

UNUSUAL POSITION OF THE BAGGAGE CAR FOLLOWING A TRAIN WRECK IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N. H., in which several passenger cars stopped when about halfway down the were thrown down the embankment | embankment, with the result that it into a flooded-swollen river, the bag- remained in this usual position. The gage car was left standing almost at | wreck was caused by a washout. right angles to the roadbed with one Incident was so unusual that a photoend high in the air. The car had graph was taken.-Popular Mechanics.

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In a train wreck near Claremont, started to slide into the river, but had

VICTIM OF "CUT-OFF" TURN TO ELECTRIC TRACTION

RAILROAD'S LITTLE JOKE ON VISITOR TO LOANVILLE.

Although Mr. Cloop Could Not See at the Time, His Good Angel Really Engineered Happening for His Good.

Of many pranks of railroad trains, Following this came the electrificafew are more pleasant to contemplate | tion of the Valtellina line in Italy. By than what is called the "cut-off." This far the most ambitious attempt at the joke is played by suburban trains, time it was inaugurated, to apply elecwhich suddenly uncouple a section of | trie traction on a large scale to a great two or three cars at some obscure way | railroad system was the electrification station, and then proceed to their des of the terminal and suburban lines on tination, snorting back jeers at the two of the most important railroads in marconed passengers.

John R. Cloop of Loanville-by-the extremely heavy service. Lake.

Cloop took the 5:24 from Jersey City, Terminal station, New York, The New earrying a suit case containing his You's Central road is operated on the evening ciothes and a box of candy, a direct-current system, and that of the large box of candy for all the female New Haven railroad by the alternating Mortons. He went through the gates | system. of the train shed before the alert attendant could close them against him. train steamed out. Of the melancholy York, New Haven & Hartford company fered him mental and physical refresh | 606 miles of track, inclusive of yards which the train crew manufactures in by 100 electric locomotives. The its leisure hours, and abandoned him- latest direct-current locomotive used self to reverie.

he had an idea. The smoking car, in which he was seated, was empty, save for himself; neither, he saw, were is a special type of under running third there any passengers in the car ahead The conductor had some moments before whispered "Passengerswesauk- PAINTED CARS DRIED QUICKLY ford cars," but he had not heard, or hearing, had not beeded. Why should he not take advantage of his privacy to change into his evening clothes while on the train? He had heard that commuters did such things.

Mr. Cloop was a man of action. He reversed the back of a seat to make his shelter more secure, opened his suit and soon was proudly clad in his susbroom-plaited tango shirt, imate collar with funny little tabs, and maiting and secutie. Also he had assumed silk socks and shiny black pumps. He was admiring his re- bright, for quick-drying paints are Section in the darkened window when a roung and still kind-hearted confuctor flung open the car door and These cars is cut off, young man!"

in time to go on toward Loanville with run. A newly painted car is put in abandoned car reposed his suit case, his day clothes, and all his evening car is quite dry and is sent back into clothes except those he and on, that is, active service. shirt, collar and neckties

He reached Loanville, was strangely stient as he rode in the cortons' car to their bungalow, and mused to remove his overcoat when he entered their hospitable doors.

There was a conferent with Mr. Morton, and Mr. Cloop was clothed

after a fashion. med had, as was intended, its bene- its army, it gave them 60 hours in scial effect. It called Mr. Chop's at- which to transport troops in 350 trains tention to the fact that Lognville was to given points, and they did it in 48 not a place to approach frivolously, oc- hours. ensionally, that it was a place to which

So he married a female Morton and secame a daily traveler.

one must go habitually if he would go

Coal Tonnage of Eastern Lines. The coal tonnage which passed over 13 leading eastern railroads during tons anthracite (against 21 056,955 1913) and 165,029,001 tons bitn-

Leading Eastern Railroads Are Well Satisfied With the Operation of Trains by That System.

