SOMETHING for the LITTLE ONES

TOY FOR TESTING THE LUNGS

Weight Is Wound Up as Wind Wheel Is Blown Around—Markings Indicate Relative Strength.

A device for testing the lung capacity that can be made at home has been designed by a Delaware man. A long piece of strong wire is bent to form a handle. One end of the wire is then bent at right angles to the handle, to form a shaft, and the other end is run for a short distance parallel to the shaft and then bent down and terminated in a loop. On the inner end of the shaft a spool with blades in it, to form a wind wheel, is journaled. On the outer end of the

Lung Testing Toy.

shaft is another spool to which a cord is fastened. The cord supports a little wooden ball. To test the lungs the device is held in front of the face and the wind wheel is blown around. As it revolves it winds up the cord. As there are markings on the cord to indicate how much is wound up the relative lung strength of the people using the aparatus can readily be determined.

ATHLETIC SUIT VERY USEFUL

Bloomers Under Skirt, Which Can Be Fastened Out of the Way—Convenient for Bicycle Riding.

Most girls prefer bloomers for wear in bathing or while indulging in other athletic exercises, but do not care to walk around in them. For their benefit a California man has designed a

Useful Athletic Suit.

costume which combines both bloomers and skirt, but which provides for fastening the latter article out of the way. The skirt has a front flap which can be opened and fastened up to the waist, leaving the lower limbs free in the bifurcated garments and permitting much greater freedom of movement. The other part of the skirt is sewed fast to the seams of the bloomers and when the wearer is swimming for instance, helps keep her afloat. This costume is also a convenient one for cycling, as the skirt can be fastened up when she dismounts. The waistband of the costume is of elastic dimensions.

YOUTH AND AGE.

I asked my pa a simple thing,
"Where holes in doughnuts go."
Pa read his paper then he said:
"Oh, you're too young to know."

I asked my ma about the wind,
"Why can't you see it blow?"
Ma thought a moment, then she said:
"Oh, you're too young to know."

Now, why on earth do you suppose
They went and licked me so?
Ma asked, "Where is that jam?" I said,
"Oh, I'm too young to know."

Way to Open Pea Pod.

Little Ruth, aged four, was visiting in the country. One day she saw her grandmother opening some pods and asked what they were. "They are peas for your dinner, my dear," was the reply.

A couple of days later the old lady was doing the same thing again, when Ruth said: "Grandma, may I help unbutton the peas?"

Thinking of Himself.

Little Elmer was riding on a hobby horse with a playmate. He was on the horse's neck, and did not feel comfortable. After a moment's reflection he said:

"Willie, I think if one of us gets off I could ride better."

NOW MIND!

Give me your paw, old fellow. That's right;
Be a good dog, and mind on sight.
After the lesson we'll both have fun;
I'll take you off for a splendid run.

ORIGIN OF WEDDING RINGS

According to Ancient Ritual Husband Began by Placing Band on Thumb and Next Three Fingers.

According to the ancient ritual in marriage, the husband began the ring business by placing it upon the bride's thumb and putting it successively on the next two fingers, pronouncing for each one a person of the Trinity; with a final amen when the fourth finger was reached, and there the ring remained.

The Greek church ritual directs that the ring be placed upon the right hand. Puritan influence sought to abolish the ring as a vain and heathen emblem, but the sweet old fashion of giving and taking emblem, "for our love's sake," yet remains to us.

Betrothal or engagement rings vary in fashion nowadays and always depend, or should, on the purse of the donor. Where there are no limitations of this sort his taste, if it be perfect, will lead him to choose a diamond solitaire, and of the best be can afford, a small and pure blue-white stone being altogether preferable to a large stone. Some prefer a ring set with three stones, generally a sapphire set between two diamonds. Others select a ruby or an emerald, which signifies promise of happiness.

Few persons choose pearls for an engagement ring, as pearls are supposed to typify tears. They are also too perishable to become emblems of love, which, in its first glow, at least, is always understood to be indestructible. Their beauty is very precarious, being dimmed or "aged," as the lapidary expresses it, by contact with impure air, while acid annihilates them completely.

