

GETTING OUT IN THE WORLD

High Record Exports of Manufactures From the United States for 1910.

Exports of manufactures from the United States in the calendar year 1910 will, for the first time, exceed \$800,000,000 in value. The September export figures seem to fully justify the prediction that the year's exports of manufactures will cross this line and surpass those of any earlier year. For the single month of September the exports of manufactures aggregated \$70,000,000 and for the nine months ending with September \$612,000,000, an average of \$68,000,000 a month for that portion of the year for which figures are now available.

The group of "manufactures ready for consumption" shows for the nine months of the present year a total exportation of \$462,000,000, against \$347,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1909, and the group "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," \$211,000,000, against \$187,000,000 in the same months of last year. For the single month of September manufactures ready for consumption show a total exportation of \$144,000,000, against \$128,000,000 in September of last year, and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, \$25,000,000, against \$20,000,000 in the same month of last year.

Manufactures are the only important class of exports which show a material gain in 1910, compared with 1909. Exports of foodstuffs in a crude condition in the nine months ending with September, 1910, show a total of but \$50,000,000 against \$75,000,000 in the same months of last year; and foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured \$180,000,000, against \$205,000,000 in the same months of last year, and while crude material for use in manufacturing shows a slight gain, having been \$224,000,000 in the nine months ending with September, against \$222,000,000 in the same months of last year, the growth is by no means as large as that in exports of manufactures.

On the import side, both manufacturers' materials and finished manufactures show marked gains for the nine-month period, but a decline of about \$4,000,000 in crude material in September, 1910, compared with September, 1909. Crude materials for use in manufacturing show a total of \$412,000,000 in the nine months ending with September, 1910, against \$372,000,000 in the same months of last year; manufactures for future use in manufacturing, \$211,000,000, against \$187,000,000 in the same months of last year; and manufactures ready for consumption \$77,000,000 in the nine months ending with September, 1910, against \$248,000,000 in the same months of last year.—U. S. Consular Reports.

Dogs in Commerce.

The dumping of 20,000 pariah dogs from Constantinople on the island of Ozia, in the Sea of Marmora, had evoked ceaseless protests from all lovers of animals throughout the civilized world.

The British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has entered a solemn protest on the grounds that the lashing of the dogs has been inhumanly carried out, that the fearful denunciation by disease and madness will certainly be attended with serious results, and that the entire measure is unworthy of any government endeavoring to fall into line with the customs of western civilization. The protest has been lodged with Sir Edward Grey.

An enterprising Frenchman has opened a business in the bones and skins of the dead dogs. His object is to export the skins to Berlin, Paris and London, where, he imagines, they can be converted into gloves. The manager of Messrs. Dent ridiculed the proposition. "The dog's bones may prove a valuable material ingredient," he said, "but the skins for gloving is impossible. It has long since been abandoned. Like the cat's, it is not sufficiently elastic. Dog's skins may be, and are, used by fishermen as boots, but the trade is limited and dying out. The curing of dog's skins is also too expensive, except for fanciful purposes. The gloves that are called 'dogskin' are really made from sheep and lamb skin."—London Chronicle.

Prevention of Cruelty.

"Go," says the first little boy, "I hate to go home! My mamma always wants to give me a bath every evening."

"So does mine," said the second little boy, "but I don't mind it. My papa is a doctor and she always gets him to chloroform me, so I never know a thing about it until it is all over."—Canada Monthly.

Reputation is Known.

"I say, a man of the same name as mine has just been run in for fraud by credit. Beatty awkward, you know."

"Don't alarm yourself, my dear fellow. Everybody knows you can't get money or credit at all."

To Be Just Himself.

Mother: "You have been very good this morning, Willie. Now what would my little boy like as a reward?"

Willie: "I would like you to let me be naughty all the afternoon."

A Woman's Logic.

"Jack told Maud he'd never give her up."

"Didn't that cause her to relent?"

"No; she thought that so determined and obstinate a man would make a hard husband to handle."

