Prespensere on Tracks Are Largely lible for the Figures Seing as Large as They Are, Says Recent Report.

Once again steam railroads in the United States, co-operating for safety first, condemn the trespasser, who sometimes not only forfeits his own life but causes the death of others. The bureau of railroad news and statistics shows that during the months of January, Pebruary and March, this year, a quarter of a million miles of road were in operation, and that 202,-600,000 passengers were carried a distance of 6,871,150,000 miles. In all train accidents in these three months there were only 65 fatalities, including those of passengers, employees, trespassers and all others. For 14 years the raffroads have been required to make casualty reports. Never before in this time has the number of fatalities been so low.

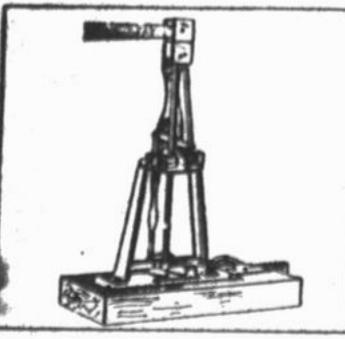
During the first quarters of 1901 and 1902 140 and 272 lives were taken, respectively. Railroad business in 1901-02 was far less than it is today. It is said that in that time freight handling has increased 60 per cent, and that 80 per cent more passengers are carried. In all classes of accidents, including train and others, in 1915, there were 1,582 fatalities. Of this total 939 were trespassers. Even this percentage of trespass fatalities is smaller than it has been heretofore.

Safety means economy first—the fewer the accidents the fewer the damage suits. Total fatalities in 1912 were 10.541. In 1913 they were 10.398, and last year they were 8,902. In 1912 5,402 trespassers were killed in miscellaneous accidents, and 99 in train wrecks. The total number of trespassers killed in 1913 was 5,554. The total in 1914 was 5,244. The decrease in 1914 was inconsiderable. "Against the increasing preponderance of trespassers' responsibility for railroad fatalities," reads the bureau's bulletin. "the record made by employees on duty is exceedingly gratifying. From 3,011, or about 29 per cent of the total in 1912, their fatalities dropped to 1,923 in 1914, a little over 21 per cent. Meanwhile passengers killed in train accidents and other than train accidents fell from 326, or 3.1 per cent in 1913, to only 203, or 2.3 per cent of the total in 1914." The decrease in trespassers' accidents is small, and it does not require close figuring to learn what class is responsible for much of the destruction of life on American railroads.

NEW IDEA FOR SWITCHSTAND

Has Improved Mechanism Which Inventor Believes Will Make for Safety on the Tracks.

This invention has for its object to provide a mechanism in connection with switchstands for moving the points of a switch to deflect trains from the main track on to a switch, wherein mechanism is provided for locking the switch points in safety or main line position and connected to



8witchstand

the operating mechanism for moving the points in such manner that when | 859 yen (\$4,200,022). The government the operating arm for the switch is line are slowly being extended to tap moved into inoperative position after returning the points to normal position, the locking mechanism will be sperated to lock the points against movement From the Scientific Amer-

No Money for Meat. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice praised at a dinner in Washington the pensions and allowances made by the English government in the present war.

"The English government after this war," he said, "won't have to be charged with neglect, parsimony or ingratitude. "After this war the schoolboy's defi-

nition of a veteran won't have the ring of truth that it may have sometimes had in the past. "A schoolboy, you know, once wrote

in his examination paper: "'An old soldier is called a vege-

Gasoline in War. Twelve years ago they called the

gasoline car a plaything. foday that "plaything" is doing the work of prancing steeds in carrying stiff-backed officers back and forth along the battle line; is transporting amunition and food supplies from ase to front for distances unheard in other wars; is serving as ritable battleship on wheels, from sich squads of gunners operate eir rapid-fire pieces; is bearing

nurses and surgeons and wounded so wiftly that the death rate is amazngly low considering the size of the

Mathod In 14th Madness. saw you talking to Dubson this Judging from the way you he must have told you a funny

eard at least fifty times." Then, what were you laughing for?" For ten dollars. I borrowed it

of the Country.

