

PERCHERON STALLION-IMPORTED FROM FRANCE.

Prepared by the United States Depart- | and unable to rise. This condition may ment 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 that one can surely detect a wrong or of the structure of the body, and of physiology, or the functions and activities of the body, lie at the bottom of accuracy of diagnosis. It is important to remember that animals of different races or families deport themselves differently under the influence of the same disease or pathological A degree of fever that does not produce marked dyliness in a sensitive and highly organized thoroughbred may cause the most abject dejection in a coarsely bred, heavy draft This and similar facts are of vast importance in the diagnosis of disease and in the recognition of its significance.

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. Failure to detect such symptoms often leads to delay in calling in belp until the disease has made such progress that it is too late to save the horse.

It is important to know, first of all, comething 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. The character of feed that the horse has had, the use to which he has been put, and the kind of care he has received should all be closely inquired into. It may be that the horse has been fed on damaged feed, such as brewers' grains or moldy silage, and this may explain the depression and weakness that are characteristic of forage polsoning. If the horse has been kept in the stable without exercise for several days and upon full rations, and he became suddenly lame in his back and hind legs, and finally fell to the ground from what appeared to be partial paralysis, these facts, taken in connection to establish a diagnosis shipped in the cars or has been through a dealer's stable, a feverish condition is an indication of possible influenza or pneumonia.

It is also important to know whether the particular horse under examination is the only one in the stable, or on the premises, that is afflicted in the same way. If it is found that several horses are afflicted much alike, there is evidence of a common cause of disease which may prove to be of an infectious nature.

Another item of importance is the treatment that the horse may have had before he is examined. It sometimes happens that medicine given in excessive quantities produces symptoms resembling those of disease,

titude and general condition of the animal. Sometimes horses assume posttions that are characteristic of certain diseases. For example, in tetanus (lockiaw) the muscles of the face, neck and shoulders are stiff and rigid, as well as the muscles of the law. A horse with tetanus stands with his muscles tense and his legs in a somewhat bracing position, as though he were gathered to repel a shock. The neck is stiff and hard, the head is slightly extended upon it, and the face is drawn, and the nostrils are dilated. The tail is usually held up a little, and when pressed down against the thighs it springs back to its previous position. In Inflammation of the throat, the head is extended upon the neck and the angle between the jaw and the lower border of the neck is opened as far as possible to relieve the pressure that otherwise would fall upon the throat. In dumminess, or immobility, the hanging position of the head and the stapid expression are rather characteristic. In pleurisy, peritonitis and some other painful diseases of the internal organs, the rigid position of the body denotes an effort of the animal to avoid pressure upon and to protect are laxative and so palatable the anithe inflamed sensitive region.

The horse may be down in the stall duce scours.

More Farm Tractors. The growing use of the tractor on Pennsylvania farms is shown in re- on hand so that you may lose no time ports of the state's department of agri- in getting them planted when condiculture, which give the number as 540. | tions are right. There are more than 200,000 farms in the state.

A New Fertilizer. has a high fertilizing value. Feeding ration to the milk production. Only the meal to stock and applying the when the cow tends to become everfat

founder. Lying down at unusual times or in unusual positions may indicate only by a knowledge of what is right disease. The first symptom of colic may be a desire on the part of the condition. A knowledge of anatomy, horse to lie down at an unusual or inappropriate time or place. Sometimes disinclination to lie down is an indication of disease. When there is difficulty in 'breathing, the horse knows that he can manage himself better upon his feet than upon his breast or his side. In nearly all serious diseases of the respiratory tract he stands persistently, day and night, until recovery has commenced and breathing is easier, or until the animal falls from sheer exhaustion. If there is stiffness and soreness of the muscles, as in rheumatism, inflammation of the muscles from overwork, or of the bones in bighead, or of the feet in founder, or if the muscles are stiff and beyond control of the animal, as in lockjaw, a standing position is maintained, because the horse seems to realize that when he lies down he will be unable to rise. A horse with colic may sit upon his haunches, like a dog, or may stand upon his hind feet and rest upon his knees in front, or he may endeavor to balance himself upon his back, with all four feet in the air. These positions are assumed because they give relief from pain by lessening pressure or tension upon the sen-

> 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, A good condition is shown by retundity of the body, pliability and softness of the skin, and the tone of the hair. When the bony prominences stand out, the skin is tight and inclastic, and the coat dry and harsh, a low state of autrition is indicated. This may have resulted from a severe and proper feed and care. When an anithe unfavorable conditions under which the animal has lived.

sitive structures.

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 Attention should be paid to the at- Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Today the demand is the greatest and the supply the smallest for the big. horse with substance and quality," said Doctor McCampbell. "Such horses can be produced only by breeding the best farm mares to the best purebred draft stallions. Then the colt from this mating must be liberally fed from the

time he begins to eat until maturity." Prices for work horses of different weights have ranged on the Chicago market during the last year approximately as follows: 1,300 to 1,400 pound horses, \$150 to \$185; 1,400 to 1,500 pound horses, \$185 to \$215; 1,500 to 1,600 pound horses, \$215 to \$250; 1,600 pounds or more, \$250 to \$500.

