

## Health About Gone

Many thousands of women suffering from womanly trouble, have been benefited by the use of Cardui, the woman's tonic, according to letters we receive, similar to this one from Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I could not stand on my feet, and just suffered terribly," she says. "As my suffering was so great, and my physician had tried other remedies, Dr. Cardui had me, I began improving, and it cured me. I know, and my doctor knows, what Cardui did for me, for my nerves and health were about gone."

### TAKE

## CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I am in splendid health. I can do my work. I feel I owe it to Cardui, for I was in dreadful condition." If you are nervous, run-down and weak, or suffer from headache, backache, etc., every month, try Cardui. Thousands of women praise this medicine for the good it has done them, and many physicians who have used Cardui successfully with their women patients, for years, endorse this medicine. Think what it means to be in splendid health, like Mrs. Spell. Give Cardui a trial.

All Druggists

J7a

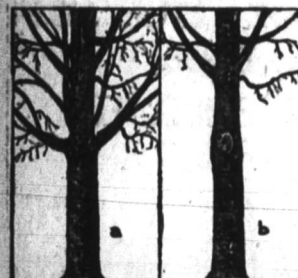
## Home Town Helps

### TREE SURGEON LIKE DENTIST

Cavity Must Be Cleaned, Treated With Antiseptic, and Then Filled With Concrete.

The treatment of cavities in trees, caused by decay, is not fundamentally different from that of dentistry, though the tree surgeon is not so much "down in the mouth" as the dentist. All decaying matter must be cleaned out, right down to solid living tissue. The cavity is then treated with an antiseptic to prevent further decay, and the whole (likewise the hole) filled with concrete and in such manner as to exclude air as much as possible. The tree then begins to heal over the edges of the wound to the concrete.

Sometimes metal has been used for covering cavities and with good results. Elastic cement, asphalt and



Method of Pruning Large Limbs: (a) Tree Before Pruning; (b) Same With Limbs Cut Close and the Scar Finished With Mallet and Chisel.

sawdust, paraffin and sawdust, wood pulp and cement, excelsior and asphalt, tar with sawdust or oakum, wooden blocks, bricks, stones and a great variety of materials have been used for both filling and covering and all are good if the work is well done. The disinfectants used are copper sulphate, corrosive sublimate, formalin, bordeaux, carbolic acid or cresote (these are best), coal tar and even kerosene. No matter which is used, the cavity should receive more than one treatment before being filled or otherwise closed.

### PROFIT FROM THE BACK YARD

Any House Owner, at Small Expense, Can Build Garage Which Will Soon Pay for Itself.

Most house owners have a rear lot that is of no use to them, and is generally a source of expense. Why not turn the back yard into a money-maker; at a reasonable expense you can build a concrete or brick garage big enough to hold four cars on the average lot that will earn for you 25 per cent profit on the cost of the building, or pay for itself in four years. This being a masonry building with a tar and gravel roof there is no charge for upkeep or repairs. Such garages have been found to be a source of satisfaction to the owners as they improve the looks of the backyard in most cases, and relieve him of the labor and expense of keeping it in order.

If a person also wishes to have a garden he can by putting up trellis work conceal the garage so that persons in the street cannot see it, also a roof garden can be maintained on the garage when desired.

### Special Conditions.

In planting out street and highway trees, the fundamental principle gov-

erning the work should be as in all the broad field of agriculture, the creation of conditions suitable to the particular plants to be used. If proper conditions do not exist, they must be made. If rainfall is insufficient, irrigation sufficient to overcome the natural deficiency of water supply must be provided. If rainfall is excessive, drainage must be had by blasting to free soil or digging deep holes and mixing sand, wood ashes, lime or decaying vegetable matter with the soil before replacing it in the holes. Physical condition of soils is of far greater moment than the chemical properties, therefore deep holes, dug or blasted, together with deep preparatory cultivation is essential to success.

