

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN BULGARIAN TOWN



French soldiers having their shoes shined in Kustondel, a typical Bulgarian city. Most of the children have no shoes, while others have them so badly worn that they are practically useless. Their clothes are literally hanging from their bodies in rags.

SWISS ARE TIRED OF EXILED KINGS

Poor in Funds and Spirit and Moodyly Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

TINO' SPECIALLY OBNOXIOUS

Swiss Brother-in-Law Accepts Invitations to Banquets and Then "Cuts" His Hosts—Old Ludwig Saddest of All.

Chasso, Italy-Swiss Frontier.—Switzerland is getting tired of exiled kings. They seem to cause a rise in food prices, already toned up to a high point, and give a good deal of trouble in international relations. Their faithful friends plot to restore them to their former thrones. Switzerland is now the favorite resort of deposed and crownless monarchs. Many of them, unhappily Swiss hotelkeepers, are fortuneless well.

Constantine of Greece, who is paying his bills with regularity. Since Kaiser Wilhelm, his brother-in-law, hastened into Holland, from Germany fails to come. So up is "Tino" and his family, who are at the Hotel National, Lucerne, and he has had to borrow from former guests, notably a courtier named and the once fire-eating Thесто-

weekly bill is 2,400 francs, a modest sum for even an ex-king, with a following of 60 people. But even this bill (the family and entourage are on board rates) is paid with great difficulty.

Had to Cut Him Out. "Tino" is no longer the little of all those war profiteers who flock to Switzerland from the ex-empire. They are tired of his way of accepting sumptuous banquets and then cutting his hosts. He has had to borrow from former guests, notably a courtier named and the once fire-eating Thесто-

Every day new refugees of distinction arrive in Switzerland. Tirpitz is at Lausanne, to the disgust of the citizens, who declare they will turn him out. Hindenburg is expected at Locarno, where there is a beautiful lake and almost an Italian climate. At Claren, amid mountains, lives the exiled Prince Windischgraetz, who, gossip says, has a secret mission—

MRS. MORTON F. PLANT



Mrs. Morton F. Plant, an active Red Cross worker who was married to Col. William Hayward, commander of the Fifteenth Infantry, the famous negro regiment.

that is, to prevent the union of Austria with Germany.

Berchthold and Andranay are in Zurich. But the list of exiled monarchs, ministers, field marshals and nobilities of yesterday now eating pension food in hotels of various grades and killing time as best they may on incomes which the average New York business man would pity is too long to go over in full. They all have the same characteristics. They are poor, shabby, look bored to death, older than their years, grouchy and dyspeptic. And they all keep as far away from one another as they can.

Some Swiss recently remarked that it would be enough punishment for Kaiser Wilhelm to bring him to Switzerland and make him live in close touch with these fallen idols and heroes. They would give him such a bad time of it, blaming him for their fallen state, that he would clamor to be tried for his sins by the enemies within a week of his arrival among "friends and colleagues."

The Clarinda citizens have paid \$36.50—10 cents a day—for each child's support for a year, through the Fatherless Children of France, an American organization with headquarters at 410 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, cooperating with a similar one in France, of which Marshal Joffre is the head. The organization will see that the adoption of each child is made in the name of and as a memorial to a dead soldier of Clarinda. The town plans to repeat this sum annually for each child until it is capable of caring for itself.

It has been demonstrated that 10 cents a day, to supplement the pension of the same amount which the French government, straining its resources, granted its war orphans at the time of the early disasters, will suffice to keep soul and body together in a little village of the war and enable it to remain with its mother or other living relative instead of being placed in an institution. From the prayers of such a child the name of the brave American soldier who died for France and the world will never be absent.

RICH, BUT DOESN'T KNOW IT

Sailor's Farm in Texas Turns Into Oil Lake While He's Gone.

Eastland, Tex.—Somewhere on the Seven Seas Eli Perkins is by all odds the richest man in the United States naval service. Knowledge of his big fortune has not yet come to him. His father has been trying to locate him, but what warship he is on has not been learned.

When Perkins enlisted in the navy more than two years ago, he owned a farm of 80 acres north of here. The soil is poor and has an intrinsic agricultural value of perhaps \$400. When Perkins entered the navy he left the farm in charge of his father, with full power to act in all matters connected with it. With the first indications of an oil boom the elder Perkins leased the 80 acres for 25 cents an acre, retaining for his son the usual one-eighth royalty of any oil that might be produced.

When the field began to develop one-half of the one-eighth royalty was sold for \$40,000 cash, which sum was deposited in a local bank to the credit of young Perkins. Now the big thing has happened. The Sinclair Gulf Oil company, which has a lease on the 80 acres, has brought in the largest well upon the tract that there is to be found in any of the central west Texas fields. It is producing crude petroleum at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day, each barrel valued at \$2.25. The present income of the young man is about \$1,500 a day, and with the bringing in of other wells upon the farm it may be increased several times this sum. He could easily dispose of his royalty rights for \$3,000,000.