The first main line steam railroad in this country to make use of electric traction was the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which as far back as 1895 built some powerful 100-ton electric locomotives for hauling its trains through the Belt Line tunnel at Balti-

America, namely, the New York Cen-The best example of this practical tral and the New York, New Haven & joke known to historians and critics Hartford railroads. Each of these is of transportation humor is the case of a four-track road and each handles ar

lioth installations were forced upon Mr. Cloop was invited to attend a the companies by legislative actionhouse-warming given by the Mortons, the result of a serious collision in the who had just built in Loanville. Mr. tunnel leading into the Grand Central The New York Central zone covers

12.5 miles of road, 255 miles of track. and swung on to the last car as the and employs 63 locomotives. The New young migratory merchant who of has over 100 miles of road electrified. ment he purchased one of those cigars | and sidings, the system being operated on the New York Central in express After three-quarters of an hour he passenger service has a speed of 60 started from his reverie with an miles an hour, drawing a 1,200-ton amazement which was justifiable, for train. The complete weight of locomotive is 132 tons, the drawbar putt is 66. 600 pounds. The working conductor rail.-Scientific American.

Eastern Railroad Uses Oven for the Purpose and Results Have Been Extremely Satisfactory.

A passenger car out of service is a liability, not an asset. It earns money only when it is working. Every day a car spends in the shops means a ten years. loss. To cut down the time required for drying a car after painting, the test department of an eastern road began some experiments several years ago The prospect of success was not much less durable than those requiring two days or more to dry.

But a way was discovered of cutshouted "Awk! Awk! For'rd cars! ting down the time of drying by 95 per cent, and thus the time the car Mr. Cloop seized a light overcoat he is out of service is reduced by 50 per had brought with him and, donning it | cent. A mammoth oven was built, he ran, reached the third car ahead into which the largest cars could be the engine. But backen the village it, the doors are closed and the tem known to him only as "Auk," in the perature is raised to above the boiling point of water. In three hours the

The first tests of this oven-drying were made about two years ago, and the present condition of the paint so dried indicates strongly that ovendried paint is more durable than that dried in the open air.

Good Work of British Roads. When the British government took But this practical joke of the rail- charge of the railroads for mobilizing

> Russian Railroads. Russian railroads represent a mileage of 46,000, just twice that of the railroads in the United Kingdom.

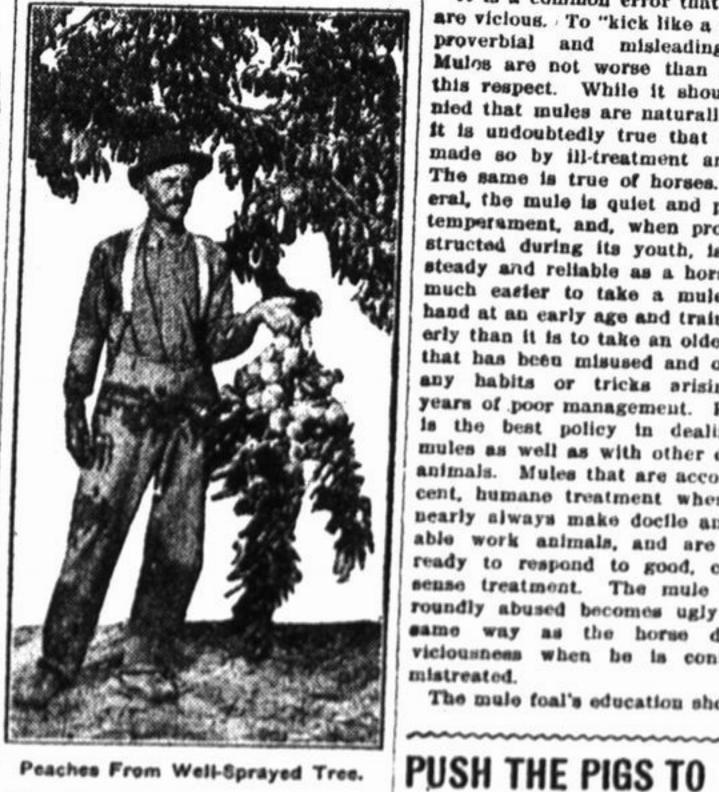
> Way Across Great Salt Lake. At Lakeside, Utah, the mountain is gradually being cut away and dumped into Great Salt Lake to extend the solid fill of the Southern Pacific comhany's Lucien line. The work was begun in 1901. The fill is now 20 miles.