Elias W. Weed, who died a short time ago at Brookfield, Mo., was at one time one of the best-known railroad men in the Middle West. Shortly after the Civil war he was an officer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad company, and lived at Macon, Mo.

Recently Mr. Weed related the story of his railroad career. He said that when a boy of fourteen he started to learn railroading by firing a locomotive on the Michigan Central. The engine had only one pair of drivers, and it was the duty of the fireman, when the engine stopped on the center, to get it to going again by the use of what was called "starting hooks." The engine had no headlight and they need er risked running it at night. It had a sort of pilot, but rarely made speed enough to overtake a cow.

The road connected Detroit and Kalamazoo. On the freight runs there were no conductors. The engineer had entire charge of the train, and when there were passengers he collected the fares. A freight train generally consisted of nine or ten four-wheeled box or flat cars.

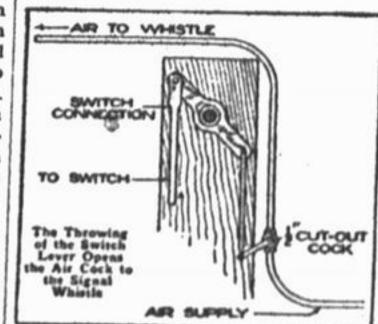
Instead of advancing to the position of engineman, Mr. Weed took up construction and track laying, for the enginemen of those days had too many things to look after. His first work on construction paid him \$40 a month. He had to furnish his own tools. But the wage wasn't so small as it seems One could get fair board, he said, at \$1 a week.

When the Kansas Pacific was built Mr. Weed had charge of the track la ing gang from Kit Carson to Denver and was in many fights with the In-

IN REPAIR YARDS

Device That Warns Workers When the Right Time to Conduct . Their Operations.

In freight-car repair yards men are subject to a great deal of danger, and many accidents have resulted in pull-



ing cars from the running repair tracks. In order to prevent accidents and give men warning that the switch leading to such a track is open, and to keep from under the cars, the device illustrated was put into service. Air is always piped along these tracks for use in testing out air brakes, and the air pipe from the device is coupled to the air line. When the switch on the repair track is opened it opens up the cutout cock, allowing the air to pass through a whistle until the switch is again closed. When the whistle stops blowing, this indicates that it is safe to go under the cars. The air pipe is one-half inch and fitted with a one-half inch cutout cock. The length of the arm that works the cock lever is optional and is made to suit the conditions,-Popular Mechanics.

Japan's Railroad System. The railroad system of Japan is practically a government monopoly, only 265.58 miles of railroad being privately owned on March 31, 1915 (the latest date for which statistics are available), out of a total mileage of 5,944. It is reported that the imperial government railroad bureau has planned to construct 80 miles and 52 chains of new lines in the flecal year 1915-16 at an estimated cost of 8,543, all portions of the country where industry, agriculture, manufacturing, forestry and mining are so far advanced as to require a ready means of transportation to the central markets. It is intended to construct on an average about 200 miles of new lines a year until such time as the country will no longer require any great extension of the existing system.

The Gas Attack. William Thaw, the young Pittsburgh

millionaire who is serving as an aviafor in the French army, sent home the other day an interesting story. Mr. Thaw said that he saw, one afternoon, a squad of men staggering

back to quarters from a German gas attack. The poisonous gas had turned their dark hair and their beards a bright yellow. Mr. Thaw pointed out this phenomenon to a young captain. The captain smiled faintly through his pale gold whiskers and panted in a weak voice:

