

VANDERBILT WINS A BRITISH CUP



LONDON.—The many friends of Alfred G. Vanderbilt are congratulating the American on his achievement in winning the coaching Marathon held recently in connection with the International Horse show. This is the second time he has won the event and the cup now becomes his property. Mr. Vanderbilt, whose coaching service between London and Brighton is so well known drove a team of grays of American trotting breed. The distance was nearly ten miles and the time 41 minutes.

FROGS FOR PROFIT

Marine Hospital Offers Market for Large Number of Croakers.

Fish Commissioner Meehan Enthusiastic Over Industry Gives Explicit Directions for Success in This Venture—Requires Much Care.

Landsdowne, Pa.—Frog farming has been carried on to some extent on many Pennsylvania estates in a small way for several years past. In some instances the presence of an inherited frog pond of goodly dimensions, where the croakers have bred, has led to a more extensive industry (and increased in numbers in their congenial quarters in marshy or swampy farm ponds). It has not been difficult to establish a profitable industry by simply catching quantities of the old frogs each year and allowing the others to reproduce.

In other instances the industry is followed as a fashionable fad, and owners of country seats have historic ponds and streams devoted to frog raising under the care of an expert, or new ponds are provided with this object in view. The principal hotels of our large cities have for some years past demanded a sufficient quantity of frogs to provide their guests with frequent treats to the toadskin frog-leg suppers and to keep up a sufficient demand to make the industry profitable.

Now there is a new incentive to frog-raising. Old Brog Bulling, governor of the state of Pennsylvania, has issued a decree that the sale of frogs to the marine hospital for use in testing medicinal preparations at the hygienic laboratory is to be considered a public duty.

There are many things to consider in establishing profitable frog ponds. Fish Commissioner Meehan is enthusiastic over the industry and he has given explicit directions for success in this venture. He says those who decide to undertake frog farming may make up their minds beforehand that the days which will follow will not be free from care or anxiety. It will be speedily discovered that

Weeps for Broken Violin

Child Prodigy Leaves Audience After Ovation With Breaking Heart Over Accident.

St. Louis.—Although she scored a triumph before the Orpheus club in St. Louis at its concert at the Broadway theater, Miss Mary McCausland, the fifteen-year-old St. Louis violin prodigy, left the theater with a broken heart. Her beloved violin, which she carried in its case under her arm, was broken and she is fearful that its wonderful tones may never be restored.

Just as she was leaving the stage after her final number, bowing and smiling in response to the enthusiastic applause that greeted her, she stumbled over a platform that had

been used by the leader of the chorus and fell headlong.

She sprained her back and her left arm in the fall, but she did not think of that. She recovered composure quickly and smiled to the audience to assure them that she wasn't hurt, and then looked down at her instrument.

Miss McCausland picked it up tenderly and carried it off the stage, with difficulty holding back her tears.

The audience had not understood that the violin was broken, but a gesture by the girl told them and silence fell.

The instrument is a Lupot and is valued at \$1,200. It is 112 years old. She purchased it last winter and still is devoting the money from her concert to finish paying for it.

Gold Jaw Replaces Old One.

New York.—A remarkable operation has just been performed at the Postgraduate hospital by which a man has been provided with an artificial jaw of pure gold to replace a jawbone destroyed by disease. The operation is said to be the first of the kind ever performed in a New York hospital.

Michael Wood, 54 years old, of Greenwich, Conn., is the patient. His disease had progressed so far that Wood's family believed his death was only a question of months.

Bear Surveys Engine.
Altoona, Pa.—A large black bear was seen by James Krause, employed by the Pennsylvania yards here, and by other railroaders, meandering along the edge of the woods close to the tracks the other day. Bruin did not seem to be afraid of the snorting horses and after a survey slowly retreated to the mountains again.

Uncle Ears Say:
"I have sense of emotions belongs badly to the boss."—Boston Herald

Catch Big Royal Sturgeon

Irish Fishermen Have Strange Bit of Success in Fishing—Presented to King.

Dublin.—The capture of a royal sturgeon at St. Tadwall's island, Carigan bay, and its immediate presentation to the king, by whom it was accepted, recalls the right of the sovereign to royal fish, wrecks, treasure trove, waifs and strays. The royal fish are the whale and the sturgeon, which when either thrown ashore or caught near the coast, are the property of the sovereign on account, as it is said in the books, of their superior excellence. A similar right appertained to the dukes of Normandy, from whom it probably came to the English sovereign, and is still a prerogative of the kings of Denmark.