SPRAY OUTFIT FOR ORCHARD

Choice of Machine Must Be Governed Largely by Number of Trees and Local Conditions.

Spray machines which get their pumping power from the wagon wheel are entirely inadequate to the present requirements for orchard spraying and are unsatisfactory where the size of the trees necessitates stopping in order to do thorough work. These machines are very useful, however, for spraying such crops as grapes, potatoes, tomatoes and the like.

The choice of a spraying machine must be governed largely by the size of the orchard and the conditions under which it is to be used. In an orchard of lifteen acres, if the trees are ten years old or more, a power machine will soon pay for itself in the saving of labor and the increased profits from more effective spraying. in large orchards there should be a sufficient number of machines to make an application in the course of six or



Peaches From Well-Sprayed Tree.

eight days if best results are to be

In the selection of power outfits, aside from efficiency, the chief points to be considered are weight, construction, mounting with reference to convenience of handling in the field and the accessories, such as agitators, rods, hose, nozzles, etc. Aside from the weight there is little difference in the desirability of the efficiency of standard makes, excepting as certain her then, features of a particular machine may appeal to different individuals.

PRUNE GOOSEBERRY TO BUSH In the fall.

Plant Should Be Reduced to the Number of Plants That Will Grow in Vigorous Condition.

(By C. I. LEWIS Onto Experiment Sta-

Prune the goescherry to a bush. Berries are borne on the two, three and four-year-old wood, but occasionally the fruit grows too small on the fouryear-old wood and it should be pruned out. The current bears most of its fruit on the two and three-year-old wood. All canes of either of these fruits should be cut out when they begin to droop toward the ground, and all canes that are weak.

The plant should be reduced to the number of plants that will grow in a vigorous condition. When canes tend to grow gnarty, old and weak, they should be removed. The entire planting should be renewed in from six to

While the bushes will fruit for a longer time, the fruit tends to grow too small to be profitable.

WHY WE PRUNE FRUIT TREES

Chief Objects of Operation Briefly Summed Up-Among Other Things Facilitates Harvesting.

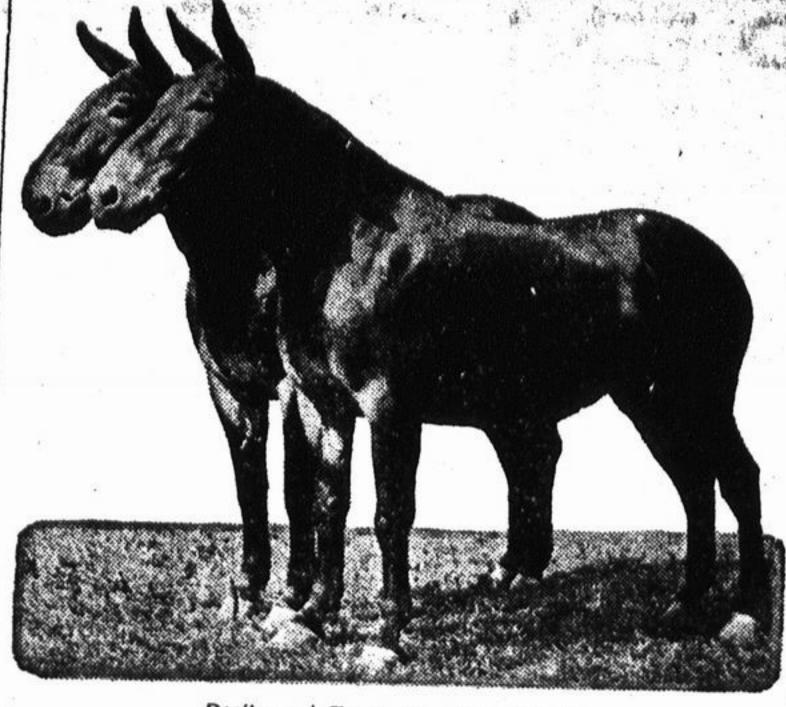
The principal objects of pruning trees may be summed up briefly as

