

# GIVES HIS BLOOD; SAVES SON'S LIFE

FATHER, FOR TWO HOURS, SUBMITS TO A TRANSFUSION OPERATION.

## BOTH LEGS AND ARM GONE

Parent Rushes to Hospital and Gives Up His Life Fluid to Save Young Man Whom Train Had Hurt.

Cleveland, O.—Rushing from Cleveland to Ravenna John McKenzie probably saved his son by giving his blood to the latter for two hours.

The father is an engineer; the son a brakeman on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad. The son, Charles, aged 20, fell from a moving train near Bayard, O. He dropped directly upon the track and most of the train passed over him. When he was picked up he was unconscious.

There is no hospital at Bayard, and he was taken to Ravenna. At the White hospital it was found that both legs and one arm had been cut off. By then the youth was scarcely alive. Word was at once sent to Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie here. They left for Ravenna immediately. Charles was unconscious and barely alive when they arrived. The doctors said he would probably die, but that a transfusion operation might save him. Mr. McKenzie, though a man of years, consented to undergo this operation in the hope of saving his son.

Father and son were placed on the operating table side by side. An incision was made in the arm of each and the flow of blood began almost immediately. Mr. McKenzie's vitality proved remarkable, and the flow was permitted to continue for two hours. By that time there were signs of returning life in the injured man. Shortly before the transfusion was discontinued the boy recovered consciousness. The father appealed to the son to make a fight for life, and encouraged him with cheerful words.

The two weakened men were then taken to a ward and put to bed, side



The Flow Was Permitted to Continue for Two Hours.

by side. Mrs. McKenzie, mother and wife, had been waiting outside while the battle with death went on. When she was admitted to the presence of her husband and her son, she, too, encouraged the boy not to give up.

## HAVE FIGHT WITH A BEAR

Young Man Saves the Life of His Father When Bruin Charges Him.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—A desperate encounter with a monstrous bear occurred at the McKane farm, back of Shohola, Pike county, Pa., in which the animal was killed after an exciting fight by George and Cleveland McKane, father and son.

The bear was eating apples in the orchard. Young McKane and his father, armed with Winchesters, attacked Bruin. The elder McKane put a bullet in the bear's neck and then a running fight was kept up for a mile to a swamp. In the swamp the bear charged the elder McKane. With a sweep of its paw it disarmed the man and tore his coat sleeve from the coat.

Young McKane put a bullet into the bear's brain, killing it. The carcass weighed 400 pounds. It measured six feet from tip of nose to end of short tail.

## Predicts His Death Accurately.

Winston Salem, N. C.—Although apparently in good health at the time, Clingman Bengie, a resident of this city, predicted his death nearly to the minute, 12 hours before it occurred. Bengie told his family that he would die on a certain night. When he did not awake at the usual hour his sister, remembering his statement, hurried to his room and found him dead in bed.

### Well Done.

"You believe there are men who actually follow the teachings of the Bible?"  
"Of course."  
"Even to the extent of loving their enemies?"  
"Sure; the poor, benighted cannibal does that much."

## HERMIT SLYLY ROUTS ROBBER FROM HIS HUT

Gets Intruder's Own Revolver and Holds It On Him, Commanding "Hands Up!"

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Jay Grubb, better known as "Grubby, the Hermit," foiled the attempts of a burglar to secure the large amount of money which he is said to have in his hut in the mountains back of Jamison City, and at the same time marched the burglar out of his hut with the intruder's own revolver staring him in the face.

Grubb, who is a distinguished-looking elderly man, with long white hair falling over his shoulders, and a presence and bearing which, although he has for many years lived the life of a hermit, give unmistakable indications



He Found Himself Covered.

of culture and refinement, came to town for the first time in eight years.

He told of being awakened to see a man groping about on the floor, revolver in hand, searching for the hermit's savings. Making a noise, the burglar suspected he was awake, and holding a revolver at his head, asked if he were awake. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, the burglar demanded to know the hiding place of his money.

"I have none," was the reply. "You're a liar, and if you don't tell me where it is, I'll make a bloody sieve out of that white head of yours."