A distinction is made between the whale and the sturgeon, the whale being divided between the king and the queen, the head only being the king's property and the tail the queen's.

RISKS LIFE TO RESCUE BIRD

Traveler in British Guiana Plunges Into Water to Save Specimen for London Zoo.

London.—An interesting addition to the birds on exhibition at the London zoological gardens is about to be made by Sir William Ingram from Georgetown, British Guiana.

His representative, Wilfrid Frost, has returned from an expedition into the interior of British Guiana with living specimens of the extremely rare bird, cock of the rock.

The birds, with only stuffed specimens of which the public is familiar, are about the size of pigeons.

The plumage is a beautiful bright red, though the tail and tips of the wings are dark brown, while the feathers on the head form a pretty arch.

Mr. Frost and his party had an adventurous journey. They were almost lost in a bush swamp and on two occasions disaster almost overtook them by water.

At one time their canoe collided with a submerged log and the man at the bow was precipitated into the river.

At another Mr. Frost, in his endeavor to save the cages containing the birds from toppling over, had a narrow escape from being drowned himself.

Before starting on this expedition Mr. Frost took a number of birds of paradise from New Guinea to Tobago for Sir William Ingram, who is experimenting with the breeding of these birds in the West Indies.

ADDER IN GIRL'S MILK PAIL

Six-Year-Old Tot Says, "See the Big Worm I Caught"—Bracelet Prevents Bite.

Waterbury, Conn.—George C. Densmore of Mount Tobe seat the six-year-old daughter of a New York butcher, George Holden, to the barnyard for a milk pail. The child got the pail and running to Densmore said: "See the big worm I caught."

In the pail was a red adder, the deadliest serpent of New England. It had struck the girl on the arm, but a bracelet stopped the blow. Densmore killed the reptile. Not 20 feet away he came upon the mate, rushing to the rescue, and killed it also. Densmore says: "It will soon get to where we Tobe folks must choose between adders and summer boarders. We shall certainly not be able to keep both happily."

Saved by a Feather Duster

Stenographer's Cluck and Dust Dispeller Causes Shivering Chicks to chirp Joyfully.

New York.—A batch of cold, motherless chickens was saved by the genius of Lawyer Edward B. Clark of Jamaica, and the ability of a stenographer to cluck like a hen.

Clark's office is at No. 226 Fulton street, Jamaica, and he has an estate on Grand street. But as his hen broke all the eggs he got under them he bought five chicks and took them to the office in a shoe box.

The office was cold and the chicks peeped their discomfort, and as they grew colder their peepings grew weaker.

Clark consulted on lawyer Robert G. Pattie to consult about the best means to save their lives, when his eye lighted upon a feather duster, owned in fee simple by Stephen H. Voris, a third attorney.

"The very thing," said he. A hole was made in the top of the shoe box, the handle was poked through it, and the feather duster, inverted, was closed down upon the chickens. But they continued to peep.

"Twon't work," quoth Patrie. "Some one's got to cluck to give local color."

First Clark, then Patrie, then Voris clucked in their most persuasive style. The chickens, unlike the juries, declined to be swayed.

PAYS HIS FARE WITH POETRY

Stowaway's Verse-Making Gift Saves Him From Service in Gallies on Pacific Liner.

Seattle, Wash.—George Parrott, poet and stowaway of Des Moines, Iowa, who has wandered over the earth, arrived here on the steamship Minnesota from Japan. Of all the queer human specimens that have been landed here as stowaways on Pacific liners, Parrott is the first live poet to steal a ride. Instead of riding into the Seattle harbor in chains he was given a place of honor in the first cabin and since being dug out of the dirty hold he has acquired enough money to pay a first-class passage to New York where he has been promised a good position on a weekly humorous publication. Long, lanky with raven black hair and a vacuous expression about his eyes he looked the poet he is. A water tender found him hiding in the paint room two days out of Yokohama.