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

Caives 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 mal often overeats, and this helps pro-

Lose No Time in Planting. Have all the hardy spring vegetables

Roughage for Cow. Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage she Soybean meal, like cottonseed meal, will eat up clean, adjusting the grain anure to the soil is the most econom- should the quantity of roughage be . cut down.

on Measure Was 84 to 0.

\$3,000,000,000 FOR ALLIES

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,-600,000 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 unant mously passed the bill authorizing the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 worth government bonds and \$2,000,000,000 worth of short-term certificates of indebtedness for this purpose. Eightyresult from paralysis, from azoturia, four senators voted-12 being absent. Several minor amendments to the from forage poisoning, from lockjaw, or from painful conditions of the bill will necessitate that it be sent to bones or feet, such as bighead or 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 totaling 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, Husting, Lane, Martin, Newlands, Smith of Michigan and Smith of South Carolina, Tillman, Underwood and Warren.

The bill as it pased is strengthened to gain the unanimous approval of the country. Small financial institutions, such as some state and savings banks, are fully protected and may 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 trensury 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 lastic.

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

Other amendments providing for 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 declaration of war voted with the senstors on the amendments and refrained from discussing the bill. Senator Norris of Nebraska voiced by an amendment his nonapproval of the provision of interest if subsequent war bonds are put out at interest above 31/4 per cent authorized in this issue,

that will greatly popularize the loan their breath, then started running in exempts the bonds from taxation of a circle, the bears following closely. any sort. Neither federal, state nor He quickly unscrewed the oil cups of municipal government nor any other the lanterns and poured the oil as he taxing body of any kind may levy one cent against the vast wealth represented in the issue of \$5,000,000,000 of the bears, he touched a match to the

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 sound, smooth, well made, easy-going by \$50, and the war budget provided by the bill by \$70 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Small Banks Protected.

broad that no bank need fear wholesale withdrawals of money for the pur- them on the cow-catcher of the enchase of bonds. The \$3,000,000,000 for | gine. louns to the nations of the entente ailles will undoubtedly be the first great demand, but as this money is to be spent largely in the United | National Association of Railway Yard States, banks and trust companies will not feel the withdrawal heavily.

Another important amendment lim-Ited the time of issue of bonds bear ing a higher rate of interest and affecting the present issue to the period before the termination of the war the date of the termination to be fixed by

tors Simmons, Williams, Stone, Pen- board of directors, James Hacker, In- Only within a few years has it been rose and Lodge, with the usual instruc- dianapolis; O. H. Steadman, Greens- possible to sell these sizes, and the should become a law by noon Wednes- editor of the official publication.

Oldest Man in Country Dies. Owenshore, 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 off erament plans to construct 200 miles the coast. Transatlantic and Ameri- of new failured of past. un trade will be affected



Columbia. The Ventilating System is installed Here. Centers interior of the Great Nottle Through Which Air Is Blown Into the Tunnel to Clear Out Goos 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 26,400 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 mountain pass by 552 feet, eliminates 4% miles of snowsheds, 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 6,000 feet above the new railway grade.-Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Flagman, Endeavoring to Protect Train, Chased by Brutes.

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 Penn sylvania, just beyond where the Susquehanna sweeps to the east toward the Blue Ridge, we have a branch line breaking into the foothills of the Alleghanys, 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 sec-

One cold bitter night last February

a heavy freight train was slowly tolling up a long steep grade striving to make a siding farther on to permit 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 plunged into the darkness. He had when four lean, ravenous bears clampred out of the thicket and started to pursue. He could not turn back It was necessary to flag the train ahend of him-the safety of the passengers depended upon that. To climb the steep sides of the cut was imposaible. To stop meant a fight and probable meal for the bears. His only safe ty was in flight. So, still clinging to the lanterns, he ran along the track, stumbling and hurrying, with the bears that the bonds shall bear a higher rate in close pursuit, running evenly for nearly a mile when his wind began the uneven course and darkness, man-Senator Stone expressed his convic- aged to keep about fifty yards behind. tion that the federal reserve banks | The hard pace was rapidly telling on should handle the bond issue, saying the flagman. He was about to resign they were organized for just such pur- himself to his fate when a happy inpose and should be given the privilege spiration struck him. He stopped and tion. and the test of handling the great heard the grizzly quartette approaching with thumping tread. He waited A small but important amendment until they were close enough to feel ran until he had completed the circle. edging toward the center followed by oil and knowing the bears' fear of fire A fair estimate of the wealth that 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 at tracted by the flames of the flery circle. The situation was quickly explained and the train shot down The Weeks amendment is made so through the cut and the flames, killing the four bears outright and landing

ELECT SMOCK AS PRESIDENT

men Close Annual Convention and Elect Officers.

