

A rat got tangled up in one of the dynamos which supply power for the great blast furnace mill of the United State Steel corporation at Gary, Ind., says Louisville Courier-Journal. It required several hours to separate the rat's remains from the dynamo and in the meantime the corporation was losing money at the rate of a thousand dollars a minute. Now the steel trust is advertising for cats. Advertisements have been inserted in the Gary newspapers, offering 50 cents apiece, with no limitations as to age, sex, size, pedigree or character. Fifty cents a head is a good price for cats and the officials of the steel trust are likely to have to contend with an embarrassment of offerings. When the news percolates to all the cities and small towns of Indiana there will be a rush of feline shipments to Gary and the steel trust will find itself with a surplus of cats scarcely less troublesome than the overplus of rats with which it has been contending heretofore. Hundreds of Indiana families will willingly part with all their feline possessions at a compensation of 50 cents per cat. Some thousands of small boys will explore the alleys and woodsheds until the last backyard fence is denuded.

The report from Pisa that royal engineers state that the inclination of the leaning tower at that place has increased eight inches and that the structure is likely to collapse will tend to further increase the number of those who believe that the tower was never intended to be a freak of masonry, but that it became a wonder by the yielding of its foundation on one side. As a "drawing card" for tourists the famous leaning tower has had value in addition to the historic considerations, and if it should fall there would doubtless be a demand for its reconstruction. A modern builder could give Pisa a leaning tower of greater inclination by using an anchored steel skeleton and clothing it with well fastened veneer.

A speaker at a meeting of a medical society in New Jersey declared that some of the greatest surgeons living had left sponges, forceps and other instruments in the abdominal cavities of persons operated upon, and that the practice was "inexcusable." This makes cheerful reading for the lay public, especially that portion of it that has hospital experience in prospect; but the statement of the existence of this practice is also puzzling from the fact that it must be a more or less expensive practise to the surgeons themselves to be so careless about losing good instruments.

A New York woman was fined five dollars for getting drunk in public and using the large "D" to a policeman. New York seems to be doing something to keep the cost of the necessities of life on the Great White Way within reason.

An Englishman has paid \$700 for a 600-year-old alphabet. He could have got a new one for nothing, but these Britons are so conservative!

St. Louis is howling for a barrel of free ice water at each corner. Will ice cool that concrete composition fondly thought to be water in St. Louis?

Doctor Wiley says that there's nothing especially dangerous in kissing—except the prospect of marriage, we presume.

Some one has discovered 61,000,000 germs in a malaga grape. Still, for all that, malaga grapes are pretty good eating.

An eighty-three-year-old Pennsylvania dame takes her first ride on a train. She couldn't learn any younger.

Even in hot weather some self-sacrificing, hard-working correspondent manages to sweat out a war scare.

Staten Island has seen the first sea serpent, and now the lid ought to be put on S. I.

Two Dreadnaughts will cost \$22,000,000, but that can't scare a dreadnaught.

Forty-four scrubwomen have been laid off by the city of New York. New York's economy fad knows no bounds.

Down in Pittsburg the overcoat makers have gone on a strike. This may be the psychological moment for an overcoat strike, but who'd have thought it?

Aviating and ballooning kill a man every day or two just to prove that the air is a long way from being conquered yet.

Excellent hot weather exercise is watching a tennis match.

Texas are carrying shotgun this season. The mosquito season has arrived.

If Texas doesn't stop raising so much corn she will get herself disliked by Kansas.

Getting back from a picnic is the real test of the kind of time you had.

Aviators are falling like the leaves of the forest.

## CITY ROUTS MOTHS

Chicago Forester Urges Citizens to Act Individually.

Trees and Foliage in Many Parts of City May Be Destroyed Unless Immediate Steps Taken to Destroy Insects.

Chicago.—Trees and foliage in many parts of Chicago may be destroyed by the tussock moth unless citizens themselves take steps to exterminate the pest. This situation became clear the other day when Milton J. Foreman, member of the finance committee of the city council, said that, although he was willing to urge an appropriation at the special council meeting to assist City Forester Frost in his fight against the pest, he doubted whether such an appropriation could be made legally.

Meanwhile, the moths are busily attacking the trees. The hot, dry weather of this year has developed a second brood of them. The most effective time for destroying these is when the larvae are on the foliage, which will be in two weeks or two weeks and a half. Then spraying with arsenate of lead will kill 99 per cent. of the second brood. Spraying before or after that time would be of little use, comparatively, according to City Forester Frost.

