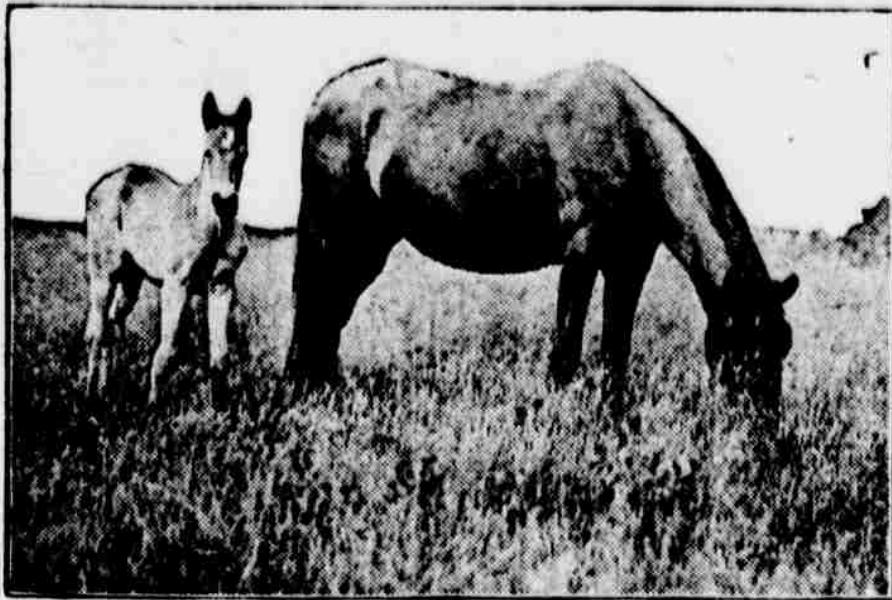


HALTER-BREAKING COLT NOT DIFFICULT



Turned Out to Pasture.

(By J. M. BELL.)
Twenty-odd years ago the writer met a New York horse dealer; this same dealer came to Virginia and bought a farm. He wanted to raise colts in addition to small farming. First there was a pure bred Percheron stallion, then a number of well set, well made draft mares—good individuals, no nondescript, but as this article deals with the colt proposition we'll get back to it. At thirty-six hours of age they were haltered and left in the stalls—once to a stall, of course, as their dams slept there at night. Very soon the colts were perfectly halter-broken (long before they were weaned) and in being halter-broken they were taught one of the most important things in horse breaking, namely, to stand tied when hitched. This one quality is about half of the education of a horse, and without it no horse is properly broken. The dams of these colts were worked regularly on the farm, earning their own living and at the same time making something for their owner. When old enough to eat solid food they were fed each day and later on turned out to pasture, but still were given some extra feed and their mothers' milk until ready to wean, when they were put out in a good grazing field. The dams were well fed and regularly worked at least eleven months out of the twelve, if the weather permitted. They kept in good working order, did good work all the year round and four out of five raised a thrifty colt. Never let a colt grow to any age and size without halter breaking him. Hundreds of valuable young horses are much injured in disposition by letting them run until they are from two to three years of age and then for the

first time cornered in a stall by several farm hands, which may be a frolic to the latter but quite contrary to the former. A wild, green colt is as strong as a bull when thus cornered, a man tries to throw a noose over the terrified animal's head, he misses, the colt springs to the far side of the stall, rears and attempts to break over the partition; back he is forced by a fellow with the handle of a pitchfork or some other equally serviceable weapon. Again they try the noose, and this time successfully. The sweating plunging young animal is now drawn up to the partition by three husky farm laborers, a bridle is placed on his head, the doors are opened and with a bound the colt plunges out. Men are hanging to the end of the long rope, an end of which is run through the bit. The colt reaches the end of its tether with a jerk which nearly dislocates his jaw; he is brought suddenly to a stop, when one of the men walks up to him. The colt backs, the three fellows at the end of the rope jerk and swing on until the colt comes to a stand still, with eyes staring and the sweat running out of every pore. Now he is forced to move. Away he springs, to be jerked back suddenly. In the course of an hour the men and the victim are equally worn out and the colt, having received his first lesson, is put back in the stable with the bridle on and the rope dragging to be left in this way until another day when the same idiotic performance will be repeated. So much for this kind of halter breaking. There should really be no kind of halter-breaking except the sort that takes place when the colt is from three days to three weeks old.

PIG-EATING HABIT ONLY IN OLD SOWS

Characteristic Never Laid at Door of Young Mother—Remedy Found in Exercise.