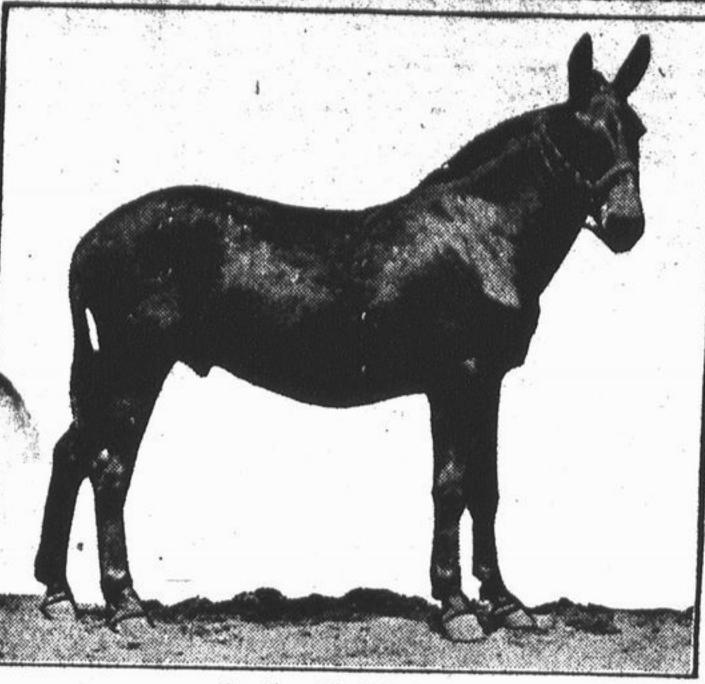
"How Madeline would have enjoyed that scrimmage!""

Concentrate the Sirups. According to experiments made by the Nebraska experiment station has been ascertained that the mold which has frequently been observed growing upon various brands of maple strups after they had been exposed to the air in the household for two or more weeks, was due to a too dilute form. The recommendation is made that if the sirups are made sufficiently concentrated little or no growth of mold is likely to occur.

Question of Propriety. "What do you think of a man who says he's going after slanderers with

"He's all wrong," replied Broncho Me. It was rotten and one I've Bob. "Any man that 'ud use a shotgun fur regular business ought to be ashamed of hisself fur bein' so triffin'."

poor cow more than one season. The Wherefore. Miss Wombat is not a girl who



Two-Year-Old Mule Colt.

can profitably be done. This being work. true, it seems strange that farmers here and there, have recognized their stand up much better than horses in number of advertisements of mules in sickness and disease and are hardly the stock papers in comparison with ever troubled with spavins. They do as widely as they should be.

will do as much work as three horses spective buyer are that mules can be of the same weight. Farmers who put to light work when less than two keep mules know they eat less than years old, and are useful for twenty horses, but few have probably realized to thirty years. the great difference in amount of feed consumed. In an experiment the Ne- will eat out of the same trough with braska station, by keeping careful other mules and not fight. Occasionalaccount of the rations during a con- ly, mules run away, but when they siderable period, found that it cost do, they never hurt themselves as 241/2 cents a day to keep each horse, horses do. And when running in the and only 161/2 cents a day to keep each mule, says a writer in Successful Farming. On this basis it costs about \$90 a year to keep a horse and about

as a horse team in the same length advantage. A three-year-old mule is of time. They can stand continuous | worth \$250 and a span in their prime hard work much better than horses, from \$500 to \$800.

CAUSE OF DISEASE

AMONG LIVE STOCK

Lack of Care and Attention Is

Responsible for Much Trou-

ble-Attend to Details.

the sweat washed off the shoulders.

then watered, the stalls well bedded

worked. In the dairy, the least falling

not by first one person and another.

much less trouble and loss for farm-

Fresh Air and Exercise Needed.

stallions should have plenty of fresh

good hone, muscle, constitution, etc., if

they are compelled to spend the win-

ter in the dark, filthy, poorly ventilat-

ed pens and stables and not allowed

Roughage for Breeding Animals.

early and cured properly, are the best

kinds of roughage for breeding ani-

mais of all kinds during the winter.

Get Rid of Poor Cows.

A good cow in the hands of a poor

exercise during the favorable

ers to complain of.

weather.