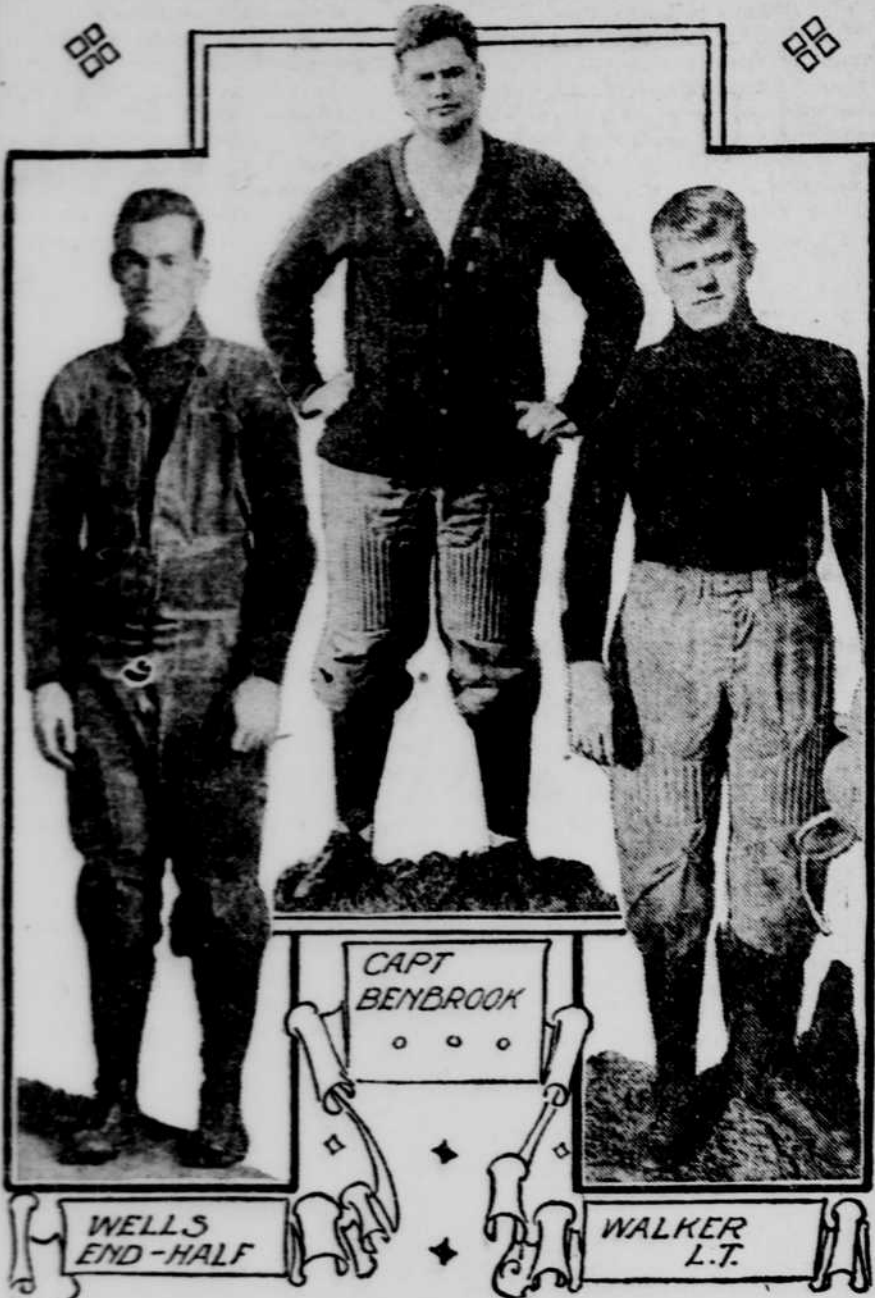
Praying for Rain.

"I do hope it rains tomorrow night."

"Why?"

"I'm going to a dance with Charley and if it rains he'll hire a taxicab, but if it's clear we'll have to ride on the street car."

1910 ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAM



BY WALTER CAMP.

Line—Patrick, Yale; Wells, Michigan. Tackles—McKay, Harvard; Walker, Minnesota. Guards—Benbrook, Michigan; Fisher, Harvard. Center—Cozens, Pennsylvania. Quarter Back—Sprackling, Brown. Full Backs—Wendell, Harvard; Pendleton, Princeton. Half Back—Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Western football in 1910 received a stronger recognition from Walter Camp, in Collier's Weekly, in his all-American gridiron team, than it has been accorded for many seasons. Three players were chosen as teammates of eastern stars by the Yale alumnus, and though the number is less than half the whole eleven, the representation of the western section is gratifying to followers of the game, and incidentally accords Wells and Benbrook of Michigan and Walker of Minnesota the high honor which they deserve.

