



### NEW MRS. VANDERBILT.

Her Husband Is the Actual Head of the Vanderbilts and a Man with a History.

William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, who were recently married in London, are pronounced as handsome a pair for their age as could well be brought together at the altar. Mrs. Rutherford's second husband died two years ago at Paris, and she but recently reopened her fine home near the mansion of the Castellanes in Passy. She has lived abroad for many years, and was married 13 years ago in London to the late Mr. Rutherford. She was then the widow of Samuel S. Sands, a wealthy New Yorker, and had been the beautiful Anna Harriman. Mr. Rutherford was one of New York's best known society and club men. He was a brother of Mrs. Henry White. The new Mrs. William K. is a perfect blonde, with a very handsome face, regular features, bright blue eyes and pure golden hair. She is immensely wealthy, and is the owner of the beautiful Tranquillity farm, a fine estate in New Jersey. She was one of the eight children of Oliver Harriman and one of the heirs to an estate originally valued at \$15,000,000.

William Kissam Vanderbilt is the second son of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He was born on Staten Island December 12, 1849. In stature he is a trifle below the medium height. He is an able railroad man, safe, conservative and prudent. Socially he is eminent for his diplomacy. His wealth is between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000. He is fond of yachting, racing, coaching, hunting and fishing. His friends call him "Willie K."

William H. Vanderbilt's last will and testament disposed of an estate



MRS. RUTHERFORD-VANDERBILT.

valued at \$200,000,000. He made William K. one of his executors and one of his principal legatees. After giving to each one of his eight children \$5,000,000 outright, and placing \$5,000,000 more in trust for each, the testator divided the remaining \$120,000,000 into two equal parts, leaving \$60,000,000 to Cornelius and the same amount to William K. Vanderbilt. With the death in 1899 of Cornelius Vanderbilt William K. became the actual head of the family. In 1878 he married Miss Alva Smith, of Mobile, Ala., whose divorce and subsequent remarriage are recent matters of New York family history.

#### Make the Baby Comfortable.

Don't make baby's dress too tight, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. any a baby frets and cries simply because the little arms are restricted, or the neckband is too tight. By making baby's clothes large you will save yourself much extra work and many fretful days. My baby wore her first dresses until she wore them out, some being in use when she was two and a half years old. No change was necessary save in length of skirt. Recently I saw a big, overgrown baby of six months whose yoke met only at one button. I asked the mother if I might loosen the clothes. I did so and found that the sleeves, made for a small baby, now cut into the fat arms. The baby at once stopped fretting.

#### Intoxication in Animals.

M. Grobaut, professor of physiology in Paris, in describing the effect of alcohol upon animals, says that the successive stages of intoxication through which they pass are gawdy, sadness, solemnity and a supreme intoxication which ends in death. Rabbits are very curious when under the influence of liquor, and a drunken kangaroo is brutally aggressive.

#### How to Prepare Beef Tea.

When making beef tea never add the salt till the meat has been cooking for some time. Salt acts upon the fiber and prevents it giving out all the nourishing properties.

### HAS MARVELOUS POWERS.

Six-Year-Old Lola Cotton, a New York Girl, Is an Accomplished Mind Reader.

Lola Cotton is an extraordinary child, though Lola does not realize that she is different from any other six-year-old girl.

Here are some of the things that she can do, according to the New York Herald:

Blindfolded and with her back turned toward the other occupants of a room she will name and describe dozens of articles selected by any person present. She does this without hesitation and with a rapidity and ease that astonish the listener. If she had eyes in the back of her head the answers could not come with more satisfactory clearness and accuracy in nearly every instance where a test is desired.

Lola can give correct answers to mathematical questions, both in arith-



LOLA AT THE BLACKBOARD.

metic and algebra, without an instant's hesitation.

Blindfolded and with back toward a blackboard she will direct what is called the "Chess Knight's Tour" while the person with the crayon moves it swiftly from field to field until the entire 64 fields have been covered in as many moves, without recrossing, concluding at the starting point. Over this network of lines and figures little Lola leads the crayon holder. This she does without error, although the fact that she starts from any field designated makes it necessary that she should be able to follow 4,096 combinations to a successful finish.

How does Lola do the things that no other six-year-old girl in New York can do?

Does Lola know more than she will tell? Or knowing nothing about it, does the secret lie in the unconscious subservience of her brain to another's controlling influence?