### Beauty Demanded in Suburbs.

"Beauty is a necessary factor in the development of suburban property," says H. A. Jones, a Detroit real estate man. "City people who move out to those communities which are sure to surround Detroit as the city develops, will expect city conveniences and rapid transit to their employment, but they will also expect something of country pleasures. Therefore no suburban property unless laid out with the idea of beauty in mind, is likely to become fully built up. People will not have their homes squeezed into 20-foot lots with no parks, trees or landscape beauty, when they have gone away from the heart of the city just to get such surroundings."

### Trees Along Fences.

Trees along the fences add beauty to the surroundings. They attract useful birds and often serve as a retreat from storms and birds of prey.

### SPREAD BEAN RUST ON VINES

Wisconsin Plant Disease Specialist of Wisconsin College Gives Some Timely Advice.

"Farmers who understand conditions in the spread of bean rust or anthracnose, as it is termed, never cultivate or walk through the field while the vines are wet with rain or dew." This is the information given by R. E. Vaughan, plant disease specialist at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. When the bean plants are dry there is less danger of brushing off the tiny spores which spread the disease.

The bean anthracnose, in common with one or two other spot diseases of garden beans, is most successfully controlled by careful selection of healthy seed. Owing to the greatly increased acreage of beans in Wisconsin this year it is highly important that growers become familiar with conditions which affect the crop. Spraying is of little value in controlling the disease under field conditions.

### KEEPING HOME GARDEN BUSY

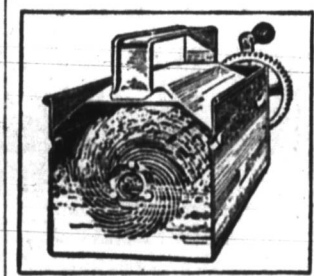
By Using Intensive Methods and Successive Planting Much Amount of Food Secured.

As soon as one crop has been harvested in the garden the ground should be prepared and another one planted. The early crops are removed in time for late ones and by practicing successive planting a supply of fresh vegetables can be had all summer and into the late fall. Sweet corn, string beans, beets, turnips, tomatoes, squash, pumpkins, late cabbage, cucumbers, winter onions, fall lettuce, radishes, spinach, are some of the crops that can be planted after the early things are out of the way. Sometimes it is practicable to start corn or beans between the radish and lettuce rows and by time the latter crops are used up the corn or beans will have made a good start. By following intensive methods and successive planting the garden can be kept busy all season and be made to produce the maximum amount of food material.

### TO CLEAN SEPARATOR BOWLS

Handy Washing Machine Will Perform Operation in Short Order—Simpler Than Brush.

One of the cream separator manufacturing companies has added to its list of handy things a washing machine which will in a few minutes clean the separator bowl. You stick the washer into the separator after you are through with it, turn a crank and



Separator Washer.

quickly find the bowl is clean. It is much simpler and easier than the old hand and rag or brush method and is a boon when you are all tired out and face the prospect of having to clean out the separator or risk disease by letting it go dirty until tomorrow.—Farming Business.

### BLAME MOLES FOR INJURIES

Real Miscreants Are Small Animals That Follow in Runways—Skins Are Valuable.

Although complaints of damage done by moles are frequently heard, the real damage is often done by small animals that follow the moles' runways and dig up the soil. The mole itself lives very largely on earth worms, white grubs, beetles, spiders and other insects. They very rarely eat seeds. In recent years, this little rodent has assumed a commercial importance as a fur bearer, and there are now more than 3,000,000 mole skins sold annually at the great London fur sale.

### APPLICATION OF LIME HELPS

Inherent Fertility of Soils Gradually Becomes Available Only as It Disintegrates.

Some soils have an inherent fertility that gradually becomes available only as it becomes disintegrated. This fertility is usually accomplished through constant and thorough working, but in many cases an application of lime would hasten such action.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER \$1.00 A YEAR

### WILLIAM G. McADOO



Mr. McAdoo is now speaking daily in the interest of second Liberty loan.

### CONTROL ALL STAPLE FOOD

THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES PRESIDENT WILL ISSUE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Wilson's Order Will Prescribe Regulations Under Which Some 20 Fundamental Foods Will Be Manufactured and Sold.

