

MISER LEFT A HOARD

DYING WOMAN WILS FORTUNE OF \$60,000 TO HOSPITAL

Sandusky, Ohio, Woman, Supposedly Poor, Bequeaths Huge Sum of Money to Institution That Cared for Her.

Sandusky, O.—Although supposed to be poor, Mrs. Rosa Baubach, dying, left an estate valued at \$60,000 to a local hospital, her relatives being cut off. The appraisers of the estate while going through Mrs. Baubach's effects found hidden on a shelf in a closet a large iron box which when broken open was found to contain more than \$10,000 in gold, silver and currency, besides securities the value of which has not been ascertained. It has also developed that Mrs. Baubach owned real estate worth \$50,000.

The iron box was rusty and mouldy with age and evidently had remained in its hiding place many years.

Some years ago Mrs. Baubach was taken seriously ill and was removed to a local hospital. She was given the best of care, and often remarked during her illness that some day the hospital would be well remembered by her. After leaving the hospital she was a weekly visitor at the institution up to within a short time before her death. Each time she would inquire the needs of the institution.

For many years Mrs. Baubach had lived in a little story and half house in the business section of the city, and was seldom seen out of doors. She lived alone. Her spare hours were spent in sewing and knitting, and her neighbors often remarked how she would save a little piece of string or a thread of yarn.

"Some day with this yarn I save I will be able to knit a pair of stockings or two, and these little pieces of thread will always come in handy," she would explain.

She died a week ago, and in her will she left \$500 to her church, a few small bequests to relatives and friends, and the balance of her estate to the hospital.

CANINE CALLED THE DOCTOR

When This Dog's Leg Was Broken the Animal Knew Where to Go.

Topeka, Kan.—Tobe is a splendid bull terrier owned by Hal Hotchkiss of 412 Greenwood avenue. Some time ago in carelessly alighting from a motor car one of Tobe's front legs was broken. He was taken immediately to Dr. Otto Klene, where the injured member was set and held tight by a plaster cast. Tobe was permitted to go his way and again fraternize with other dogs. One of the other dogs evidently looking upon Tobe as an old "crip," started a rough house. Tobe came away the victor, but in taking stock it was found that his leg was broken. Once more he was taken to Dr. Klene, who reset it and placed it in another cast. Two days later Tobe had a heated argument with another dog. For the third time the leg was broken.

The Hotchkiss home is fully a mile from the Klene residence. Tobe did not wait to be personally conducted to the doctor's. On three legs he beat it across the town to Dr. Klene's. On the front porch he sat and cried piteously until the doctor heard him. Once more the leg was mended, but Tobe is denied the companionship of other dogs for awhile.

MILLION FROM DOLLAR TIP

Walter Buys Out the Man Who Was Liberal in a Chicago Hotel.

Chicago.—Twenty years ago, Col. Richard H. Southgate handed Max L. Telch a \$1 bill as a tip for serving him an extraordinarily good dinner in a Chicago hotel. Carl C. Roessler, who was waiting on the adjoining table, congratulated his waiter chum on having such a liberal patron. Recently Telch and Roessler paid Colonel Southgate more than \$1,000,000 for his interest in the Congress hotel and annex. In speaking of their rise and their acquisition of riches, Telch said:

"We owe our start to the liberality of the American people in giving tips. About fifteen years ago I bought a small hotel in Chicago and later other houses. Now we have bought control of the Congress and annex. The two properties are worth about \$4,000,000. We own 7,000 of the 16,000 shares."

Honeymoon Shoes.

Kansas City, Mo.—Harry Peterson, a cab driver at the Union depot, has collected all the old shoes that have been tied to his cab while hauling wedding parties, and is ready to go on the market with his freak collection.

He declares his is the only collection of genuine "honeymoon shoes" in existence. It is composed of 42 men's shoes, 45 women's shoes and six white baby shoes.

NOTES FROM EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

(Washington Experiment Station of Pullman, Wash.)