Nearly everyone knows that in con- and have greater recuperative power. struction work in the cities where That is, they can do hard work day teams are used, the mule stands alone after day and still be fresh the next as the only means by which such work day when horses are too fatigued to

Mules can stand more hardships have not seen the economy of keeping | than horses and require less care. mules instead of horses for farm work. Indeed, it is surprising how well they It is true that some farmers, scattered do under neglect and abuse. They advantages; yet, judging from the hot weather. They are less liable to those of horses, it is evident that not founder from over-eating. They mules are not widely used-at least are patient and will do any work that a horse can do.

In the first place, two horses eat as Two other great advantages that much as three mules, while two mules | should not be overlooked by the pro-

> Mules are, as a rule, gentle. They pasture, they seldom get cut on barbed

grow more to uniform sizes and colors \$60 a year to keep the humble mule. than horses. If a man has a mule to When it comes to hard work, mules | sell, he can get a better price than for are far superior to horses. They can a horse, because mules are more easpull more than horses of the same ily mated. Mules are invariably sound weight and can stand the strain much and therefore marketable, while a longer. One breeder states that they large majority of horses become uncan pull a load almost twice as far sound and have to be sold at a dis-

PROPER FEEDS FOR **FATTENING SWINE**

Much Material May Be Gathered Up in Fall in Orchard, Garden and Elsewhere.

Want of care is the prelific cause Flesh and fat are now made at of accident and disease among stock. half the cost of grain when the The master's eye or the owner's soweather is cold and wet. Much food licitude are proverbially preventives may now be gathered up in the against trouble or waste; but if the orchard, garden and field, which costs masters or the owners will not trouble little, and would otherwise be wasted. themselves to exercise the watchful Boil the wheat screenings from the care needed, we may be sure no one threshing machine with small potatoes

and mix with wheat bran; feed luke-The careful farmer will never have warm to the shoats. After the slop is his teams brought in at night without | eaten give a little old sorn, just what having their legs well rubbed down, they will eat up clean. Experienced feeders say that a better quality of meat and at the least cost may be had and properly fed. Old horses, carewhen old corn is the main grain fed fully handled and fed, will outlast the last fattening month. Pork made young horses that are badly fed and with soft corn is not cheaply made. Keep the soft corn and nubbins for the store shoats.

off in the yield of a cow should be the cause of inquiry or observation until Corn fed to growing shoats, in conthe reason is found; for that there is nection with grass and clover will a reason, we may be assured, says a make a better gain in proportion than writer in Baltimore American. The if either is fed alone. While slops are careful dairyman will have each cow's a good feed, they should never be almilk weighed and recorded at each lowed to become too sour before feedmilking; this is the only way to find ing. An important item is to have a out the profitable cows in the herd. dry shelter for the hogs and a clean The feeding of the cows, sheep and horses and hogs should be done by Another important matter is plenty

the farmer or a competent hand, and of pure water, wood ashes and corn-Shoats grazed during the summer

Have regular hours for feeding, milking and working. More and better in clover and given a moderate work can be done with less exertion amount of bran and middlings made into slop, fed slightly sour, and given The most prosperous farmer in our a liberal allowance of old corn and neighborhood at a farmers' meeting pure water one month before butch stated that his success "was largely ering will make the choicest kind of owing to strict attention to little family meat and lard. The meat will things." If this habit of close scrutiny be firm, not over-fat, sweet and fine and observation becomes the rule in- grained, the fat making the best of stead of the exception, there will be | lard.

Plan to Induce Exercise. Many awine breeders make a practice of feeding their brood sows at Breeding bulls, boars, rams and quite a distance from their sleeping quarters, in order to induce them to air, light and exercise during the exercise freely; and I have found this winter. Our animals cannot develop an excellent plan, for many sows become sluggish during pregnancy and will not exercise unless compelled to.

Watch Sows and Litter. Sows with a young litter should be watched carefully, for there are many sows that do not give enough milk to start the pigs off well. In such cases Clover, alfalfa and mixed hay cut the youngsters should be fed a little whole cow's milk, warmed at first and later skim milk, with a handful of shorts in ft.

