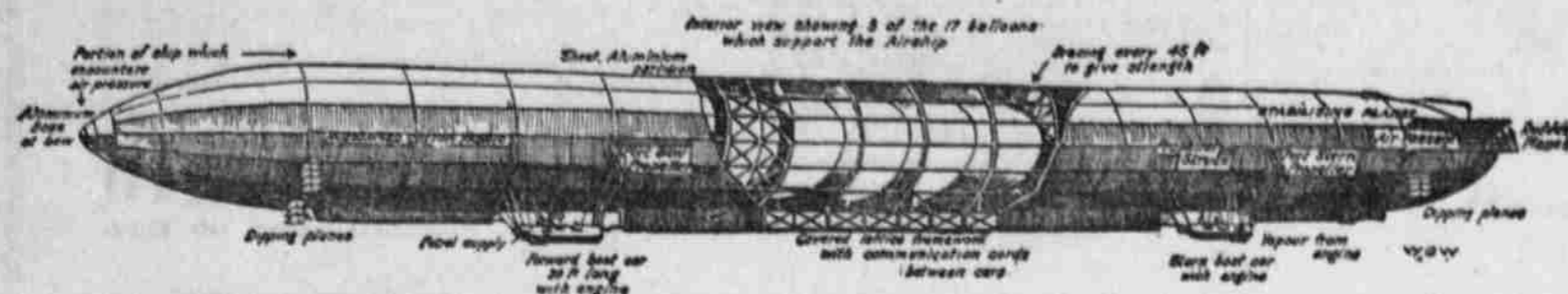


HOW ZEPPELIN PLANS TO TRY TO REACH THE NORTH POLE BY AIRSHIP



THE Kaiser and Count Zeppelin have joined forces for the discovery of the north pole by airship. The expedition is to be made with the aid of the most powerful Zeppelin vessel yet constructed. A series of preliminary flights through the polar latitudes will be carried out from Cross Bay on the island of Spitzbergen during the arctic summer of 1910. Announcements to this effect have thrilled and electrified Germany with patriotic excitement, writes a Berlin correspondent in the Philadelphia Ledger. The Fatherland cherishes the confident hope that the laurels of the arctic, for which gallant men of all nations have struggled and died, will finally fall to the conqueror of the air. The Kaiser takes an intense personal interest in aerological research, a branch of science in which great things are expected from the Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition.

The expedition is to be conducted under the personal supervision of Count Zeppelin and his meteorological expert, Prof. von Hergesell, the celebrated Strasburg aerologist. The Count has been rebuffed so long by heartless fate and Prof. von Hergesell is so conservative a scientist that they disclaim any official intention of attempting to find the pole. They aver that their expedition is designed exclusively to "investigate the unknown regions of the arctic" and to make a series of scientific explorations and measurements in the polar latitudes. That is a sufficiently ample program, however, to comprehend the finding of the pole—which everybody in the know understands full well is the real objective of the expedition.

The 800-mile route from Cross Bay over Spitzbergen to the pole is easily within the radius of action of Zeppelin's airships. Zeppelin II, accomplished a considerably greater task in its famous Whitaunder voyage across Germany six weeks ago. The reaching of the pole will depend wholly upon

the strength of the wind. As Zeppelin's ships, however, have amply demonstrated their ability to resist the wind, the Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition will proceed under incomparably more favorable conditions than any of their predecessors in search of the pole. Andree, for example, was compelled to adhere to certain wind directions. He was driven from his course and undoubtedly drowned.

The new expedition will certainly have to reckon with storms in the arctic regions, but climatic perils will not threaten it in summer. The snow danger is also unimportant, but the rays of the sun will provide difficulties, for the sun is constantly in the heavens and in the pure atmosphere throws off rays of stupendous degree. In the unexplored polar districts landings from airships will be possible only on ice floes, which are, however, admirably suited for the purpose. The reagent from these floes is purely a balloon engineering problem.

Fog, that arch enemy of the aeronaut in all latitudes, is a frequent phenomenon in the polar regions in the summer. Nansen, during his three years' voyage in the Fram, found an average of twenty foggy days in July and sixteen in August. On the other hand, the polar fog is never so thick, but it leaves the surface of the ice visible from an airship, and is therefore an obstacle that causes Count Zeppelin and Prof. Hergesell few qualms. A technical difficulty of considerably greater seriousness lies in the fact that the ordinary astronomical equipment, to speak only of the magnet in the mariner's compass, becomes absolutely useless in the neighborhood of the pole. This will make it necessary, as Wellman discovered, for the airship voyage to be carried out only a short distance above the ground, so that some sort of control may be kept by simple observation of the direction and speed of the flight.