- 1. To modify the vigor of the tree. 2. To keep the tree shapely and within bounds
- 3. To make the tree more stocky. 4. To open the tree top to admit air and sunshine 5. To reduce the struggle for exist-
- ence in the tree ton 6. To remove dead or interfering
- 7. To aid in stimulating the development of fruit buds 8. To thin the fruit.
- 9. To make thorough spraying pos-10. To facilitate the harvesting of

the fruit. Tree Pruning.

Some people fall into the mistake of supposing that every tree needs pruning and spraying, but such is not the case. It is for you to decide whether your tree needs pruning and for others to decide whether their trees and shrubs need spraying.

Keep Fertilizer Away. Do not place any fertilizer in contact with the roots of trees at planting. The trees can be fertilized at any time after pla g with almost fertflizer used otash, phosUSE KINDNESS IN DEALING WITH MULES



Docite and Tractable Work Animals.

(By W. F. PURDUE.) are vicious. To "kick like a mule" is a to lead before being weaned, and proverbial and misleading saying. thereafter it should be handled regu-Mulos are not worse than horses in larly until time to break it to harness. this respect. While it should be de- Gentle methods are desirable in the nied that mules are naturally vicious, latter operation. If the young animal It is undoubtedly true that some are develops normally, it is capable at two made so by ill-treatment and abuse. years of age of doing considerable The same is true of horses. In gen- farm work, and in any case it is aderal, the mule is quiet and patient in visable to give some light work. It is temperament, and, when properly in- not well, however, to put mules at structed during its youth, is just as hard work much before four years of steady and reliable as a horse. It is age. The mule's keep is reckoned at much easter to take a mule colt in a third less than that of a horse.

mistreated.

anything else that grown.

brush are not desirable.

give it to them at night

make the most money.

GOOD FERTILIZERS

again in the evening for the hogs.

Don't forget that pigs never sweat

and therefore they must be supplied

with plenty of water in which they

can cool themselves during the warm.

Tankage, Peruvian Guano, Fine-

Ground Bone and Sulphate

of Potash Are Favored.

The following are recommended in

Tankage or Peruvian guano; 600

pounds per acre; fine-ground bone.

1,000 pounds; low-grade sulphate of

potash 600 pounds; nitrate of soda.

All these may be mixed, applied

after plowing and before setting

plants and thoroughly incorporated

Dried blood, 200 pounds per acre;

low-grade sulphate of potash, 600

pounds; nitrate of sods, 100 pounds.

Watch the Cabbage.

of them, and if this does not check

If the cabbages grow so fast that

the culture of this fruit.

in the soil by harrowing.

fore application.

good pasture.

summer months.

igin early. The young animal should It is a common error that all mules be accustomed to the halter and taught

hand at an early age and train it prop- | For the indications of disposition of erly than it is to take an older animal old mules look at the head and eyes. that has been misused and overcome say those who have handled these aniany habits or tricks arising from mals for many years. Avoid mules years of poor management. Kindness with abnormally long heads, as well as is the best policy in dealing with those with hollow faces. The eyes of mules as well as with other domestic the gentle mule are soft and mild and animals. Mules that are accorded de- set well apart. A sign of docility in a cent, humane treatment when young young mule is indicated by constant nearly always make docile and tract- motion of the ears; one ear pointing able work animals, and are always forward, the other backward is also ready to respond to good, common- regarded favorably. But beware of the sense treatment. The mule that is mule that habitually lays the ears roundly abused becomes ugly in the back upon the neck, say the authorisame way as the horse develops ties. It is claimed by some that the viciousness when he is continually little mule is more apt to be ill-tempered and vicious, and that the larger The mule foal's education should be- the animal the better the disposition.

