteered, and seizing the flag mounted the platform, but before he had attained a standing position the rebels fired a full volley and Johnson fell, pierced with six bullets.

Another call was made for a volunteer to take his place. But the exposed position, the force of the enemy and their evident purpose to prevent the signaling made the attempt hopeless, and certain death to the man attempting it.

A private then suggested to Col. Baird who was standing by that it was but three miles to the next signal station, and a man might ride there in 10 minutes. Col. Baird accepted the suggestion and dispatched a mounted man with the message at once. After about 15 minutes the messenger returned, hatless, his horse in a foam, and reported a strong force of the enemy between the stations, and he was unable to deliver his message.

Col. Baird then said the signal must be delivered. Lieut. Howgate then directed five men of his station to draw cuts, and marked figures 1 to 5 on slips of paper. No. 1 to flag the signals. No. 5 was drawn first, then No. 2, and then Comrade Butterfield drew No. 1. It was nearly the first time he had heard the whistle of a bullet, being new in the field. The next day he would be 30 years of age, and what seemed to him the certainty of death made the situation a trying one, and for the moment unnerved him and made him speechless. But after a moment he recovered himself and signalled his determination to make the effort. Taking off his coat and seizing the flag, he mounted the platform and was greeted with a storm of lead. But he waved the flag and signalled the message, though before his conclusion a battery had joined the musketry fire and was hurling shells at the operator. As the last word was delivered by the waving flag, Butterfield fell in a faint from the platform, and was picked up by his comrades as dead. An examination, however, showed that his body was unscathed. Four bullets had passed through his trousers, two through his sleeve, the top of his cap was shot away, and the flag was struck by 142 bullets. It was more than a week before Comrade Butterfield recovered from the nervous shock he had sustained, but he was conscious of the fact that he had delivered the message without a single mistake, and that timely help arrived and drove Forrest from the field.—M. M. ANDREWS in National Tribune.

THE man who makes his own god is one that is merciless.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

This crop is grown either by seed or by sets, which are small onions of the previous year. If the seed is sown it is dropped in rows nine inches apart, and so that the onions may be three inches apart in the rows. This takes twenty-four pounds of seed to an acre. The land should be rich and as fine "as an onion bed," which is as fine as it can be made. It is absolutely necessary to keep out all weeds, and some hand weeding is always found necessary to make a full crop of 800 bushels per acre. There is no other crop that insists so positively on clean culture and rich, mellow soil. But at the same time no other pays better for it.—New York Times.

THE TEST FOR SEX.

An egg containing a live duck or chicken, upon being placed in a dish of tepid water, will immediately go bobbing and kicking eccentrically about. It is confidently asserted, by some reliable poultrymen, that if the air cell is situated on the side the sex is assuredly feminine, and if on the end the opposite. You can test this for yourself. A chicken's flesh should be yellow, a duckling, on the contrary, should be white. For this reason it may not have green food but once a day when fattening. Never go among a flock of ducks without a light at night; if you do you will frighten them and the effects of it will be noticed for many days after. Hang up a lantern and let it burn during the night that they may see about them and remain quiet; it is very important when keeping large flocks of ducks to remember this.—New York Independent.

CARRIAGE HORSES IN DEMAND.

Do farmers and horsemen know that there is a demand for fine, well-matched, carriage horses that is not at all equaled by the supply, asks J. W. Darrow in the New York Independent. If they know it, they do not appreciate it and profit by it to the extent they might. The gentlemen who want this style of horses are men who are able to buy and pay for all they get, and round prices do not deter them. Answer for them this question "Where can I get a pair of sound, well-matched carriage horses of sixteen hands or over?" and you will have no trouble in selling them at your own price.

One drawback to the breeding of such horses is the "trotting" craze. Nearly all breeding has been in the trotting line. What has been searched for with great persistency is the "record breaker," and in the hands of the professional breeder, the "record breaker" has been produced. But there is nothing in such breeding for the ordinary farmer. He cannot hope to compete with the professional, but he can get most excellent returns from breeding the road and carriage horse. The wise man is he who tries to supply an existing demand, not a possible or illusory one; and the existing demand for horseflesh is now in the line above indicated. Moreover, the farmer can do this without interfering in the least with his ordinary farm duties, and the returns from a good colt sold now and then will very materially help him to solve the problem of making the farm pay.

