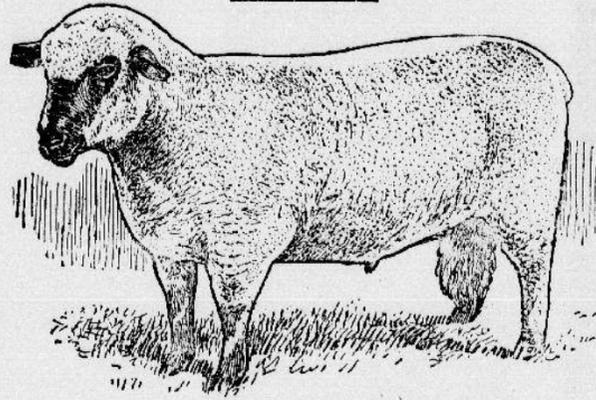


## EXCELLENT SHEEP BREEDS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

There Are Some Kinds That Produce Both Mutton and Wool—Shropshires and Hampshires Are Early Maturing.



Hampshire Down Yearling Ram. First Prize Winner.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)

Most men who now raise sheep and those who are about to make a start want a breed that will produce both good mutton and good wool—a rather difficult combination.

There are some breeds, however, that produce both, but like the dual cow they are not in favor with the men who believe that one must breed for milk and butter, or for beef, and not for all.

The following breeds of sheep are probably better fitted by nature and improvement to produce wool and mutton:

The Shropshires are much thought of throughout the west. The ewes weigh from 125 to 180 pounds, and are very early maturing, producing very excellent carcasses, and shearing from 7 to 10 pounds per head.

The Hampshires are a large sheep, not quite so early maturing, but producing very large lambs at an early age. They shear approximately the same as Shropshires.

The Oxford are very similar to the Hampshires in size and character.

The Southdown is particularly a mutton breed, producing a fleece somewhat lighter than the breeds mentioned above, but nevertheless producing a good fleece and a most excellent carcass of mutton.

The Dorsets, when mature, weigh from 130 to 180 pounds, and are very prolific. They shear a fleece of medium weight, and yield a good carcass. They are particularly valuable because of their extreme prolificacy producing frequently three times in two years.

The Rambouillettes and Delaine Merinos are fine wool sheep, and produce fleeces which will yield from 10 to 16 pounds per head. They also produce good carcasses of mutton; however, more emphasis has been placed upon the fleece than in the breeds mentioned above.

The greatest difference between the Rambouillette and the Delaine Merino is in the greater size of the former. The Cotswold, Lincoln and Lester are known as the long-wooled breeds, producing fleeces weighing from 8 to 12 pounds, and producing good carcasses before the lambs reach the age of one year. These three breeds are comparatively large.

But breed is not everything in the selection of breeding-rams and ewes. After one has made up his mind as to the breed he wants then he must know how to select the best individual of that breed.

There are some mighty poor specimens of the best breeds, and the trick is to know enough to let these alone.

## DUKE PLAYS FAIRY PRINCE

In Disguise Ernest of Hesse Goes Among His Poorer Subjects Doing Good.

Darmstadt.—The Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig of Hesse delights to go among his people in disguise. He was strolling alone in the city park, clothed almost shabbily, when he fell into conversation with a young clerk out of employment.

The grand duke sympathized with him. The stranger, taking his companion for a fellow clerk, asked for a little loan.

"You need not be afraid," he said. "If you will lend me the 'tin' I can



Grand Duke of Hesse.

buy a suit and I will repay you out of my first wages, because I certainly can get a job."

The grand duke without replying led the way towards the palace gates. A gorgeously uniformed official appeared and asked: "What are your highness' commands?"

The grand duke replied: "Take this young man to my tailors and see that he gets a suit and have the bill sent to the palace." Then he said a hearty good-by to the out-of-work clerk.

## TO STAY SINGLE TEN YEARS

Los Angeles Business Woman Will Win Fortune by Sticking to Agreement.

Los Angeles.—Miss Lella M. Devine of this city, auditor of a big retail business house, has agreed not to marry for ten years, the consideration being a large block of the corporation stock. Although the contract was signed four years ago, when Miss Devine was twenty-four years old, news of the agreement was not made public until now. If Miss Devine is unmarried when she is thirty-four, the stock will be turned over to her. Should she marry before the agreement expires the stock reverts to the company. Miss Devine insists there is not the slightest danger of her losing the stock. A



Miss Lella M. Devine.

member of the firm recently said that the young woman's services were of such value to the company that this method was taken to retain them.

