

SUBSTITUTES FOR BREAD.

In various parts of the world, the poorer classes consume little or no bread. Baked loaves of bread are practically unknown in portions of southern Austria and Italy, and throughout the agricultural districts of Roumania, says the London Standard. Austrians aver that in the village of Obersteirmark, not very far from Vienna, bread is never seen. The staple food is sters, a kind of porridge made from ground beech nuts, taken at breakfast with fresh or curdled milk, at dinner with broth or fried lard, and at supper with milk. The dish is also called heiden, and is substituted for bread, not only in the Austrian district mentioned, but in Carinthia and other parts of the Tyrol. Northern Italy offers a substitute for bread in the form of Polenta, which is a kind of porridge made of boiled grain. Polenta is not, however, allowed to granulate like Scotch porridge or the Austrian sters. It is instead boiled into a solid pudding, which is cut up and portioned out with a string. It is eaten cold as often as it is hot, and is in every sense an Italian's daily bread. There is a variation of polenta called mamaliga, the favorite food of the poorest classes in Roumania. Mamaliga resembles polenta inasmuch as it is made of boiled grain, but it is unlike the former in one respect—the grains are not permitted to settle into a solid mass, but are kept distinct after the fashion of oatmeal porridge.

Some people do not like cats. That is up to them—probably they have a reason. Other people don't like dogs, and such also may be looked upon with charity. The other day, we are told, a dog with a broken chain came back to its Pittsburg home carrying in his mouth the trousers and cap of his 12-year-old master. The dumb brute thus attempted to notify the parents that the boy had been drowned. So the father of the family followed the dog back to the Allegheny river, where he found the rest of his son's clothing—and the rest of that dog's broken chain! The dog had not freed himself from that chain in time to rescue the boy, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. But the strong link, snapped in twain, showed that the brute had tried, superhumanly, to do so. That dog had not been in time to drag his little master out of the water—but the half of that little master's clothing in the dog's teeth showed how sincere the struggle had been. Some people do not like cats. Others do not like dogs. But there are animals—for instance, dogs—that are likeable. They may not succeed in being human—but they try!

An old man arrested in Cincinnati on the charge of vagrancy told the judge when his case came to trial that he had a business which enabled him to make a living. "What is it?" asked the judge, and the old fellow answered, "Bleaching sparrows." Then he explained. He said he was in the habit of catching sparrows and painting them with peroxide of hydrogen, which changed the color of their feathers, so that he was able to sell them for canary birds. Perhaps he is not the only man in the world who is capable of this villainy. It may be wise for everyone purchasing canaries to adopt the precaution of hearing them sing before paying for them.

Kidney beans we have all heard of; "kidney feet" seem to be peculiar to Pittsburg, says the New York Sun. A physician there says Pittsburg is more blessed, or cursed, with them than any other town. Pittsburg men are flat-footed. We suppose the inhabitants of that city find it hard to stagger along under the weight of all the things that are said of poor Pittsburg, and the burden breaks down the arches of their insteps.

The "pushmobile," which has taken possession of Chicago all at once, is an ingenious device whereby a boy with an old pair of roller skates can make them cover 50 times as much space as heretofore on the cement sidewalks.

In the news columns of the papers appears a story about a Massachusetts girl who carried a live lizard in her stomach for a long time, and reading the dispatch reminds us that this is the first time that story has been printed this season.

A Chicago minister says there are not enough husbands to go around, and that old maids are heronies. But the name of this champion of abused spinsterhood will be lost when the name of its traducer is still alive enough to be anathema, for such is the way of the world.

The half-sister of an English duke is to appear as a dancer in New York. The peerage has certainly fallen on hard times.

"THEY ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME."



(With acknowledgments to the late Homer Davenport.)

BAY STATE ROUSED

GOOD REASONS TO EXPECT A WILSON VICTORY THIS YEAR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICANS IN THE DUMPS

Their Party is Split Wide Open By Third Term Movement and Democrats Are Keenly Alive to Their Opportunity to Win.

