

CAMERA SNAPS PERSONS AND PLACES MENTIONED IN NEWS

Newport Summer Colony Gives Benefit Entertainment for Orphans—Musical Bear Plays "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier"—Traffic "Cop" Protected by Umbrella.



Newport Attends Great Chinese Fete for Charity

FOR several years it has been the custom for the members of the Summer colony of Newport to give a benefit entertainment for St. Mary's Orphanage, of Providence. The benefit this year took place in the form of a Chinese fete on the estate of Mrs. William Grosvenor at Roslyn, Beacon Hill. Those who had attended the fete of recent years voiced the opinion that this one was the most successful.

The usual lawn party departments were dotted here and there on the sloping hillside at the foot of which lay Narragansett Bay and Newport Harbor. With a few exceptions, each booth and table had its special decorative feature, each with a few exceptions having some Chinese design as its motif.

The Newport traffic "cop" has a pleasant time. He stands under an umbrella at the intersection of the streets and politely waves the cottagers of the Summer capital on their way. This traffic station was the idea of Freshborn Coggeshall, of Newport. It is not likely to find favor in busier cities.

The First Brigade of the New York National Guard went into camp at Fishkill Plains July 17 under command of General J. F. O'Brien. The camp is called Camp Whitman. Lieutenant-Colonel Vanderbilt is the eldest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. He has always taken a lively interest in the militia and earned his promotion to his present rank by hard work and strict attention to duty.

Olive Fremstad, the famous mezzo soprano so long a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is building a house in the Maine woods and she is doing some of the hard work herself. There is little danger that Madame Fremstad will take on this summer the traditional rotundity of the opera singer.

In the Central Park Zoo in New York City there is a sloth bear that is a born musical genius. For hours at a time he will sit entranced while one of the keepers plays a mouth organ. "Zip," the bear in question, is likewise a great pal of Bill Snyder and he surely is a "bear of a friend." Such musical proclivities have been shown that Snyder is



Cincinnati Hurricane Jennenbaum's Residence

giving "Zip" the chance of his life to follow his natural bent for music. Jimmy Coyle, the assistant to "Bill" Snyder, who if you do not know is the boss of the zoo, is teaching "Zip" how to play a mouth organ. "I Didn't Raise

My Boy to Be a Soldier" seems to be the favored melody that the Himalayan sloth bear plays.

following week to 14 cents on the average. Then, let us assume that two producers bring eggs to this store. One has a case of clean brown eggs, from a flock of Rhode Island Red hens; the second has a case of mixed colors, some dirty, a few cracked, and of many sizes, evidently the output of a mongrel flock. Both receive 14 cents a dozen for their eggs. The cases are put together and their identity is lost. This system of buying is known as the "case count" system.

Suppose, instead of paying the same for both lots, the dealer had paid the first man 15 cents and the second 12 cents. The price would undoubtedly be fair in both instances, for the loss on the first would be practically nothing and on the second lot rather heavy. This system of buying would be the "quality system," and is the only fair system of dealing in eggs. It is fair to the farmer and fair to the merchant. The greatest losses during the summer are due to fertile eggs. It is not heat alone that causes decomposition, but heat plus fertility. The fertile egg starts to incubate at a temperature above 70 degrees, while an infertile egg will merely evaporate. Therefore, the first step in the production of quality eggs is the elimination of the male birds from the flocks. The hens will lay more eggs by virtue of being annoyed less and obtaining greater peace about the poultry house. The laying hen is quiet but busy. This is uniformly true of the hens in the National egg-laying contest—hens that never see a male bird and yet lay from 200 to 286 eggs per hen per year. The bad egg of producing infertile eggs lies entirely with the owner of the flock.

