

HUSHED NIAGARA FALLS.

The Roar of Its Mighty Waters Once Stilled For a Day.

Only once in history has the roar of the mighty falls of Niagara been silenced. This startling phenomenon occurred on March 31, 1848. Early on that morning people living near the falls were surprised by a strange hush, as startling in effect as would be an unexpected and tremendous explosion in an ordinarily quiet community.

With the coming of light the amazed people comprehended the reason for the disquieting silence. Where they were used to seeing the great falls was a bare precipice down the face of which a few small and constantly diminishing streams trickled. Above the falls, instead of a rushing river, was only a naked channel, with insignificant brooks splashing among the rocks.

Early in the morning of April 1 the familiar thunder of the great cataract was again heard and has never since been silent, though similar conditions, with like results, might prevail any spring. The winter of 1847-8 was one of extreme severity, and ice of unprecedented thickness formed on Lake Erie.

Toward the night of March 30 the wind suddenly changed to the opposite direction, increased to a terrific gale and drove the ice into the entrance of Niagara river with such force that a huge dam was formed, of such thickness and solidity as to be practically impenetrable and strong enough to hold back the great mass of water pressing against it. At last, in the early morning of April 1, the ice dam gave way under the tremendous pressure of restrained water, and the falls were once again one of the scenic wonders of the world.—New York Times.

YOUR SIXTH SENSE.

The Faculty That Enables You to Preserve Your Equilibrium.

It is almost a 1,000 to 1 bet that you don't know you have a sixth sense. But you have, nevertheless. It is known as the sense of equilibrium.

The sixth sense is located in the semicircular canals of the inner ear, and whenever a person is in danger of falling or losing his equilibrium a warning message is communicated to the brain. For years physiologists have been puzzled to know the function of these canals, because it was proved definitely that they had nothing to do with the sense of hearing or the proper working of the auricular organ.

Scientists have discovered that these canals enable a person to tell what position he is in no matter whether he is blind or paralyzed. By some peculiar process not well understood they warn us when we are about to fall and give us the consciousness of being in any position assumed.

Steeplejacks and other workers on high buildings who finally lose their nerve and are afraid to go very far above the ground have lost part of their sense of equilibrium. Examinations by physicians in such instances have shown that their semicircular glands were diseased. It was largely by this means that the existence of a sixth sense was discovered.—New York World.

Crushing.

The English judge, Parry, in his book "What the Judge Saw" tells this story of a very masterful counsel who was not afraid to put even the bench in its place sometimes. On one occasion he was arguing a case when the judge asked for his authority for a certain statement.

"Usher," counsel called out in his most rasping voice, "go into the library and bring his lordship any elementary book on common law!"

Spider's Thread.

The thread spun by a spider is so excessively fine that a pound of it would be long enough to reach around the earth. It would take ten pounds of it to reach to the moon and over 3,000 pounds to stretch to the sun. But to get a thread long enough to reach the nearest star would require half a million tons.

Didn't Like Taxes.

Cases against George Washington appear here and there in old documents. The less than three claims were entered against him during the year 1787 to compel him to pay taxes. The humorist, commenting on these accounts of George Washington, didn't like taxes.

Youngest's First.

Youngest's first was Fritz—Well, the teacher came, and we have better.

and you and out places ready—himself in

THE SHEPHERD.

Sheep farming has been practiced since the earliest times and is one of the most profitable branches of the live stock industry.

Two parts oats and one of bran make a well balanced ration for pregnant ewes.

Oilmeal is greatly relished by lambs and helps greatly in obtaining a fine finish for the market.

Sheep at six years of age generally lose their teeth; hence they should be fattened and sold before this period.

Sheep generally sell to the best advantage when the bunch is as uniform as possible.

CARE OF THE STALLION.

Handling and Feeding the Stud Animal Between Seasons.

In order that a stallion may impress his progeny with the best possible physical traits it is essential that his muscular, digestive and respiratory systems be kept in a proper condition during the period that he is not required for stud purposes, writes J. H. McKinney in Farm and Fireside. While on a route he must necessarily be highly fed to endure the physical exercise required and to perform the functions of a sire. When the season is terminated the careful owner will see that he is given a rest of, say, two or three weeks as well as a temporary change of feed in order to relieve the digestive organs for a time.

This change, of course, should be effected gradually, a little exercise being given for ten or twelve days and the food reduced by degrees until at the end of that time the grain and hay may be withheld entirely for about twelve hours and nothing but bran be fed, after which a purgative of aloes or raw linseed oil should be given. When purgation begins the bran should be gradually discontinued, feeding only a small quantity, together with a light feed of grass and a little grain.

The horse ought then be allowed to remain quiet for two or three weeks so as to become thoroughly rested. He should then have a regular share of the ordinary farm work, thus paying for his maintenance and at the same time being kept in good condition by means of the exercise involved. This is the method that most easily adapts itself to the average farm conditions where but one stallion is kept.

The system of feeding will, of course, depend on the amount of work he performs. As a rule, it is well to feed considerable grass, bran and other easily digested foods, eschewing all drugs except the purgative mentioned unless in case of sickness. With the arrival of cold weather, when no grass will be procurable, he should be fed a reasonable quantity of hay and oats, as circumstances demand, together with a few roots and a feed of bran, with a little linseed meal two or three times a week. It is sometimes claimed that a stallion sheds better in the spring if he is not groomed between breeding seasons. Any intelligent and well informed horseman knows better than this. If a horse is to do well and feel well it is essential that his skin be in good condition at all times, whether he is working or idle, and this cannot be unless regular grooming is given.

Rye Pasture For Pigs.

