

Aiding Horse

Hot Weather Hints for Dumb Animal

By P. EVAN JONES



FORSES become greatly fatigued the second day of a hot spell, the third day always causes some heat prostrations or sun-strokes, and each successive day brings more in a greatly increased ratio.

The fatigue of the second day increases until the horse is completely prostrated, soon becoming insensible, and dying in an hour or two unless he receives very prompt attention.

Panting, usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation and bloodshot eyes are the first symptoms of heat prostration. If the horse is forced along, he ceases to perspire, staggers and goes down.

Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses which die from sunstroke are suffering from indigestion. To keep the stomach in good order the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is best to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sun-struck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in mild or cold weather, and consequently should not be loaded as heavily, nor driven as fast nor as far.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered every hour or so on a hot day. When a horse begins to pant and show signs of weariness he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour.

See that the horse is provided with some protection for his head. A driver should not more think of leaving the barn on a hot day without a sponge than he would without a blanket in winter. When stopping to water the horses it takes but a moment to wipe off their faces and heads with the moist sponge, and it refreshes the animals wonderfully.

Never let pass an opportunity to leave your horses standing in the shade. Make your stops periods of rest to your coworker. If your horse is greatly overheated he should have some light covering thrown over him when left in the shade to prevent congestion.

In this hot weather be careful as never before of letting the wheels get into a rut. In spite of all precautions this happens, jump down and put your shoulder to the wheel. Others will fall in line to assist you and three or four can easily life a wheel out of a place from which it is practically impossible for a horse to pull it.

Do not neglect the horse's feet in summer. Many seem to think that as there are no slippery pavements the way is easy. The heat generated in the shoe by constant friction with the heated pavement is transmitted through the protecting horn of the hoof to the sensitive inner parts and causes great distress. Take advantage of every opportunity to let the shoes cool off.

Never take "steaming" horses to the barn. Let them cool off the latter part of the way in, going very slowly. They should be sponged off, watered and rested before being fed.

Pranks of Some of Our Frisky Students

By ADOLPH G. VOGELER

their laudable efforts to raise

They improve morals, develop gentle manners, teach discipline, foster scholarship and learning, promote brotherhood, inculcate self-respect and respect for the rights of others and supreme respect for the law, insure peace, raise the social standard, engender friendship—oh, well, what's the use?

No mortal mind can ever hope to formulate all the grand things welling out of these excesses indulged in by our American students in their ebullient enthusiasm and connived at, condoned and fostered by wickedly weak, cowardly or self-blinded authorities in their mad desire to outlive in student numbers.

This state of things educates a set of selfish individuals who in subsequent years in business, in politics and in daily life may utilize their sharpened wits to ride roughshod over everything and everybody in their unrestrained lust for money, power and pleasure.

Dangers Lurking in Common Cup

By MARY LUELLA SHAW
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

I write this as a warning to all travelers to provide themselves with collapsible drinking cups.

Many Acres of Fine Farm Land Idle

By JUST WALBOM
Des Moines, Iowa

I have a small tract of land, only ten acres, but I know that by growing vegetables and small fruits and by raising poultry a small family will have enough to support it through life on even so little ground.

I intend to settle down on my piece of land in the fall and as soon as my first crop of potatoes is marketed, for which I expect to receive a return of from \$100 to \$150 an acre, I will plant orange and fig trees, and between the trees set out strawberries and cabbages.

There is still land to be had from Lake Michigan to the gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Violet tinted potatoes are said to stand highest in nutritive value. As a general rule, a man's hair turns gray five years earlier than a woman's.

Infants' foods form a considerable item of importation, \$41,000 worth in 1908.

During the year 1909 the London dogcatchers caught 44,900 and dispatched 21,253.

So powerful are the jaws of a wasp that the insect has been known to puncture a sea shell.

In strong contrast to the many hot water geysers of Yellowstone park, a new one ejects ice cold water.

To gather a pound of honey, scientists have figured that bees make nearly 23,000 trips from their hive.

Banana oil, applied with a soft brush to any metal surface after polishing is a good preventive of rust.

Balloons are usually yellow, because that color protects the rubber used as outer sheath against the disintegrating effects of light.

In certain parts of Mexico the natives hang the nests of a large species of spider in their houses to entrap flies and other small insects.