The best way to get rid of mosquitoes is to see that they have no place to breed. All mosquitoes must live in their early life in water, usually in stagnant water. If it is possible to drain the country, see that there are no stagnant pools. Take care also that there are no receptacles, litter, barrels, or cans, which could contain water during the summer, and the mosquito problem will be reduced to insignificant proportions. Oftentimes where it is impossible to drain, the mosquitoes can be checked by pouring a thin film of kerosene oil over the water. This spreads very uniformly, and will suffocate the mosquito wrigglers in the pond. Burning oil of tar or buhach powder serves to drive away mosquitoes from a dwelling. There are salves containing oil of pennyroyal that answer to keep mosquitoes away from a person, but these latter remedies oftentimes are hardly successful. There is as much individuality among mosquitoes as among people. The pennyroyal salve will keep some people free and will have no effect on others. In the same way, the salve will keep some mosquitoes away, but not effect others.

The transplanting of evergreen trees is a process which requires a great deal of care and attention. First of all the planter must realize that if the sun dries out the young roots, or the larger ones, or hardens the sap, death is pretty apt to follow a trial of this kind. Second, he must bear in mind that the "evergreen" has a comparatively short growing season, commencing in most sections of this country about the 10th day of April and closing about the 20th of June, or in many instances as early as the 10th of May. During this growing period the evergreen is very tender. If the transplanting can be done before, which is usually the first few weeks in April, very little loss should result. If planting cannot be done then, it should be done immediately after the growing season, which is during the month of July. Take nicely shaped trees from open, exposed portions of the woods, removing them with a ball of earth to the roots which can be held in place by a burlap wrapping. By going at it in this way you should succeed.

The experiment stations have not yet been able to find any soy beans which do well in this western country. We are experimenting with these, using seed from Wisconsin and Minnesota, hoping that we may find some that would be adapted to our conditions.

Canada field peas do very well indeed, however, everywhere except where the ground is too low and moist. Under these conditions the peas grow too much to tops. If intended for hay, they should be seeded to half and half with oats and wheat, preferably oats. The ground may best be fall plowed, but if spring plowing is necessary, the ground should be plowed as early as possible, then the peas seeded to about three inches depth and allowed to lie about a week until they have sprouted; then the oats seeded shallow so that the oats and peas will come on together. If cut when the oats are in the dough and the peas just beginning to ripen, they make one of the best hays that is grown, and it can be cured and harvested like any other hay.

For generations our ancestors have been dumping wash water upon currants, gooseberries and other small fruits, thinking they were doing the right thing. In some instances the treatment has resulted favorably, especially in cases where the surplus water could drain away and carry off the surplus oil deposits, grease, and other material which would be of a detrimental nature to the plants. We do not consider it advisable to water young plants, especially cuttings and seedlings, with water of this kind. It should not come in contact with the stems, but would do little harm, and possibly some good if kept a short distance from the roots.

There is no one breed of cattle that will give large quantities of milk of good quality and also be good beef cattle. So-called "dual purpose" breeds, among which might be mentioned Brown Swiss, Devon and Red Polled, have been bred with this purpose in view, but at the present time the dual purpose idea is practically exploded. If one wishes dairy cows, he should select any one of the leading dairy breeds; that is, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and Ayrshire, whichever is liked best, and which seems best fitted to the conditions. If beef is wished, select the beef breed desired, that is, Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, etc.

The proper churning temperatures for cream vary under different conditions. The only safe rule is to churn at such temperature that the butter will come in from thirty to forty-five minutes. Where the churning is done in less time, butterfat is lost in the buttermilk. A longer time, however, is unnecessary, and

simply a waste of time and energy. The temperature ranges from 52 degrees in summer to 64 degrees in winter.

(By Ira P. Whitney, former instructor in Dairying, W. S. C., Pullman, Wash.)

The following factors are of great importance in developing a dairy herd: Selection, or breeding from only the best producers; feeding, that is, supplying the right kind of feed in sufficient quantities for the needs of the cow; care and handling, including milking regularly and thoroughly, providing comfortable and sanitary quarters for stabling, and treating the cows with greatest consideration at all times.

Important as these factors have been in the past, they will continue to be fully as important in the future development of the dairy cow.