When Haying is Done.
There's a smile of relief and a spirit of fun
Comes over the farmer when haying is done;
With his haylofts all swelling with sweet-scented hay
His smile is as cheery as sunshine in May.
The summer's half over, and out in the field
He sees the approach of a bountiful yield;
As tall as his hat is the golden-topped corn,
Which waves its long arms in the breeze of the morn.
As fair and as fragrant as gardens of old
Are his fields with their stubble as yellow as gold.

With his barn full of hay and his bedding stacked high,
A smile on his face and a gleam in his eye;
The cattle provided with winter rations,
While apples and pumpkins are ripening fast.
There's a smile of relief and a spirit of fun
Comes over the farmer when haying is done;
The turnips are growing, the melons are prime,
The harvest approaching, his bounteous time.
Ah! Lucky the farmer who wanders afield
And sees the approach of a beautiful yield!
—Boston Herald.

these owe their existence in milk to the attendant and the place in which the milk is kept. The moment the cow shows signs of being ill, or when even a slight eruption is noticeable, a person may contract disease by partaking of her milk. Impure water is another way in which milk is contaminated. If the cow is compelled to drink out of a mud hole, filled with disease germs, she cannot help but drink a large number of those germs into her system, some of them being sure to reach her milk. Milking the cow into an open pail when the barn is filled with dust, and from which there hangs an untold number of dirty cobwebs, or milking her in an offensively smelling lot, where the filth is ankle deep, or milking a cow whose udder, flanks and legs are covered with dirt and filth—in such cases it is impossible to avoid contamination of the milk. It is believed that more disease germs are given the human family through milk than are given in any other agency; and we also believe that less attention is paid to the care of milk than to any other food consumed upon the table.

Treating Horse Corns.
Dr. A. A. Holcombe, inspector of the United States bureau of animal husbandry, says of treating horse corns: "As in all other troubles, the cause must be discovered if possible and removed. In a great majority of cases the shoeing will be at fault. For a sound foot, perfectly formed, a flat shoe with heels less thick than the toe and which rests evenly on the wall proper is the best. In flat feet it is often necessary to concave the feet as much as possible on the upper surface so that the sole may not be pressed upon. If the heels are very low the heels of the shoe may be made much thicker. If the foot is very broad and the wall light toward the heels a far shoe, resting upon the walls, may aid to prevent excessive tension upon the soft tissues when the foot receives the weight of the body. A piece of leather placed between the foot and shoe serves largely to destroy concussion, and its use is absolutely necessary on some animals to enable them to work. Among the preventive measures may be mentioned those which serve to maintain the suppleness of the hoof. The dead horn upon the surface of the sole not only retains moisture for a long time, but protects the living horn beneath from the effects of evaporation. For this reason the sole should be pared as little as possible.

Cooling Cream.
Different conditions on the farm will govern arrangements for the cooling of cream. Where windmills are used, many farms have cheaply constructed milk-houses in which can be placed a tank or half barrel, through which all water is led from the windmill to the stock watering tanks. With the cream cooled and held in these tanks the arrangement is everything required.

Where windmills and milkhouses are not used, a half barrel can be set near the pump and a cheap shade constructed. The water can be pumped by hand with small expenditure of time and labor. The cooling of the cream will heat the water. Run out the warm water and pump a fresh supply in which the cream can set over night or through the day before being added to the supply can. When another lot of warm cream is to be cooled, the operation can be repeated. A large box can be set over the barrel to protect the cream from the sun. The farmer's ingenuity may suggest some other protection equally as good.

There are a dozen or more arrangements which can be devised on every farm for the proper care of cream. These remarks suggest only the principle of keeping the cream in good condition.

Pasturing Sheep.
Some writers claim that sheep ought not to be pastured on land more than one year before it is plowed and reseeded, owing to parasites, but it has been shown that sheep have been kept free from parasites by the use of tar, turpentine and salt. Hore 2-inch holes in a pine log, fill with salt and smear tar around the top, and sheep will tar their noses while eating salt. Sheep soon learn to eat tar. One sheep raiser keeps it mixed with turpentine and salt, where it is accessible at all times. About one-half pint of turpentine to one peck of salt is the proper proportion.

Scours in Calves.
A stockman claims that when calves 3 or 4 years old become sick and die with scours it is due to indigestion, apparently, and yields to treatment with pepsin if taken in time. A teaspoonful twice a day given in a little warm milk after feeding will cure it, and if given when the calf is born, and continued for a few days, will prevent it. The pepsin is the common kind sold in drug stores, and can be purchased by the pound.