A single cylinder engine of 5,000 horsepower, weighing close to 750,000 pounds, recently was built in Ohio for use in a steel rolling mill.

To deal cards from a pack without danger of misdeals or turning them over is the idea of a machine recently patented by a New York man.

A baseball with a cork core instead of one of solid rubber, the invention of a Philadelphian has been officially adopted by one of the big leagues.

A French aeronaut has patented a balloon which, when deflated, can be packed in its basket and the entire equipment carried on a man's back.

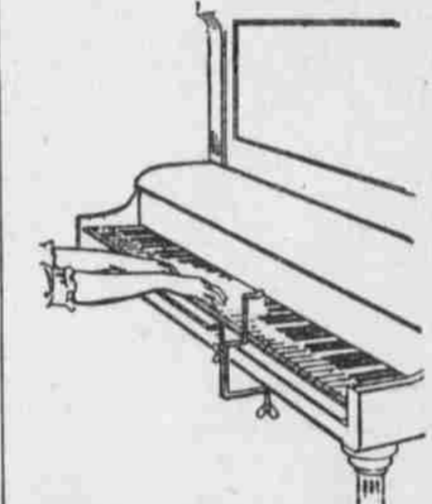
As a space saver for small houses a Kansas man has invented folding stairs, operated on the lazy tongue principle by a hand wheel and gearing.

PROPER POSITION FOR HANDS

Device Intended to Start Beginner on Piano in Right Way—Corrects Bad Habit.

One of the most serious things that the piano teacher has to contend with in her pupils, especially the very young ones, is the tendency to hold the hands at a point on a level with the keyboard or a little below it. It is essential for good playing that this should be corrected, and the sooner the better, for if this slovenly habit gets the hold of one, it is very difficult to change.

A little device designed to correct this trouble automatically has been recently introduced, and it is shown in the accompanying cut. Two brackets are secured to the instrument hold a stiff wire in front and a little above



the keys, so that it is necessary for the performer to hold the wrists high in order to reach the keys. Whenever a lapse is made from the correct position, the player is reminded of the error by the wrist coming in contact with the wire. When once the correct habit is acquired, the device may be removed.

Volcano at Matavanu.
The volcano of Matavanu, in Savall, one of the German Samoan Islands, was formed by an explosive eruption in 1905. Describing it to the London Geographical society, Dr. T. Anderson states that the discharge of fluid basic lava has run by a devious course of about ten miles to the sea, depositing fields of both slaggy and cinder lava, filling a valley to a depth of 400 feet, and covering the most fertile land. Like Kilnara, the crater contains a lake of incandescent lava. This is so fluid that it beats in waves on the walls, rises in fountains of liquid basalt, and tumbles in a cataract into a subterranean channel, by which it reaches the sea, causing explosions, with showers of mud and hot fragments, and the emission of clouds of steam.

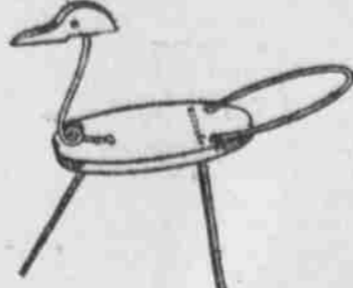
Seismological Service in Chile.
Chile recently joined the countries having a seismological service, which now include Japan, Italy, Austria, Germany, France, Russia and the United States. Stations for observing earthquakes have been established from Tanna to the South Sea Islands, along a meridian nearly 3,000 miles long, and 550 observers note the shocks at 430 different localities. In six months 740 different earthquakes have been recorded, marking Chile a rival of Japan as the most shaken country. A novel instrument at Santiago, the first of its kind, is one by P. Maccioni that is claimed to give warning of approaching earthquakes by its response to electromagnetic waves set up in advance of the shocks.

Ticket Gives Fare Due.
A taximeter for use on public vehicles now being tested by the London authorities, issues a ticket at the end of the journey stating the amount of fare due.

DECOY DUCK IS COLLAPSIBLE

Invention Will Be Found Convenient to Hunters—Folded into Small Space.