In his trip through New England Governor Wilson was everywhere received with vast throngs and every evidence of good will. The impression he made justifies the hope that November will show that he has broken the Republican solidity of the northeastern corner of the country. There is, however, more substantial reason than crowds and clamor for expecting the addition of some of the New England states to the Democratic column. Governor Foss of Massachusetts, has been elected twice in succession and is well enough satisfied with the prospects to make the race a third time. The primaries held in that state showed keen interest among Democrats and discouragement and decline among the Republicans. At the primaries for governor 99,422 Democrats and 97,526 Republicans voted. Here is a state has been supposed to be rock-ribbed in its Republicanism where more Democrats than Republicans took part in the primaries.

The significance of this fact is greatly increased by comparisons with last spring and last year. The presidential preference vote in April was taken before Governor Wilson had been selected, and before the break in the Republican ranks had occurred. It seemed to be hardly worth while for Democrats to take the trouble to express their preference. Only 28,000 did so, while 171,000 Republicans expressed their preferences for the president or Roosevelt. But Wilson's nomination has aroused the hope of every Democrat in the country, while the third party movement has paralyzed the Republicans. At the state primary the Democrats cast nearly four times as many votes as at the presidential preference primary, and the Republicans cast less than three-fifths.

Not less interesting is the comparison between last week's state primary and the primary of last year. The total vote this year is about 16,000 greater than the primary vote a year ago. This increase is made up of a Republican loss of 15,017 and a Democratic gain of 31,378. Applying these percentages of gain and loss to the presidential vote of 1908, the Democrats would nearly carry Massachusetts over the united Republican party, and the party is split from top to bottom by the third term movement.

Colonel's Trust Program.
Col. Roosevelt denies that his trust program was formulated by men interested in trusts, but the country has a distinct remembrance of the time when George W. Perkins announced his retirement from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and outlined a plan for the regulation of trusts in all essentials like the Roosevelt plan. It was while the colonel's administration was framing up the notorious Standard Oil "dissolution."

That invisible Empire.
"The transaction itself and the whole alliance between Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose's actions in connection therewith are a startling example of the workings of that invisible empire to whose reign we intend to put an end."

That invisible empire in which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman worked! That invisible empire which included Mr. Roosevelt and George W. Perkins of the harvester trust and "the Morgan interests that have been so

WILSON PLEASURES THE PEOPLE

Governor Is Making the Kind of Campaign That is Sure to Win.

Gov. Wilson is making the sort of campaign that wins. He is making the sort of campaign which proves not only that the party has a good candidate, but that the country will have a good president. Gov. Wilson has shown a dignity, a fairness, a sincerity which has gained the confidence of the people wherever his words have reached.

Gov. Wilson is the reverse of a spectacular grand-stander. Yet on his western trip he has had by odds the largest audiences that have gathered during this campaign. They have come, not to see a show, but to judge a man; not to pay homage to a self-made Caesar, but to hear and pass upon a program of national work.

They have heard, they have judged, they have approved.

They have found Gov. Wilson a man whose prime desire is not to exalt himself, but to serve the people.

They have found Gov. Wilson a man who refuses to be drawn from the issues of the campaign into an exchange of barren personalities.

They have found Gov. Wilson a man who never hesitates to say anything good of an opponent that may with honesty be said.

They have found Gov. Wilson a man who respects the office of the presidency too much to seek it by a campaign of billingsgate.

In a word, the people have found Gov. Wilson the sort of man they want in the White House. They will put him there.

Tariff and Bloated Fortunes.

Enough instances have been given by the Journal to show that the tariff is the creator of bloated fortunes. The way it works is so simple that it can be put in the form of a recipe: "Get a tariff, form a trust; then pluck the public in the stock market and rob the consumer with high prices."

The tariff shuts out foreign competition, and thus offers an opportunity to rob the American consumer. The trusts are formed to take advantage of this opportunity.

They are capitalized at their so-called "earning power," which means their robbing power under the tariff. This capitalization is from two to ten times the actual investment.