"I should be willing to urge an appropriation for exterminating the moths," said Mr. Foreman, "but I think such an appropriation would be illegal."

"You see, as I recall it, the statute provides no appropriations must be made by the city council except in the case of an emergency. This cannot be called an emergency legally because the trees do not belong to the city. If a man appeared to spray a citizen's trees, the latter might well ask him by what right he did it. If he has the right to spray a tree, why might he not have the right to walk into the back yard of your house and spray your carrots?"

In pointing out the depredations of the tussock moth Mr. Frost indicated that the city might have the right to spray the trees on the ground that the moths had become a nuisance and threatened public health.

"In north state near Delaware place," said he, "the moths are so thick that they are getting into the houses. Such a condition cannot be healthful."

"The moths especially attack the high-grade trees—the lindens, the willows and the Carolina poplars. The time to do the spraying is when it will do the most good. This will be when the larvae of the second brood will be caught on the foliage."

"This department has had but a small appropriation, and that has been for trimming the trees. Even then we have no wagon to carry ladders and necessary tools to the place where the work is to be carried on. We have no means of getting around except on the street cars. I have asked for an auto truck to carry our ladders and pruning tools."

"We have accomplished a great deal, but we have very little money for our work. I have received hundreds of letters in regard to the moths, but I am practically helpless. It would take a great deal of money—\$5,000 at the outside—to do the work effectively."

"A spraying outfit costs about \$400. The material for spraying would cost \$200 or \$300 more for each outfit. In Boston they have twelve spraying outfits throughout the city. In other cities in the east the work is carried on effectively. There the gypsy moth, or some other variety, is producing the same havoc among the trees that the tussock moth is in this city."

## WILL NOT REMARRY COLONEL ASTOR



NEW YORK.—Mrs. Ava Astor has just returned to this country from England, and has put a quietus on the rumors that had been current to the effect that she and her divorced husband, Col. John Jacob Astor, intended to marry each other again. Mrs. Astor declares that there is no foundation for the story, as neither she nor Col. Astor wishes to be remarried. She will go at once to Newport, where the home of her brother, Barton Willing, has been reopened for her, and in October she will return to England and will go to North Berwick for the purpose of playing golf.

## EATING CAT'S MEAT

London Officers Say Sales Not for Human Consumption.

Purveyors Uphold Them and Traders Men Aver Purchasers Among Poorer Classes Are for Animals—Sold in Poor Sections.

London.—Toward the end of the year 1907 the medical officer of health to the London county council reported that "there can, of course, be no doubt that much cat's meat is still eaten by human beings in London. It is largely sold in extremely poor neighborhoods, and the women seen buying a fourpennyworth or a fivepennyworth are clearly not buying meat for cats." Tariff reformers jumped at this statement, out of which they have made a great deal of capital, both in the house of commons and in their campaigns in the country. It is not refuted by a detailed report from Dr. D. L. Thomas, the medical officer of health for Stepney, who has had 24 years' experience of the East end of London. He deals with the subject in his annual report this year.

In the borough of Stepney there are 25 purveyors of cat's meat, each of whom was interviewed by Doctor Thomas, and "each one was emphatic in his statement that none of his customers bought horseflesh for human food. Even the very poorest had it wrapped in paper, and then they carry it home in a gingerly fashion, as if it were something unclean and revolting."

"The usual amount," said Doctor Thomas, "expended by each customer for cat's meat in this borough is a farthing to a halfpenny. Only ten purveyors had sold a pound of cat's meat (which costs four or five cents) at a time, and then it was to neighboring tradesmen, who were known to keep dogs. Three purveyors only sold fourpennyworth at a time, and the buyers were well known to them, and kept big dogs."

If there were any foundation for the statement that poor people eat horseflesh, the sale of cat's meat would have increased with the increase of unemployment and poverty, but it is not so. In every part of the borough there has been a decrease, but the decrease has been most marked in that part in which unemployment mostly prevails.

It was stated in a newspaper that in Whitechapel, within a short distance of Aldgate station, there are several shops where horseflesh is sold for human food. Doctor Thomas states that there are only three cat's meat shops in the whole of the Whitechapel district, and there is less cat's meat sold in this district than in any other part of the borough.