Considering that the season recently brought to a close was one of the most weird in the history of the game, a

range of players presents innumerable difficulties. The three western selections come from the two teams that were instinctively stronger than any of their rivals, with the possible exception of Illinois, which has as its strongest claim to consideration an unbroken string of victories and an untarnished goal line.

No school either in the east or west, has more than two players on the honorary eleven, a change notable in comparison with other years, when Yale and Harvard, in particular, claimed the bulk of the places. And for this reason Mr. Camp's eleven is more representative, probably, than it ever has been.

PARTY GOING TO ANTIPODES

Barney Oldfield, Frank Chance and Jim Jeffries Plan Trip to Australia—Former to Race.

Barney Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Jeffries and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chance are planning a trip to Australia. Oldfield recently turned down an offer to go to Australia. A larger offer has been made and he has tele-



Jim Jeffries.

graphed to Bill Pickens to come to the coast and prepare for the trip.

Pickens probably will go to Australia to arrange for the races there and Oldfield and his party will follow in about a month. Oldfield's proposal that Jeffries and Chance go along has met with their approval. Pickens' return to the Oldfield camp indicates that Barney is not likely to be reinstated by the American Automobile association.

Stagg's Good System.

Stagg's former stars continue to make great records for themselves as coaches in different sections of the country, thus showing the thoroughness of the system that the famous old Yale star uses at the Midway.

Trick Birds of Hong Kong

The famous Chinese conjuring birds are Java sparrows. At street corners in Hong Kong sedate old Chinese may be seen putting the birds through their tricks for the benefit of strangers. Each bird cage has a sliding door, and just outside this is a pack of little card cases, each containing a picture, and a small pot holding half a dozen grains of rice.

When the stranger, pursuant to the

suggestion of the owner hands over the necessary coin, this is placed with the pack of cards at the cage door. Then the owner will undo the fastening of the door. The bird, eyeing the coin, then the cards, then the coin again, as if he thought his performance too cheaply valued, descends from his perch, opens the door with his beak, hops out, draws a card from the pack and passes it to his master.

TOO MUCH THROWING IS BAD

John Kling, Premier Catcher for Chicago Cubs, Tells How to Win—Let Umpires Alone.

BY JOHN KLING.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.) When I was a pitcher in semi-professional teams around Kansas City I lost many games by trying to do too much, by throwing too often, and by wearing myself out by wasted efforts. I was a failure as a ball player in several towns before experience taught me that one play at the right instant is worth ten at any other time. It was the old "stitch in time saves nine" idea, but it did more for me than anything else to win games and to bring me up in the profession.

When I began catching, one of the first things I learned was that the catcher can break up a team quicker than any one else can. He need not even make an error to do it. One of the easiest ways to lose a game is for the catcher to throw too much. He may throw perfectly, and yet by keeping the infield moving and out of position, expecting his throws and studying him instead of watching the batter, he may cause the game to be lost. My idea has been to make plays when they count and not to use too many signals. The infielders have a lot to watch, and if the catcher keeps them watching him all the time he takes their minds off their other duties and causes them to make blunders. First and foremost in importance in winning is that the catcher never shall make or attempt to make any play, especially a throw, unless absolutely certain that the other men in the play have caught the signal, understand what is to be attempted, and are prepared to make the play with him.

There comes a time in almost every ball game when the opposing team has a good chance to win by scoring a lot of runs in a bunch. The inning in which that happens is the one in which the catcher ought to pull off his play. In such a situation, when a team is having a batting rally, it is twice as easy for a catcher to catch



John Kling.

men off bases by fast throws than it is at any other stage of the contest. The team that is rallying and sees victory almost in hand always is excited, and the base runners take more liberties, longer leads and lose their heads quicker than at any other time. Excitement robs them of their natural caution and the catcher who keeps cool and keeps thinking can catch runners off their bases frequently, and perhaps break up a winning rally and save the game. The Cubs have done that many times, and it helped them win pennants. I am not claiming I won those games.