All that Lola does is performed in the presence of her father, J. L. Cotton. The questions answered by her are asked by him, although suggested by other people. Mr. Cotton says that the system is that of thought transference; that his blindfolded daughter's brain is in such marvelously intimate communication with the workings of his own that she can follow his thought while his eyes move from object to object, and while they are resting upon some one thing she will instantly know what the thing is, and will name it. He states that she herself will hold the crayon, and, blindfolded, mark the chess knight's moves with as much ease as she directs his moves when he holds the crayon. She does this, he says, by reading his mind with a rapidity that keeps pace with his own thought.

In brief, Mr. Cotton says that Lola can solve any mathematical or chess problem with which he himself is familiar, and that she can describe any object blindfolded that is within range of her powers of description.

She has never been to school and does not know how to read or write.

Mr. Cotton says that he has been interested for many years in psychological matters, and one day, watching the baby—then four years old—at play, he wondered if he could exert unspoken influence over her. He mentally commanded her to take up certain toys and lay others down, and the experiment proved successful. Fearing to affect her brain, he proceeded cautiously and by degrees, in the meanwhile subjecting her to medical examination to be certain that no injurious results had followed. Lola is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cotton. She was born in Clarkville, Allegany county, N. Y.

#### Guessing at Men's Ages.

"What are the respective ages of the father and the son?"

"Well, I judge the former is over 50, because I noticed he likes to be called 'my boy,' and that the latter is under 25, for the reason that it pleases him to be addressed as 'old man.'"—Tit-Bits.

#### At the Boarding House.

S. Off More—Look here; these croquettes are worse than they were the last time I was here.

Robert—Impossible, sir.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

### FIG WASP AT WORK.

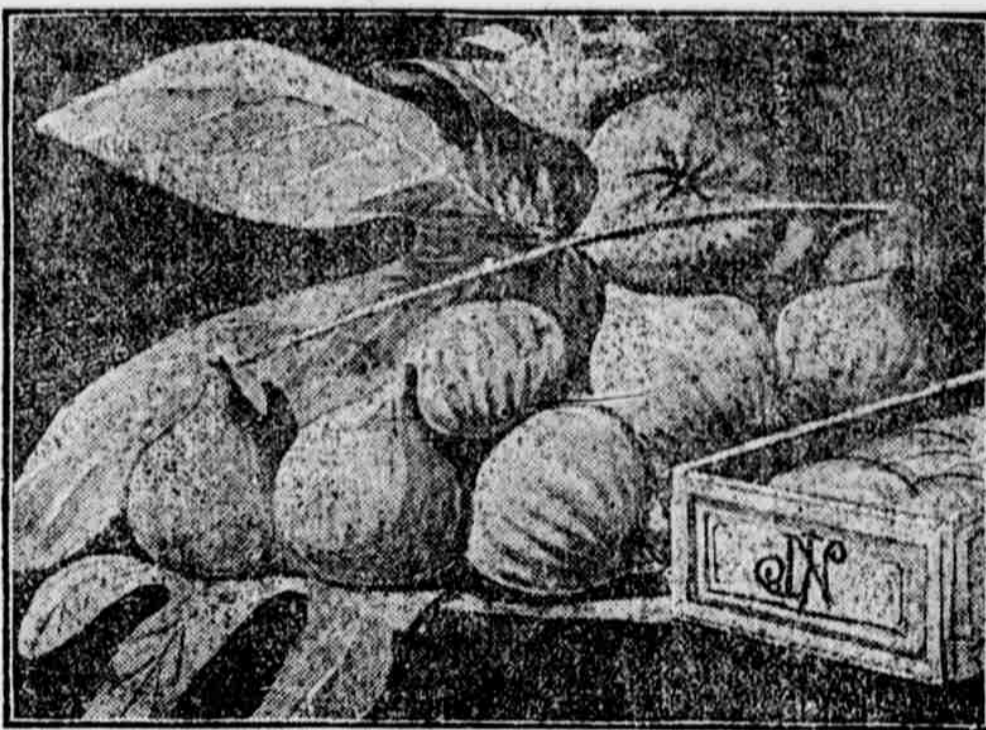
Useful Insect Performs Important Horticultural Duty.

May Be the Means of Developing a New and Lucrative Industry in the Southern States of the Union.

[Special Los Angeles (Cal.) Letter.]