It is a well known fact that the pig-eating propensity is an attribute of an old sow; the characteristic is never laid at the door of the young mother. If not the old it is the mature bred sow; she with the second or third litter, and it will be found that she is usually of the slow, sluggish disposition. An argument put forth is that this is the falling of the domesticated, but uncivilized hog alone. Under natural conditions the mother will sacrifice her own life for that of her young, but the reverse has never been heard of. Why, then, with this fact should we be led to believe we feed our hogs too much; that the cure is more animal food and protein? Why cultivate a taste for meat? Which sow is it that most needs protein? Is it the gilt that must grow both her own frame and her litter, or is it the mature sow that has only her litter? It is a known fact that on stock farms where as many as fifty or more brood sows are kept they and their progeny run after the cattle. The only feed of these sows may be corn in the winter, either fresh or in the droppings of the cattle. In this bill of fare it is seen that protein is conspicuous by its absence, yet from these farms come no reports of pig-eating sows. Instead, the complaints of the sow with a tooth for her own offspring come from farms where the sows are kept in a small 8x10 pen, living a life of idleness and suffering from a sluggish liver, constipation, malnutrition, anaemia, melancholia, and various other ills, and curable, all of them, according to experiments in turning them out to exercise and scouring for a morning's breakfast. However, if exercise must be denied, the man who must needs keep his sows in this 8x10 pen can at least see that her bowels are well exercised. A little amount of bran is a good thing to add to the ration. It is used for mechanical effects only, so enough should be used daily to keep the bowels open, their action vigorous and the passages soft.

Watering Work Team.
Water the work team between meals if possible. They sweat out lots of water these days.

BUCKWHEAT MAKES GOOD CATTLE FEED

Quick Growing Crop and Straw Is Good Absorbent for Use About the Stables.

(By A. J. LEGG.)
Thirty years ago farmers were prejudiced against buckwheat as a farm crop. They thought buckwheat a very exhaustive crop and that it ruined their soil. Now nearly every farmer in this section grows a few acres of buckwheat, and while it is a quick-growing crop and, of course, removes considerable of the plant food, it does not seem to be harder on the soil than corn or oats. Buckwheat will keep down the weeds and keep the soil practically free from them. It is an excellent crop with which to sow grass and clover on account of this, and also because it matures quickly and leaves the young plants in complete possession of the soil. As to the value of the buckwheat, it makes a good feed for all the stock and the straw is a good absorbent to use about the stable. The nutritive ratio of buckwheat is about one to seven. As to its cultivation, it may be sown here as late as August and mature a crop. It only requires about 60 days in which to mature. An acid phosphate seems to be the fertilizer to use. The West Virginia experiment station found that 150 pounds of acid phosphate per acre was the most economical fertilizer to use on buckwheat. A heavier application did not pay the extra cost of the fertilizer in increased yield. One bushel of Japanese buckwheat, or three pecks of the Silver Hull variety per acre, is enough seed to use. The soil should be well prepared, by plowing, harrowing and rolling. It is usually better to plow the ground two or three weeks before seeding. The crop is sown here at any time from May until August, with fairly good results. The earlier sowings do not usually yield as many bushels per acre as the late ones, but the seed is usually better matured and weighs heavier. **Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.** Where it is difficult to obtain a stand of alfalfa it is quite possible sowing sweet clover a year or two before seeding to alfalfa would prove advantageous. Sweet clover will inoculate the soil and put it into good condition for seeding alfalfa.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 28

REVIEW.
Deliverance and Disobedience.

READING LESSON ONLY—Nehemiah 9:21. See also Acts 7:30-34. **GOLDEN TEXT.**—Thou art a God ready to pardon, gracious and full of compassion, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy.—Neh. 9:17 (Am. B. V.)

The lessons for the past quarter begin with the deliverance of the child Moses and end with the apostasy of the golden calf and cover a period of approximately 80 years. In almost every lesson there is something prophetic or typical of Christ, but two things may be mentioned with special emphasis, viz., the passover, lesson VI, see 1 Cor. 5:7, and the bread from heaven, lesson VIII, see Matt. 26:26, 1 Cor. 11:23, 24.

For the younger classes a most fascinating story can be told when presenting this review. Describe Miriam watching the ark, Pharaoh's daughter espousing the ark, sending the babe to its mother and later adopting it as her son. Tell of the day when Moses made his great choice, of the time he thought he could free his brethren, but failed, not yet having the necessary power from God. Then the 40 years as a shepherd (John 10:4), the revelation at Horeb, the conflict at Pharaoh's court, the passover, and the flight by night, the crossing of the Red sea, the gift of the quails and the manna and that dramatic scene of the giving of the law. Enough is here presented to more than occupy the lesson period.