Confidence in each other is one of the big elements in winning games. The catcher who does not have confidence in his infield is afraid to throw, and even when he does throw he throws timidly. A bad first baseman or one in whom the others have no confidence makes bad throwers of all. I believe in helping umpires and doing all I can to make their work easier. If they are left alone and not nagged at their work it is much more satisfactory.

BADGERS PLAY SEVEN GAMES

Number of Contests Increased as Result of Systematic Campaign Carried on by Students.

Wisconsin will play seven games of football next season as the result of a systematic campaign which has been carried on by the students, who demanded a longer schedule for the gridiron squad. The decision granting the extension of the schedule was handed down by the faculty the other day after the athletic council had voted in favor of seven games.

Owing to the reform wave which struck Wisconsin four years ago the schedule was cut from seven to five games, but the student body vigorously protested and finally won their point.

Dates for Spring Games.

In the absence of Connie Mack, the local inter-league series between the Phillies and Athletics in Philadelphia was arranged to start at Shibe park on April 1. The negotiations were carried on between John Shibe, representing the world's champions, and Horace Fogel, president of the Phillies. The 1911 series, as usual, will consist of nine games.

Isbell at Pueblo.

Frank Isbell, the veteran White Sox player, is about to move his Wichita team to Pueblo. The Wichita city fathers notified Isbell that there would be no Sunday baseball in that city this summer and Frank immediately notified them that there would be no baseball during the week then.

He received a grain of rice in reward.

The man takes the little picture from the case received from the bird and hands it to the stranger to inspect. He then returns it to the case, accompanied by the tiniest slip of bamboo, and shuffles the case up with the rest of the pack. The bird descends, selects a case and the stranger opens it, to find it the identical one containing the bamboo.

How can this be accounted for? The only possible way of explaining is that the bamboo slip is slightly scented.

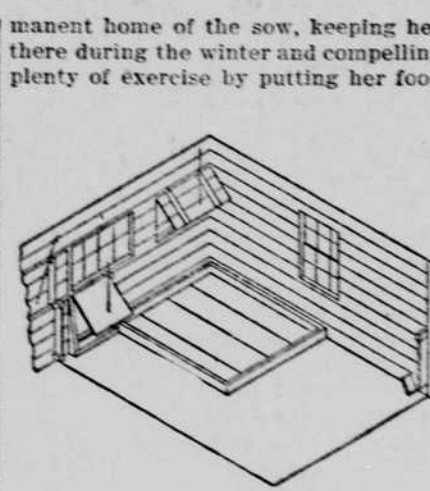
MODERATE-PRICED PIGGERY ACCOMMODATING BROOD SOWS

Excellent Pens for Shelter of Swine Both in Summer and Winter—Sanitary and Ventilating Conditions Are Superior.

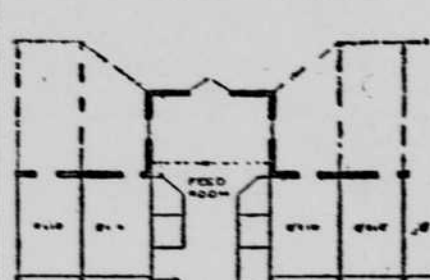
In response to a query for plans for a moderate-priced house to accommodate 25 brooding sows and the usual complement of pigs, the Country Gentleman publishes the following:

For the brood sows it is best to have separate cots like those described by Professor Shaw of the Michigan Station, from whose bulletins on the subject the following engravings are made. Sows and pigs should be kept away from the main or winter pen as much as possible. The sow should have plenty of exercise, plenty of green and succulent food, and access to the ground. These cots offer ideal summer conditions both to sow and litter.

Fig. 1 is a good cot for a sow that is about to farrow, since she cannot lie down close to the sides and thus overlie the young pigs. A cot like that shown in Fig. 2, however, gives better ventilation and is preferable in very hot weather. This is built 6x8, with vertical sides 3 feet high, with board roof, half pitch. The center boards on the sides are hung on hinges to open in hot weather. Note also the simple way of ventilating at the highest point of the roof. Cover the openings in the sides with woven wire. Such a cot contains 160 feet of stock lumber, 60 feet of matched stuff, 20 feet 4 by 6, 12 feet 4 by 4, 44 feet 2 by 4, and ought to be made by a carpenter in a couple of days. A floor can be made for it if desired for winter quarters, using two-inch stuff cut in lengths to rest on the skids, which are wider than the skids. Do not fasten the sills to the skids, as the latter are the first to rot.