Bears Third Set of Twins in Third Successive Year

Mrs. Annie Cholick, 24 years old, of Shamokin, became Pennsylvania's champion mother when the third set of twins in three years made their advent at the Shamokin State hospital. The first twins, two boys, were born in 1917, the second pair, a boy and a girl, in 1918, and a few days ago two boys arrived, giving the woman a record of six children in three years.

LIVING MONUMENT TO DEAD

Town to Care for One French Orphan for Each of Its Dead Soldiers.

Chicago.—Twenty-one little French war orphans constitute a living monument which Clarinda, Ia., has planned for its soldier dead. A fund has been contributed by its citizens to care for one little war waif for each Clarinda boy who died in France, that their names may be kept alive, to be loved

Two-Headed Trout.

St. Paul, Minn.—A two-headed trout, one of the nature freaks at the Glenwood state fish hatchery, is thriving, according to Eben W. Cobb, state superintendent of fish hatcheries. The baby trout is now about 1 1/2 inches long and gives promise of attaining long and gives promise of attaining ripe old age, Mr. Cobb said.

MAKING SUCCESS IN HOME GARDEN

Much Depends Upon Interest of Gardener Being Maintained Throughout Season.

WAGE FIGHT AGAINST PESTS

Man Must Make Continuous Fight From Start, Never Shirking Duty and Keeping Everlastingly on Job—Easy to Kill Weeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ultimate success of a home garden depends largely upon the interest of the gardener being maintained throughout the season. Many persons have gotten the idea that when the garden is planted and cultivated two or three times their work has ended, and as a result the garden soon goes to weeds or is destroyed by insects and diseases. The successful gardener, declares the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the one who wages a continuous fight against the enemies of the garden from the very start, never shirking his duty and being everlastingly on the job.

A crop of weeds can be destroyed in a few moments by means of a steel rake or a hoe, if it is used when the weeds are just coming through the ground. If allowed to remain, the weeds become firmly rooted and a thorough renovation of the garden is necessary to rid it of them.

Seem Innocent, but They're Not.

A few old-fashioned hardshell potato bugs may not appear to do any great harm, but the crop of soft-shelled beetles they produce will eat the leaves from the potato vines almost before you know they are present. A few spores of some mildew or other disease may not do any great amount of damage, but if the weather is favorable for the spread of the disease, it will soon cause the loss of the entire crop.

The old adage of "A stitch in time saves nine" applies with double force to the care of the garden. Keep up interest in the garden and make successive plantings of various crops, so that a continuous supply of vegetables may be provided for the table. There is nothing gained by having the land lie idle, and it is easier to keep it clean if there is a paying crop upon it.

"Seedy" Gardens Show Neglect.

Too often gardens with a "seedy" appearance are seen in the middle of the summer. The brush on which the peas were grown or the wire trellis on which they were trained is left with the remains of the crop upon it, and general unsightliness rules the entire plot. It is a little more trouble to keep things neat and attractive, but it pays in the long run; and if you as a gardener want to maintain a reputation



Keep the Garden Growing Through the Summer.

for a good garden, the necessary attention will have to be given to its neatness and general appearance.

In sections where the weather becomes extremely hot in summer and it is not possible to keep garden crops growing, the land should be cleaned, reseeded and kept stirred from time to time until conditions are suitable for the planting of fall vegetables. Under ordinary conditions it is best to have some crop growing on the soil, and if the period between the early spring vegetables and the fall vegetables is sufficient, a crop of cowpeas should be grown upon the garden land. This will shade the soil and prevent the sun burning the organic matter out of it, and at the same time will actually add fertility to the soil.

PARTIAL SHADE FOR BERRIES

This Sometimes Can Be Provided by Planting Between Fruit Trees in Orchard.

Currants and gooseberries commonly do better, especially in the southern limits of their range, if grown where there is partial shade. This sometimes can be provided by planting them between fruit trees. Raspberries and blackberries are sometimes planted between trees; but the practice is not advisable unless the soil is naturally moist and fertile.

TRAPPING HARMFUL LITTLE PINE MICE

Rodents Usually Follow Moles in Their Burrowing.

Considerable Damage Done to Vegetables Stored in Ground in Eastern States—Pests Can Be Destroyed By Trapping.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Pine mice, which usually follow moles in their tunneling and burrowing through the soil, have inflicted considerable damage recently in Virginia, Maryland and other eastern states, especially to vegetables stored in the ground and to early sown garden seed. The mole often gets the blame for rascality which is wrought by the field mouse. Moles live chiefly on worms and insects and do not destroy seeds.



Guillotine Trap Made Entirely of Metal.

of vegetables, while field mice gain a living from stealing seed and root crops.

These pests can be destroyed by trapping on small areas where the infestation is not extensive and where it is undesirable to put out poison. Twelve to 20 traps an acre may be used. The tunnels of the pine mouse should be excavated sufficiently to admit the trap on a level with the bottom, a garden trowel being used for digging.