Parrott immediately made an appeal in blank verse for mercy which induced the water tender to take him up to the galley for a meal. He was locked up but managed to send an appeal in verse to the captain who came down to see the poet. Parrott on seeing the master immediately began firing poetry through the iron bars. Captain Carlin brought the youthful poet on deck and introduced him to passengers. Parrott announced a benefit at which he would recite poetry and it was largely attended and more than \$200 was raised with which Parrott is going to New York.

Bunion Kills Man.

Altoona, Pa.—As a result of having a sore bunion on his right foot treat $\frac{1}{2}$ five weeks ago, Peter Morgan, aged 60, foreman of the machine shop at the Pennsylvania South Altoona foundries, died here.

Following the treatment gangrene and blood poisoning developed and he suffered great agony until he lapsed into a state of coma prior to death.

EVERY BREEDER SHOULD POSSESS DIPPING TANK

Even Carefully Kept Herds and Flocks Are Liable to Become Infested With Vermin—Inexpensive Plant Illustrated.



The time to rid flocks of sheep and herds of swine of ticks and lice is during the warm months and then there will be none to bother with in the winter time and to annoy animals so that only half or so profits can be had from them. Of course while the flocks and herds are cleaned up, the buildings must also be properly renovated and cleaned up, or there may be a general reinfestation from them, says Wisconsin Agriculturist. Every hog and sheep farm should have a dipping tank as a part of its regular equipment, for even carefully kept herds and flocks are liable to become infested with vermin such as lice and ticks.

A convenient, inexpensive and durable dipping tank may be constructed on the plan of the one represented in the accompanying illustration. The sheep or hogs are driven in at a receiving chute, plunged into a tank containing a disinfectant solution, made to swim to the other end, where they can climb out over another chute and return to the pens or into paddocks. The general construction of the chutes does not need much explanation. That is quite clear from the plan of the illustration. Good cedar posts set firmly into the ground three feet apart, with the exception of those at the ends of the tank, which should be no farther apart than the top width of the tank, answer the purpose of supports. Pieces of 2x4-inch studding are nailed to each pair at proper height to give the incline to the floors. Planks are used for the flooring and inch boards for the sides. The incline of the receiving chute to the right of the illustration has cleats nailed across its floor to aid the animals in making the climb; the decline has no cleats and is covered with a sheet of galvanized zinc to prevent the animals resisting being plunged into the tank. The cleats of the former are nailed straight across. A gate is attached at the entrance to the chute so that a number of animals may be working at a time while the dippers are working at the tank. The distance between the posts of the receiving chute on the sides is four feet, and the height of the incline is one foot and a half.

The incline of the chute through which the animals leave the tank is the same as that of the receiving chute, but it is longer, the distance between the posts being five instead of four feet. The floor here should also be covered with galvanized sheeting and the cleats nailed so as to allow the dripping from the wet animals to run back into the tank. Unless this is done the supply of solution in the tank will soon all be lost, and the dipping made unnecessarily much more expensive. The cleats, instead of running directly across, are short pieces nailed at angles, so that their inner ends are lower than the outer ends, and do not meet so as to let the drippings run down the center. When sheep are dipped it may become necessary to retain them in the dripping chute for a time, as those with long wool will carry even a gallon or two of the dip in their fleeces, which takes time to drain out.

The dipping tank should be at least four feet deep at the end into which the animals are plunged to admit of their being entirely submerged, and should be about fifteen feet long, so that sufficient time is required by the animal to pass through for them to receive a thorough wetting from the solution, otherwise it will be necessary to hold them back for a time until this is accomplished. The deep part of the tank need not be longer than five feet, the rest of the tank becoming gradually shallower up to the dripping chute and the bottom having cleats or grooves across to assist the animals in wading along. At the top the tank should be 18 inches wide, but at the bottom a width only sufficient for the animal's feet is necessary. This will properly be about one foot.

The material of which the dipping tank is made may be either wood, galvanized sheeting or concrete. Concrete will prove the most lasting, and can easily enough be molded by the owner.

Ventilation is essential. Good ventilation at all times, both by day and by night, is essential in maintaining good health with poultry. Much of the diseases with which the birds are afflicted may be traced to its origin to a neglect to provide proper ventilation.

POOR METHOD OF FARMING

Agricultural Implements Exposed to Inclemency of Weather and Used by Poultry for Roosting Places.