The National Association of Railway Yardmen, which has its headquarters in Indianapolis, closed its annual convention with the election of the following officers: President, J. C. Smock. Indianapolis; first vice president, Carl The senate named as conferees with | Taggart, Indianapolis; second vice the house on the amendments Sena- president, Aftert Cole, Indianapolis: tions to insist on the senate amend burg, Ind.; J. E. Ellis, Connersville, present fuel famine has added to the ments. It is believed that the bill and secretary-treasurer, R. N. Blythe. providing the vast sums necessary for M. L. Clawson is general counsel of mmediate use in preparation for war the organization, and C. G. Craig is even a coal famine,-Detroit Free

Windbreaks and Snow Traps.

The management of the Soo railroad is experimenting with tree wind- the South African railways recently breaks and snow traps along its lines, completed to Umtata was the occa-The cost of planting and caring for sion of a notable gathering. Umtata is 212 miles by rail from East London. these trees will be quite heavy but it is proving cheaper than to erect The railway to Idutywa was completed snow fences and keep them in repair. in July, 1913, and the line to Umtata

Railroade in Japan. Out of the 5,678 miles of railroad in Japan, all but 265 miles are owned by the government. E'he Japanese gov-

Have Been Attracted to Other Purcuits by Higher Wages.

What is really the matter with the railroads? is a question that is purzling a good many people nowadays. Is it shortage of rolling stock, or men, or both; or is it general inefficiency that is responsible for the deplorable conditions existing today?

Of course the railroads could great many more cars if they had emclent men to handle them, but in the opinion of competent observers effi ciency of many employees has deteriorated at least to the extent of the advance in wages and many of the most desirable employees have been at tracted to other pursuits by higher wages than the railroads are paying, says Iron Trade Review. There seems also to be physical exhaustion and a breaking down of spirit due to the long and unprecedentedly severe strain to which rattroad employees have been subjected. After all, questions relating to men are fully as important as those relating to equipment in the railroad situation.

What is the remedy? Cars and equipment will, of course, be available in time, but the human factor is more uncertain. No one can tell what the supply of labor will be after the war has ended, but employees should remember one thing: A day of reckoning is coming. The laggards of today will be remembered in coming years, when the demand for men will not be such as it is today. So will the faithful workers be remembered. The man who gives to his job the very best that is in him will not full to receive his re-

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

pothway between the tracks, put It

More than 50 other employees had preceded this man, each one carefully picking his way around the obstruc-

I asked this man why he took the trouble to roll this knuckle out of the pathway. He seemed surprised at such question and said: "Why, some of the boys might get a bad fall if that knuckle was there after dark," I mid: "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."

He said something, didn't he? "If they'd thought about it." yes, "If they'd thought about it."-Erie Railroad Magazine.

CULM BANKS USED FOR FUEL

Product of Hard Coal Mine Left Over After Large Sizes Have Been Removed New 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 cuim banks in that state are to be immediatrly prepared for market by a certain Pennsylvania railroad.

Culm is the product of the hard coal mine left over after the chestnut and larger sizes have been screened and removed. In the three great anthracite fields of Pennsylvania there are many culm banks 200 feet high and a mile or more in length.

From these banks millions of tons of coal in sizes known as "pea" and steam coal can be profitably taken.

Perhaps some good may come out of

Celebrate Railroad Opening. The opening of the branch line of

is a 58-mile extension of this branch. Discard Steel Underframe After tests of steel underframes of cars for several years an Hinglis

Allene se Well as Citizens Owe A So Punished.

TO PROSECUTE TO LIMIT

BARS ALL AID TO THE ENEM

Laws and Constitution Apply to All

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

The president's proclamation fo

"Whereas, all persons in the United States, citizens as well as alien 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 especial 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 ene mies, 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 com fort within the United States or else where, 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 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 6. 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, of possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment not more

than six years or both." "The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be

force or violence against the government of the United States or its mill tary or naval forces.

"The acquisition, use or disposal of he of assistance to the enemy in their

"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 the United States.

"Such acts are held to be treasonhie, whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a person of the United States or by an alien domictled as residing in the United States, inasmuch as resident allens, 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 warr all citizens of the United States, and all allens owing allegiance to the gov ernment of the United States, to ab stain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a viola tion 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 prose cuted 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 ad ministration, to authorize the govern ment 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 week is in effect. London will go without its customary meat on Tuesdays. the other parts of the United King dom will be meatless Wednesdays.

Dismantling Wireless Stations. Washington, April 18.—Dismantline of all wireless telegraph stations not operated by the government was o dered for the period of the war. Fall are to comply with this order will a suit in confiscation of equipment.

Troops Arrest Kurepatida.
Tashkent, Asiatle Russia, April 18. Gen, Alexi Koropatkin, governe eral Countries, and Co-