ONCE MORE A FAILURE!

Another American Girl Finds a Foreign Title a Burden.

Many as have been the disastrous failures among marriages between rich American girls and European men of title, none has been accompanied by more mental and physical misery than that of Eleanor Patterson, of Chicago, and Count Glaycki, of Russian Poland. The shattered romance began six years ago. Eleanor Patterson was the educated and sweet-faced daughter of Robert W. Patterson, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and a sister of Joseph Medill Patterson, a young millionaire widely known for his socialistic views. In 1903 she was in St. Petersburg on a visit to her uncle, Robert S. McCormick, then ambassador from the United States to Russia. There she met Count Glaycki, a man twice her age, with a reputation as a spendthrift and rake.

The following year Count Glaycki came to Washington and renewed his acquaintance with Miss Patterson. His wooing was fast and furious and the girl was carried away by his polished manner and the glitter of his title. Despite all objection, in two weeks she married him. Her mother settled \$20,000 a year upon her and she and the count went to Vienna. Then the trouble began. The count's extravagance and gambling habits at the Austrian capital plunged him deeper in debt than before, and because of his dissipation he became the mock of Europe.

In March, 1908, came the crisis. The countess taxed her husband with his wild habits and the nobleman knocked her down with his fist. They separated and she went to London with her baby, the Countess Felicia, beginning an action for divorce in Paris, a suit which ultimately she won. In April, 1908, in connection with her suit, she crossed from London to Paris, leaving the baby countess in charge of a nurse just outside the British capital. In the hope of stopping the suit for divorce and of forcing more money from his wife, the count made a rush trip to England, stole the baby and carried her to Vienna, where he sequestered her in one of his castles just outside the city. The countess was frantic over the loss of the child and employed detectives by the score to trace the baby. Once Felicia was located the authorities interposed so many barriers against the mother that the count had ample time to carry the little countess to a castle near St. Petersburg.

Meanwhile Joseph Medill McCormick and another member of the Patterson and McCormick families were bringing every influence to bear on the courts of France and Russia to recover Felicia legally. It was not until a secret compact, which never has been clearly explained, was entered into with the Caesar, mainly through the work of former Ambassador McCormick, that an

NOTED WOMEN GIVING AWAY HUGE AMERICAN FORTUNES

MANY native and foreign critics of American civilization have deplored the spendthrift tendencies of a certain class of American women, with little dwelling on the reverse side of the picture—the quiet, unostentatious giving away of millions of dollars annually by philanthropically-inclined members of the sex. Foremost among the gifts made by women in the United States is the endowment of Leland Stanford, Jr., University with \$20,000,000 by Mrs. Leland Stanford. This institution was started in 1885, in memory of the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, by Mr. Stanford. His will gave the university \$2,500,000, and the \$20,000,000 gift of his widow disposed of nearly the whole residue of the estate.

Mrs. Russell Sage probably is the most prominent of living women philanthropists. She is disposing of the \$65,000,000 that her husband acquired in fifty years at the rate of about \$8,000,000 a year. The Russell Sage Foundation, with an endowment of \$10,000,000, is the largest single charity in the world. It is insured an annual income of about \$400,000. Its work, in the words of Mrs. Sage's deed of gift, will be "to eradicate as far as possible the causes of poverty and ignorance, rather than to relieve the sufferings of those who are poor and ignorant."

Miss Helen Gould's gifts likewise have been widely distributed. She has spent more than \$10,000,000 of the fortune left her by Jay Gould, her father. Perhaps no methods of moneymaking have been more widely condemned than those of Jay Gould, but his daughter has shown how great blessings can come from the wise use of money. She has endowed schools and churches and has given largely for relief and aid work among the soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, the first wife of William K. Vanderbilt, gave \$100,000 to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I. She has been actively interested in diet kitchens for the poor of New York. Mrs. Belmont intends, it is said, to spend part of her fortune in advancing the cause of woman suffrage, to which she recently became a convert. Her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, is also known for her philanthropies among the London poor. Miss Giulina Morosini, daughter and heiress of the famous banker who passed away about a year ago, spends large sums in aiding children in New York, especially at Christmas time. She gives largely also to charitable institutions.

Mrs. Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, formerly Miss Edith Rockefeller, had much to do with the direction of the charitable work done by her father, John D. Rockefeller, before she was married, and is said to spend largely, though quietly, now in aid of many charities.