WHY LITTLE STARS TWINKLE

British Scientist Says Phenomena Is Chiefly Effect Produced in Atmosphere on Waves of Light.

Perhaps you remember that in youth some kindly elder soul took you into the darkness of some glorious summer night and pointed out the stars and planets, telling you glibly enough that the unwinking star overhead was a planet, while "that blue one down there which twinkles" was a star. The fact that planets shone only or mainly with reflected light, while the stars "burned," was supposed to explain the twinkling, as against the steadfast radiance. Even this young illusion is dispelled by a British scientist, who says:

"The twinkling of the stars is chiefly an effect produced in our atmosphere upon the waves of light. It is due to currents and strata of air of different densities intermingling and floating past each other, through which the light passes to the eye. It is seen much more in cold than in warm weather, and near the horizon more than overhead. The same effect may be seen by looking out of a window over a hot radiator, or at a candle held on the other side of a hot stove, so that one must look through a body of highly heated air at the candle flame. The flame will be seen to waver and quiver. The various layers of air are at different densities and in motion. Rapid twinkling of the stars is a sign of a change of weather."

A QUESTION.

"I say, gran'pa, how d'you know just how far up to wash your face?"

Conundrums.

Mr. James met three tramps this morning. To the first he gave five cents, to the second ten cents and to the third ten cents. What time was it? Do you all give up? It's easy enough to see that it was a quarter to three.

In the days when Dan Rice was at the height of his fame as a horseback rider he rode half a score of carreering horses at once. What time was it then? Going on ten, of course.

IMPORTANCE OF ATTENTION TO MEMBERS OF SHEEP FLOCK

Extra Care Must be Constantly Exercised During the Hot Summer Months if Good Condition of Lambs Is to be Maintained—Should be Given Separate Pasture.

(By ELMER HENDERSON.)

Of all the things that should merit the attention of the farmer at this time none are more important than the lambs.

The Saviour's oft repeated admonition of "Feed My Lambs" always has been and always will be the slogan of the truly successful sheep farmer.

No matter how carefully you care for the ewe during the trying period of lambing, nor how well you feed her during the raw, chilly months of early spring, if now, during the hot months you neglect the little ones, all your work has been in vain. For it is then that the really trying time comes.

Until summer climatic conditions have been fairly conducive to the best health and growth of the younb lambs. Grass has been abundant and the ewe has been liberal in her flow of milk. Now, however, a change occurs in the life of the little one.

Our days, which before have been cooled by cool and balmy breezes

Prize Dorset, Illinois State Fair.

become intolerable by the wilting glare of the midsummer sun and nothing feels the effect of this more than the sheep. Their wool makes them feel effects of heat more than any of our other animals. It makes them uncomfortable. One has but to look at a flock lying panting in the shade on a hot day to be convinced of this.

The wool of the lambs being longer than that of the ewe makes them suffer more than does the ewe. This alone would check the growth of the lamb, but the worst of all is the fact that with the coming of the summer's heat the ewe's flow of milk drops off. The usual shortage of pasture at this time is also conducive to this.

With the falling off of the mother's milk the lamb too often receives a serious backset. What can the poor little thing do? Its chief support is gone. It turns to the pastures, but they, too often, are bare of any save the sparsest vegetation.

Live it must and does, but between the heat of the noonday sun and the scantiness of pasture, it too often ends in what we too often see in market circles—a poor, dwarfed and runted lamb.

Right here is where the sheep farmer shows whether he is capable and efficient. If he is, he will attend to them at once. In fact, the best of them anticipate nature a little by weaning earlier.

If it has not been done before, the really capable and efficient farmer attends to it now. He may be, and often is, right where his fields need him the most, but he knows that here is something that will pay him immensely. He knows that a little brains and forethought exercised now will take the place of a lot of work and feed later on.