The watered stock thus issued—costing nothing but the printing of it—is sold to the public at high prices.

The promoters keep control of the trust in their own hands, that they may vote themselves fat salaries and rich perquisites.

The prices of the trust-made articles are kept up to the highest notch to take advantage of the tariff and pay dividends on watered stock.

Thus a portion of the profits thus made is set aside for political corruption to keep the tariff graft from being disturbed.

It is very simple—when the trick is exposed. It is very profitable—to the promoters.

It is incredibly wasteful, cruel and debauching for every one else.

The only way to stop the accumulation of bloated fortunes is to cut off the tariff graft that breeds bloated fortunes.

The way to cut off the tariff graft is to elect Governor Wilson and a Democratic congress.—Chicago Journal.

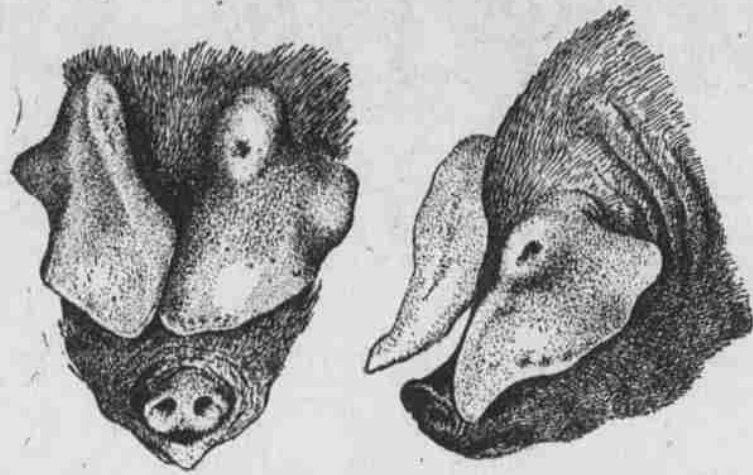
friendly to us!" That invisible empire in which Mr. Roosevelt and William Nelson Cromwell and the Panama crowd worked! We know all about that invisible empire.

A Bull Moose Killing.

A party formed to further one man's ambitions cannot survive that man's defeat.—Baltimore American.

Well put, and which is to say that some undertaker will have the job of putting away the remains of a bull moose after November 5.

TESTING HOGS FOR TUBERCULOSIS



Tuberculin Test for Hogs, Intradermal Method, Showing Enlargement at Seat of Inoculation Due to Positive Reaction.

(By JOHN R. MOHLER.)
Tuberculosis in the human family has been lessening materially during the past 15 years, but reports from the various meat-packing centers of the country fail to show the same encouraging condition regarding tuberculosis in hogs during the same space of time. It must be admitted that reports have come from several localities during the past four years showing a decrease in the number of tuberculosis swine sent to market, but a review of the collective records of the country at large shows an increase rather than a decrease in the number of swine affected by this disease.

The small amount of money required to begin hog raising and the quick returns on the capital invested make this industry an attractive one to the small farmer. The hog will make a pound of gain on less feed than most live stock, and will probably utilize waste food products of every variety if properly prepared for him. As tuberculosis in this species is chiefly acquired by indigestion, the significance of the latter statement is obvious.

The vitality of hogs or their powers of resistance to disease are necessarily lowered by the unnatural conditions which frequently obtain in hog raising, namely, the forced feeding for fattening and the small feeding pens in vogue in certain districts. When the enormous growth of a hog is considered, when it is realized that in the short space of 8 or 10 months its development is frequently 250 to 300 pounds—a proportionate increase of

weight unknown to any other species of domestic animals—the great metabolic changes which must necessarily occur can be appreciated. Such rapid development is very likely to take place at the expense of the disease-resisting powers of the animal.

