

SHIPS NOW BEING BUILT FOR UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Uncle Sam gives out the information, through the bureau of construction of the navy department, that he now has under construction seven battleships, thirteen destroyers, two fuel ships, one supply ship, one transport, and thirty-eight submarines.

UNCLE SAM ENTERS INTO FUR BUSINESS

GROSS RECEIPTS ARE NOT LARGE, BUT NET PROFITS IN NEW VENTURE ARE BIG.

Uncle Sam has gone into the fur business. He says the gross revenue is not yet as large as that which he obtains from his better-known business—that of selling postage stamps—but that the net profits are a whole lot bigger and, just as a side line, it's not bad at all.

Uncle Sam was forced to go into the fur business because his official hunters were turning in so many skins of predatory wild animals that they threatened to clutter up all the government buildings in Washington.

To relieve the situation the department of agriculture evolved a plan for selling at public auction all the pelts that are not required for scientific purposes.

In four months 1,399 pelts useful for manufacture into furs, muffs, or rugs, were sold in four sales for \$2,552, the last sale yielding \$1,155.55.

The skins disposed of include those of the coyote, bobcat, skunk, badger, opossum, lynx, gray fox, kit fox, raccoon, civet cat and ring-tailed cat. All of these animals have been killed by employees of the biological survey in its various campaigns to rid different sections of the country of animals which are hurtful to live stock, cultivated crops or timber.

The bulk of the skins sold has been coyote, or prairie wolf, pelts resulting from the extensive campaigns of extermination against this animal in the cattle-raising districts of the West.

The department reports that the needs of museums and other scientific institutions for specimens have largely been satisfied, so that practically all skins received at the department are now put on sale.

SEEKING OVERSEA MARKETS

Uncle Sam Sends Agents Into Four Corners of World to Make Investigation of Conditions.

Uncle Sam is beginning the most extensive investigations into foreign market conditions ever undertaken at one time. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce is sending its agents to the four corners of the globe in an effort to find new markets for American-made goods.

In South America these agents will study and report especially on markets for construction material and machinery, fancy groceries, furniture, glass and glassware, jewelry and silverware, motor vehicles, paper and printing supplies, railway supplies and stationery and office supplies.

Birmingham Industries Grow. The manufacturing industries of Birmingham, Ala., experienced a great growth between 1909 and 1914, according to a report of the bureau of the census.

North Carolina Gold Output. Uncle Sam reports that North Carolina easily retained first rank in gold output among the Eastern or Appalachian states in 1915.

Chance for American Goods. New Zealand offers a splendid market now for American bathing suits and footwear, says Uncle Sam.

ALASKAN MINERAL OUTPUT INCREASES

PRODUCTION IN 1915 SHOWS BIG GAIN OVER THAT OF PREVIOUS YEAR.

The wealth of Uncle Sam's territory of Alaska is shown by its mineral production in 1915, which amounted to \$32,854,229—\$13,788,563 more than that of any previous annual output during the 35 years that mining has been carried on in the territory.

Since 1880, when mining first began in Alaska, the territory has produced gold, silver, copper, tin, and other minerals to the value of \$300,953,751, the gold production alone to the close of 1915 amounting to \$260,858,943.

NOW LEADS IN SHIPBUILDING

United States, for First Time in Many Years, Takes First Place Away From British Yards.

The United States has become, temporarily at least, the leading shipbuilding country of the world, Uncle Sam reports.

For the first time in many years, took a slight lead over British yards. For the three months ended March 31, American yards launched 173 merchant vessels of 94,464 gross tons, while, according to Lloyd's shipbuilding returns, British yards launched 69 vessels of 80,661 gross tons.

COTTON MILLS "HOMEMADE"

More Than 90 Per Cent of Textile Machines in American Plants Manufactured in This Country.

Practically all of the equipment of the cotton mills of the United States is "homemade," says Uncle Sam. More than 90 per cent of the cotton spinning machinery now installed in American plants is of American manufacture.

The rapid decrease in imports of cotton-spinning machinery since 1909 shows what great changes have been taking place in this industry.

Heat Drawn From the Sun.

The great German physicist Helmholtz was the first to explain satisfactorily what keeps the sun hot. The sun is not burning; it is heated to the glowing point, like a piece of white hot iron.

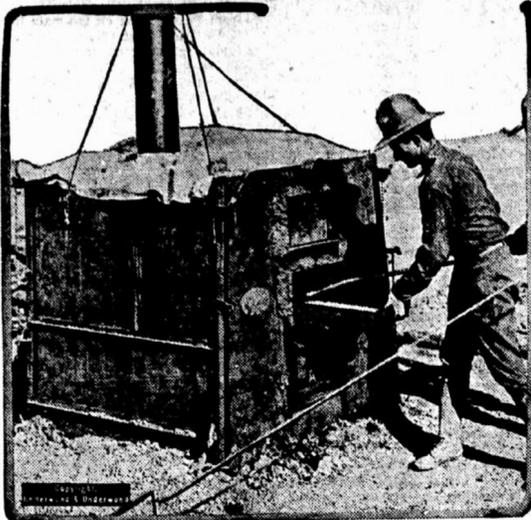
Mumps Immunity Possible.