A collapsible decoy duck that will be found very convenient by hunters has been invented by an Illinois man. When not in use it can be folded into a small compass and tucked away anywhere. An oval base has two legs hinged to the bottom so that the decoy can either be floated on the water or stuck in the mud. Hinged



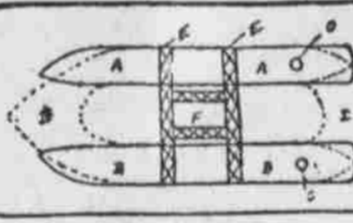
Collapsible Decoy.

to the back of the base, on top, is a curved wire that serves as a tall support and in front is another curved wire, terminating at the bottom in a spring, that holds the head. This wire is turned to one side when laid back against the base so the head will lie flat. A collapsible body with thin wire ribs is stretched over these wire supports so that when they are opened up the body is stretched out in semblance of the form of a duck. Hunters who have lugged along the bulky old style ducks on their trips will appreciate the advantage of one of this kind that can be adjusted in a jiffy and is light and practically indestructible.

LONE SUBMARINE RESCUE SHIP

Germany, Alone of All Nations, Possesses Vessel Capable of Dealing With Accidents.

The French navy's lack of adequate means to rescue the submerged *Pluviose*, which was run down recently in the English channel by the *Calais-Dover* mail steamer, calls attention to the fact that Germany alone of all nations possesses a vessel capable of dealing with such accidents. Although Germany has only eight completed underwater boats, compared with Great



Germany's Submarine Rescue Ship.

Britain's 63, France's 54, Russia's 30 and 18 of the United States, Teutonic thoroughness has already provided a rescue ship, illustrated in the accompanying sketch plan.

She is named the *Vulcan* and was launched at Kiel in 1907. The vessel, which has a length of 230 feet, consists of two separate hulls, marked AA and BB in the sketch. These are fitted with engines which give a speed of 12 knots. GG are the funnels.

At either end the separate hulls are connected by a deck, marked D, so that viewed from forward or aft the ship presents the structure of a tunnel.

A large space, E, sufficient to allow the largest German submarine yet designed to pass through, is left clear between the two hulls, and over this are erected two steel girder bridges, with two others connecting them. They are marked EE.

These bridges are fitted with a powerful electric crane, capable of lifting a weight of 500 tons, and when a submarine has thus been raised it can be rested upon movable girders which can be placed beneath it.

The ship itself is more or less a floating workshop. With the exception of the men directly concerned in the navigation of the ship all on board are skilled engineers and a number of divers are carried, so that operations can be commenced as soon as the vessel arrives on the scene of an accident.

STUDYING AIR OVER LONDON

British Scientist for Several Years Industriously Explored Atmosphere Above City.

With the aid of a balloon a British scientist for several years industriously explored the atmosphere over London, and the results of his investigations afford a strange picture of the skyward extension of the world's greatest city.

Somewhat fanciful and yet with a certain degree of truth, London might be said to be six thousand feet high, or deep, for up to about that level the air over the vast town is unmistakably London air.

Between three thousand and five thousand feet above the house-tops in a region where dust resembling chaff, filaments and woolen fiber, such as would arise from the vauhtares and from the sweeping of houses, seems especially to accumulate. At least there is more there than nearer the ground. In calm weather aerial London becomes to a certain extent stratified. From about six thousand feet one can often look down upon the surface of the haze, as if it had a definite limit.

Transformation of Cat's Fur.

Remarkable transformation of a cat's fur by temperature has been reported by Prof. A. C. Geddes of the Dublin Royal College of Surgeons. An all-black cat was accidentally shut up in the refrigerating chamber of a mail steamer in Sydney harbor, and was not discovered until about thirty-two days later, when the ship was off Aden. The cat was hardly recognizable, the fur having become long and thick, changing nearly to white on the back. Brought out into the intense heat of the Red sea, the heavy white coat rapidly fell out, and the black cat was itself again before London was reached.

India and Ceylon Produce Seven-eighths of the World's Tea.

India and Ceylon produce seven-eighths of the world's tea.

FOMER SOX PITCHER WINS FOR CINCINNATI



"BILL" BURNS.

"A change of pasture is good for the row." This expression is often heard, not on the farm, and it seems to apply to baseball. Look at the case of "Bill" Burns. He was a twirler on Comiskey's team in Chicago and as such seemed to have no interest in the game. He was known to possess the goods, but he seldom delivered them. Burns is of a family that has money and he doesn't play baseball because he has to earn a living. It was thought, however, that he liked the game.