COMBINATION FOR ENSILAGE.

Professor J. W. Robertson of Canada has been experimenting in the matter of balanced rations for ensilage and gives his conclusions in Hoard's Dairyman. He finds that Indian corn is an incomplete cattle food because its carbohydrates or heat producing parts are largely in excess of its albuminoids or flesh producing parts. His object was to grow something in connection with corn which would have an excess of albuminoids and for this he selected the horse bean which is extensively grown in England for animal food. The average yield of green fodder from the horse bean in Canada is six tons, and a chemical analysis gave 370 pounds of albuminoids and ninety-four pounds of fat per acre. But this combination did not fully satisfy the professor because there would now be a deficiency of fat. This he supplied with the sunflower, which was raised in rows three feet apart, plants twelve inches apart in the row. The yield was at the rate of seven and one-half tons of sunflower heads per acre, and the analysis showed 352 pounds of albuminoids and 729 pounds of fat per acre. The combination for the feeding of cattle may be prepared as follows:

Half a bushel of horse beans are mixed with one-third of a bushel of Indian corn, and are sown or planted on one acre in rows three and one-half feet apart. The method of culti-

vation to be followed is similar to that for the culture of fodder corn. When the corn reaches the glazing stage of growth, the product from two acres of the mixture (which being grown together is necessarily handled as one crop) is cut and put into the silo, together with the heads from half an acre of sunflowers. The sunflower heads may be reaped with a common sickle, carried to the cutting box on a cart or wagon, and put through it on and with the Indian corn and horse beans.

A HORN KILLER.

The bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has recommended a mixture for preventing the growth of horns upon calves. The mixture is prepared by taking fifty parts of caustic soda, twenty-five parts of kerosene oil and twenty-five parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture should then be placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. In applying, the following directions should be observed: First, the calf should not be over three weeks old, from five to twenty days being the proper age. A horn will sometimes be killed on calves that are even four to six weeks old, but it cannot be depended upon with certainty. Secondly, with a pair of scissors clip the hair around the embryo horn so as to expose a spot about the size of a nickel. While an assistant holds the calf securely, drop two or three drops of the mixture upon the horn, and with the end of the rubber cork rub it in thoroughly over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn and then to the other, until each horn has been gone over three or four times. The rubbing should be continued until the caustic has softened and removed the hair and surface skin immediately around the horn. Third, care should be taken that the fluid does not spread over too large a surface and run down the sides of the face. To insure success, the mixture must be carefully and thoroughly applied. If used carelessly the embryo horn may not only be not killed, but the face of the calf may be disfigured by allowing the fluid to spread and run down over the skin.—[Nebraska Farmer.]

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Wood ashes are good for lawns. A work horse needs care, as well as a thoroughbred. Peas are among the very best pasturage for swine. White oak bark will stop the horse's craving for boards. Plum and cherry trees should be bushy, not spindling. Cows require plenty of water, if they are expected to give milk. Judicious feeding is needed to keep up the strength of your horse. If straw is allowed the swine for litter it should be frequently changed. A horse will respond more readily to kindness than he will to the whip. If you expect the cows to do well you must first have fed the calves well. Instead of allowing your surplus fruit to rot, why not dry or evaporate it? Have fewer low-priced horses, and the good ones will command a better price. Basswood is said to be the greatest honey producer for the short time it is in bloom. Oats with timothy or timothy with clover hay make good ration when muscle is needed. As soon as the early vegetables have been cleared from the garden prepare for those that come later. Coal ashes piled about the currant and gooseberry bushes will preserve them from smut or mildew. If a change of queens is necessary, it should be done after the swarming and honey seasons are over. The soapuds at hand after wash day will do good if used in watering plants in the vegetable garden. By placing a mulch around small fruit plants it will be of great benefit to them, especially to strawberries. It is difficult to find a horse fitted for pleasure driving. The trouble lies in forcing the development of the coil. If it is desired to plant lima beans, it is necessary that the soil be well prepared, as they delight in a rich soil. In the garden, and among the fruit, especially, a piece of work done in good season will save many times its cost. Hives to face the north are recommended by some beekeepers. The hive is not so hot in summer and is easily shaded.