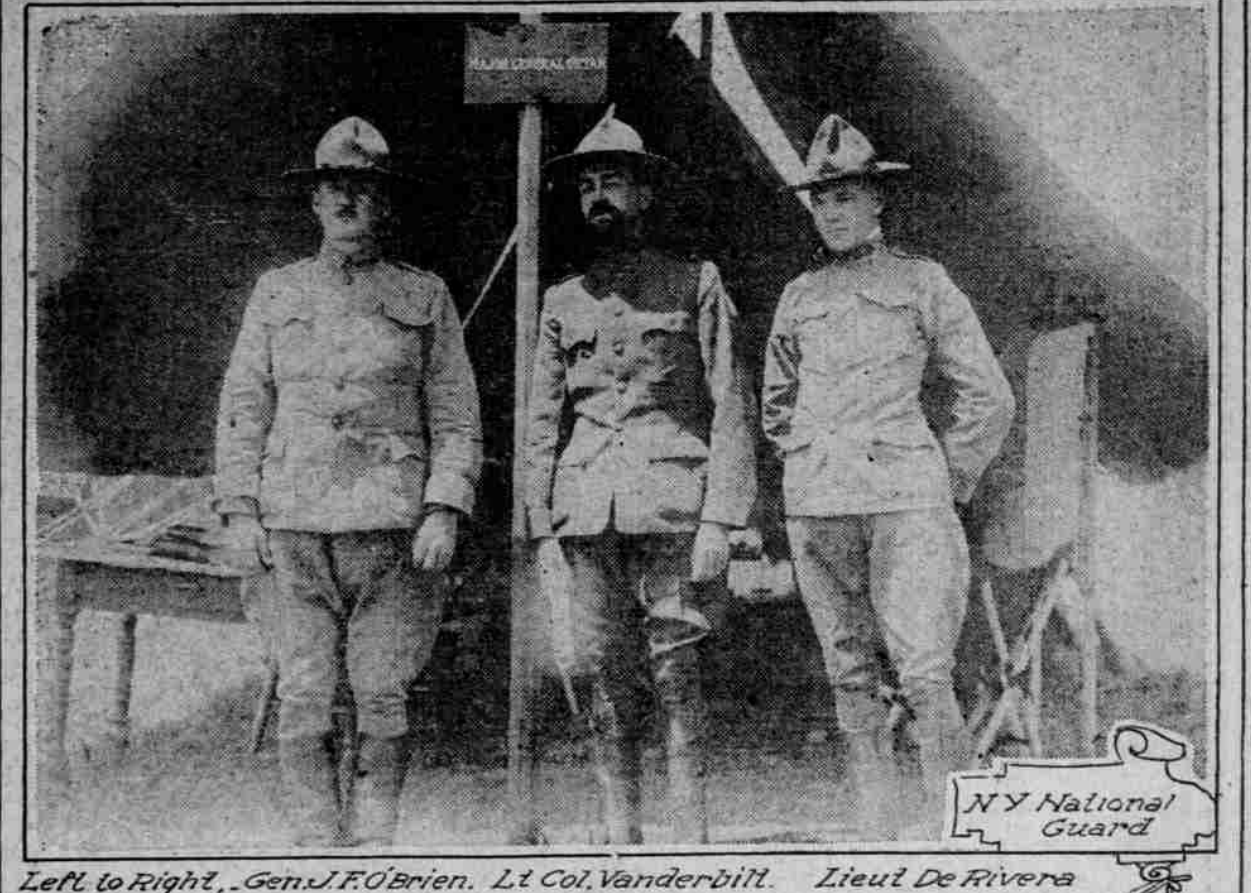
Handling Is Important. The second step in the production of quality eggs lies in the handling. During the warm summer months, the eggs are often rather watery, due to a lack of green feed during dry weather and also because of the physical condition of the hen. These conditions are not easily remedied, but if these "watery" eggs are infertile and are carefully handled they may be marketed without loss. The sooner they reach cold storage the better, for when they are cooled in a cold room the albumen thickens and the egg is in better shape to ship. Consequently, in being hauled to market, the cases should be carried in a spring wagon or given a bed of straw. A watery egg, if jarred sufficiently, will mix and cause a "mixed lot," an egg with no market value. As long as the contents of the egg remain whole, it has a market value. On the farm the eggs should be kept in a cool place.

The third step in the marketing of quality eggs is the country merchant. Demand a quality price. It is only a question of a few years until every country merchant will buy eggs on a quality basis and he will do this because the dealers in turn will buy eggs from him only on a quality basis. To-day only a fraction of the dealers are paying according to the candling test of the eggs.

The question naturally arises, "Why should the farmer take these precautions with his eggs?" How will it benefit him? It will benefit him in several ways. First, bad eggs tend to depress the market, and the market price will always be lower when eggs



Mme Olive Fremstad Building Her Home in Maine Woods



Left to Right, Gen. J. F. O'Brien, Lt. Col. Vanderbilt, Lieut. De Rivera



Mme Olive Fremstad Building Her Home in Maine Woods



Traffic Cop at Newport, R.I.



Himalayan Sloth Bear an apt Musical Pupil

are of poor quality. Second, bad eggs are a source of loss in freight, handling, etc. This loss is an added burden for the good eggs and decreases the price. Third, good eggs tend to increase consumption. Fourth, bad eggs are a direct loss to the state.