Exercise is Beneficial Exercise is not only beneficial dairyman is a poorer proposition than the muscular and maternal develop a poor cow in the hands of a good ment of breeding sows, but it prevents constipution, which is one of the mos. The butter. Then turn the churn as Both are very poor combinations, serious problems we have to contend and a good dairyman will not keep a with, if our sows are in good flesh con-

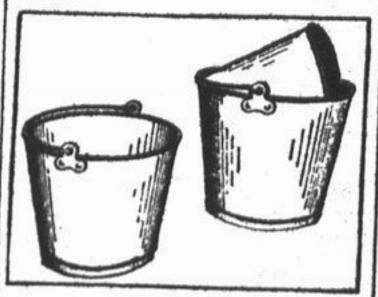


SANITATION IN DAIRY HOUSE

Extreme Care and Cleanliness Should Be Observed to Prevent Entrance of Bacteria Into Milk.

Unless considerable care is taken large numbers of bacteria may find their way into the milk during the process of milking. Cows should be milked in clean, well-lighted stables. After grooming and before milking, the udders, flanks, and bellies of the cows should be carefully wiped with a damp cloth to remove any dust or loose hairs which might fall into the milk pail. Only those persons who are free from communicable disease should be allowed to handle milk or even enter the stable or dairy house,

After the cows are prepared for milking each milker should thoroughly wash his hands and put on a pair of clean overalls and a jumper or



Open and Small-Top Pails.

wear a suit which is used for no other purpose. The suit must be kept clean and occasionally sterilized with steam or by boiling in water. The milking stool must also be clean, to avoid soiling the milker's hands.

The small-top milk pail is a necessity in the production of clean milk, as it presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from A further advantage is that they the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of this kind of pail greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from average dairies. Many types milk pails are for sale, but any tinner can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail by the addittion of

USE PATIENCE WITH CALVES

Young Animals Must Be Handled Carefully-Can Be Taught to Drink Milk Very Easily.

Handle the new-born calf as yo would a baby. First of all, keep it warm, and be sure it gets its first milk warm from its mother.

Keep it clean and keep the mother free from excitement. If you separate the calf from its

mother on the third day, give it the milk warm from its mother.

With a little kindness and patience, young calves can be taught to drink

Never jam a calf's head up to its eyes in milk-it is cruel. Let the calf suck the finger; carefully release the finger; and the job is

FEEDING SILAGE TO CALVES

Yearling Animals Will Consume About One-Half as Much as Mature Stock -Keep Free From Mold.

Calves may be fed silage as soon as they are old enough to eat it. It is perhaps of greater importance that the silage be free from mold or decay when given to calves than when given to mature cattle. They may be given all the silage they will eat up clean at all times. Yearling calves will consume about one-half as much as mature stock; that is, from 15 to 20 or more pounds a day. When supplemented with some good leguminous hay, little, if any, grain will be required to keep the calves in a thrifty. growing condition.

Contagious Abortion.

Cows affected with abortion disease long after they have seemingly recovered and resumed the normal production of calves, continue to expel abortion bacilli with their milk. One cow now under observation has continued to discharge such bacilli with her milk without showing a symptom o' disease for more than six years.

For Success With Dairy. The right kind of a man will feed his cows liberally of economically pro duced feed and he will have a silo. He will care for them properly and breed them properly, and gradually improve his herd year by year, and there seems to be no limit to this, at least the limit has not been reached as yet

Keep Record of Everything. Reeping production records is only half the work. How much did it cos: you to feed that cow that gave you 6,000 pounds of milk last year? records and keep them right.

Working in Saft. If you use a barrel churn, sprinkle the salt in on the butter after you have drawn off the buttermilk and w



BREEDING EWES

Seginner Should Select Animals With "Solid" Mouths and Good Udders-Avoid the Old Ones.