(By S. M. MILLER.)
In March I drove ten miles to a big sale in another part of the country and on the way I counted five mowers, one new reaper, and six plows standing in the fields or alongside barns without shelter. In one barnyard which contained about twenty Holstein cows a good reaper stood at one side of the barn. Part of it was under the eaves from which had dripped rain and snow and formed an ice ridge six inches thick. A big Plymouth Rock rooster stood prominently on one of the blades of the machine and there was evidence that this was the favorite roosting place of the flock.

In one field a breaking plow had been left standing at the end of a furrow in a corner of the field and the snow covered the beam. One hand

die was broken off. At the sale a fine reaper and mower were sold. The reaper was in a leaky shed but the mower stood in a corner of an alfalfa field. The reaper brought \$14 and the mower nine dollars. Both were new two years ago. I bought a likely looking Jersey heifer but when I got her home discovered that she was lousy. The owner of this farm told me he was going to move to Canada where he could get some cheap land for his boys. "There's nothin' in farmin' in the states any more," he said. "Land's too high. I figger I can buy 360 acres up in Canada for what my 120 will bring here."

Perhaps he was right, but it seemed to me that if he had farmed his 120 acres right up to the handle in every way he would have been better off than after selling out, paying the expense of moving and equipping his new big farm in the northwest. The farm showed every evidence of neglect of small things. It was untidy, unthrifty in appearance and showed the lack of system. With such a farmer the big or the farm the greater the waste. That ten-mile trip was a great object lesson to me and to my boys, who went along as well.

METHOD OF FEEDING POULTRY

The device shown in the illustration gives a novel way to feed mangels, cabbage and so on to poultry. When the lower portion is all eaten off the top falls down sufficiently to allow the chicks a share as well as the fowls. The rod is made to rest in a groove on posts set in the ground. The roots do not get soiled, and this proves an economical plan. The poultry will eat all, clear to the last bit.

Surface Culture.
Frequent surface cultivation makes the natural food of the plant more available, prevents escape of moisture and holds water in store for summer use.

Kindness for Brood Hen.
Don't be mean to the poor brood hen because she wants to set. Maybe she has raised you one or two broods of chicks this season. If she has not, she has surely been doing her duty toward laying, and, anyway, she can't help it if she wants to set. She was created that way. Do not stuff her into a little, old, nasty, dirty hole of a place, on half rations, or no rations at all. Give her a good, clean pen, with plenty of feed and clean water twice a day. Good care will soon set her to singing again; whereas, ill treatment in her weakened condition may cause a disease that will take not only her but may spread to the whole flock.

Watering Plants.
Watering in the evening, besides aiding in the spread of fungous diseases, also causes "damping off." Watering should never be practised during heavy, cloudy weather. Shade, heat and light should be considered. Plants growing in the bright sunlight always need more water than those in the shade, for evaporation and transpiration are always greater under such circumstances. Mid-day waterings, when the sun shines directly on the foliage, will burn the foliage of many of our common house plants. Shading during excessive heat will strengthen the plants and assist in retaining moisture.

Big Potato Crop.

On Lord Rosebery's estate at Dalmeny, Scotland, an acre has been made to produce more than 2,000 measured bushels of potatoes. This yield is so remarkable that the department of agriculture at Washington has sent an expert to Scotland to find out how it was made, and secure blazes that will aid the American grower to increase his potato yield.