At two shops near the docks Doctor Thomas was told that sometimes foreign sailors asked to be served with cat's meat, stating that they know it is horseflesh, and that they have been accustomed to eat it abroad. They are never served.

Aeroplane for Freight. Douglas, Ark.—Dr. J. P. Armstrong has contracted with A. M. Williams, an aviator of this city, to convey placer mining machinery from Douglas to a property in the Chihuahua mountains, Mexico. The distance is about three hundred miles. The machinery is such that it can be carried only in one hundred pound lots. Williams owns and operates a monoplane. This is probably the first contract made calling for the commercial use of a heavier-than-air machine.

Phonograph Wills Valid. St. Petersburg.—Russian jurists are favorable to the validity of wills made by phonograph. Experts in hand writing practically declare that the skill of forgers renders the discovery almost impossible, and the jurists believe that a will registered by phonograph will prove a method of avoiding fraud.

Mosquitoes Turn on Foes. Orange, Tex.—Oil drilling operations and other outdoor work in localities along this section of the Gulf coast have been suspended temporarily on account of the voracious swarms of mosquitoes which prey upon the men. The pest is the worst ever known in the lowlands.

is born until cowhood and these mistakes undoubtedly account largely for the fact that we have as many poor cows as we do. It matters little how well bred a calf is at time of birth, unless it is raised and cared for properly it will very likely be a disappointment when the time comes that it should produce largely. When the better calf that is to be saved is born, it should remain the first two or three days with its mother or until such time as the inflammation has left the udder of the dam. This is for two reasons: In the first place, the calf is not exceedingly strong and it would gain strength much more quickly where it is allowed to remain with the mother and under her care than where it is subjected to the care of the feeder at once and taught to drink milk from a pail. In the second place, common dairy cows usually have a considerable amount of inflammation in the udder at freshening time and there is no way in which this inflammation may be relieved so quickly or efficiently as by the process of nursing which the calf only knows.

When the youngster is taken from its mother it will not drink milk for the first 12 or 15 hours as a rule, and it is better to allow it to become

hungry and to an extent drink of its own free will rather than to try to force it to learn to drink when it is not hungry. Oftentimes one becomes fearful that the calf will die because it will not take nourishment from the pail, but this is useless. Calves at this age can get along well without milk for 24 hours and by that time they are always willing to take milk from the pail with a little coaxing. For the first two weeks especially of the calf's life it should receive warm, new milk from its mother as soon as drawn. It should always be borne in mind that young calves should never receive cold milk and if for some cause or other the milk becomes cold it should be heated up to a temperature of 90 degrees before being fed. Much of the calf colic and scours, from the effects of which many calves die, is caused by feeding milk that is cold.

Warm Milk Essential. During the first two weeks there should be nothing added but the milk given warm direct from the mother. During this time care should be taken not to overfeed the calf. A good rule to follow is to feed five pounds of the warm milk night and morning if the cow is being milked only twice a day, but this is not the best plan because when the calf is permitted to remain with the mother it will be content that it takes nourishment very

often and many times during the day. In this way it receives only a small amount at a time and the liability of sickening is much less. Calves will do much better where they are fed at least three times a day, of course, in order to do this the cow must be milked that many times. In dairy districts dairy cows have been bred up to the point where it is absolutely necessary to milk them when fresh three times a day because of the large amount of milk which they produce.

Feeding of Skim Milk. In this way by the time the calf is 45 days old he is taking all skimmed milk and his ration is very inexpensive. At the time when the skimmed milk begins to be added to the ration, calf scours and colic are very liable to occur. To eliminate this danger it is advisable to feed blood flour with the milk. There are two advantages in feeding this flour. The first which has been suggested is to eliminate the danger of scours and it is doubtful whether or not there is anything that is more efficient for this purpose. In the second place, the blood flour adds a great deal of protein and bone phosphate which is utilized for the purpose of growing bone and muscle and giving size to the calf. To keep the youngster in good condition a gruel made of oat meal or flax