## MISTAKES OF FRENCH MISS

Shy Little Creature Has Gone and Replaced by Monkey With Pigtail, Says Noted Lecturer.

Paris.—Monsieur Bolo, the talented lecturer, who possesses a fame in Paris only comparable with that of Father Bernard Vaughan in England, has lately been devoting his attention to the French young girl. In the course of an article in the *Matin* on this subject he remarks:

"The little creature with a shy laugh has disappeared from our natural history; another species is attempting to replace it, one which Schopenhauer would have called the 'monkey with a pigtail.' This young girl of today takes liberties like an American, flirts like an English girl, reads like a Norwegian, is omnivorous and versatile as a Russian, uses her eyes like a Spaniard, and dresses like a Turk."

## Bird Purrs Like Tiger.

Comanche, Tex.—A tigersuma that purrs like a tiger and is said to be a habitant of South America was captured near Comanche. The bird is striped and about the size of a hen, has a small head and eyes and is of a vicious disposition. It is believed to have been blown to sea in a storm and found refuge in Texas.

## PRINT WITHOUT INK

Englishman Makes Remarkable Discovery by Accident.

By Means of Electricity Inventor Can Print a Newspaper in All Hues of the Rainbow With One Contact.

London.—About two years ago a fugitive paragraph drifting in the English press had for its subject a possible "printing without ink."

Just now a semi-technical London publication has succeeded in running down the author of the discovery and from him it has the story of the experiment up to date. The man is Cecil Bambridge, London address not given.

It was an accidental lead which Mr. Bambridge picked up in his discovery of inkless printing. It was about 12 years ago that, working in his laboratory with an electric battery, he had spread a sheet of tin on the table and on the tin plate he had laid a piece of moist paper. The bare ends of the copper wires from his battery trailed over this sheet of wet paper which had stuck fast to the plate of tin.

His experiment originally was to discover a certain electro-metallurgical action in connection with gold and for the purpose of the experiment he reached into his pocket for a gold coin. As he brought a handful of miscellaneous coins from his pocket, a gold piece slipped through his fingers, rolled upon the table and in catching at the coin, he clamped the sovereign upon one of the connecting battery wires and in firm contact with the moist paper. In the effort at stopping the coin, too, the other wire was pushed over until it lay in contact with the sheet of tin. Then came the accidental discovery.

He reached for the coin and in picking it up was surprised to find upon



A Gold Piece Slipped Through His Fingers.

the moist paper an absolutely clear imprint of the coin in a brownish black. He describes the print as even clearer than if he had inked the coin and applied the inked surface to the paper by careful pressure.

Following his questionings he procured a few linotype lines of print, assembled them, and placed the type, face down, on a like sheet of moist paper resting upon a like sheet of tin. When the battery wires were connected with the type metal and with the tin sheet and current applied, every letter showed from the type lines without blur or blemish.

Taking a sheet of zinc in lieu of the tin, again the electrical influences brought the same general effect, though the crudest of hand methods were used in applying the type to the paper. Dry paper was not affected; moisture was required for the proper conductivity.

After proving to his satisfaction that, regardless of the pressure upon the paper in contact, the clearness of the lettering was satisfactory, Mr. Bambridge sought to discover a chemical moistener for the paper which would give the jet black effect of ordinary printer's ink and at the same time preserve the whiteness of the paper.

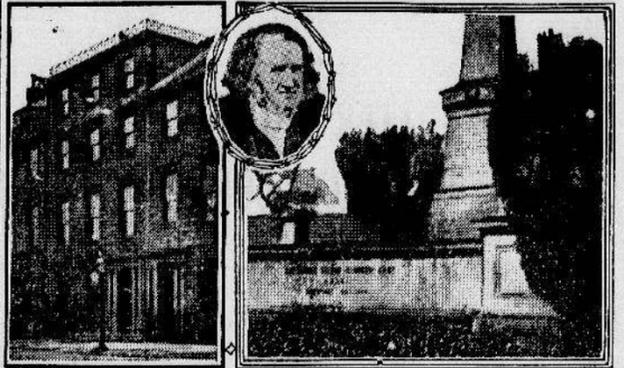
The great trouble was to secure permanency in the electrical imprint.