MAKE BEST RETURNS

ALL FARMERS OUGHT

TO HAVE SOME HOGS

Corn, Alfalfa and Clover Pasture Not Necessary Nor Desirable to Will Lay on Fat-Provide Devote Time and Attention Suitable Shade. to Fancy Strains.

After the pigs come feed the sow It ought to be within the reach of all she can eat of nutritious rations. all farmers to produce hogs, whether A fair amount of corn will not burt grades, Chester Whites, Berkshires, Poland Chinas or the bacon type of To keep the youngsters free from hogs or any of the other improved lice, dip them just before they are breeds, and by selection and attention weaned. Then dip them again late in subsequent breeding and regard for the plain principles with which Corp., alfalfa and clover pasture every farmer should make himself acwill lay fat on pigs about as fast as quainted to improve and maintain the

standard of swine upon the farm. The hot sun will drive the fat out It is neither necessary nor desirable of a pig about as fast as you can lay that the farmer should convert his it on. It pays to provide plenty of yards and houses into breeding establishments and devote his time and at-The best shade is a shed on an ele- tention to breeding fancy strains or vation over which the wind can sweep families, at the expense of his pork-

without obstruction. Dusty holes in producing operations. fence corners or in stifling under-If the production of pork is the sole object of the farmer it is within his \$4,316,202. if your pigs are running on clover power to so improve his swine that for pasture and you are feeding grain all practical purposes they are as practical and profitable as though they de A light feed of grain may be given scended from the best names in the pigs three times a day, but twice is herd books, better, provided they have plenty of

He wants hoge that will fatten well and his practical eye should select a Plenty of clean water should be bunch of good hogs without reference provided every day at noon time and to their pedigrees.

Only the best bred pigs which are PROVIDE SUPPLY OF pushed from the start to the finish **CHARCOAL FOR HOGS**

Corncobs Burned in a Pit Three Feet Deep Will Furnish All That Is Needed. (By J. M. KELLY.)

FOR STRAWBERRIES For the last 30 years, to the eriter's positive knowledge, farm writers have been telling their readers to feed the hog plenty of charcoal. Even if the advice is old it is good. There should be charcoal before the hogs all the time. The supply may be made from corncobs. These must be burned in a pit, which should be three or four feet wide, three feet deep and eight or ten feet long.

A load of cobs should be put in the pit and set afire. As soon as they are well ablaze the pit should be covered with strips of sheet iron and the cracks with earth so as to exclude air. In a day or two the pit may be uncovered and a supply of charcoal will be ready for use.

Proper Feed for Cowa

pounds; tankage or Peruvian guano The cow cannot turn all the nour 600 pounds; basic-slag meal, 1,000 ishment she gets from her food into milk and still have enough left to The slag is not mixed with the build up her system and that of her blood, tankage or guano, as it causes offspring. We need to feed cows that a loss of ammonia. It is better to are with calf the best kinds of feed apply the slag by itself but all the the farm affords and not compel them other materials may be mixed be to go through the winter on half ra-

Get After Wheat Weevil. Did the weevil get into your wheat they are inclined to burst, tip the last year? If they did, treat the bins heads over far enough to sever a por- with bisulphide of carbon. Place I tion of the roots. Keep close watch the trouble use them. A head that out the corks, it

Should Take an Ed

Now in full bloom. see our magnificent wheat crop. Threshing it every day. As fine clover and timothy as you ever saw. Alfalfa and corn you cannot beat in Illinois or Iowa. them all now. 50,000 acres of good, rich, alluvial cutover bottom land, both drained and undrained, level as the Illinois prairie, rich as the Valley of the Nile; no rocks, hills or gumbo, but mellow sandy loam soil always works well, short mild winters, long growing seasons, abundant yields of all staple crops. Two crops a year off of the same land. Land owned by Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, largest hardwood manufacturers in Missouri, largest land owners in South-

backed by over

Write for full infor and free map. Address I

"What has the lawyer to say about this charge against his client of stealing a pair of scales?"