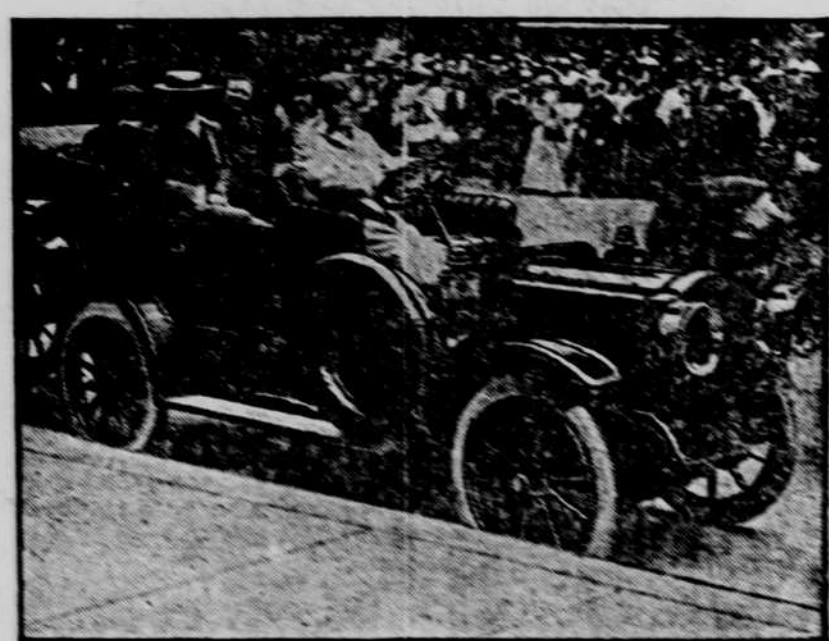
Topdressing Pastures.
Pastures may be topdressed and should not be grazed too early in spring nor too heavily. Where pastures can be plowed it is advisable to plow and reseed occasionally.

The raising of clover, corn and forage crops furnishes a larger amount of protein for cattle and less feed will need to be purchased.

ROOSEVELT RETURNS AND IS GIVEN AN OVATION SELDOM EQUALED

The Mighty Traveler Goes Buoyantly Through a Long and Trying Reception-Parade, Showing Lively Interest in Everything American

The White Company Receives Unique Compliment for the Sturdy Reliability of Its Steam Car From Mr. Roosevelt and Family



Theodore Roosevelt and Party in White Steamer.)

After fifteen months' absence, exactly as scheduled, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt disembarked from the Kaiser Auguste Victoria, Saturday morning, June 18, at 11 a. m. To the keen disappointment of a large group of newspaper correspondents, Mr. Roosevelt absolutely refused, as heretofore, to be interviewed or to talk on political subjects, but his rapid fire of questions showed the same virile interest in public affairs as before.

If the welcome tendered by the vast throng may be considered a criterion upon which to base a "return from Elba," surely there was no discordant note in the immense reception-parade, nor in the wildly clamorous crowd which cheered at every glimpse and hung on his very word.

The incidents of the day in New York were many, but perhaps none better illustrated the nervous energy and vitality of the man, the near-manic to be up-and-doing, which he has brought back to us, than the discarding of horses and carriages for the swifter and more reliable automobiles. The moment the Roosevelt family and

immediate party landed, they were whisked away in White Steamers to the home of Mrs. Douglas Robinson at 433 Fifth avenue. A little later, when the procession reached the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Colonel Roosevelt again showed his preference for the motor car in general and the White cars in particular, when he, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Collector Loeb transferred from their carriage to White Steamers, which were in waiting for them.

After luncheon at Mr. Robinson's house, the entire party, including Colonel Roosevelt, again entered White cars and were driven to Long Island City, where they were to take a special train to the ex-President's home at Oyster Bay.

The supremacy of the White cars with the Roosevelt party was again demonstrated on Sunday, when the party was driven to church in the White Steamers, and a group of some forty prominent Rough Riders were taken in a White Gasoline Truck to a clamor at the Travers Island clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club.

Many Women who are Splendid Cooks

dread having to prepare an elaborate dinner because they are not sufficiently strong to stand over an intensely hot coal range. This is especially true in summer. Every woman takes pride in the table she sets, but often it is done at tremendous cost to her own vitality through the weakening effect of cooking on a coal range in a hot kitchen.

It is no longer necessary to wear yourself out preparing a fine dinner. Even in the heat of summer you can cook a large dinner without being worn out.



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Without outside heat, no smell, no smoke. It will cook the biggest dinner without heating the kitchen or the cook. It is immediately lighted and immediately extinguished. It can be changed from a slow to a quick fire by turning a handle. There's no drudgery connected with it, no coal to carry, no wood to chop. You don't have to wait fifteen or twenty minutes till the fire gets going. Apply a light and it's ready. By simply turning the wick up or down you get a slow or an intense heat on the bottom of the pot, pan, kettle or oven, and nowhere else. It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot; drop shelves for coffee, teapot or saucepan, and even a rack for towels. It saves time, worry, health and temper. It does all a woman needs and more than she expects. Made with 1, 2, and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner sizes can be had with or without Cabinet.

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