The best thing to do is to separate the ewes and lambs entirely. If possible give the lambs a fresh pasture on which no sheep have been grazed for a year. This is to avoid the dreaded stomach worm.

One way that has been found good is to turn the lambs into a patch of rape and allow them to graze it down. Some like to let the rape get six or eight-inches high before turning in on it, but for my part I think it is too tough by that time. I much prefer the three or five-inch plant to the larger and woodier growth.

Often after the rape is eaten, the meadows have started up afresh so that the lambs can be turned into them and allowed to eat the fresh, tender herbage that springs up with the first shower.

Sometimes when nothing better is offered, I have turned the lambs into the uncut hay. They tramp down some of it, but they more than pay for what they destroy. Then, after the hay is cut, there is always a lot of good feed on the ground that is just what will do them good.

It may be that the ruinous crop of weeds is just starting up. The lambs will eat these, and with what new grass starts up will do well, to say nothing of the great good they do as scavengers in keeping the fence corners all clean.

If carefully handled during summer there is no reason why the lamb should not come on in great shape and make a great big lusty ewe or wether by Christmas.

I say ewe or wether, I wonder if all come under this classification or whether, despite all that can be said and done, there are not a lot of untrimmed rams in the sheep pens of the corn belt to-day; but that is another story.

IMPORTANCE OF FARM HORSES

Animals, in Combination With Modern Machinery, Have to Great Extent Replaced Human Labor.

(By THOMAS P. COOPER.)

At present the horse is practically the entire motive power of the farm. In combination with improved farm machinery, the horse has, to a great extent, replaced human labor. And the modern farm depends as much upon the efficiency of the horse that is kept to perform the labor as it does upon the use of the human labor upon the farm. In fact, the efficiency of human labor upon the farm, and in many instances the proper operation of the farm, depends entirely upon the farm horse. We may readily understand, therefore, that the farm horse is often the greatest single factor in the success of the farming operations. It is essential, then, that the farm horse be so cared for, and the farm so organized, that a maximum return on the horse's labor can be secured annually.

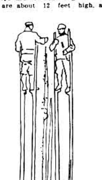
It is true that horse owners generally are not accustomed to look upon the horses of the farm, or their labor, as costing anything. The horse has been considered so much of a necessity, and so much a part of the farm, that the question of the cost of the horse labor to the farm, or of the methods by which such cost may be decreased, has been very largely neglected. The question of economy of power on the farm is only brought up at those times when consideration is being given to some other form of motive power than the horse. It is a question, though, that—with increasing cost of feed, of care, and larger investment in horses—will constantly become of greater and greater importance.

The cost of horse labor depends upon many conditions that vary on each farm, so that costs are not similar on different farms. However, the items that make up cost are similar on all farms, and only vary in amount. It is essential, then, that the farm operator have an accurate knowledge of what comprises cost, and what average costs are, that he may institute such economies in his management as seem desirable. Carefully-kept records and accounts with the farm horse, show that the average cost of horse labor on the farm is about eight and one-half cents per hour. The rate seldom averages less, and generally runs higher. This means that the actual cost, on the farm, of a horse's labor for a ten-hour day, is 85 cents, or $1.7[illegible] for a team.

HOW ENGLISH TRAIN HOP VINES

Ingenious Farmers Arrange Stilts, Fastened to Legs, Enabling Them to Reach Wires.

How growers of Kent, England, have discovered a novel way of fixing the wires on the tall poles on which the hops are trained to grow. The poles are about 12 feet high, and



Stilt Hopping for Hops.

placed in rows at intervals of four or five feet in the fields. Upon these, wires must be stretched, and for this operation the ingenious farmers have devised long stilts, which are fastened to their legs, enabling them to stand at a height of seven or more feet from the ground.

Picking and Packing Pears.

Many growers pick pears when they are quite green, but this is a mistake.

It is better to pick pears when they are fully matured. Wrapped carefully in paper they will reach the market in fine condition.