The Arrangement of the Pen.



Plan of Piggery.



Fig. 1—Movable Cot for Brood Sow.



Fig. 2—A Six-by-Eight Cot.

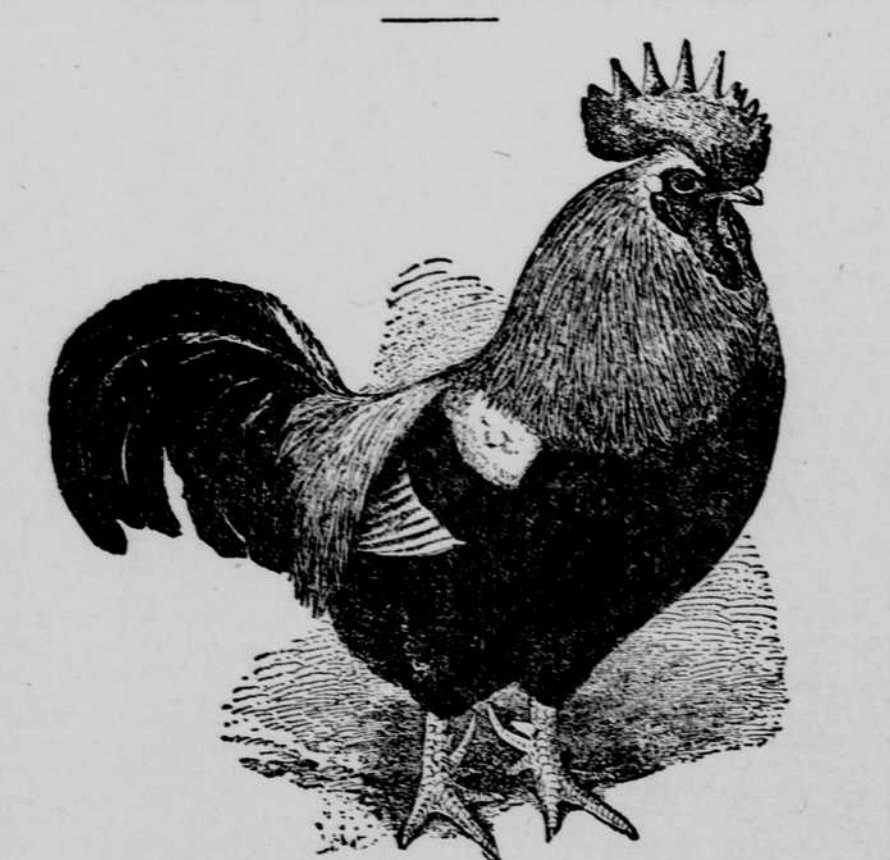
Where the pigs do not come late in the fall or too early in the spring, it is better to use such a cot as the per-

at a considerable distance from the cot, and not using too much bedding, but enough to keep her warm and comfortable.

Such cots are used also for fattening pigs. A movable hog cot is better in most cases than a permanent pen, as it keeps the pigs away from any central place, which is sure to become permanently contaminated, muddy in wet weather, dusty in dry, and dirty all the time.

If a permanent hog-house is to be built, it should be located on a knoll rather than in a moist hollow. Next, sufficient yardage, which you say you have, should be available. Large lots, where succulent food can be grown, are to be preferred to small exercise pens, which cannot be kept healthful in a warm climate. The pig should naturally be fattened in the late fall, and none carried over but the breeding stock. Experiments beyond number have shown that it is not profitable to feed either old or heavy hogs. The rule ought to be to have eight-month-old pigs weigh at least 200 pounds and fit for slaughter. Such pigs ought never to see the inside of a costly permanent pen, but ought to go to the slaughter house directly from the lots and the cots.

ENGLISH BREED OF DORKING



Of the domesticated breeds of fowl in England the Dorking is among the oldest, ranking in this respect with the Games. There are those among poultry writers, who give it even greater historical significance, claiming to trace its ancestry back to the time of the Roman invasion of Britain. It takes its name from an English town in Surrey, where undoubtedly it first attained economic importance. From this source it has spread pretty much over England, and occupies the same position to the poultry industry of that country that the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes do to America. Pre-eminently it belongs to the all-purpose breeds, with a slightly preponderating advantage for table uses.