Last year in Washington Burns had some trouble with the management of the Sox, and since then he has been of little use to Comiskey. So not long ago Comiskey asked for waivers on Burns. Not a magnate in the American league refused to waive. They didn't want Burns. Clark Griffith, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, is a foxy old man. He knew Burns, and he knew that Burns could pitch if he would, so when the American league dropped Bill Griffith grabbed him for his National league team. What did Burns do?

Here's two things: He shut out the Chicago Cubs the first two times he pitched against them. Once with only one hit and the next time with two hits. That's enough for Burns. Now hasn't Griffith added to his right to the title of "Old Fox"? He got Burns for \$1,500.

"A bench manager has a distinct advantage over a player manager, hasn't he, Connie?" A fan peeped this question at the leader of the Athletics in Detroit one day.

"Oh, I wouldn't say that at all," replied Mack, in his usual guarded way. "There have been, and are, some great bench managers, and there have been, and are, some wonderful playing managers, meaning by playing managers men in uniform who get out and hustle, as do Clark Griffith and Hughie Jennings.

"Ned Hanlon and Frank Selee were two of the greatest bench managers in the history of baseball. Hanlon won pennant after pennant, and Selee, let's see, didn't he win five flags for Boston? Then there's George Stallings to-day. He seems to be doing right well.

"Then look at the playing managers who have been eminently successful—Frod Clarke, Frank Chance, Clark Griffith, Hugh Jennings, Jimmy Collins, Muggsy McGraw and many others.

"There is, of course, one slight advantage the bench manager may be said to possess if he has a good captain—there are two pairs of eyes watching every play from different angles. The man on the bench may see something the man in uniform does not, and vice versa. But even this advantage scarcely obtains when one is contemplating such men as Fleider Jones, Clark Griffith, Hughie Jennings, and men of that stamp.

"Do you know that this baseball game is getting to be a fearful and wonderful proposition?" Connie went on. "Why, it isn't so many years ago when the players would back up to the hotel door, 10 or 15 men would climb in, and away the rig would go on its way to the ball park.

"How is it today? Why, the manager has to stand out by the bus now and do stunts in mental and visual arithmetic until he's dizzy. He counts the men in right—20, 21, 22, 23, 24—and then he has to stop and recall how many players he has on his staff. Lots of times I've forgotten altogether, and had to go in and look over the hotel register to see how many men were drawing salaries from the Athletic club."

Waco and San Antonio, of the Texas league, played through four and a half hours for 23 innings recently to a tie, 1 to 1, a record for the league and one of the longest games ever played in the south. Ables of San Antonio and Londerell of Waco were the opposing pitchers, the former striking out 17 and allowing 16 hits, while Londerell struck out 11 and allowed 15 hits.

Changes Among the Colonels.
Owner Grayson of the Louisville Colonels recently made a big switch in the personnel of his team. He announced the release of Sullivan and Moriarty to the Omaha team of the Western league and Pitcher Higginbotham of the former club, to the Memphis (Ill.) club. Catcher Pauxtic has been purchased by the Louisville club from Cincinnati.

Club Deal for Rosaman.
One of the quickest baseball deals on record was pulled off at Minneapolis a few afternoon ago, by which Claude Rosaman was transferred from the Columbus team to the Minneapolis club. Rosaman went to the ball park wearing a Columbus uniform, but changed it for the white of the home team in time to get into the game some minutes later.

Cole to Be Semi-Pro.
Willis Cole, the outfielder just cast loose by the White Sox, appeared to be a classy star when he broke into the game, but did not quite make good. The Sox want to consign him to a minor league, but Cole says he will stay in Chicago with a semi-pro team.

"LEFTY" LEIFIELD TELLS HOW HE GOT HIS START AS A BASEBALL PLAYER

By "LEFTY" LEIFIELD.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowler.)