**B**LASTOPHAGA GROSSORUM is the rather formidable name of the insect tribe which proves to be an indispensable aid to an industry which may become a large source of revenue to the farmers of the south and extreme west.

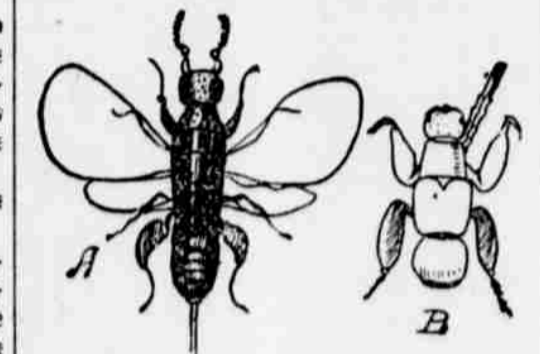
The culture of Smyrna figs, or a variety that will rival them in the markets of the world, has long been the aim of the agriculturists, and unsuccessful attempts have cost years of labor and large sums of money. Now the little fig wasp, with the large name, as above, is quietly solving the problem. Figs have been so long raised in California that their origin is doubtful, although the blanket veil covering grapes, olives, etc., is thrown over them and the little dark specimens so well known are called "mission figs." These are only suitable for food when first taken from the tree. As the probabilities of horticulture were developed in this state, ambitious planters endeavored to improve on their fig trees, and introduced different varieties from Asia Minor and places around the Mediterranean, but none could be cured in a manner to render them an article of commerce. It



CALIFORNIA GROWN SMYRNA FIGS.

was realized that ideal conditions for fig culture existed in California when once fruitful trees were introduced. In the early eighties, about 500 cuttings were secured through the United States consulate at Smyrna, and widely distributed over the state, but they did not bear satisfactorily. About the same time, the white Adriatic fig was imported from Sicily, planted, propagated, and, for awhile, seemed to promise well, but soon showed a tendency to sour on the trees, and was generally of poor flavor. These orchards have, as a rule, either been uprooted or are being "worked over" into true Smyrna fig trees.

In 1885, E. W. Moslin obtained some imported Smyrna figs in San Francisco and planted the seeds, from which beautiful trees were grown, which failed to produce fertile seeds, for reasons then unknown. In 1886, F. Roeding determined to devote special effort, on his ranch in the San Joaquin valley, to introduce the true Smyrna



THE FIG WASP.  
(A. Adult Female. B. Adult Male. Both Greatly Enlarged.)

fig of commerce in conjunction with its complement, the wild Capri fig, and the fig wasp, in order that fig caprification in a natural way might be feasible. His son, G. C. Roeding, has gone on with the work until, after about 17 years, it has been demonstrated that commercial figs may be grown in this state as well as in Asia Minor.

The first orchard was planted about seven miles east of Fresno. In 1886, Mr. Roeding sent Mr. W. C. West abroad to study the whole subject. As a result, from the Herbeyli district, in the Meander valley, in Asia Minor, cuttings of wild, or Capri, figs, the Lop Injir, or true fig, and a few other varieties were sent here, planted out and carefully tended. Meantime, Mr. Roeding was appointed a commissioner of agriculture by Secretary Wilson, and toured the whole fig district of Asia Minor. In 1888 20 acres were set, and the following year another tract of equal acreage. In 1891 another 20 acres were put out, entirely in Lop-

Injir, except a single row of 40 Capri figs. In 1892 some of the trees came into bearing, but the fruit failed to develop, although in 1890 a little fruit had appeared, after an attempt had been made at artificial fertilization. At that time some of the Capri figs had been opened, some of the pollen taken from the male blossoms, and by means of a toothpick conveyed into the orifice of the figs, fertilizing the female flower. Of the half dozen thus treated all matured, while the others shriveled and fell to the ground when one-third grown. After the fertilized fruits were dried, they were found to contain fertilized seeds, but the flavor was not equal to that of the imported figs, as only a portion of the female flowers had developed seeds, owing to the crude fertilization.

Similar experiments were carried on for several years, entailing much labor with small results. Then various unsuccessful efforts were made to import the fig wasp. Finally, in April, 1899, two consignments of Capri figs, wrapped in tin foil and packed in cotton, reached Fresno, which, on being cut, were found to contain live and fully developed insects. In June galls containing insects developed in some of the Capri figs, and after years of labor and expenditure the cultivation of Smyrna figs became established in America.