An incident that occurred some time ago may illustrate the lesson the writer has tried to make clear. A farmer's wife entered a produce house with a basket of eggs. The dealer asked her whether she preferred to sell her eggs "case count" at 13 cents a dozen or "candled" at 15 cents. Her reply was characteristic: "Of course, I'll take 16 cents; my eggs are all good." The dealer candled the eggs and stated that there were 18 bad eggs in the lot of 14 dozen. She promptly gathered up her eggs and went up the street to a grocery store. The clerk there allowed her 14 cents a dozen for all the eggs and she took it out in trade. The dealer remarked after the woman left his place, "I'll get her eggs this evening anyway, so what's the difference." At 6 o'clock the clerk brought to the produce dealer all the eggs he had bought during the day. He sold them for 16 cents candled. Included in the lot were the dozen and a half bad eggs. He received nothing for these eggs. It

would seem at first glance that the grocer lost something on the transaction, but you will find on careful analysis that there is a "joker" hidden somewhere. The most serious criticism of the whole transaction was the fact that the woman was permitted to return home thinking she had honestly sold 14 dozen good eggs and that the produce dealer was trying to cheat her. It has been found by experiments conducted in Kansas that 42 per cent of the total loss in market eggs during the hot months was eliminated when nothing else was done except to remove the male birds. Furthermore, 97 per cent of these eggs tested out as first-class eggs when the male birds were kept from the laying flocks, the eggs collected twice a day, put in a cave cellar having a temperature of 60 degrees, marketed twice a week and protected from the sun on the way to town. This means that the farmer can control deterioration to a large extent. A small percentage of eggs, probably represented by the 3 per cent what were second-class, are second-grade eggs when laid.

Due to the use of dirty, filthy egg-cases and fillers by the farmer, storekeeper, collector and produce dealer, the quality of millions of dozen of eggs is seriously impaired each year and

many eggs made absolutely worthless. At this time of the year every case is hunted up and filled with the increasing supply of eggs. Many of these cases have been stored in damp warehouses, cellars or left out in the open with the old fillers and pads left in, and in many cases the bad or broken eggs have not been removed.

Such cases and fillers are not suitable to ship any food product, much less a highly perishable food product like eggs. It should be the duty of those engaged in the egg trade not to use filthy, musty egg cases or soiled damp or musty fillers, and also that the excelsior or other material used for padding be clean and sweet.

The primitive hen laid about two dozen eggs a year to propagate her like. Five years ago, or more, hens were averaging from 75 to 150 eggs a year. Last year flocks were laying an average of almost 200 eggs a year. In an egg-laying contest recently ended, the flock average was 240 eggs. Hens in Oregon lay 303 eggs to her credit in one year.

This interest in developing egg-laying strains which have been conducted during the last number of years. They have shown the wide-awake poultryman that it is useless to have a high record and to support the unpaying guest.

The fifth North American egg contest at Newark, N. J., and the Missouri contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., will begin November 1, 1915, likewise the contest at Storrs, Conn.

These egg-laying contests have marked a new epoch in the history of the poultry industry. Before the egg-laying contests started poultry was bred largely in a haphazard manner, so far as egg production was concerned, but today the breeders have adopted better methods and by the use of trap nests they are able to know definitely the pedigree of the chicken they raise. By knowing this they can select and breed both males and females from the hens which make the highest record. "The breeders who enter pens in these egg-laying contests have an opportunity to raise chickens from their own hens which have officially certified to breed from which could not be obtained in any other way."

Every egg-laying contest is worthy of the farmer's attention. It is this testing of utility qualifications which gives the wisdom to make poultry a better paying investment on farms as elsewhere.

at the beginning or height of the season. Stock of this kind is a good investment for anyone who is at all interested in the betterment of his stock of poultry on the farm, or in fact anywhere else. A pen of pure-bred fowls purchased from reliable poultrymen after the season's hatching is finished has been the foundation of many successful flocks.

CHARGE HIGH FOR HEROIN
Peddlers on New York Streets Demand \$96 an Ounce.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Heroin, the favorite "dope" of the drug fiends, is now being retailed by street vendors in New York at \$96 an ounce. The legitimate price is \$4.50 an ounce. The sudden advance in the cost of heroin is due to the public department's crusade against the users of drugs. In the many arrests in the last week or two some important source has been cut and the supply is therefore unequal to the demand.

COURAGE COMMON IN THIS WAR.