"It doesn't take much of a man to call another a liar, when the man accused is in a defenseless position, with a revolver at his head."

The boldness of the hermit's speech put the burglar off his guard, and quick as a flash Grubb struck the wrist of the hand holding the revolver, which exploded, the ball passing out of the other side of the room. By this time the hermit had secured the only gun, and before the burglar could collect his wits he found himself covered and marched out of the door, his hands in the air.

## KNIFE, SNAKE-BITE CURE

Veteran Reptile Hunter Says It Is Better Than Whisky to Prevent Death.

Mountainville, N. J.—It takes more than a bite from a dotted adder, one of the most poisonous of snakes, to upset the poise of that experienced reptile hunter, Col. Clarke Stanley. Whenever the colonel is bitten he doesn't shriek for help or send a hurry call to a doctor. Years of experience have taught him a simpler, quicker and more effective method.

Stanley and his men have been in camp near Hell's mountain, which is a great snake country, for several weeks, adding to his collection of reptiles. He came here from Athol, Mass., where he obtained several specimens of the dotted adder. One morning the colonel thought the reptile was acting in a peculiar manner. He attempted to seize it back of the head to lift it from the cage when it swiftly dodged and then struck at Stanley, sinking its fangs into his right forearm.

The veteran dropped the snake back into the box and slammed down the cover. Then he pulled out his double-edged hunting knife, which he keeps keen as a razor, and cut a circle of the flesh from the spot the reptile had struck. Then he applied an antidote of his own composition, bound up the wound and went to breakfast.

Stanley did not apply the traditional whisky antidote. He says he likes an occasional drink, but he has no faith in its efficacy in a case of snake bite. His arm is swollen slightly, but he says it will be all right in a few days.

### Woman beats a Burglar.

York, Pa.—Mrs. Jacob Eisenhart, an athletic young woman of this city, captured a burglar without the aid of a weapon of any kind. She grappled with the man after he had escaped from her parents' home, where he had rifled the closets of several rooms. She threw him to the ground and held him there until her brother, William Bott, came to her assistance. The burglar was then turned over to the police.

## METHOD OF SECURING PURE WATER ON FARM

In General Dug Wells Located Near House or Barn Frequently Contain Water Unfit to Use—By Prof. Edward Bartow.

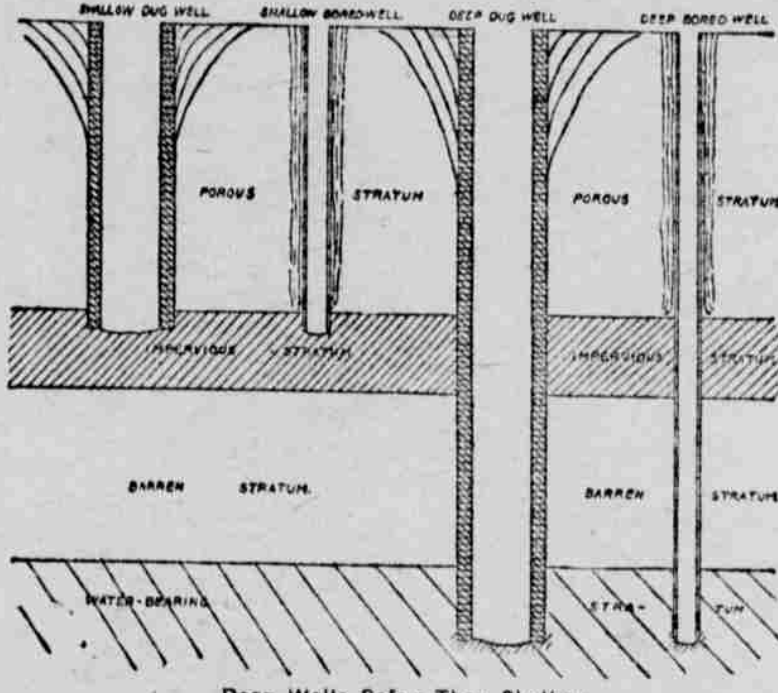
Impure water is that which contains substances or organisms that disturb the functions of our body and cause illness. An excess of salts, like epsom salts, or salts of lime, are injurious. More especially bacteria, if present in the water, will cause disease. Troubles like typhoid fever, malaria and cholera are caused by these germs. The malaria germ is introduced by certain mosquitoes; the cholera and typhoid germs are introduced by drinking water. It is, therefore, highly important that all water used for household purposes be as free from foreign matter of this kind as is possible.