That it may be possible to make a serum that shall confer immunity to mumps seems likely as a result of experiments on cats at the Rockefeller institute by Doctor Wollstein.

Tennessee Output Doubles.

The combined value of gold, silver, copper and zinc produced at mines in Tennessee in 1915 was twice that of the 1914 output, says Uncle Sam.

FIELD BAKERY AT NAMIQUIPA, MEXICO



Field bakery in operation in the American camp near Namiquipa, Mexico. In the various field camps and headquarters of the American forces in Mexico bread is now being supplied direct from the army bakeries.

REVIVES THOSE BELIEVED DEAD

New Serum Discovered at Johns Hopkins Causes Heart to React.

WORKING ON A NEW THEORY

Will Revolutionize the Treatment of Persons Apparently Dead From Drowning or Asphyxiation—After Effects Serious in Some Cases.

Baltimore, Md.—A departure in medical science which, if successful, will revolutionize the treatment of persons apparently dead from drowning or asphyxiation is now being experimented with at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

The new treatment will be the injection of a serum to stimulate the blood to such an extent as will form a reaction of the heart. This will keep the person alive until the apparatus perfected some time ago to clear the lungs can be put into use.

The serum has been tried on a number of animals in the laboratories of the institution, and in a number of cases has proved successful. However, in most of the cases there have been after-effects such as high blood pressure or hardening of the arteries.

According to the physicians, if the serum can be perfected, and there is every assurance at this time that it can, the serum can be injected in the person several hours after the accident and restore the persons to life.

In one case, on an animal, the serum was injected four hours after the drowning took place and the animal was brought back to life, but died later of a high blood pressure.

The physicians for more than three years have worked on the theory that the heart in drowned or asphyxiated persons is still active, in a way, for

TRAGIC BRIDE OF REBEL



Grace Gifford, the gentle-bred Irish girl who married Joseph Plunkett, the Sinn Fein rebel leader who was among the first of the revolutionists to be executed, in the condemned cell just a few hours before he was shot as a traitor. The photograph is a copy from a beautiful portrait of the girl-wife painted by William Orpen, A. R. A.

SHE BROUGHT IN HER MAN

Woman Proves Ability to Hold Her Job as Deputy Sheriff in Kentucky.

Beattyville, Ky.—Mrs. L. T. Flanory, wife of the high sheriff, who has been acting as office deputy ever since her husband has held office, has always, by her businesslike methods and pleasant ways, proved to all who ever have business in the sheriff's office her ability to hold down the job.

some time after the accident, and that if the organ can be kept in that state until the patient can be treated to clear the lungs hundreds of persons who are given up as dead can be saved.

Restore Freezing Victims. Some time ago a New York physician claimed to have perfected a machine to be used in restoring life to persons frozen to death.

The apparatus was tried in a number of cases in the Arctic regions and, according to the accounts, met with some success. It was only a short time after this that the physician at the Johns Hopkins hospital invented a machine to restore to life those apparently dead from drowning.

FEAR U. S. HEIRESS INVASION

British Mothers Flustered Over Prospects for Their Marriageable Daughters.

London.—English mothers of marriageable daughters are worrying over their daughters' prospects, according to a writer in the Liverpool Daily Post. Not only is the war decreasing the supply of eligible men, but fears are expressed that American girls with fortunes made in war stocks behind them, will come over after the war and carry off the titled prizes.

"They are making pots of money in the states," the mother of a young woman of nineteen is quoted as saying, "and after the war the marriageable daughter of every new plutocrat will come over with her mamma just to buy an English husband."

The writer asks if it is possible to institute "Protection for Eligible English Girls."

FEW STEEL HELMETS USED

Type Selected by British Government Condemned as Unsuitable in Service.

London.—Although it is quite a long time since the war office became convinced that steel helmets are perhaps the most useful detail in a soldier's equipment and, notwithstanding the French reported as the result of their experiences in the Champagne battles that these headpieces made a reduction in the casualties of almost ten per cent, comparatively few are in use by the British forces.

The delay is due, so it is said, to the number of types with which the British war office has been experimenting. The one fixed upon at the outset, which is still in use, has been condemned as unsuitable. It is too heavy and lacks the necessary leather lining of the French headgear, which is very serviceable, and also very handsome.

The German military authorities have been even more dilatory in providing this kind of protection for their men than the British. It has been furnished in a few regiments, but the percentage of men using them is very small.