There are countless others, less conspicuous than those named, whose spirit of giving is manifested in widely varying forms, all testifying to the American woman's appreciation of the fact that money is most profitably spent when used for the benefit of others.

imperial decree compelled the count to give up the custody of the girl. After recovering her daughter the countess hurried to Cherbourg and sailed for New York City. From New York the party hurried on to Chicago, where the Countess Glaycki and the little Countess Felicia will reside in future, pleased to have escaped from the toils of a nobleman lost to all sense of decency.

How to Make a Farmer.
The foundation-stone of a nation's success is revealed in an article in All Ireland Review. A friend of the author was in Denmark, and was astonished at the amount of wealth got out of so poor a country by dairies and by farming.
"No doubt," said he to a well-edu-

PEASANT AND THE DIAMOND.

Monster Stone Found by Antoine in an Abandoned Prospect.

Let me give you the actual episode of Antoine. Antoine was so humble a peasant that when he left Vierzon and took up prospecting in South Africa, nobody asked what his other name was, Franklin Clarkins says in Everybody's. Having no capital save his muscles, he asked leave to dig, on shares, a claim on the Vaal River with which one prospector after another had become discouraged. Antoine got a Kaffir boy to help. The yield was pitiful. He asked the boy to stop working the center and try the side. When the boy did not understand Antoine impatiently drove his own pick in the place designated.

"Suddenly (says one who knew him on that day) he was spellbound at sight of a large stone—a diamond. For some moments he could not move and could not speak. He feared it was an illusion, like the mirage of water which appears to men long athirst. He expected it to vanish if he winked an eyelash. Collecting his energies, he darted forward and clutched the stone. Such was the tumult within him that for two days he was unable to eat or do anything but laugh and cry!"

Now, back home in Vierzon, where he had been a peasant, he sits, as you may see, in comfort and content, with a glass replica of the diamond on the tip of his weather vane, for the stone itself weighed 288 carats in the rough, 120 carats when cut and those who purchased it paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to possess it.

MOST RARE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

That of Thomas Lynch, Jr., Signer of Declaration, of Great Value.

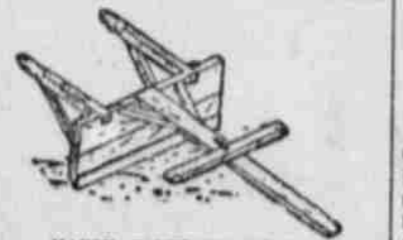
"What is the most expensive autograph you ever sold?" inquired the reporter.

"That of Thomas Lynch, Jr.," answered the dealer. The reporter looked perfectly blank. "Never heard of him," he confessed.

"Well, he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He signed it as proxy for his father, who was ill at the time. Soon after he went to sea and was never heard of again. Now, autographs of Declaration signers are much sought by collectors. None approach, in rarity those of Thomas Lynch, Jr. In fact, so far as I know, there is only one in existence. "This is affixed to an autograph letter addressed by Lynch to George Washington, which lends it additional value. It was owned at one time by Jared Sparks, president of Harvard College. Subsequently it passed to Thomas Addis Emmet, from whom I bought it for the sum of \$4,000. I sold it to Augustin Daly, who was a keen autograph collector, for \$4,500. Later, Emmet repented of letting the autograph go from his possession, and secured it from Daly for \$5,250, presenting it afterward to the Lenox library, New York, where it now is."

Natural Deduction.
"I tell you," said the moralizer, "honesty pays in the long run."
"According to that," rejoined the demoralizer, "I suppose dishonesty pays best for a short distance."
Your neighbors are very sure to come down to your expectations.

A Yard Scraper.
Besides its use in the barnyard, this is handy for covering potatoes, leveling rough ground, filling ditches, etc. It should be made of 2-inch lumber, and hard wood if possible; the scraper should be 6 to 8 feet long, and 2 feet high; its life will be prolonged if



HANDY BARNYARD SCRAPER.

shod with a piece of iron or steel, as shown; moreover, it will do good work without the iron. The scraper must be at least 4 feet from scraper, to allow for load, and to keep same from under the horses feet. A very large barnyard may be cleaned in a short time, and several loads of manure saved. Simply drive the load where wanted, lift scraper up by the handles, leaving load, and repeat the operation.

Milk Contamination.
There are a hundred and one places where milk can be contaminated from the time it is drawn from the udder till it reaches the table in the form of sweet milk, cream or butter. First, a great deal of bacteria, impurities and disease germs get into the milk at the barn or lot in which the cows are kept. Second, a great many more of