Washington.—Virtually all the staple food consumed by the American people will be put under government control November 1.

The food administration announced that within a few days President Wilson will issue an executive order requiring that manufacturers and distributors of some 20 fundamental foods operate under license restrictions designed to prevent unreasonable profits and to stop speculation and hoarding.

Regulations will be prescribed for meat packers, cold storage houses, millers, cannery, elevators, grain dealers and wholesale dealers and retailers doing a business of more than \$100,000 annually in the commodities to be named.

Issuance of the President's proclamation has been delayed, the announcement said, that the food administration might complete conferences with representatives of trades and producers and consumers.

"It has been the desire of the food administration," the announcement continued, "to secure the co-operation of all patriotic men in the various trades so as to eliminate speculation, hoarding, unreasonable profits, wasteful practices, etc., in the great distribution system of the country."

"The food administration has selected about 20 basic commodities, and their products as forming the prime basis of life, and has limited its licensing control to the commodities, and also, in so far as practicable, eliminated the smallest units of business in these staples."

"It is the purpose of the food administration to effect conservation in the commercial use of these commodities, and to keep them owing to the channels of trade in as economical a manner as possible. The administration does not wish to disturb the normal activities of business and no business factor performing a useful function will be expected to surrender that function."

"The proclamation will require all of those handling the commodities concerned to apply for license before November 1, upon forms which will be supplied on application to the food administration."

### GERMANY'S MILITARY STRENGTH SHOWS MARKED DECREASE

Washington.—Germany's military strength now shows a clear decrease for the first time since the war began according to a review based upon data of the French general staff made public here by the French high commission.

Worn down and driven back by the never-ending pounding of the allies on the western front, the statement says the Germans have made their supreme military effort after drawing heavily upon their inactive armies in the east and calling out their 1918 and part of the 1919 reserves.

In making this announcement, Secretary Daniels said some of the vessels have been completed within the past few weeks and are now in service and that the remainder of the program is being rushed. The total cost is estimated at \$1,150,000,000.

### GOOD SANITATION IN DAIRY

Five Practical Suggestions Made by Clemson College for Best Management of Herd.

(Clemson College Bulletin.) 1. Have the herd examined at least once a year by a competent veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis.

2. Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse or unnecessary disturbance. 3. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping. 4. Do not allow strong-flavored food, like cabbage or turnips, to be eaten except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually.

5. Provide fresh, pure drinking water in abundance. 6. Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Salicyl Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

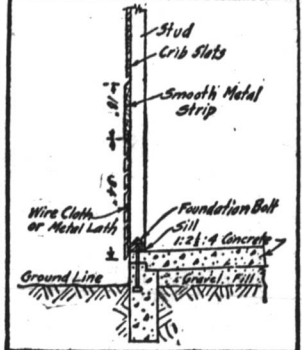
### RAT-PROOF BUILDINGS

Plan Given for Construction of Crib and Granary.

Metal Strips Prevent Rodents From Climbing Higher Than Lath—Leave No Openings Around Doors Large Enough for Mice.

The accompanying sketch shows one method of construction for a rat-proof crib and granary which is to be separate and apart from other buildings. The wire cloth or metal lath should have no meshes wider than one-fourth to three-eighths inch. Either slats or boards may be nailed outside the lath. The metal strip prevents the rodents from climbing higher than the metal lath. Care must be taken to see that no openings are left around the doors large enough to admit mice, writes F. W. Ives in Ohio Farmer.

If a one-story structure is desired, a building 18 feet square and 10 feet high to the plate will hold 500 bush.



### Rodent-Proof Granary.

els of ear corn and 500 bushels of small grain. A crib on one side of a 4-foot central alley will be 8 feet wide and 18 feet long, while on the other side of the alley the grain bin would be 6 feet wide and 18 feet long. The grain bin might be subdivided into smaller bins.

The studs may be set in patent sockets in the concrete floor instead of spiked to a sill bolted to the foundation. The concrete floor should be five inches in thickness. A file drain placed around the foundation will insure against dampness.