The use of rye as a pasture crop on the farm can be made to serve a double purpose. It will furnish green succulent feed in late fall and early spring, when practically all the other crops are dormant, thus keeping the hogs in a thrifty, healthy condition. A second big advantage of rye is that it can be grown as a catch crop on stubble fields or will serve to utilize waste places or unused lots. Winter rye has a wide range of adaptability. It will thrive under almost all conditions of climate, soil and rainfall. In the south it often furnishes green feed through the entire winter. In the northern region it is the last green feed of the fall and the first to reappear in the spring. Often it remains green all winter under a blanket of snow, and as soon as the spring thawing has occurred it is ready for pasturing.

Sheep Water.

Water for the lambs is of more importance than is sometimes thought. When the dews are heavy, as they are liable to be in late fall, the lambs may not drink much water, but that is not an indication that they do not need some. What they need they need badly, and no animal is so choice of the water it drinks as the sheep. Water is as important in the growth of any animal as food, and it is so cheap that it is shortsighted not to supply plenty of it fresh. It is important, too, to see that the lambs find it.

Clean the Dairy Barn.

The cows should go into winter quarters that are thoroughly clean, bright and sunny. This means that the cobwebs on the walls and ceilings must be cleaned away, a good coat of white-wash should be applied, all the broken window lights replaced and the windows made clean enough so that the sun can shine through.

The Kicking Cow.

One man says to conquer the kicking cow with kindness. A statement of this kind leads one who has really had experience with that kind of a cow to wonder if he knows what he is talking about. Kindness is a great thing—a necessity—but it should be used before the cow is made a kicker.—Kiruball's Dairy Farmer.

Famous Stage Beauties

look with horror on Skin Eruptions, Blotches, Sores or Pimples. They don't have them, nor will any one, who uses Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It glorifies the face. Eczema or Salt Rheum vanish before it. cures sore lips, chapped hands, chins; heals burns, cuts and sores. Unequaled for piles. Obtain at S. B. Bernhart & Co's.

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HOME HEALTH CLUB

How are colds caught?—You may have settled this question to your own satisfaction, but have you profited by the solution? Isn't it true that you still "catch cold" as often as usual? Weren't you somewhat chagrined when you found that heavy chest protector didn't protect you from catching cold?

You, who have invested in Lamb's wool underwear against colds. Let me tell you why. What we call colds, starts in heat and practically ends in heat. You start a free perspiration or only slight and then cool too suddenly, the millions of little pores in the skin close, contract, and you feel a chill, then follows congestion of the internal organs, you begin to sneeze and the waste matter which should have come from the skin, is discharged through the nose, eyes, mouth, or kidneys.

The condition of the skin has much to do with one's susceptibility to, or immunity from, colds. During the winter months, especially, the skin should be kept clean and active. When its pores are clogged up with dead skin and waste matter it cannot perform its function of assisting in throwing off poisonous waste matter from the system. Consequently the kidneys, mucous membranes and lungs especially are overtaxed, their resistance is lowered, exposure occurs and a cold bron-

chitis or pneumonia results. A surface of the body, will very likely who man works hard on the farm or out doors, comes in from a cold, "raw" day, then sits in a hot living room. A neighbor calls, won't come in, is in a hurry, wants to talk outside just a minute. The man steps out without putting on an overcoat and stays out five minutes or longer. When he returns he is chilled through and finds he doesn't warm up as he should. A housewife working hard over steaming tubs doing the family washing and perhaps looking after the preparation of dinner at the same time, rushes out into the cold and back again into the steamy room time after time; finally when the hardest work is over she sits down to do lighter work without putting on heavier wraps. She is conscious of a chill and then is taken with a headache. Both these people are right in line for pneumonia. Why? They have chilled the surface of the body closing the pores of the skin, driving the blood in and congesting the internal organs. If their vitality is not strong enough to throw the blood back to the surface, or if they don't continue vigorous exercise or do something to equalize the circulation, the chances are that some of the poisons are not thrown off as they normally are, but are drawn into the blood-stream poisoning the

When the body is healthy and all its functions are normal, disease germs will have no effect upon it whatever. Are you vigorous, strong and healthy? That leads us right back to body resistance, doesn't it? I wonder how many of you had colds following the Thanksgiving feast. What did you lay it to? Not to overeating, of course. What has impure overeating got to do with catching cold? Well let us see. When a highly seasoned meal of rich, unhealthful foods of many kinds is eaten all the digestive organs call for an unusual amount of blood to give them power to digest it. This, of course, takes the blood from the skin and mucous membrane of the nose and throat; not only that, but the poisons are not thrown off as they normally are, but are drawn into the blood-stream poisoning the

Christmas

THE "man-who-cares" likes to be well dressed at all times, but if there is one year when everybody wants to be dressed a little better than ordinary, it is at Christmas. As a rule the joyous Yuletide, when happiness and good cheer everywhere, one continual round of dinners, parties and social gatherings—everybody is dressed in

Now, your pleasure will be greatly enhanced if you are dressed up a new



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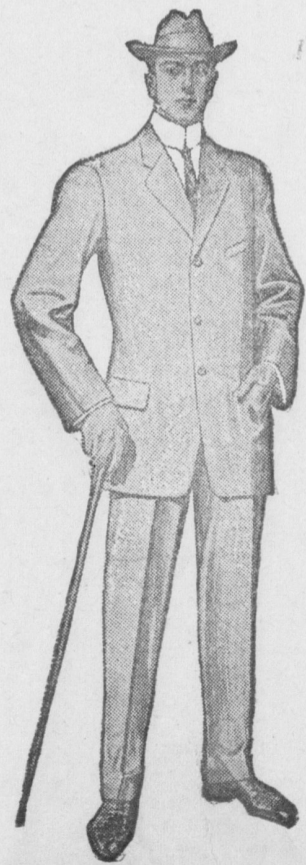
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