If pears are picked green they will remain green. They do not ripen as many people suppose. It is necessary to pack pears, plums and peaches just tightly enough so they will not bruise by jarring in the packages.

Injurious for Pigs.

When the sow is given a warm, rich slop, or other milk-producing feeds just after her pigs are born, a strong milk flow is forced. The new-born pigs get too much and have diarrhoea which often kills them.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Springfield.—Col. Frank S. Wood, Fifth regiment, Illinois National Guard, and his men wound up their work for the encampment season of 1911 at Camp Lincoln. The commander stated he was satisfied with the regiment's work, though the maneuvers were sorely hampered by the mid-week rains. Activities of the last day centered chiefly in a sham battle. The third battalion, commanded by Maj. Charles P. Summers of this city, and the machine-gun platoon, "attacked" Company B of Jacksonville, with Maj. William E. Yarbrough of Quincy commanding.

Marion.—The corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church was laid here. Following an invocation by Rev. Fred L. Thompson, pastor of the Pinckneyville M. E. church, Rev. John Wesley Cummins of East St Louis delivered the address. A historical sketch of the church was given by A. C. Hentz. The program was under the direction of the Mount Vernon district superintendent, Rev. J. A. Taylor.

Peoria.—Owing to a heavy fog there was a head-on collision between two electric cars on the Heights line, which resulted in the serious injury of three employes and the shaking up of several passengers. The injured were immediately rushed to the hospitals and physicians in charge are not sure that Rex Newberry, one of the motormen, will recover.

Carrier Mills. — Marshal John Wampler arrested Arthur Colvin here on a charge of raising money. For some months past at frequent intervals bills of the smaller denominations were found to have been raised to tens and twenties and higher denominations. George Hinnel was arrested at Cairo some three weeks ago while attempting to pass one of the bills.

Peoria.—Emma Newton, white, has asked the circuit court to dissolve a marriage contract binding her to Jules Jordan, a negro gambler. She admits every charge ever made against her and says she intends to reform, and if the court will grant her divorce she will leave town. She desires to return to her son and daughter of a former marriage.

Chicago.—Proper application of a dozen nails would have saved Mrs. Henry Selle, 2830 Calumet avenue, the pain of seeing her three-year-old son fall to death from a flimsily screened window. The baby leaned against the screen and it swung outward. He fell 25 feet and was instantly killed.

Alton.—A woman prevented a murder over a poker game when she calmly seized a revolver from a player's hand, fired it into the air and hurled the weapon into the Mississippi river off McPike island.

Rockford.—John Peck, a Mendota young man, was arrested in Rockford as a common vagrant, thrown into jail, and when searched $78.91 in cash, a certificate of deposit for $300 on a Mendota bank and two checks calling for $168 and $190, respectively, were found in a wallet in his pocket.

Belleville.—The Illinois Central railroad paid the estate of Ransom Lewis $4,150 in settlement for his death. He was killed July 3 while riding on a hose reel, when a train struck the vehicle.

Alton.—After having been divorced from his wife and having been remarried and divorced the second time, Preston Hubbard, 50 years old, was married for the third time to his divorced wife, Mrs. Emma Hubbard.

Streator.—In 1908, when he was elected to office, Police Magistrate Ackerman announced that he would marry free the first couple who came to him. None responded until the other day, when Emil Santacroce and Mattie Hansen accepted the offer.

Madison.—The explosion of a can of gunpowder with which Minnie Pierce, 8 years old, and Peter Krizah, aged 10, were playing, blew out the eyes of both children and injured the boy so seriously he probably will die.

Alton.—Clarence Rounds, son of Mrs. Mary A. Rounds of Normal, met death in the Alton yards by falling under the wheels of extra south-bound freight No. 820.

Charleston.—The Coles county Agricultural association opened its 1911 exposition here.

Cairo.—More than fifty new families have located in Cairo within the last four weeks.

Champaign.—At the state conference of charities, which is to be held here on October 21, 22, 23 and 24, the question of a state-wide agitation and organization against the growing burden of insanity and feeble-mindedness will be discussed.