### CALF AFTER SKIM MILK AGE

Animal Should Be Kept Gaining From Birth to Maturity—Give Heifers Some Grain.

The problem of caring for the dairy calf is by no means solved by the end of the mid-feeding period. The animal should be kept gaining constantly from birth to maturity if good growth is to be expected. Calves are frequently well cared for up to four or five months of age and then given little attention. If good growth is to be secured, heifers under a year of age require grain in addition to hay or pasture.

Since the condition of the heifer at pasture is not so closely observed as when in the stall, the heifer beyond the milk-feeding period is more likely to be neglected during the summer when on pasture than during the winter months.

### TIME FOR CUTTING ALFALFA

When Plants Turn Yellow It Should Be Cut Immediately—Soil May Be in Need of Lime.

When for any reason alfalfa turns yellow it should be cut immediately and removed from the field. A careful examination at such a time may indicate a lack of effective inoculation, disease, or the need of lime. Yellowing sometimes occurs, however, when all of these conditions are apparently favorable to the growth of the alfalfa.

### AIM FOR HIGHER STANDARDS

Achievements of Today to Become More Frequent and Production Will Be Raised.

In the future there will be higher standards of farming, whether it be a fruit farm or a dairy farm, than there is today. The achievements that today read like the fairy tales of our childhood will become more and more frequent until the whole average of farming production will be raised.

### FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN USE

Should Contain Three Chief Ingredients, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

For general garden crops a fertilizer should contain the three chief ingredients in the following per cents: Nitrogen, four; phosphoric acid, eight; and potash, ten. If for bulbs the potash content should be at least doubled.

### CANVAS COVER FOR ALFALFA

With High Price of Hay and Frequent Showers Protection Affords Big Dividend.

This has been a year when the canvas covers for alfalfa have paid a dividend, with the high price of hay and the frequent showers. Stack covers will pay as well, as no one can afford to have any loss in quality of his hay.

Dairy products, like everything else, are increasing in price and we find now as never before an increasing demand for the dairy cow. If we stop to consider a few of her performances we will find that in a single year she will produce enough protein for three steers, enough fat for two, ash enough to build the skeletons for three, over \$40 worth of milk sugar, and manure valued at \$30.

As soon as possible teach the young colt to eat grain and alfalfa or clover, which look rather complex but which are a little bran make the best grain feed, but if these are not available substitute crushed corn and bran in equal parts by bulk with a little linseed meal.

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG COLT Teach It to Eat Grain and Alfalfa or Clover Soon as Possible—Allow Access to Grass.

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### PAUL PAINLEVE



Paul Painlevé, minister of war in the Ribot cabinet, is now the French premier.

### RATIONS FOR ORPHAN COLTS

Bottle and Nipple Will Be Found Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Means of Giving Milk.

Raising orphan colts is a hard task which requires time and patience. Cow's milk is the usual substitute for mare's milk. Allowance must be made for the fact that cow's milk is lower in per cent of protein, fat, and ash than mare's milk, while the latter is lower in per cent of water and milk sugar.

At first a bottle and nipple probably will be found the cheapest and most satisfactory means of inducing the colt to take the milk. The milk should always be warmed to body temperature before feeding.

Add enough warm water to a tablespoonful of sugar to dissolve it, then add from three to five tablespoonfuls of line water and enough milk to make a pint. Feed one-fourth of this mixture every hour for a few days, gradually lengthening the intervals and increasing the amount given at a feed as the colt grows older.

When the colt is three or four weeks old the sugar in the milk may be discontinued. At three weeks the colt should be put on a ration of all the sweet milk it will drink three times a day.

If the colt scours, cut down on the amount of milk and give two to four ounces of a mixture of two parts castor oil to one part sweet oil.

### WORKING HORSE IN SUMMER

Large Number of Animals Lost Each Year Through Lack of Care and From Excessive Heat.