Undoubtedly the purest natural water is rain water. This has been evaporated from seas, lakes and streams, and from the surface of the earth, leaving the soluble salts behind. Yet, even rain water has dissolved gases from the air, or has air itself in solution, and is thus not absolutely pure. As soon as the rain water touches the ground it begins to dissolve substances with which it comes in contact. Limestone, the various salts and other minerals are taken up

cause the purity of the water was suspected. It is very rare that such a sample is sent in unaccompanied by a report that there are from one to five cases of typhoid fever among the users of the water. During 1907 the state water survey condemned 60 per cent. of all the water sent in.

Shallow wells seem to be the most fertile sources of disease, as 85 per cent. of the samples taken from wells less than 25 feet deep and 77 per cent. from wells between 25 and 50 feet deep were condemned. I cannot give the detail of the work in this article, but in general, shallow dug wells located near the house or barn very frequently contained water that should not have been used. In a general way, drilled, driven or bored wells are safer than dug wells.

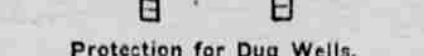
The accompanying illustration, shows the superiority of driven over dug wells. In a dug well the casing is either stone or brick, or, as in one well which I noticed, tile. Such casing allows water to seep in through its entire depth. We all know how water will flow into a hole from top to bottom, the tile draining the earth from some distance. A similar state



Deep Wells Safer Than Shallow.

in varying amounts, making the water impure from the scientific standpoint. But for drinking purposes small amounts of these substances do not make water impure, and unless present in excess are beneficial, rather than harmful.

Typhoid fever is the principal water-borne disease. With proper care it can be prevented. It is frequently at its height in the cities after the summer vacation when the people return from the country and seaside resorts.



Protection for Dug Wells.

It is highly important then that the farm water supply be carefully looked after.

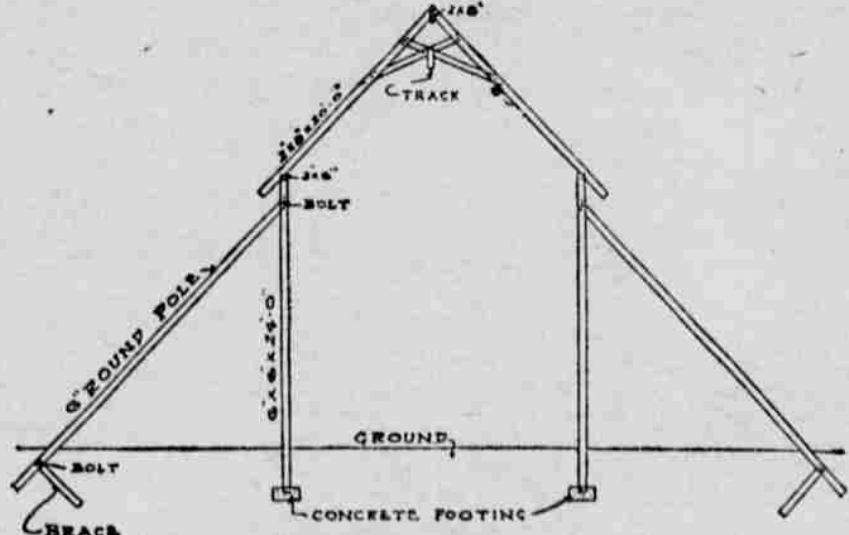
My experience in examining the waters of Illinois has thrown some light upon the question, and has made it possible to formulate some suggestions for securing a satisfactory supply. A large majority of the water from farm wells sent to the Illinois state water survey was forwarded be-

of affairs will be noticed with dug wells. Water flowing on the surface will flow into the well at or near the surface, carrying with it any dirt or filth which may be near. In the case of the drilled, driven or bored wells, carefully cased, there is no chance for water to enter the well above the strainer.

