

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF SICK HORSE



PERCHERON STALLION—IMPORTED FROM FRANCE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the examination of a sick horse it is important to have a method or system. A thorough knowledge of the conditions that exist in health is of the highest importance, because it is only by a knowledge of what is right that one can surely detect a wrong condition.

The purpose of this series largely is to help farmers early in the sickness of an animal to detect serious symptoms which make the services of a veterinarian desirable.

It is important to know, first of all, something of the origin and development of the disease; therefore the cause should be looked for. The cause of disease is important, not only in connection with diagnosis, but also in connection with treatment.

and unable to rise. This condition may result from paralysis, from azoturia, from forage poisoning, from lockjaw, or from painful conditions of the bones or feet, such as bighead or founder. Lying down at unusual times or in unusual positions may indicate disease. The first symptom of colic may be a desire on the part of the horse to lie down at an unusual or inappropriate time or place.

By observing the condition of nutrition one may be able to determine to a certain extent the effect that the disease has already had upon the animal and to estimate the amount of strength that remains and that will be available for the repair of the diseased tissues.

WEIGHT AND QUALITY ARE BIG ESSENTIALS

Heavy Demand, but Small Supply of Large, Sound Animals, Says Kansas Expert.

Weight combined with quality is the prime essential in determining the value of a work horse, in the opinion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

TIMOTHY FOR YOUNG CALVES

Better Than Clovers and Alfalfa, Which Are Laxative and Help to Bring on Scours.

Calves will begin to nibble hay almost as soon as they will eat grain. For young calves, timothy-mixed hay is well adapted, as clovers and alfalfa are laxative and so palatable the animal often overeats, and this helps produce scours.

More Farm Tractors.

The growing use of the tractor on Pennsylvania farms is shown in reports of the state's department of agriculture, which give the number as 540. There are more than 200,000 farms in the state.

A New Fertilizer.

Soybean meal, like cottonseed meal, has a high fertilizing value. Feeding the meal to stock and applying the residue to the soil is the most economical way to use it.

Loss No Time in Planting.

Have all the hardy spring vegetables on hand so that you may lose no time in getting them planted when conditions are right.

Roughage for Cows.

Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage she will eat up clean, adjusting the grain ration to the milk production. Only when the cow tends to become overweight should the quantity of roughage be cut down.

SENATE PASSES 7-BILLION BILL UNANIMOUSLY

Final Vote on Measure Was 84 to 0.

\$3,000,000,000 FOR ALLIES

First Bond Issue Will Be Financed Within Two Weeks—\$4,000,000,000 Ready for Use by Government in the War Against Germany.

Washington, April 19.—The United States is now ready to place \$3,000,000,000 to the credit of the entente allies and to spend \$4,000,000,000 toward America's part in the war against Germany.

The senate on Tuesday night unanimously passed the bill authorizing the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 worth of government bonds and \$2,000,000,000 worth of short-term certificates of indebtedness for this purpose.

Several minor amendments to the bill will necessitate that it be sent to a joint conference of senators and representatives. An agreement will be reached shortly and the measure will be rushed to President Wilson for his signature.

Will Market Bonds. The first allotment of the bonds, probably totalling nearly \$1,000,000,000, is expected to be placed on the market within two weeks.

Speakers for the absentees put each one in the record as favoring the bill. Absentees were Bankhead, Coff, Hollis, Hastings, Lane, Martin, Newlands, Smith of Michigan and Smith of South Carolina, Tillman, Underwood and Warren.

The bill as it passed is strengthened to gain the unanimous approval of the country. Small financial institutions, such as some state and savings banks, are fully protected and will participate in the loan on exactly the same grounds as the great national and federal reserve banks.

No depositor of a bank who withdraws his money for the purpose of the bonds can possibly harm his own interests or those of the depository, because the bill now authorizes the secretary of the treasury to deposit with any bank or trust company an amount not to exceed the sum withdrawn by depositors or used by the bank for the purchase of the new bonds of the \$5,000,000,000 issue.

To Report All Expenditures. An amendment incorporating this feature in the bill was introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, himself a banker.

Other amendments providing for a report by the secretary of the treasury on the expenditure of the funds raised under the provisions of the bill were adopted without making any changes in the vital features.

Antiwar Senators Vote.

All senators who voted against a declaration of war voted with the senators on the amendments and refrained from discussing the bill. Senator Norris of Nebraska voted by an amendment his nonapproval of the provision that the bonds shall bear a higher rate of interest if subsequent war bonds are put out at interest above 3 1/2 per cent authorized in this issue.