### PROFITABLE DAIRYING

By HUGH G. VAN PELT  
Dairy Expert Iowa State Dairy Association

#### Weigh and Test the Milk

In the foregoing articles the writer has discussed the feeding, breeding and testing of the dairy. When a herd of cows is given the proper care and feed during a year's time, each cow in the herd has had an opportunity to produce largely and profitably. As a matter of fact, however, there are few herds in the United States today every individual of which is a profit-producing animal and as has before been stated the only method of determining which of the animals it is that is lacking in butter-making ability is to weigh and test the milk continuously through the year. This having been done, it is only a course of time until the dairy farmer is well acquainted with each individual cow and it is time now for him to be disposing of the inferior cows and taking better care of the good cows and replacing the poor cows with those that have merit. Only Pure-Bred Sires Should Be Used. As has been pointed out before, the calf may have a good sire and a good mother but still, owing to the fact that some place back in his pedigree three to five generations there may be a very poor individual whose characteristics he is almost as liable to reproduce as he is those characteristics of



Making Silage.

seed cooked with hot water and fed in small amounts with the milk is valuable in that it contains a great deal of fat to replace that which has been removed by the separator. When the calf is between four and six weeks old it will begin to take feed of a solid nature, the first evidence of which will be that the calf will nibble at clover hay if the opportunity is afforded. At this time such feeds should be supplied.

Never Overfeed the Calf. When the calf has reached the age of two months the milk ration can be slightly increased. Up to this time it should never exceed ten or twelve pounds daily. Mistakes are more often made in feeding the calf too much milk than in feeding it not enough. Any changes that are made should be gradual. Radical changes always result in throwing the calf off feed by sickening it either with scours, calf colic or some other of the diseases to which young calves are susceptible. The milk should never be increased more than by a pound a day and the calf should never receive more than twenty pounds of milk in a day at any age. Too many feeders believe that the quality that is lost by removing the fat can be replaced by greasing the quantity. This is a mistake for even though the calf had the power of drinking 100 pounds of skimmed milk it would not receive as much fat as it would from one pound of whole rich milk.

Summing up, then, the proper way to raise the calves is to feed them from ten to not exceeding twenty pounds of milk daily and replace the nutrients which have been removed by the separator with a grain ration which is palatable and acceptable to the calf, and then allow the youngster to derive the remainder of nutrients from alfalfa or clover hay.

Keep Calves in Good Quarters. The management of the calf has as much to do with its welfare as does the feeding. As a rule, calves in dairy districts are born in the fall because the cows can be milked and the calves raised during the winter months when the farmer has more time and also because he realizes that the cow which freshens in the fall will produce 20 per cent. more milk and butter-fat than the cow which freshens in the spring. Owing to this the calf is kept in the barn during the first six months of his life. It should be kept in a stall which is roomy, dry, well-bedded, well-ventilated, with plenty of light. Under these conditions, he receives sufficient exercise and keeps in a healthy, thrifty condition so as to grow well.

On the other hand, if the calf is kept in a stall that is dark or damp or ill ventilated, he is very liable to become affected with one of the two dozen ills to which the calf is susceptible and will die. On bright days after the calf has reached the age of four weeks he should be turned out to play even though the weather is cold, because the exercise and the fresh air and sunshine he receives is greatly beneficial to him. An hour of such treatment daily is excellent, but the calf should not be allowed to remain out long enough to become cold and chilled, for he is in danger. After the winter has passed and springtime comes the calf will give little more trouble, for it has reached the size and age when it can get a large portion of its subsistence from the grasses of the pasture, but for the first year it should not be compelled to live entirely on grass. The digestive apparatus of the calf has not yet become sufficiently developed to permit of the consumption of enough nutrients from feed containing so much water as does grass. For this reason it should be given a ration of corn, oats, bran, and oil meal twice daily for the first year at least and then, of course, during the second winter it should be carried through on a ration composed largely of roughage such as clover hay, alfalfa hay, corn silage, etc., with a slight amount of concentrated feeds, in order to develop to the greatest degree the digestive apparatus. Calves raised under these conditions will make large growth and by the time they have reached the age of two years they will have the size, stamina, reserve force and power to freshen; and with the good breeding and productive powers of their ancestors they should produce profitably even the first year, and if the owner continues with his good care and feeding he has reason to be disappointed if they do not produce for him at least 250 pounds of butter in their two-year-old form. Likewise he is in a position to compliment himself if these results are attained.

HE GOT THE EXACT TRUTH  
Truthful Man Asked for It and It Must Be Allowed It Was Handed Him.

In his anxiety to learn what the congregation really thought of him and his sermons the sensitive young minister picked out a man who he believed could be depended upon to mingle with the home-going church crowd and report their remarks without giving them a fictitious complimentary tinge. The amateur detective was summoned to the ministerial presence.