SUCCESS IN SHEEP GROWING

Success in the sheep business is a growth. It does not come to an inexperienced man who jumps into the business on a large scale—such cases are usually characterized by losses and disappointments, that following soon after founding the flock, cause the owner to abandon the business. Experience proves that the only safe course is to begin with a moderate sized flock and gradually increase the number until it is as large as can be maintained at a profit on the farm.

Careful study and some experience gained with a small flock are the advances that must be made before a man can make a success of the sheep business. Dogs, parasites and

tariff tinkering cannot keep the business down when the farmers appreciate the large profits it can be made to yield.

Sheep will eat weeds and sprouts and thrive on them, but it is an incidental merit which true stockmasters do not advertise. A lusty lamb, luxurious in the wealth of its milk made fat, can quickly degenerate into a flimsy skin and bone apparition after cropping short herbage and following the trail of worm-infested ewes.

In shipping lambs to market leave the culls and sell them to local buyers for what you can get.

Onions From Seed.

It is a simple matter to grow a big crop of onions from seed sown in the open. Of course, the ground should be quite level, free from stones and of high fertility. The weeds must be fought and the ground stirred repeatedly, but it is a good crop and should be sown more largely for local markets.

PRAYER WITHOUT RESULT

Boy's Patience Is Exhausted After Frequent Petitions to Throne of Grace.

A young man who is prominent in church work in Philadelphia tells this about his nephew:

Harold is the youngster's name, and next door lives another boy by the name of Dewey. They are each seven years old, and like most children of their age, are disposed to get into mischief as often as possible. Several days ago they found a man's coat lying on the front pavement while the owner was fixing a gas main. From the pockets of the coat the two boys abstracted several tickets, and when Harold's mother found it out she made him return the tickets and explained the sin which he had committed, warning him to pray that he be forgiven that night. He obeyed, and while on his knees added a prayer for Dewey as well.

The next night Harold's mother was in the next room when he said his prayers, and she heard him ask God to forgive Dewey for stealing a piece of cake. On the following evening he again was moved to ask forgiveness for his friend, this time for stealing three pieces of candy. Apparently his patience was exhausted, for the next evening his mother was in the adjoining room when he offered his evening prayer, and this is what she heard:

"Gosh darn it, God, I have done the best I can for Dewey. I guess you will have to watch him yourself."—Philadelphia Record.

Longitude and Dinner Time.

About eleven o'clock one morning Aunt Dinah was peeling potatoes for dinner. "Now I reckon that all ober dis big worl' eberybody what's got anything to git a meal with is a-gittin' ready for dinner," she placidly remarked.

"Oh, no, Aunt Dinah," said Miss Nina. "In New York it's just about dinner time now, and out by the Rocky mountains it won't be dinner time for three hours yet."

"Oh, my, Miss Nina? You plumb sure o' that?"

"Plumb sure, Aunt Dinah."

"Well, I might glad I lives in a Christian land, whar when it's eben o'clock it's eben o'clock, and we can't never git mixed up on the dinner time."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

In Use For 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Civilization.

Missionary—You claim to be civilized, and yet I find you torturing your captives.

Native—Pardon, but we do not call this torturing now. We are merely hazing him.

A Dodger.

"The weather we've been having."

"Yes, but we'll pay for this fine weather later on."

"I won't. I'm going to Florida for the winter."

Stop guessing! Try the best and most certain remedy for all painful ailments—Hamlin's Wizard Oil. The way it relieves all soreness from sprains, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, etc., is wonderful.

Household Hints.

By taking one hubble skirt and sewing up one end of it a very pretty ragbag may be made in which to put the others.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

A collapsible conscience may be more comfortable than an ingrowing one, but it works as much harm.

Smokers like Lewis' Single Binder cigar for its rich, mellow quality.

The big fences are not always around the best fruit trees.

No More Indigestion
for those who know the value of **Hostetter's Stomach Bitters** when the stomach is weak, the liver inactive and the bowels clogged. Why? It is compounded from ingredients best adapted for keeping the organs strong and healthy, and its wonderful record in the past has proven it to be a great success. Try a bottle for **Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Colds and Grippe. Get**

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Your Liver is Clogged up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

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THE BEST MEDICINE
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