By PROF. HOWARD HACKEDORN Missouri College of Agriculture.) More profits have been made from breeding ewes than from most other classes of live stock, in the last few years. The present scarcity and high price of cattle and feeder lambs make them more doubtful sources of profit

Practically all breeding ewes on the market now are western ewes. Among this class, ewes of Merino blood predominate. These ewes will weigh from



A Southdown Sheep.

85 to 110 pounds and shear 5 to pounds of wool. About 130 or 140 of them can be put in an ordinary stock | For Verices V

The beginner should buy ewes with "solid" mouths and good udders. Experienced sheepmen frequently succeed with ewes with loose and broken teeth, but for the novice it is not advisable to try the extremely old ewes.

Western ewes will raise good spring lambs when mated with rams of good mutton type. A vigorous, strong yearling ram should serve 35 to 40 ewes. A list of Missouri breeders who have rams for sale can be secured from the department of animal husbandry, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

BUILDINGS FOR LIVE STOCK

Proper Ventilation Is Often Neglected and Animals Suffer in Consequence -Let in Sunlight.

Stock barns should be thoroughly ventilated, whether for hogs, cattle, horses or sheep. It is just as detrimental to an animal to breathe impure air as it is for a human being. A system of ventilation is inexpensive and its results are remarkable.

The buildings should be kept clean and disinfected often enough to insure destruction of poleonous germs. Floors in hog pens, cuttle barns, etc. should not be made of boards, for such floors are full of cracks and knot holes, which, with the space underneath them, afford a favorable place for the accumulation of fetid

If hogs have cholera in a board floor pen, and the floor and the accumulation is not taken out and the building thoroughly disinfected, hogs placed in the same pen years afterward are liable to contract the dis- A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLE ease from latent germs in the flith. Sunshine being the best disinfectant, movable hog houses and pens are always best.

PUSHING SWINE FROM START

Interesting Data Gathered by Dean of Wisconsin Station - Keep All Young Animals Growing.

Young animals make more pounds of gain from their food than when older. Dean Henry of Wisconsin gathered a lot of data on this, and found that 38-pound pigs required 293 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain, 78-pound pigs required pounds of feed, 128-pound hogs, 437 pounds of feed; 174-pound pigs, 482 pounds; 226-pound pigs, 498 pounds; 271-pound pigs, 511 pounds, and for the 330-pound hogs it took 535 pounds of food to make the 100 pounds of gain, or nearly twice as much as the 38-pound pig. This emphasizes the importance of pushing the hogs from the start in order to make the most economical gains.

It has been found at the North Dakota experiment station that April pigs can be made to weigh 200 to 250 pounds by November 1.

Value of Young Brood Mark. One good, sound young mare, bough from some reliable farmer or breeder is worth more for breeding purpose than half a dozen so-called "bargains" picked up in the city.

Hoge Bred for Ports Where hogs are bred for perk, it. wise to breed two litters a year. In breeding sows for their progeny to happen. keep up and increase the herd, breed once a year.

Fortilizer Value of Milk. The fertilizer value of milk co back in the skimmed milk and if this in fed to hoge it stays right on the

Colts Need Good Care. A little thoughtfulness for the or

SMALL PILL SMALL DOSS

age, Abscasses, Ser

what Primitive, But They

mother when he returns ings to different he puzzled when asked how

in the laundry and, n

each week, so \$1.40 time, Indianapolis News

The owner had former

Mr. F. C. Case of We Pa., writes: "I suffered a sche and Kidney Trou ached, my sleep was bro



Mr. F. C. Casa. ness of breath. Dodds You are at liberty to publish ter for the benefit of any er doubts the merit of Dodde

rour dealer or Dedde Me Buffalo, N. T. Dodde Dysponels lets for Indigestion have been 50c. per box -- Adv.

"Poor Simpkins! You know used to be a dressmaker's me You, What of it?" "Nothing much, only she Simpkins to pay for the kind of she used to get paid for w

The worse the