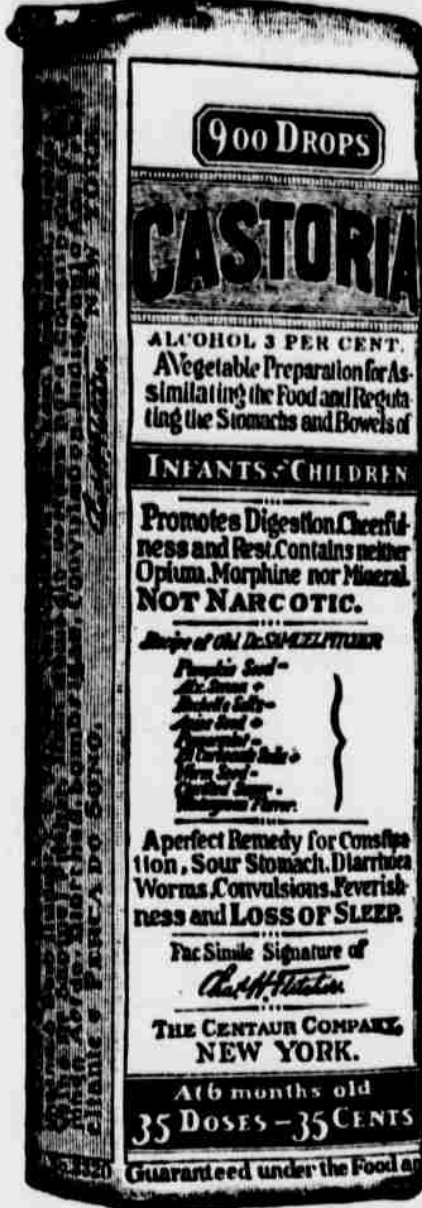
Four Episodes.
For the older classes. The lessons of this quarter seem to group themselves into four general episodes: (1) Moses, his salvation, education, fight and call; (2) Pharaoh, his pride, humiliation and the passover; (3) the fight, at the Red sea, being fed in the wilderness, and (4) the law, God's holiness, his commandments and the great apostasy.

The following brief review is suggested: Have one class member tell of the steps leading up to the Israelitish slavery in Egypt. Let another pupil present either orally or written, an account of the life of Moses up to the time of his appearing before Pharaoh with his apparently audacious request, "Let my people go." Let that student not only recite the historical facts but also show God's dealing with this son of an obscure slave. He might illustrate by alluding to others whom God has raised up to "do exploits" in his dealings with men, Daniel 11:32. This will cover four lessons. Another pupil should then present as concisely as possible that remarkable conflict which God, through his representative Moses, worked out with Pharaoh. This whole episode was treated as lesson V, the text being Ps. 105:23-36, and in lesson VI the record of the passover. This latter, the great feast of the Jews and Christ who is our passover ought to be carefully and yet emphatically presented. Let us not neglect to present the Bible teaching on this, one of the greatest truths ever revealed to man by a gracious, loving, heavenly father. Heb. 9:22.

Member as Spokesman.
The third episode can be presented in class by a student, or if the review is a general one by the whole school. Let some particular class select one of its members as spokesman. This embraces lessons VII and VIII and is a gracious revelation of God's protecting care and also his abundant supply for our every need. In this section is another and a most beautiful suggestion of that "living bread" so freely provided for all who will accept. Coming now to the last great episode of this quarter, the events in connection with the giving of the law, we embrace lessons IX, X, XI and XII. Before God gave them the various commandments he sought to emphasize his majesty and his holiness by the smoking mountain, etc. We then have two lessons on the decalogue, a most fitting arrangement inasmuch as the first part deals with the God-side of life—man's relation to his creator—and the second part has to do with man's relations to his brother man. The last lesson is a terrible illustration of this dual fact. The utter inability of the natural heart to fulfill its high sounding promises, its exceeding sinfulness and the necessity of right relations with him who alone can keep it pure is, it seems to us, the important lesson of the setting up of the golden calf. The two reading lessons give us the true light of the divine patience and the divine persistence. The golden text is also an epitome of the spirit of these lessons. **Outline:**
1. Moses (a) Training, Lesson I; (b) Fugitive, Lesson II; (c) Called, Lesson III.
2. Pharaoh (a) Commanded, Lesson IV; (b) Humbled, Lesson V; (c) Conquered, Lesson VI.
3. Flight (a) Deliverance, Lesson VII; (b) Fed, Lesson VIII.
4. Law (a) Holiness and Majesty, Lesson IX; (b), (c) Commandments, Lessons X, XI; (d) Apostasy (Golden Calf), Lesson XII.

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Bulky.
"That fat man over there used to be a page in the Senate."
"A page, eh? Well, he's grown into a volume now."
His Idea.
Coed—I don't think clothes makes the man!
College Man—Nor I. I think it all depends on the cigarettes he smokes.
Can't Buy Those.
"I suppose your neighbors, the New Riches, have the best of everything."
"Yes, except manners."
It is something difficult to forget the mean things we know about ourselves.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."
Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."
Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."
Dr. Wm. J. McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."
Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

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