When tuberculosis results, the lesions usually observed are discrete and of a chronic type, at times retrogressive and at other times slowly progressive, as manifested by calcareous deposits and fibrous encapsulation. It is not infrequent, however, that a more extensive and spreading disease is seen, and the lesions indicate a severe infection and rapid generalization of the bacilli, which in these animals may quickly follow the initial attack. And whether the disease assumes an acute, sub-acute, or chronic type, tuberculous growths may soon be found attacking lymph glands in widely separated parts of the body.

The intradermal method of testing hogs for tuberculosis has given excellent results. Two drops of tuberculin prepared by evaporating away two-thirds of the volume of the tuberculin previously prepared for the sub-cutaneous tuberculin testing of cattle, is injected into the dermal layer of the skin near the base of one of the ears of the hog. If the animal is not affected, no change in the appearance of the ear will result, but a positive reaction will at the end of 48 hours cause a swelling near the seat of their injection. This edematous enlargement may remain visible for 10 to 12 days after the injection in case the animal is affected with tuberculosis.

IMPROVING PIG CROP BY JUDICIOUS FEEDS

More Attention Given by Farmers to Rations and Care in Order to Secure Profit.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Many farmers have started out this year with the intention of doing better by their crop of pigs than they have in the past. By doing better, I mean giving closer attention to the feed problem, and the care problem, so that the pigs when mature will have made a favorable growth at a low cost, and at the same time have developed strong frames, especially in the case of those pigs which are intended to be kept for breeding purposes.

It will be well for every man who desires to bring his pigs through the season in good form and condition to calculate to supply some of those foods which are known to have a favorable influence on the development of the framework of the pig.

It is needless to say that corn alone will not serve the purpose. While it is true that corn in conjunction with good pasture makes a diet for the growing pigs which can hardly be improved on, it also often happens that the pasture contains little to attract the pigs.

In that case they are sure to lie around the yards and stuff themselves with grain in preference to seeking the grass and exercise in conjunction, which is so essential to the health and thrift of the animal.

The best bone building foods are those rich in protein and mineral matter. Skim milk perhaps stands at the head of the list, and it will pay to lay in some tankage, shorts and possibly some bone meal as well as some pure mineral matter.

It cannot be expected, however, that the feeding of foods bearing large amounts of protein and mineral matter, such as have been mentioned, will change the conformation of any part of the skeleton or, for example, make a pig stand straight.

This improvement will have to be made through selection, using no male or female that is faulty.

It might, too, be urged that if careful selection were practiced it would be unnecessary to consider the diet, since strong boned breeding stock would naturally impress these good points on their progeny.

On the contrary, it may be said that men have been trying for years to breed poor hogs out of their herds without giving attention to a balanced ration problem, and they are practically where they started.

We generally find that when men feed little or no grain and do not care to hasten the growth of their pigs, the quality of the bone is generally very satisfactory.

MAINE HEN HOUSE IS ADVANTAGEOUS

Feature of Structure Is Closet Form for Protection in Cold Weather.

In the curtain-front type of poultry-house used at the Maine experiment station—a feature of the original plan on which considerable stress was laid was the canvas curtain front of the roosts. This curtain, together with the back wall of the house and the dropping board under the roost, formed a closet in which the birds were shut up at night during cold weather.

When the curtain-front house was first devised, it was thought essential to provide such a closet to conserve the body heat of the birds during the cold nights when the temperature might be well below zero. Experience has shown, however, that this was a mistake. Actual test shows that the roosting closet is of no advantage, even in such a severe climate as that of Orono.

On the contrary, the birds certainly thrive better without the roost curtain than with it. It has been a general observation among users of the curtain-front type of house that when the roost curtains are used the birds are particularly susceptible to colds. It is not hard to understand why this should be so. The air in the roosting closet when it is opened in the morning is plainly bad. The fact that it is warm in no way offsets physiologically the evils of its lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide, ammonia vapors, and other exhalations from the bodies of the birds.