Senator Stone expressed his conviction that the federal reserve banks should handle the bond issue, saying they were organized for just such purpose and should be given the privilege and the test of handling the great loan.

A small but important amendment that will greatly popularize the loan exempts the bonds from taxation of any sort. Neither federal, state nor municipal government nor any other taxing body of any kind may levy one cent against the vast wealth represented in the issue of \$5,000,000,000 of bonds.

A fair estimate of the wealth that will be absorbed in this popular loan may be gained by the fact that the bond issue alone increases the per capita of indebtedness of the country by \$20, and the war budget provided by the bill by \$70 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Small Banks Protected.

The Weeks amendment is made so broad that no bank need fear wholesale withdrawals of money for the purchase of bonds. The \$3,000,000,000 for loans to the nations of the entente allies will undoubtedly be the first great demand, but as this money is to be spent largely in the United States, banks and trust companies will not feel the withdrawal heavily.

Another important amendment limited the time of issue of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest and affecting the present issue to the period before the termination of the war by the date of the termination to be fixed by proclamation.

The senate named as conferees with the house on the amendments Senators Simmons, Williams, Stone, Penrose and Lodge, with the usual instructions to insist on the senate amendments. It is believed that the bill providing the vast sums necessary for immediate use in preparation for war should become a law by noon Wednesday.

Oldest Man in Country Dies.

Owensboro, Ky., April 19.—Ezekiel McFadden, aged one hundred and twenty-four years, the oldest person in the South, perhaps in the country, died at his home here. He was an operator of flatboats on the Ohio.

Shipping Insurance to Soar.

New York, April 19.—Shipping insurance agents predicted that rates would increase as a result of the report that a submarine had appeared on the coast. Transatlantic and American trade will be affected.



Left:—Approach to the West Portal of the New Connaught Tunnel in British Columbia. The Ventilating System is Installed Here. Center: Interior of the Great Nozzle Through Which Air is Blown into the Tunnel to Clear Out Gases and Smoke. Right: Eastern Entrance of the Tunnel, Showing Gases Being Blown Out by the Ventilating Engine and Fan Located at the Other Portal.

The Connaught tunnel, driven through the Selkirk mountains in British Columbia, was opened for traffic on December 9, and is the longest railway tunnel on the North American continent. It is exactly 26,640 feet, or five miles, long, and carries a double-track line. It shortens the rail route by 4.8 miles, reduces the elevation of the track through the mountains pass by 982 feet, eliminates 4 1/2 miles of snowdrifts, and cuts out curves to the extent of seven complete circles. The cost was \$5,500,000, including a ventilating system. Work was started on the main bore January 15, 1914, from both ends. The headings met and passage through the tunnel was effected December 19, 1915, making a new North American record for rapid work of this character. The tunnel passes under Mount Macdonald, which towers to a height of 9,900 feet above the new railway grade.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

BEARS ARE FOILED

Flagman, Endeavoring to Protect Train, Chased by Brutes.

SAVED BY HAPPY INSPIRATION

Made Complete Circle of Fire by Using Oil in One of His Lanterns and Setting Match to It—Ravenous Animals Killed.

Down in the northern part of Pennsylvania, just beyond where the Susquehanna sweeps to the east toward the Blue Ridge, we have a branch line breaking into the foothills of the Alleghenys, climbing and winding through the wild wooded timber country of the Ganoga region, and many are the interesting tales tinged with an atmosphere of the bear tribe that emanate from that mountainous section.

One cold bitter night last February a heavy freight train was slowly toiling up a long steep grade striving to make a siding farther on in the course of the evening passenger train, then due, to pass. When about half way between two stations which, in that vicinity, are a considerable distance apart, it plunged suddenly into a big snow drift and stalled. It was about nine o'clock and intensely dark. The flagman, quickly alive to the situation and the need of protecting the passenger train following, quickly grabbed his lantern—red and white—hurriedly buttoned his heavy coat about him, pulled his cap over his ears and plunged into the darkness. He had gone possibly a couple of miles and was just entering a long deep cut when four lean, ravenous bears clattered out of the thicket and started after him. There was but one course to pursue. He could not turn back. It was necessary to flag the train ahead of him—the safety of the passengers depended upon that. To climb the steep sides of the cut was impossible. To stop meant a fight and safety was in flight. So, still clinging to the lantern, he ran along the track, stumbling and hurrying, with the bears in close pursuit, running evenly for nearly a mile when his wind began to give out. The bears, hampered by the uneven course and darkness, managed to keep about fifty yards behind. The hard pace was rapidly telling on the flagman. He was about to resign himself to his fate when a happy inspiration struck him. He stopped and heard the grizzly quartette approaching with thumping tread. He waited until they were close enough to feel their breath, then started running in a circle, the bears following closely. He quickly unscrewed the oil cups of the lantern and poured the oil as he ran until he had completed the circle, edging toward the center followed by the bears, he touched a match to the oil and knowing the bears' fear of fire, he jumped through his circle of flame with the bears terror-stricken and imprisoned within. He hurried down the track in the direction of the oncoming passenger train, which he managed to stop, the engineer being attracted by the flames of the fiery circle. The situation was quickly explained and the train shot down through the cut and the flames, killing the four bears outright and landing them on the cow-catcher of the engine.