Where mice are abundant on large areas poisoned bait should be distributed in teaspoonful quantities in the mouse runs and at the entrance of burrows. A mixture containing one ounce of powdered strychnine, one ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda, and one-eighth ounce of saccharine should be sifted from a perforated tin box over 50 pounds of crushed wheat or 40 pounds of crushed oats, mixing the grain constantly so that the poison will be uniformly distributed. This dry mixture may be kept indefinitely without danger of fermentation.

Where it is necessary to use whole oats, the poison must penetrate the kernels, because mice hull the oats before eating them. Hence it is essential to dissolve one ounce of strychnine sulphate in two quarts of boiling water.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE BEES

No Particular Harm Will Result in Spraying Apple Trees With Lime-Sulphur Solution.

According to Prof. H. A. Surface, Pennsylvania zoologist, little damage will result to bees in spraying apple trees with lime-sulphur when the blossoms are open. It has been found that bees do not like to feed upon flowers covered with lime-sulphur. Observation then would indicate that there is little danger to bees from such spraying.

APPLYING A SUMMER SPRAY

Work Should Be Performed With Nozzle Giving Good Mist With the Pressure Used.

The summer spray should be applied with a nozzle giving a good mist with the pressure used. At the time of application of the petal-fall spray, the calyx stands with the open part up, and the spray must be delivered from above. The object of the petal-fall spray is to fill the calyx cup full of poison.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF FOOD

City People Will Buy Beef, Pork and Mutton So Long as Prices Are Reasonable.

Beef, pork and mutton doubtless will continue to be staple articles of food for city people so long as they can buy these foods at any reasonable price. It would seem that farmers who raise a few calves, lambs, and pigs for the local market would have a good chance to market their feed to advantage.

TROUBLE WITH YOUNG LAMBS

White Scours Is Caused by Digestive Disorders—Milk of Magnesia Will Help Cure.

White scours in lambs is caused by digestive disorders. Lambs with this trouble should be taken away from their mothers and allowed only a little milk. A tablespoonful of milk of magnesia will help cure the trouble. Milk the udder out before letting a lamb nurse.



FARM POULTRY

Infertile Eggs Are Best to Keep and Cost Less to Produce—Send the Roosters to Market.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Produce infertile eggs. They are worth more, as they keep better and they cost less to produce since there are no roosters to feed. No expense, education, ability, or labor other than catching and killing or selling the roosters are necessary. Remove the males at once.

While eggs are plentiful some should be preserved for the winter months, as they will be scarce and high priced. It costs but little in time, money and labor, and is so easily done that it is only common sense to do it. Use fresh, infertile eggs and let customers know that they can get such eggs for preserving. Those who have never preserved eggs should get in touch with the county or home demonstration agent, the state extension director, or the United States department of agriculture.

Now is the time to begin culling flocks. Send the roosters to the chopping block or the market. Eliminate all weaklings and deformed chicks. Get rid of the chick that stands along the side of the coop with its wings down, its feathers ruffled, eye shut, and head down. Do not keep a single chick that you are not sure it will pay to raise.

Shade, clean fresh water, clean coops, and colony houses, and good ventilation and plenty of room during



Shade and Clean Coops Furnished Young Chicks on Government Farm at Beltsville, Md.

the night are of the greatest importance in growing healthy, strong, vigorous birds, whether they are for meat, eggs, or breeding.

Growing chicks should have plenty of good, nourishing food. Bone meal should be fed liberally to those intended for layers or breeders.

Do not forget to continue the fight on mites and lice. They must be fought all the time in all sections and in all seasons.

MONEY MADE WITH CHICKENS

Tennessee Woman Cleared \$379 in Five Years With Two Settings of Wyandotte Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two settings of White Wyandotte eggs, costing \$2, in five years' time netted \$379 profit for a woman poultry club member in Madison county, Tenn. The first two settings of eggs were bought in 1914. In 1915, nine hens and six cockerels were sold for \$44; in 1916 43 hens and two cockerels brought \$10; in 1917 \$100 worth of eggs and birds were sold; in 1918 the value of the flock, both fowls kept and sold, was \$315; a total of \$429. Much of the feed was waste products of the farm and cost nothing.

The total cost of production was: Original settings, \$2; two breeding pens, \$30; feed, \$10; advertising, three years, \$8—a total of \$50. The profit of \$379 was made possible because of the smallness of the enterprise and the fact that most of the feed for the birds had no money value.

FOWLS YIELD \$1.14 AN HOUR

Indiana Woman Has Demonstrated That This Amount Can Be Made by Keeping Chickens.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A side line for the farmer's wife which yields \$1.14 for every hour she puts into it is worth the consideration of every farm woman. A Wabash county (Indiana) woman has demonstrated that this amount can be made by keeping chickens. Last year the local county agent interested this woman in keeping a farm poultry flock, and as a result she produced a net profit of \$172.24. She kept an accurate account of her work and found at the end of the season that she had received \$1.14 an hour for the time she actually devoted to caring for her flock.