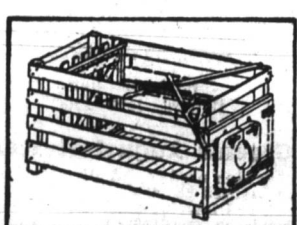
It is no doubt would be one of the greatest surprises that we have had for some time, were we to realize the large number of horses that are lost each year from the lack of care and from excessive heat. The time is here again when we must watch our horses carefully so that they may work safely and to the best advantage for us during the long hot days of summer.

The horse that will stand the hot weather well is the one that has been well groomed and cared for, you must feed your horses well if you want them to work well and if you want to get the most from your feed you must keep them clean and comfortable. The horse that is working hard during the hot weather should be watered at least four or five times each day, and every hour or hour and a half would be still better.

### RACK FOR STOCK OPERATIONS

Sometimes Difficult and Lengthy Because of Lack of Secure Place to Hold Animals.

Performing needed operations on live stock oftentimes is rendered a difficult and lengthy job because of the lack of a rack in which the animal can be securely held. Here is a rack which will keep the animal where he can't get away to save himself, hard as he may try. The animal is driven into



Rack for Stock.

the rack. Behind him one door swings to, preventing him from backing out. From another door he is driven against the left side of the neck and another slides in against the right side. The lever is locked there and the stock is in the stocks, for all the world like an evildoer in ancient times. Once you've got the animal in that position you are at liberty to do your work. He can't do anything to stop you.—Farming Business.

### SORE MOUTH IN YOUNG PIGS

Where Extent Has Advanced to Any Great Degree, Animal Should Be Destroyed—Burn Carcass.

(By I. E. NEWSOM, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.) Watch the little pigs for sore mouth. If ulcers are found isolate the litter and treat the affected pigs. Tincture of iodine on a cotton swab used daily will be valuable. If the disease is far advanced the pig should be destroyed and the carcass burned.

### CAUSES OF MANY ACCIDENTS

Horse Liable to Hip Fracture by Hitting Doorpost on Being Released From Shafts.

Narrow driveways are responsible for such accidents as fracture of the hip, which may also be caused by a horse running against a doorpost when allowed to rush out of the shafts of a vehicle immediately he finds himself unhampered. In the case of two-wheel rigs, after all the buckles and straps are free, it is better to push the vehicle from the horse, than let the horse walk out of the shafts.

RUB-MY-TISM—Antiseptic, Relieves Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc.

Dudley Field Malone, who is today as collector of the port of New York because of the arrest of suffragists who were picketing the White House at Washington, is supporting the socialist candidate for Mayor of New York.

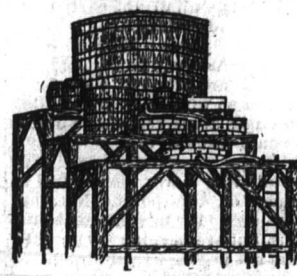
## RICHARD GLEANINGS

FOR LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURE

Complete Directions Given for Making Solution Necessary for Spraying Fruit Trees.

(By A. M. COOK)

Provide yourself with a good, tight barrel, and a zinc tub or pot to heat water in; heat the water to boiling point, then take two or three buckets of boiling water and put in the empty barrel, cover the top of the barrel with oilcloth and sacks. Let the water remain in the barrel about ten minutes, then pour out the water and put in 25 pounds of sulphur, and empty six cans of concentrated lye upon the sulphur; then add three buckets of boiling water, cover up barrel well and let it brew for 15 to 20 minutes; then stir up well, adding two more buckets of boiling water and ten pounds quick or unslaked lime (not slaked); cover top of barrel again and let the mix-



Spray Mixing and Filling Tanks for Spraying on Large Scale.

ture boil for 20 or 30 minutes. Then stir up well and add two more buckets boiling water and ten pounds more lime; let this boil for 20 or 30 minutes, keeping the cover on barrel as much as possible, after 30 minutes' more boiling add two buckets boiling water and ten pounds more lime; let this boil 30 minutes, then strain out into another barrel and add water enough to make 100 gallons in solution. This is ready to be sprayed on the trees. By this method you cook the mixture about two and a half hours. Several barrels may be started at one time and treated in the same manner as above.

### BAGGING GRAPES IS FAVORED

While Not Profitable in Commercial Vineyard, It Will Prove Successful in Small Patches.