The first thing to be considered in selecting a dairy cow is her ability to produce butterfat. Twenty years ago the average cow produced one hundred and twenty-five pounds of butterfat per year, while at the present time it is safe to say that the average of the cows of the United States is close to one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The Babcock test has been responsible to a great extent for this increase in production, inasmuch as it has exposed the non-producer, whereupon she has been sold to the butcher. Every dairyman should have a pair of scales and a Babcock test, and keep accurate records of the milk and butterfat production of each and every cow of his herd. This is the only guide that can always be depended upon in the selection of profitable dairy cows.

Type is another point to be considered. All dairymen recognize a definite type as indicative of dairy performance. The judge in the showing bases his judgment entirely upon type. While it is true that practically all economic producers conform to what is known as the dairy type, all cows that conform to the dairy type are not economic producers, and, consequently, selecting by type alone is uncertain business.

The health of the animal must be considered. Cows that are diseased in any way should never be kept for milk production. The prevalence of contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis and contagious abortion makes extreme caution necessary in the selection of dairy cows. It is to the interests of everyone that these diseases should be stamped out as rapidly as possible.

The breeding of the dairy cow is also important. She need not be a pure bred in order to be an economic producer. In fact many high grade cows are just as economic producers as are the majority of purebreds. As a rule, however, the purer the breeding the more likely is the offspring to resemble its parents, and if there are economic producers in a cow's ancestry, the more likely is she to be an economic producer, providing she is bred along the right lines.

In order to succeed with the dairy cows they must be treated as individuals, not as herds. Many dairymen make this mistake, and wonder why their herds do not pay. They make the good cow help support the poor one, and consequently get no profit from either one. If they would deal with the cows as individuals, making each one pay her own way together with interest on the money invested in her, a great deal would be accomplished toward bettering the quality of the dairy cows of the country.

FASHION HINTS



Silk crepe in an apricot shade is used for this dinner dress.

Dull gold lace insertion trims the waist and there is an odd little bib and apron effect of embroidery on the crepe that gives a pretty touch to the skirt as well as the waist front.

KILL THE CANADA THISTLES

Experiment Stations Have Undertaken to Tell Farmers How to Exterminate Noxious Weeds.

(By C. W. PRATT, Missouri.)
The experiment stations of this country have undertaken to show the farmers how to exterminate the Canada thistle and do it scientifically. It is the most dreaded of all weeds, because its seeds are so easily distributed, and it grows by underground stems.

The life of the plant depends upon the green leaves above ground. Cutting these leaves and the stems twice does not seem to affect the roots, which have reserve material to draw upon but by continued cuttings this reserve will be exhausted and the plant will die.

The most successful of the state experiments was in Illinois. The thistles used in the test covered two and one-half acres very thickly of a rich black prairie soil. The thistles were cut July 17, when in full bloom, very close to the ground. The ground was plowed three inches deep and harrowed. Hungarian millet was sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. On September 10 the millet was one foot high and the thistles four or five inches high. It was turned under and harrowed. October 8 the ground was plowed, again harrowed and seeded to winter rye at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre.

The middle of the following April the rye was turned under and the ground thoroughly harrowed. The ground was plowed May 25 and June 25. On May 25 very few thistles could be found. July 14 the ground was seeded to millet which was cut for hay September 15. Less than fifty thistles were found on the two and one-half acres during the latter half of the season. The net total cost of this victory was \$10.50 per acre.

Thistles should not only be cut but burned. No trace of them should be left, as the seeds are easily distributed and will thrive under the most adverse conditions.

SELECT BEST LAYING HENS

Use of Trapnest Gives Poultry Raiser Absolute Knowledge of Hard Workers and Drones.

There is but one sure way of finding out which are our workers. We must catch the hens in the act. Each hen is to be known by the number on the band or ring that is placed on her leg. Catching the hen in the trapnest, her number is ascertained and this is marked on the egg. Each evening after the eggs are gathered these numbers are properly credited on a record blank provided for that purpose. At the end of the year we know for a certainty how many eggs the hen has laid. Not only that, but we also know the size of her egg—whether normal or not—and the color, whether white, brown or tinted.

The writer, however, does not employ trap nests for the purpose of finding out which are our best year-round layers, says a poultry raiser in the American Cultivator. What we want to know is which are our best cold-weather layers. We want to know which are the profitable workers during late fall and early spring—times eggs bring the best prices. It is not a question with us how many eggs a hen lays in a year, but how much money her product brings. If it is possible to concentrate the bulk of her crop in six months of the year when prices are high, and induce her to "take it easy" during the warm months, devoting the most of that time to broodiness and molting, we will have stronger and hardier stock, and consequently more profit.