"He says his client merely made a weigh with them."

Province of Alberta Shows In crease of Over 20 Millions.

Figures just compiled by the public ity branch of the provincial depart ment show that last year, notwithstanding that quite a third of the province was affected by the drought to a very serious extent, the total value of agricultural products actually produced in the province showed an increase of over twenty million dollars over that of the previous year. though southern Alberta had a bad year agriculturally, the province as whole experienced a period of great prosperity, due principally, to mixed farming, which is becoming more gen eral with each succeeding year.

The value of mixed farming, in fact. was never better illustrated than last year as the value of the animals slaughtered and sold alone equaled the value of the spring wheat crop. without taking into consideration the value of the butter, milk, cheese, poul try, vegetables, and other by-products of the farm.

Oats was the banner grain crop. 1,147,382 acres being seeded, and producing 34,397,117 bushels, or 30,15 to the acre. Sold at an average of 50c per bushel, these yielded a revenue of \$17,198,558. Comparatively little winter wheat was produced, the yield being a little short of one million bushels, but the spring wheat crop amounted to 15,102,083 bushels, the yield per acre being 15.26. At an average of \$1.35 per bushel, the value of the spring wheat crop was therefore \$29,387,812. The total production of barley was 7,847,640 bushels, which, at 55c per bushel, yielded a revenue of

Other productions were as follows Flax, 207,115 bushels, \$310,672.00; rye, 261,843 bushels, \$196,892.00; speltz, 42, 707 bushels, \$32,030.00; hay, 200,000 tons, \$2,500,000; potatoes, four million bushels, \$3,000,000; turnips, three million bushels, \$750,000; carrots, \$60,000 bushels, \$180,000; mangolds, 640,000 bushels, \$320,000; animals slaughtered and sold \$20,000,000; butter and cheese, \$1,500,000; mflk, \$3,000,000; wool clip, 1,300,000 pounds, \$100,000; fish, \$195,000; game and furs, \$600. 000; hortfcultural products, \$150,000; poultry and products, \$2,650,000.

The total of the agricultural products is given as \$78.516,891, as compared with \$58,098,084 in 1913.

The statistics also show that the value of the live stock in the province at the end of the year was \$110,044, 630, this being an increase of \$7,762, 845 over the previous year. were 609,125 horses, 750,789 swine 501,189 sheep, 192,905 dairy cows, 165, 035 other cows, 190,923 beef cattle and 533,020 other cattle.—Advertisement.

Point of View. Blox-Bilkins has the clearest head of any man I know. Knox-I see where you are right There is absolutely nothing in it.

The man who is buried in thought has no funeral expenses.

Himmelberger-Harrison Land Selling Company, Cape A Plain Defense.

Tadpole Grew and Waxed

Mrs. Harry Wolf of Chicag following an operation whi conditions that many av clared to be impossible, says (Ind.) dispatch to the

While visiting her pared cuse, Kosciusko county, la Mrs. Wolf permitted the haby hydrant water. Within a the infant became sickly and lost Treatment for india but it did not reach the trouble. Then an X-ray disclosed a black spot on the and an operation resul weighing more than half a ing taken from the infan

Doctors who operated said fleved that when the child drant water for Syracuse a f taken into the stomach and frog developed and Hved which was given the patient the child improved rapidly plete recovery was pract

Cleanin and tower scale; switch tiffee hair. Mo one knows your tower and \$1.00 bottles at drug the price and doubles and drug the probables Co., Navant, E. S.

"That baseball umptre has the old saving." "What's that?" "He says you can't touch a

without being raviled."

Him-Who is that homely over by the plane? Her-Why, that is Mme. metique, the famous beauty

Orink Centern's Ceff Always ours and delle

It's a wise man who can a pid at times but some men

Commerce, Chemistry, Hotogr. Preparatory School, vactors on For Catalogues address BOX H, NOTRE DAME.



W. H. U. CHICAGO

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picn

If you choose Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Pickles Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves

Luncheon Ments Pork and Benns