"Roger," said the pastor, "are you a truthful man?"

"I am, please heaven," said Roger, piously.

"If put to the test would you have the courage to repeat personal criticism accurately no matter whether it gave pain or pleasure?"

"I would, please heaven," said Roger.

"What proof can you give that you are sufficiently trustworthy?" the minister persisted.

"If you mean what proof can I give that I stand in fear or favor of no man?" said Roger. "I will just repeat a few of the things I heard said last Sunday about you and your work. If you don't mind. They said if pastor you'd don't quite so long winded, and didn't say the air so much and chew his words so, and would just tend to his own business and give them more real, old-fashioned religion and not so much literary chaff he wouldn't be a bad sort of a preacher."

"Thank you," said the minister humbly. "That is all, Roger."

## WIDE SHOULDERS ARE TO GO

Wrestler's Chest on Hip-Clinging Coat and Peg-Top Trousers Are Among Latest Styles.

Chicago.—Well tailored men of the coming fall will be narrow of shoulder and broad of chest, and the present type of wide shouldered but anaemic "clothing store athletes" will have vanished from the realm of the elite. Exhibits at the fashion show, which was held recently at the Coliseum in this city, presaged the passing of the artificial wide shoulder and bore evidence that superfluous cloth in future will be lavished on the chest.

There were all sorts of natty novelties at the fashion show, novelties intended to become staples by men who are afraid the average citizen will cling too long to his old clothes.

Crowds of men, anxious to keep in touch with the "proper thing," wandered through the Coliseum and decided that more changes in male attire have been planned for the coming season than have been offered in many years.

The overcoat of "the man who knows" will be loose and baggy. The latest thing in keep-warm clothing is called a "greatcoat." Any size will fit any one fairly well, but is guaranteed not to fit any individual perfectly.

The "straight front" close fitting collar has been placed on the black list and its most favored successor is one that looks somewhat like the Elizabethan ruff—and appears to be a little rough on the neck.

Flowing ties, long decried as evidence of Elbert Hubbardism, have come into their own. Their only rival for popular favor is a var-colored tie, which displays an amazing set of contrasts when knotted four-in-hand.

Black waistcoats must be worn with dress suits; a riding habit must be of a solid color, and the dressing gown must be of Chanticleer pattern. These are other edicts of the powers that be in the clothing world as laid down at the fashion show.

The narrow-shouldered business suit, in addition to its burly chest, will be remarkable for the exceeding closeness of its fit around the hips. Peg-top trousers, gripping the shoe tops tightly, will be worn as the accompanying nether garments.

Another Steals Pie Off Table, While Others Take Nuts Away From Squirrels. La Fayette, Ind.—An unusual theft was committed at the picnic grounds at Tecumseh Trail, near this city.

Mrs. Frank Morris and Mrs. John Thompson of Lebanon, with Mrs. Morris' two sons, aged 8 and 11, were seated at a table on a bluff overlooking the Wabash river eating luncheon, when a large bluejay darted down from a sycamore tree and seizing a nut from the older boy's hand flew away with it.

The members of the party were so bewildered they scarcely knew what had happened. The boy cried bitterly when he saw the bird flying away with his headgear.

## BLUEJAY ROBS BOY OF HAT

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A few minutes before the hat was taken a bluejay had swooped down from a tree and stolen a piece of pie off the table.

The lad's hat was a large one, and weighed almost as much as the bird that carried it away.

The bluejays at the Trail and at the Soldiers' home at the top of the hill are unusually bold this year. The aged soldiers and widows feed peanuts to the pet squirrels about the grounds, and the bluejays, from their lofty perches in the oak trees dart to the ground and take the nuts away from the squirrels.

Sometimes the squirrels, when they have eaten all the peanuts they desire, bury them in the ground. The bluejays carefully watch the operation and then fly down, scratch up the earth and carry away the peanuts.

The picnic party watched the bluejay fly away with the hat, and as it soared aloft another bird, evidently an accomplice, met it and they flew away together. Persons who doubt the truth of the story may obtain affidavits from those who saw the incidents.

More care must be used in feeding the calves that are to become the future producing herd. Many great mistakes are made from the time the calf

is born until cowhood and these mistakes undoubtedly account largely for the fact that we have as many poor cows as we do. It matters little how well bred a calf is at time of birth, unless it is raised and cared for properly it will very likely be a disappointment when the time comes that it should produce largely.