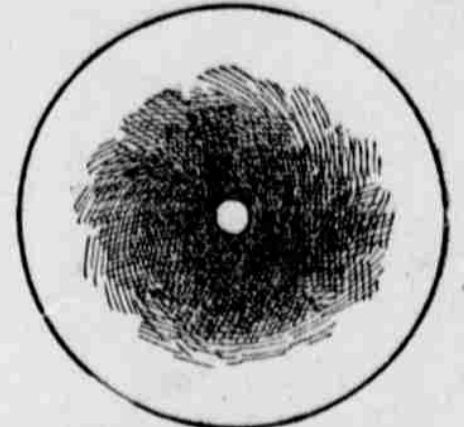
The caprification of the fig is simple. There are, as a rule, three crops of Capri figs; one each in spring, summer and fall. It is hoped that in the California climate there will be a fourth. They are, in a way, evergreen, the late crop remaining on the tree through the winter, although the leaves fall. In figs there are four distinct kinds of flowers, male, female, gall and mule, Fe-



### CREAM SEPARATION.

Simple Diagram Which Explains as Concisely as Possible How Separators Work.

There is no line of demarkation between the skim-milk and the cream. In the cut is shown as nearly as can be described in a simple drawing the condition of the milk and cream. The milk enters the center of the bowl and of course there begins at once a separation. The sugar, albumen, casein and



CREAM SEPARATOR AT WORK.

ash as well as the water are hurried to the outside of the bowl and in accord with a fundamental law of physics that "no two bodies can occupy the same place at the same time," the fat is forced out and consequently finds itself nearing the center of the bowl. There is a gradual condensation of the cream from the outside to the center. At the innermost point the cream will contain nearly 50 per cent. butter fat, gradually decreasing until in a modern separator, the skim-milk, which is taken at the outside, will contain only a trace. The different separators have a slightly varying contrivance for controlling the density of the cream, but in every instance the principle remains the same; when taken very near the center the volume is less and the fat content high. The amount of cream may be reduced until it cannot escape fast enough, and so if the milk supply is not diminished a portion of the fat will necessarily pass off in the skim-milk. On the other hand, if the cream screw is changed to increase the volume that is taking it out nearer to the outside of the bowl then we are securing a cream of less fat content, and this permission of increased outflow at the center of the bowl means a more exhaustive skimming. Hence to-day the test of a first-class machine is to run full capacity, skim clean, and deliver a cream containing 40 to 50 per cent. butter fat.—H. E. Cook, in Rural New Yorker.

### CHOICE BUTTER FLAVOR.

It Depends Upon the Use of Proper Starters and Due Attention to the Ripening of Cream.

It is safe to say that the principal defect in the quality of Canadian butter, as in the butter from any other country, is in regard to the matter of flavor, said J. A. Reddick in an address. The causes which give rise to this defect are many and not always easily located, but the buttermaker has a great advantage over the cheesemaker, inasmuch as he has it within his power to control the flavor of the butter to a very great extent by the use of "good flavored fermentation starters," and by proper attention to the ripening of the cream. His failure to do this is one reason why the butter is often inferior in flavor. Butter-makers must study this question of ripening cream and the use of "starters." The trouble is that very often the "starter" produces a bad flavor instead of a good one. When the farmer sows his seed he expects to reap what he sows. If he sows wheat he reaps a crop of wheat, but if the grain he uses is full of mustard seed he need not point out what the result will be. It is not possible to get fine flavored butter where bad starters are used any more than it is to get a crop of wheat from the mustard seed. The difficulty is that many buttermakers apparently do not know the difference between what is a proper starter and what is not.

#### Peas and Oats for Cows.

If likely to be short on good cow feed during midsummer, sow a bed of peas and oats at once. Fit the ground well and drill in Canada field peas at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre, drilling the bed as near 1½ inches as possible. Plant with grain drill. A week after planting drill the field with two bushels of oats per acre. The peas and oats will come on together and an acre will feed a bunch of 15 or 20 cattle nicely for a while. This crop may be cut as soon as the heads of the oats appear. From this time on, the green feed gains in nourishment. Before the pea pods dry or the oats shell, the crop left on the field may be cut for hay. No soiling crop is more relished by cattle or sheep.—J. E. Gifford, in Farm and Home.

EDWARD JULIAN.