For ten years Mr. Bambridge wrestled with the solution of his problem. Today he announces that everything is accomplished and proved, not only in the matter of a jet black print without ink, but asserts that he is able to print a newspaper in all hues of the rainbow and with the one contact.

As explained by Mr. Bambridge, his long searchings into chemical combinations for producing jet black prints led him into electro-pigmentary combinations producible by oxidizing processes. More than all of this, however, the assertion is made that in treating the white paper some of the cheapest of chemical elements serve the purpose admirably and at a cost far below that of the costly printer's inks.

As for the presses for turning out the newspaper, they are greatly simplified, the ink troughs and rollers disappearing altogether. The stereotype plate is used and in position on the press is thoroughly insulated below, while the roller surface which guides the moist paper also is insulated. The paper rollers are connected with the positive magnetic pole, while the stereotype plate is linked with the negative and from the electric power that runs the press the electro-chemical action is set up, making the imprint as desired upon the paper.

## The Discovery of Chloroform



SIMPSON, HIS HOME AND TOMB

In the long and notable list of discoverers in the domain of medical science—those who have done much to reduce the sum of human suffering during the past fifty or sixty years—there are two outstanding names that will always command a special measure of the gratitude of the world, namely, Sir James Young Simpson for his achievement in the field of anaesthetics, and Lord Lister for the successful application of his system of antiseptics to surgery. More, perhaps, than any others in a century of medical advance along various lines, both discoverers have practically revolutionized the old medical formulae and made obsolete forever the ancient dictum that physical pain was an absolutely necessary part of the human lot, to be borne as best it may, and, in the pathetic phrase of Robert Burns, "without remedy!" It is, however, with Simpson that we are mainly concerned at present, since the centenary of his birth has recently occurred. This took place at Bathgate, Scotland, an unpretentious town between Edinburgh and Glasgow. His parents, David Simpson and Mary Jarvey, were, in a humble way of life, of excellent report, and both were descended from goodly stock.

Having graduated at Edinburgh university with much distinction when but a mere lad, young Simpson was at the time of the discovery of anaesthetics in his thirty-fifth year, and already occupied the chair of midwifery. Prior to this, however, he had given evidence of the possession of a daring and original mind bent anxiously towards new departments of medical science.

While the young professor was giving to the theme of his chair a new

While sulphuric ether was in some important respects a most beneficial anodyne, it was found to have certain disadvantages which not only frequently hampered the doctor in his work, but also contained elements of risk to the patient. These Simpson found it difficult, if not impossible, to eliminate from the drug, and so he besought him eagerly how to discover some other specific which might prove safer and surer in its effects. Acetone, nitrate of oxide of ethyle, benzene, the vapor of iodoform, were among those thought of and experimented with by Simpson and his associates in the attempt of discovery.

"Most of these experiments were performed after the long day's toil was over—at late night or early morn; and when the greater part of mankind were soundly anaesthetized in the arms of common sleep. Late one evening—it was the 4th of November, 1847—on returning home after a weary day's labor, Dr. Simpson, with two friends and assistants, Drs. Keith and J. M. Duncan, sat down to their somewhat hazardous work in Dr. Simpson's dining room. Having inhaled several substances, but without much effect, it occurred to Dr. Simpson to try a ponderous material, which he had formerly set aside on account of its great weight, he had hitherto regarded as of no likelihood whatever. That happened to be a small bottle of chloroform. It was searched for, and recovered from beneath a heap of waste paper. And, with each tumbler newly charged, the inhalers resumed their vocation. Immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party, they became bright-eyed, very happy, and very loquacious—expatiating on the delicious aroma of the new fluid. The conversation was of unusual intelligence, and quite charmed the listeners—some ladies of the family and a naval officer, brother-in-law of Dr. Simpson. But suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton mill, louder and louder; a moment more, then all was quiet, and then—a crash. On awakening, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental—"This is far stronger and better than ether," said he to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor, and that among the friends about him there was both confusion and alarm. Hearing a noise, he turned round and saw Dr. Duncan beneath a chair—his jaw dropped, his eyes staring, his head bent half under him, quite unconscious, and snoring in a most determined and alarming manner. More noise still, and much motion. And then his eyes partook Dr. Keith's feet and legs, making valorous efforts to overturn the supper table, or more probably to annihilate everything that was on it. Each expressed himself delighted with this new agent; and its inhalation was repeated many times that night—one of the ladies gallantly taking her place and turn at the table—until the supper of chloroform was fairly exhausted."