Feeding Pigs.
As a rule, the smallest pigs should have the surplus skim milk, kitchen slops and these pickings with middlings, says a writer in the Baltimore American. Feed middlings to the larger hogs right along if you can make it pay, yet I think there is more profit in feeding it to smaller stock. Does it pay to "ring" the late fall pigs. I would rather not if it can be avoided. Save the rings for the sows and larger hogs. The custom of ringing little pigs is not so prevalent as it was, especially in the fall. Just keep them out of places where their rooting will do harm, and if they root in a sod to be plowed for corn next spring, maybe they will get some of the grubs that would attack the growing crop.

Wintering Bees.
Look out for the weak colonies of bees and give them honey from those that have more than they need. Thousands of colonies starve to death every winter. If you feed the bees sirup be sure it is not too thin or trouble will result. Three parts water and four of sugar will be about the right mixture.

Scrub Cattle.
A scrub is an animal out of place. An excellent beef animal will not pay a profit in a dairy and to the dairyman is a scrub, and a Jersey of the highest type is to the beef raiser a scrub.

WHERE HE GOT INSPIRATION

Former District Attorney Sullivan Tells Eloquent Story of Battle as Fought at Warren.

Former District Attorney John J. Sullivan was the principal speaker at a reunion of old soldiers a few years ago. He had all of his wonderful command of pathos and eloquence in full working order that day, and as he concluded his oration tears glistened in the eyes of many of the veterans, says the Cleveland Leader. One of the old boys in blue came up to Mr. Sullivan, pressed his hand and said: "Your description of the scenes on the field of carnage during a fight was beautiful. You must have been in the thick of a battle some time. Where did you have your most thrilling experience?"

"At Warren," replied Colonel Sullivan.

"At Warren? Why, I never knew there was any fighting there." "Probably not," replied Colonel Sullivan, "but if you had been behind the bat for Warren the day we beat Youngstown 1 to 0 you would have known you were in a fight and a mighty warm one, too," and the colonel extended his gnarled and twisted fingers to prove his assertion.

TOLD IN CONFIDENCE.



Caller—The man who wrote that poem you printed yesterday didn't know what he was writing about. Editor—Of course not. Otherwise it wouldn't have been written.

Morning After.

"Dearest," says the bonny bride, "just can't get a bit of heat from that gas range, and the kitchen is full of the most disagreeable smell."

The gentle bridegroom goes to the kitchen, shuts off the gas, opens the doors and windows, and after awhile explains slowly and patiently:

"You know, darling, the gas has to be lighted before it will produce heat."—Judge.

On the Move.

Cittman—We talks of "journeymen carpenters" and "journeymen bricklayers" and all that; I suppose after a while we'll begin to speak of "journeymen."

Subbubs—It wouldn't surprise me. It certainly should be proper to speak of "journeymen cooks." They merely journey from place to place.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Failed to See the Connection.
"Tommy, what was the preacher's text this morning?"

"He didn't have any regular text. He said his sermon would be on the subject, 'Charity Beggins at Home,' and he didn't say a word about her. All he talked about was lovin' your neighbor an' doin' good."

Much Difference.

"One essential difference in our system and the British style, is clearly not one of words."

"What do you mean?"
"Here we are content to be ruled by our fellows, while over there, they are growling about being governed by their peers."

The Mean Thing!

Ashley—"When I was a justice of the peace I was the cause of making several poor fellows serve life terms at hard labor."

Seymour—"I didn't know justices of the peace had that power."
Ashley—"Oh, yes; the law permits them to marry people."

Various Boasts.

"My grandmother used to boast that she didn't know one card from another."

"Yes?"
"But my granddaughter, the bridge expert, boasts that she doesn't know a frying pan from a nutmeg grater."

The Only Joy There Was in It.
He—Let us keep our engagement a secret for at least six months.

She—A secret? The only reason I got engaged to you was that I thought it would be nice to have my picture on the society page.

A Sign of Prosperity.

"Is he prospering?"
"He must be. He's started to write checks."