BUT ONE MAN IN 50 THOUGHT

Carefully Rolled Broken Knuckle Out of Way That Other Employees Had Walked Around.

A man with dirty face and hands, shirt soaked with perspiration, stopped, laid down his dinner bucket, rolled a broken knuckle out of the pathway between the tracks, put it close up against the ends of the ties where no one could stumble over it, picked up his dinner bucket and plodded home.

More than 50 other employees had preceded this man, each one carefully picking his way around the obstruction. I asked this man why he took the trouble to roll this knuckle out of the pathway. He seemed surprised at such a question and said: "Why, some of the boys might get a bad fall if that knuckle was there after dark." I said: "All the other men passed it by," and he replied: "O, they're all good boys, they'd have done the same if they'd thought about it."

CULM BANKS USED FOR FUEL

Product of Hard Coal Mine Left Over After Large Sizes Have Been Removed Now Utilized.

Millions of tons of anthracite, which have for 20 years been lying in neglected heaps in Pennsylvania, are to be made available for use presently. Philadelphia papers note that great culm banks in that state are to be immediately prepared for market by a certain Pennsylvania railroad.

ELECT SMOCK AS PRESIDENT

National Association of Railway Yardmen Close Annual Convention and Elect Officers.

Windbreaks and Snow Traps.

The management of the Soo railroad is experimenting with tree windbreaks and snow traps along its lines. The cost of planting and caring for these trees will be quite heavy but it is proving cheaper than to erect snow fences and keep them in repair.

Railroads in Japan.

Out of the 5,675 miles of railroad in Japan, all but 265 miles are owned by the government. The Japanese government plans to construct 200 miles of new railroad each year.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT

CITES CRIMINAL CODE—A. S. TO PROSECUTE TO LIMIT.

BARS ALL AID TO THE ENEMY

Laws and Constitution Apply to All—Aliens as Well as Citizens Owe Allegiance—Concealment of Crimes to Be Punished.

Washington, April 18.—All persons in the United States, citizens and aliens, are warned in a proclamation issued on Monday by President Wilson that treasonable acts or attempts to shield those committing such acts will be vigorously prosecuted by the government.

The president's proclamation follows: "Whereas, all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call special attention to the following provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States:

"Section 3 of article 3 of the Constitution provides in part: 'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'"

"The criminal code of the United States provides: "Section 1—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

"Section 2—Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property.

"Section 3—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them conceals and does not, as soon as he may, disclose and make known the same to the president or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular state, is guilty of misprison of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years, and fined not more than \$1,000.

"Section 4—If two or more persons in any state or territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than six years or both."

"The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable: "The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the government of the United States or its military or naval forces.

"The acquisition, use or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostilities against the United States.

"The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information, which will give or supply, in any way, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

"Such acts are held to be treasonable, whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a person of the United States or by an alien domiciled as residing in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

"Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in section 3 of the penal code is guilty of misprison of treason.

"And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States, and all aliens owing allegiance to the government of the United States, to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

"WOODROW WILSON, By the President, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

U. S. May Requisition Ships.

Washington, April 18.—Senator Swanson of Virginia introduced a bill, understood to be sponsored by the administration, to authorize the government to requisition all ships, launches and other craft for naval purposes.

Meatless Days in Britain.

London, April 18.—Lord Devonport's ruling ordering one meatless day a week is in effect. London will go without its customary meat on Tuesdays, the other parts of the United Kingdom will be meatless Wednesdays.

Dismantling Wireless Stations.

Washington, April 18.—Dismantling of all wireless telegraph stations not operated by the government was ordered for the period of the war. Failure to comply with this order will result in confiscation of equipment.

Troops Arrive Kurehara.

Tokohara, Aichi Prefecture, April 18.—Gen. Akemi Kurehara, governor of Aichi Prefecture, has received 100 troops of the 1st Division of the Imperial Army.

DEATHS

Deaths of various individuals including names and dates.

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