While it is not profitable to bag in a commercial vineyard, it will always prove successful in a home vineyard. By bagging the ripening period can be held back for two weeks. Besides, when grapes are thoroughly sprayed and bags put on immediately, there is not so much danger of rotting. Bagging keeps birds and bees from injuring the grapes, therefore, more perfect bunches are produced.

Place the bunch in a strong three-pound paper bag, such as is used in a grocery store. Fold the corners and pin securely around the stem just above the grapes. A small hole about one-half inch in diameter should be cut in one corner of the bag at the bottom to allow water to run out. The bags are not costly, but it takes some time to put them on. In the home vineyard it is a very paying proposition, as it gives you a longer ripening period and more perfect bunches.

### PLAN TO PICK RASPBERRIES

Assign Two Pickers to Each Numbered Row and Keep Chart and Record at Packing Shed.

In picking raspberries, number the rows, then assign two pickers to each row, and keep a chart and record at the packing shed. In a field of 40 to 60 long rows it is very difficult for pickers to find their own row after taking a carrier of fruit to the packing house unless the rows are given some distinguishing mark or number. By this plan we know just what rows are picked, and can check up the work of each picker.

Let the pickers use four-quart carriers and as soon as the baskets are filled bring them to the nearest packing shed and get their card punched before they receive any more baskets. Pickers are not allowed to take any extra baskets with them to the field.

### FRUIT PACKAGES ARE SCARCE

Far-Sighted Fruit-Growers Have Placed Their Orders and Many Have Supply in Storage.

It is impossible to place too much emphasis upon the importance of fruit packages. All far-sighted fruit-growers have placed their orders and many have their packages safely stored in a convenient shed. Reports from Florida already indicate a shortage of potato barrels and baskets, a condition that will undoubtedly become more serious as the season advances. The New Jersey State Agricultural college advises all growers, large and small, to secure quotations and place orders immediately for all the new fruit packages that they will require for the marketing of their crop.

### DIFFERENCE IN MILK PRICES

Until Recently Product Has Been Paid for Without Regard to Quality—Farmers Organizing.

Discussing the cost of producing milk by dairymen and the cost of distribution by dealers, Prof. Fred Rasmussen, head of the dairy husbandry department at the Pennsylvania state college, recently asserted that milk has until very recently been paid for without regard to quality, the cheapest and poorest determining the price. The farmer, he said, has not made use of collective bargaining in the sale of milk, and as an individual has accepted whatever price was offered.

"The fact that milk has always been obtainable further away from the market at less price than the difference in the cost of transportation," said Professor Rasmussen, "has made it difficult to get a rise in price of milk for the farmer. The farmer as a class is slow to change and slow to organize. It has been the history throughout the world that cooperation among farmers develops only under economic pressure."

"The fact that milk producers in the eastern part of the United States are today organizing to save their industry from financial ruin is the best evidence of the economic pressure the industry is suffering. In the solving of the crisis in the milk business today many adjustments must be made."

### Children Cry for Fletcher's

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Dropper, and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### Used 40 Years

## CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

60 YEARS REPUTATION

## ARNOLD'S BALSAM

ALL SUMMER SICKNESSES BY

Graham Drug Co.

DO YOU WANT A NEW STOMACH?

If you do "Digestione" will give you. For full particulars regarding this wonderful Remedy which has benefited thousands, apply to

Hayes Drug Co.

### HOMEMADE CARRIER IN BARN

Labor-Saving Device Easily Put Together Greatly Assists With Chores Around Stable.

The daily toll about the barn in doing chores can be lessened if a few labor-saving devices are installed. One of these devices is a manure carrier. It is made of pine boards for the ends, shaped as in the sketch, and onto these ends I nailed sheet-iron sides and bottoms, as shown, says a South Dakota writer in The Farmer. Then I bent an ordinary one-inch gas pipe into a shape, formed the frame, and bolted it to the body of the carrier, as shown. Then to the top of the gas pipe frame I fastened two pivoted sheave wheels, diameter six