For some time past it has been felt that the roosting closet was at least unnecessary, if not in fact a positive evil. Consequently the time of beginning to close the roost curtain in the fall has been each year longer delayed. Finally, in the fall of 1910, it was decided not to use these curtains at all during the winter. Consequently they were taken out of the house, or spiked to the roof, as the case might be. The winter of 1910-11 was a severe one. On several occasions the temperature dropped to 30 degrees below zero. During the winter the mortality was exceptionally low and the egg production exceptionally high. In view of this experience the station has decided to discontinue the use of the roost curtain. It would seem to be generally undesirable, or at least unnecessary.

Cherries Stand Age Well.

The fourth year after a cherry orchard is planted it will begin to bear and by the time the orchard is ten to twelve years old it is safe to say we can pick from three to four crates of cherries of each tree. For the next ten or twelve years they are equal to a gold mine.

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH

In observing the physical characteristics of her children, the careful mother soon learns that health is dependent on the regularity of the bowels. When the bowels become clogged with the stomach's refuse, loss of appetite, restlessness, irritability, and similar evidences of disorder are soon apparent. Keep the bowels regular and a healthy, happy child is assured.

At the first sign of constipation the mother should administer a mild laxative to carry off the congested waste from the stomach that is fermenting and forcing poisonous gases into the system. A simple compound of laxative herbs with pepsin is highly recommended as being very mild, yet positive, in its action, a teaspoonful at bedtime usually serving to bring an easy, thorough, natural movement next morning. This compound is known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and is sold by druggists everywhere for 50c a bottle. A larger bottle, put up especially for the family medicine chest, costs one dollar.

The use of salts and violent purgatives and cathartics should be avoided. They are too harsh and drastic, tending to upset the entire system. Write to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 West St., Monticello, Ill., for a trial bottle of his Syrup Pepsin, if you have never used it. He will be glad to send it without any expense to you. Adv.

WHY THE FIFTH MAN LEFT

He Wore a Wig and the Other Four Men at the Table Were Bald—and Talkative.

In the smoking room of a west-bound ocean liner two days out from an English port five men sat at a "small game" of poker. When the chips had been cashed in the men retained their places, and presently one of the party said: "That is funny; four bald heads out of a possible five," and then there was a discussion as to the causes of baldness, in which all took part except the unaffected man, who was a good listener for a while. He then bade the others good night. When he had gone the youngest of the group, who was less bald than the others, said: "Do you know why Mr. Blank made the getaway? He wears a wig, and is probably as bald as any of us." And for the rest of the journey Mr. Blank's head was the object of study—at a distance—for he never again appeared in the smoking room.

He Knew.

"Where there's a will there's a way," avers Taylor Holmes, appearing in The Million. "The way, however, varies, as in the case of a certain pickpocket, who was convicted and promptly fined.

"The lawyer of the pickpocket took the fine imposed upon his client very much to heart.

"Twenty-five dollars!" he expostulated. "Your honor, where is this poor, unfortunate man to get \$25?"

"His honor did not know, or if he did he refrained from saying so, but the prisoner was less discreet.

"Just let me out of here for ten or fifteen minutes," he said, "and I'll show you?"—Young's Magazine.

Joke on His Clerical Brother.

Two brothers named Chalmers, one a minister and the other a physician, lived together in a western town. One day a man called at the house and asked for Mr. Chalmers. The physician, who answered the door, replied: "I am he."

"You've changed considerably since I last heard you preach," said the man, who appeared greatly astonished.

"Oh, it's my brother you want to see; he preaches and I practice."

End of Famous Vessel.

The Fox, the vessel in which the late Sir Leopold McClintock made his discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, has been wrecked on the Greenland coast. In recent years she has been employed by the Danish Greenland authorities on coastal trips.

Always the Way.

"Do you think a woman can keep a secret?"

"No; she always tries to syndicate it."—Judge.

Rural Fate.

"Sims never made a big hit. He just ploughed his way along."

"What a harrowing life!"

BE "Progressive"

Don't let a lazy liver put you "in a rut." Make it active, keep the bowels open, the appetite keen and the digestion normal by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

IT DOES THE WORK 60 YEARS THE LEADER