All water which enters such a well must, therefore, pass through a layer of earth in thickness equal to the distance from the surface to the top of the strainer, the earth thus serving as a natural filter. Comparative tests of dug wells and driven wells show that the driven wells are usually free from bacteria, although often carrying large quantities of soluble substances like salt and nitrogenous compounds, indicating thus the polluted origin of the water, but showing how the water has been filtered by passing through the earth.

In some cases, also, wells pass through a layer of earth through which water will not pass. A dug well of this kind has no advantages over the shallow dug well as surface water will enter. With driven, drilled or bored wells, the water supply must come from a considerable distance and have a chance to become thoroughly purified during its passage through the earth. For this reason the deeper wells some of which have been analyzed in our series of farm well waters, are shown to be free from bacteria.

## COVER TO PROTECT ALFAIFA



ROOF FOR ALFAIFA

A roof to protect alfalfa may be easily and cheaply made after this plan. Poles are used for posts 24 feet long, set four feet in the ground. Poles, or 2x6 pieces, 20 feet long, are used for rafters. These are covered with boards to turn the rain. Round poles are used for braces. A light shed of this kind must be braced in some way, and it is better to brace it from the outside than to take up the room inside.

A hay fork track is suspended from near the peak by cross braces that stiffen the roof. This form of shed leaves a clear space inside from one end to the other, and it will hold a

lot of hay. Alfalfa needs good protection. It lies so loose that there is too much loss from stacking in the ordinary alfalfa stack. Alfalfa hay is valuable enough to be protected, even at considerable expense.

Before filling the shed, put in some kind of a rack to keep the alfalfa up from the ground. Poles laid crossways will answer the purpose about as well as anything.

### Cement Floor Best.

For feeding purposes the cement floor is best; but for sleeping-quarters many swine breeders believe board floor best.



## IN KNITTED WORK

INFANT'S BOOT TO BE MADE IN LEISURE HOURS.

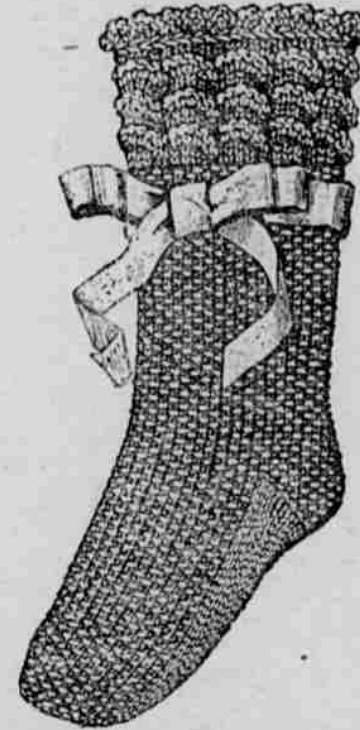
By Following Directions the Little Footgear May Be Turned Out in Absolutely Correct Style and Shape.

Materials required: 3/4 oz. 4-ply yarn, 1 yard 3/4-inch white ribbon, 1 set plated needles, size 14.

Commence at the top of the leg. Cast on 39 stitches, 1 e., 12, 13, and 14 on each of three needles.

One round plain. 1st round of fancy—Cast on 7, cast off 7, knit 3, repeat. (To cast on, knit the stitches on to the left hand needle; to cast off, when two stitches are knitted, slip the first one over the second.)

2nd round—Plain. 3rd round—Plain. 4th round—Knit 1\*, pick up the 7 stitches at the end of the point of the 1st round, knit it to



gether with the next stitch on the left hand needle (take the second one first, but after the first take each one in rotation), knit 2, repeat from\*, end with knit 1.

5th round—Plain. 6th round—Plain. These six rounds make one pattern.

## PROPER DIET FOR THE BABY

Simple Bill of Fare Is the One Most Adapted to the Juvenile Stomach.