London, July 31.—Every Englishman knows how to die bravely. The Irish, Scotch and English soldiers face the bayonets, the machine guns as though out on dress parade. It is the men who slaken and die in the trenches, or at home after an arduous campaign that our sympathy goes out to most. There are thousands of such men behind the battle lines who went to the front without the strong constitution and good pure blood to withstand the deprivations, the hardships of the campaign in Belgium and France. It is a warning that we should pay strict attention to our stomach, liver and blood. If one is all out of sorts he should take an invigorating tonic and alterative such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It eliminates from the blood disease-breeding poisons. It makes the blood rich and pure, and furnishes a foundation for sound, physical health. Fifty years ago Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., found that certain barks and roots manufactured by using glycerine without the use of alcohol or opiates, made into a concentrated extract, which he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made a stimulating tonic for the stomach, helped the digestion and assimilation of the food and eradicated poisons from the blood. This is nature's cure for indigestion, and by correcting the stomach, and thereby feeding the blood on pure materials, the red blood corpuscles are increased and the body established in a healthy state. No one suffers from catarrh who has plenty of red blood corpuscles and a good digestion. Catarrh in all its forms is a stagnation of the blood. Introduce pure red blood into the system by taking the "Medical Discovery," and health is assured.—Adv.

GOSPEL OF BETTER EGGS PREACHED WIDESPREAD

Pointers for Protecting Product and Marketing Them to Get Best Returns Are Discussed in Detail by W. Ludwig.

RECENTLY the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station issued a bulletin suggesting that the farmers and poultrymen of that state kill all surplus males. As a result of this campaign thousands of roosters were sent to market. One small community shipped a carload of 3000 cocks and cockerels. This was only an example of what was done in other sections of the state. Commenting on this work, the bulletin states the farmers and poultrymen would save enough money on the feed that would be used in carrying over the male birds each year to purchase desirable new blood for their needs and at the same time save thousands of eggs from spoiling due to being fertilized.

From observations they find that cockerels are kept for three reasons: First, for breeders; second, to be used by the family for meat, and, third, to get more weight before they are sold. In the first case breeders should not be selected for use in the same flock next year, and in the second case, if the cockerels are to be sold, they should be prepared, so they will cause no trouble. In the second case it should be remembered that cockerels are considered perishable for the reason that after they pass a certain age their value as a food decreases. Therefore, if they are to be kept and used, it is needed they should be castrated. This will prove of value in three ways—this value as a food increases as they get larger, they do not fight and injure the breeding males. In the third case, where the cockerels are kept to increase the weight, it should be noted that the greatest number of cockerels are getting ready for market the price often drops down so that, like many cases which have been noted, a cockerel weighing 1½ pounds and worth 20 cents a pound, if kept for a few weeks, weighs 2½ pounds and is sold at 12 cents a pound. It will be seen that it is worth just as much when it weighed 1½ pounds as when it weighed 2½ pounds. The time, labor and feed required to produce the last pound was lost.

"Better Eggs" Campaign On.
The Ohio Dairy and Food Department also set aside a rooster week. The keynote of this week was "better eggs" in Ohio, as carloads of eggs have been shipped to New York that reflect no credit upon that state. Even here in Oregon an effort has been made in the last several months whereby the dealers are protected from suffering a financial loss on eggs they purchase. Careful experiments have proved that the presence of the rooster among the layers except at a time when the eggs are to be used for hatching, is a mistake and is the cause of a great loss

of eggs during the hot months when eggs are to be marketed. Because that has been the rule in vogue for generations it is hard for us to switch off and get out of the beaten track. Our fathers and mothers allowed the roosters to run with the hens at all seasons of the year for generations past and we naturally feel like doing the same thing.

Those who have been making the subject a study of late years have found that the fertile egg will not stand the extreme heat of our summer months. In fact, it will keep but little longer than will fresh milk. From the fact that the egg is sealed up from view it is considered good when it is absolutely unfit for food. Absolutely millions of dollars worth of eggs are spoiled annually during the summer months from this cause alone. Of course the price to the producer is made accordingly and he must stand all the loss. Egg buyers in large centers have discovered after years of experience that at least one egg in every five is absolutely unfit for use. All such eggs are candled and the bad ones thrown out.

Market Delays Dangerous.
Perhaps the rooster is not altogether to blame, says Professor Jacoby, for this great loss in eggs daily occurring is due to the country. The egg is laid in the nest sometime during the day and is usually gathered in the evening and placed in an egg case in the house. The next day more eggs are gathered and put in the same egg case. This is repeated until finally the case is full and the owner decides it is time to take the eggs to the grocery store and convert them into cash. He puts the case in the back of the spring wagon and drives to town. The grocer buys the eggs and puts them beside several other cases.

Several days later all the eggs are loaded on a wagon and hauled to the depot, when they are put on the train and sent to a near-by town where there is a produce dealer. The produce dealer candles the eggs and sends a report to the groceryman. By "candling" is meant the process of holding them in front of a strong light so that the contents are visible. The size of the air cell, and the color and condition of the yolk will give a fairly accurate idea of the past history of the egg. The groceryman receives a report which reads something like this: Twelve cases, 6 dozen, No. 1; and 10 cases, 2 dozen, No. 2; each at 16c dozen. Three cases, 3 dozen, spots and rots.