Freeport.—Professionals are credited with the theft of $60 at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ticket office, as well as the theft of three boxes of shirts from a freight car, en route west from Chicago. The shirts are valued at $40.

MUNYON'S WORK TALK OF CITY

Big Success Shown by Numbers of Callers at Philadelphia Headquarters.

LOCAL MAN TELLS OF REMARKABLE RELIEF FROM RHEUMATISM IN YEAR'S TIME.

The apparent success with which Professor James M. Munyon, the world-famous health authority, has been meeting has started much discussion. Every street car brings dozens of callers to his Laboratories at 53d and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and every mail brings thousands of letters from people inquiring about Munyon's Famous Health Cult. Professor Munyon's corps of expert physicians is kept busy seeing callers and answering the mail. Peculiar to say, these physicians prescribe no medicine at all for 80 per cent. of the callers and mail inquiries; health hints, health advice and rules for right living are given absolutely free. Medical advice and consultation absolutely free.

Munyon's followers seem to be enormous. Those who believe in his theories seem to think he possesses the most marvelous powers for the healing of all sorts of diseases. Munyon, himself, laughs at this. He says: "The hundreds of cures which you are hearing about every day in Philadelphia are not in any way due to my personal skill. It is my remedies, which represent the combined brains of the greatest medical specialists science has ever known, that are doing the work. I have paid thousands of dollars for a single formula and the exclusive right to manufacture it. I have paid tens of thousands of dollars for others of my various forms of treatment. This is why I get such remarkable results. I have simply bought the best products of the best brains in the world and placed this knowledge within the reach of the general public."

Among Munyon's callers yesterday were many who were enthusiastic in their praise of the man. One of these said: "For six years I suffered with rheumatism. My arms and legs were afflicted so badly that I could hardly work, and I could not raise my arms to my head. The pain was most severe in the back, however, and I was in perfect torture. I tried in many ways to get cured, or even to secure temporary relief, but nothing seemed to help me until I was persuaded by a friend to try Dr. Munyon's Uric Acid Course. It was the most marvelously acting remedy I ever saw. within a week the pain had most gone and inside of a month I considered myself entirely cured. I can now go out in the worst weather—cold, wet or anything else, and I have not felt any suspicion of a return of the disease. I think that every person who has rheumatism and does not take the Uric Acid Course is making a great mistake."

The continuous stream of callers and mail that comes to Professor James M. Munyon at his laboratories at 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., keeps Dr. Munyon and his enormous corps of expert physicians busy.

Write today to Professor James M. Munyon personally. Munyon's Laboratories, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Give full particulars in reference to your case. Your inquiry will be held strictly confidential and answered in a plain envelope. You will be given the best medical advice, and asked more questions. Remember there is no charge of any kind for consultation, or medical advice. The only charge Munyon makes is, when his physicians prescribe his remedies you pay the retail selling price. It is immaterial whether you buy from him or from the nearest druggist.

A PARADOX.

Manager—Has your new play plenty of life in it?

Playwright—Sure. Why, eight people are killed in the last two acts.

A PHYSICAL WRECK.

Given Up By Physicians—Cured By Doan's Kidney Pills.

Edward Gucker, 612 S. 14th St., Mattoon, Ill., says: "I could scarcely stand the terrible pains in my back and I gradually ran down until I was a physical wreck.

My kidneys were in terrible condition—the urine passing too freely and being a chalky white in color. My appetite failed, I lost flesh rapidly and could not sleep. The doctors thought I had only a short time to live. I was so greatly improved after short use of Doan's Kidney Pills that I continued and was completely cured. I am positive that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure any case of kidney trouble if taken as directed."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Men Iron Better Than Women.

That men are to take the place of women as hand ironers in St. Louis is predicted by some of the laundry men. It is said that the work can be done better by men and that they can stand the strain very much better than women.

Many a man doesn't realize that he married an angel until she begins to do the harp act.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

Calling people down is not a very uplifting process.