The first ambition I ever had out side of owning a new breech-loading shotgun was to become a professional pitcher. I used to play hockey from school in St. Louis and lay for balls outside the fence in order to get into the grounds and see the old Browns play ball. From the time I was nine years old I was playing ball all the time, and hardly had time to go to school. The only reason, I think, that I decided to go to the academy was that they had a good ball club and I thought I might get a chance to pitch for them, or play the outfield. I played with half a dozen boys' teams before I finally got to be a pitcher on the Red Stars, which was one of the best ball clubs I ever saw. That season I won 20 out of 21 games and learned more about pitching every day. I had a good curve and some idea of how to use it. I think I learned more watching "The" Brettenstein pitch than in any other way. I used to study what he was doing and then go out and try the same things on the boys against whom I was pitching. When I wasn't pitching I played the outfield, for, although no one who looks at my average will believe it, I used to be a better in those days. After a time I got into some Trolley league games and began really to learn something about pitching. I guess a fellow learns more by making mistakes than he does in any other way. That was the way with me. Whenever anyone beat me I sat down and figured out how it happened, and never forgot those things. In 1903 I got to Joplin, Mo., as a pitcher. There was a lot of opposition to my going out before I escaped, but I went and, having gone on my own responsibility, I was doubly anxious to make good, so that the boys at home could not laugh at me when I got back.

That summer I think was the hardest work of my life. No one ever studied anything as hard as I studied baseball. There were times when I was ready to run home and go to work at anything else, but I stuck to it. Sometimes I thought I never would make a pitcher. To my surprise I began to get better, and get away with things because I was doing more thinking about what I was doing. I had hit upon the secret of pitching. I had learned that curves and speed are not everything, and that everything de-



Lefty Leifield.

pends upon the time of doing it. I was surprised when I was drafted into the major league and discovered that pitching in the big leagues is just the same as in the minors, and that a fellow must keep working and studying all the time, never loafing and always putting something on every ball pitched.

LAJOIE, WITH 403, LEADS HIS LEAGUE IN BATTING

Following its annual custom, the American league has issued midsummer official averages in batting, giving a correct line on the standing up to and including games of July 4.

Leading the honors with an average of 403, with Cobb second at 370. In the race for base running laurels the Tiger held the lead with 102 stolen bases. In the individual batting record 36 players have an average of .250 or better. They are:

G.A.B.	R.	H.	A.V.
Lajoie, Cleveland.....	236	28	.403
Cobb, Detroit.....	217	25	.370
Easterly, Cleveland.....	124	8	.343
Schmidt, Detroit.....	63	8	.340
Speaker, Boston.....	143	21	.329
Murphy, Philadelphia.....	243	33	.323
Oldring, Philadelphia.....	244	34	.323
Baker, Philadelphia.....	52	3	.318
Becker, Philadelphia.....	52	3	.318
Chase, New York.....	21	3	.306
Shalt, Boston.....	22	3	.306
La Porte, New York.....	214	23	.304
Delahanty, Detroit.....	242	40	.303
Collins, Philadelphia.....	207	24	.300
Lewis, Boston.....	207	24	.300
Kinch, New York.....	181	24	.300
Rowan, St. Louis.....	118	15	.282
Newman, St. Louis.....	116	15	.282
Rush, Detroit.....	229	26	.280
Crawford, Detroit.....	271	40	.278
Barry, Philadelphia.....	181	27	.274
D. Jones, Detroit.....	44	10	.271
Engle, N. Y. and Boston.....	124	31	.270
Davis, Philadelphia.....	222	31	.270
Stump, St. Louis.....	112	27	.267
Wallace, St. Louis.....	87	21	.266
Wheat, Washington.....	105	25	.265
Flick, Cleveland.....	24	6	.265
Lieber, Washington.....	210	22	.265
Carrigan, Boston.....	174	22	.265
Lord, Boston.....	254	19	.265
Holmes, Philadelphia.....	111	12	.263
Walsh, Chicago.....	26	7	.263
Combs, Philadelphia.....	222	27	.262
Murray, Philadelphia.....	116	6	.261

CLUB BATTING.

A.B.	R.	H.	A.V.
Detroit.....	227	29	.601
Philadelphia.....	217	29	.584
Boston.....	223	29	.574
New York.....	223	29	.574
Cleveland.....	203	19	.572
St. Louis.....	212	18	.477
Washington.....	227	17	.446
Chicago.....	227	17	.446

Pitching Not So Good This Year.

In ten weeks of the major league campaign, 21 games were played marked by a score of 1 to 0. In the same time last year 27 such contests were run off, which shows that pitching in 1910 hasn't been as good as it was in 1909. For the excellent reason that many star hurlers have been slow in coming into form account of the execrable weather conditions.