If you desire to give baby pleasure, do not fall into the mistake of introducing variety into his bill of fare. While the simple diet enjoined by nature and common sense agrees with and satisfies him, he you likewise content. Neither is it kind to create in him desires for what may be an unlawful indulgence. Up to the age of three or four years give him little meat—rare beef, steak or roast, tender roast mutton and roast chicken. Prohibit fried foods of all kinds, also stews and rich soups. Broths—well skimmed—will not hurt him, but he ought not to know the taste of gravy. Plain puddings may be a holiday luxury, also custards, blanc mange and ice cream in small quantities. Ripe, fresh fruits, partaken of in moderation, should take the place of most sweets, but these he should not eat until after his weaning is some months old. Make haste slowly with all innovations.

Thomas Carlyle called the human stomach "that most diabolical of all machines." It depends largely upon the mothers of the rising generation to decide whether in the next century the biting epigram shall be truth or falsehood.

A Novel Apron for a Small Child. A novel apron for a child is of brown Holland linen with embroidered or stenciled decorations of Kate Greenway figures.

These are put on above a narrow hem. The apron is round, without sleeves and fastens down the back.

The figures are of bright-colored linen or embroidery. One little apron has a scarlet automobile driven by a green chauffeur. A fat blue policeman runs after the speeding car and he, in turn, is followed by a yellow dog.

Children and animals from Noah's ark run in riotous confusion over another pinafore. Such an apron makes an admirable gift for a small child.

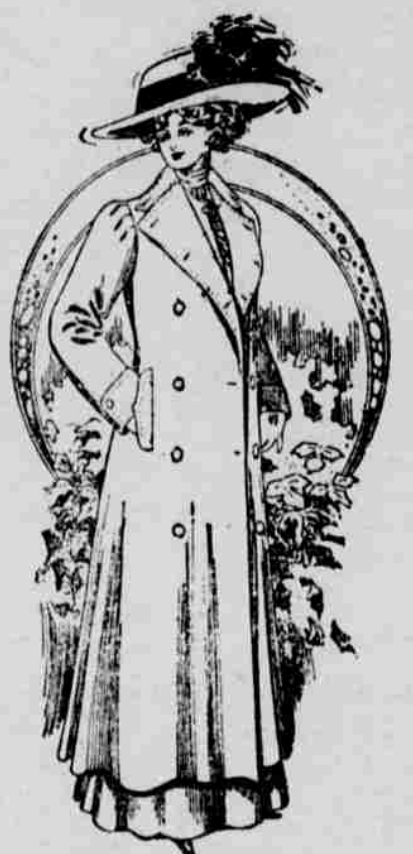
### Lingerie Waists.

When making lingerie waists stitch a narrow linen tape down the middle of the hem, where the buttons go, and sew the buttons to this. It will prevent the buttons from tearing out of waist.

### Crowns of Chamois.

Another new fancy in millinery is to make the pulled crown to a black velvet hat of natural chamois. The only other trimming is a crown scarf and bow of black moire.

## TRAVELING COAT.



An easy traveling or walking coat with raglan sleeves, to slip easily over another garment, with skirt partly all at back to allow plenty of spring when taking exercise. It is trimmed with leather buttons and patch pockets. The motor cuffs can either be turned back on to sleeves or buttoned close around the wrists in windy or stormy weather. The coat is lined with silk to the waist.

### Ruffles on Collar.

If one's face is thin and the chin too pointed a thick ruche put in the collar of a silk or woolen gown or a tiny ruffle of valenciennes fulled in at the top of a lace stock or the collar of a lingerie shirtwaist, always proves very becoming.

Two ruffles run across the front of a corset cover improves the flat figure vastly, and if what is sometimes called the "sachet bow" that is, a long bow with the two loops padded lightly with cotton sprinkled with sachet powder, is worn in the corset it gives a more rounded form.

### Chafing.

Hold pieces of new red flannel in the blaze of a fire or a candle until burned to a crisp. Then powder it until fine as flour. Sprinkled on the tender parts of young children that are chafed will soon be soothing and it will quickly heal.