Sir James Simpson lived to see chloroform used with great success throughout the civilized world, and when he died in 1870, in his fifty-ninth year, it was universally felt that one of the greatest benefactors of the human race had passed to his reward.

On the personal side, Simpson was a most lovable man and a great social favorite. Like many other men of remarkable mental powers, he was noted for his humility and simplicity of life and character, and at the same time for his large-hearted hospitality. His house in London "was a rendezvous of all sorts and conditions of men; the strangest streams of life were constantly flowing through it." Of a deeply devout spirit in all that concerned the higher life in its relation to this world, Simpson's solicitude for the souls of others was, it has been said of him, as great as his anxiety for their physical health when that was entrusted to his care. Be that as it may, Simpson's goodness and gentleness of disposition were but the complement of the greatness of his mental endowment which he spent in the service and for the happiness of his fellows.

A. CARGILL.

## French Joke.

"They say that Rockefeller is so rich that his fortune increases by a thousand francs every time his watch ticks."

"Good gracious! If I were he I should be in a continual fright lest some one should steal my watch."—Pele Mole.

## PUPPY LIKED FRESH MILK

Boston Bull Found to be Supplying His Own Rations Three or Four Times a Day by Milking Cow.

A farmer of Underwood, Wash., had a bull puppy shipped out from Boston. The puppy's principal diet had been milk served from the bottle. During his first day on the farm the puppy was intensely interested in the operation of milking the cows, and for several days never failed to watch his master closely during the milking time, morning and evening. When one of the cows began to fall in her



Supplying His Own Rations.

usual supply of milk, investigation disclosed the fact that the puppy was supplying his own rations three or four times a day by milking the cow himself.

## Apples Without Cores.

Almost everybody has heard the story of the boy who asked his companion for the core of his apple, to which request the companion made the historic remark: "There ain't goin' to be no core."

Now Justice of the Peace David Barb of Clifford, Bartholomew county, Indiana, has an apple tree, and that tree bears apples. Should any person ask for the core of an apple from the tree he would be doomed to disappointment, because the apples do not have cores.

Justice Barb says the tree that bears the apples never blooms in the spring, but through some freak process it bears apples the same as other trees. These apples are without a core, and they are also seedless.

## Kills Predatory Chickens.

A farmer in Illinois who scattered grain to kill his neighbor's predatory chickens had to pay a fine of \$50 and narrowly escaped a prison sentence.

## IMPROVE THE FARM HOME

Ample Supply of Running Water Is Not Only Household Convenience, but Is Big Money Saver.

(By C. R. BARNES.)

Few things will contribute more to the comfort and "sanitation" of a home than an ample supply of running water. This is one of the substantial attractions of the city home. That it is found in comparatively few farmsteads is a reproach to the thrift of the owners, as well as to their characters as husbands and fathers.

A supply of running water is not only a household convenience, but it is a money-saver in numerous ways. In the mere matter of watering cattle, it will not only make a large saving of labor, but it will increase the flow of milk in dairy cattle and cause fattening heaves to lay on more flesh than when their drink is limited.

The economies it will effect on even the moderate sized farmstead will amount to a good deal more each year than the interest on an investment of \$500; and only rarely would the outlay for its installation amount to so large a sum as that. Forest Henry, in a recent article, figures that—a well being already available—the cost may be kept within \$200; which includes a 100 windmill; 100 feet of 1 1/4-inch pipe, connecting with house and barn, and cost of laying same; the building of a cistern; a small stock tank; float valves and sundries. The interest on \$200 at six per cent. is only \$12 a year. It is safe to say that any farmer, with an ordinary "bunch" of cattle, loses several times that amount in butter or beef product alone, from the limitation of the amount of water which is inevitable where much labor is involved in watering the animals. All this without taking account of the conveniences, the improved healthfulness, and the saving of labor in the house, which accompany the introduction of running water.

The farmer should realize that it pays better to put profits into farm improvements of his own than to loan it at five per cent. or six per cent. to improve some other man's farm.

The question with farmers should not be whether they can afford an equipment for running water, but whether they can afford to go without it. Those who have installed such an equipment are usually prompt in answering this question with an emphatic negative.

## World's Crop of Oats.

The world's crop of oats is nearly 3,700,000,000 bushels annually, according to the department of agriculture. The United States annual crop for 1908-9 was about 900,000,000 bushels, and the United States is aligned with European Russia, Germany, France and Canada as the principal oat producing countries.