Mother of 12 at 32. Annover, Ark.—The fourth set of twins has been born to Mr. and Mrs. George Davis here. Mrs. Davis, who is 32 years old, has now 12 children. The first twins died, one of the second set and both of the last two sets are living and in good health.

Starve the Fly.

Paterson, N. J.—Starving has been added to swatting in the anti-fly campaign here. The health department advises householders to wrap up all food so that the housefly will fall of sustenance.

Heavyweight Offspring. Stillwater, N. J.—One ton of sons and daughters helped Daniel Hoop celebrate his 71st birthday. The average weight of Hoop's seven sons and three daughters is 300 pounds!

INDIAN WANTS CITY LAND

Educated Pottawatomie Thinks He Has a Good Title to Property in Elkhart.

Elkhart, Ind.—It is reported here that Charles Harman, an attorney at Cassopolis, Mich., has been retained by an educated Pottawatomie Indian to prepare to claim property in the heart of Elkhart worth at least \$1,000,000. Present owners of the property say they are not alarmed, declaring the court decided the case three-quarters of a century ago.

GOLFER HAS PRIVATE TUTOR

Topping Emphasizes Noted Professional at \$2,500 a Year to Teach Him Game.

New York.—Henry J. Topping purposes to make a clean-up on the links this summer and to attain this end he has engaged Macdonald Smith, a noted golf professional, as his private tutor at a salary believed to be \$2,500 a year.

Mr. Topping, like many other golfers, has his careless spells. It was to cure these and to speed up his game a little more that he recently hit on the idea of hiring a private tutor. He selected Macdonald Smith, a young star who won the Metropolitan championship at Scarsdale in 1914 in a new world's record for 72 holes.

Mr. Topping has for several years appeared well up in many of the leading golf meets. He first attracted attention from golfers when he defeated Chick Evans in a 19-hole match in the semifinals round for the North and South Championship at Pinehurst, N. C.

In the spring of 1914 he accompanied Francis Ouimet, Jerry Travers, Chick Evans, Fred Herreshoff, Frasher Hale and Edward Knapp abroad for an invasion of the English links. Mr. Topping lasted longer in the British amateur championship than Travers, Ouimet, Hale and Knapp.

"Hen" Topping, as he is familiarly called, married Miss Rhea Reid, only daughter of Daniel G. Reid, the Wall street magnate. The elder Mr. Topping, also a golf enthusiast, presented the Greenwich Country club with \$15,000 to remake the fifteenth, a hole in the course he didn't like.



Henry J. Topping at the Finish of His Drive.

Long stem flowers can be thrust through its filmy green foliage if added beauty is needed, but there are few ferns comparable to this filmy, lacy fern. This plant requires a soil of garden loam made light with sand. Water moderately. For its successful culture sunshine is not necessary. Keep the red spider from injuring it, and shower several times a week. Nip off the end of each shoot and make the plant spread out well.

MEN ARE REMADE FOR WAR

Two Instances of Remarkable Mechanical Surgery Are Told—Improved Artificial Limbs.

London.—One of the results of the war has been the enormously improved method in the manufacture of mechanical limbs both here and in France and Germany.

According to Surgeon-Major Gampfer of the Swiss army it is a fact that the Germans have devised remarkably ingenious arrangements for patching up disabled and crippled men. Lecturing at Bulach on cases that had actually come under his personal notice in Germany, Surgeon-Major Gampfer declares that he saw such wonderful artificial legs of German invention that soldiers fitted with them were able to rejoin the cavalry for active service.

They sat on their horses as well and as easily as if they still possessed a sound pair of legs and could do so quickly, smartly and thoroughly any feat required of a perfectly able-bodied man.

A well-known case in England is that of Lord Lucas, who was wounded early in the war in Flanders, with the result that he lost a leg. An artificial limb was fitted so successfully that Lord Lucas was able to transfer his services to the Royal Flying corps and is now serving with that branch of the service as a fully qualified pilot somewhere in Egypt.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation



Showing the Beauty of a Lawn Rightly Planted and Cared For.

THE BEAUTY OF A FINE LAWN

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

The question of whether to sod or seed is of primary importance. A solid greensward is immediately secured if we sod. The objections to sodding are many. Good sod is not always procurable. It requires an extra amount of labor to sod. If the grounds are very large it is not practical.

If, however, sodding is decided upon, the ground should first be leveled and smoothed to the proper grade. The surface should then be stirred and pulverized to a depth of an inch or more and suitable fertilizers worked in.

It is well to spread rich dirt from the creek bottom or woods over the surface. It will give the sod a quick start and give new life to the original soil.

It is not essential to cut the sod more than an inch thick, or just deep enough to include all the underground stems, but the thicker the sod is the better.

It is not necessary in laying the sods to lay them flush against each other as grass will sprout from the sides and the spaces allow for expansion in settling and leveling. As soon as the sods are laid give the entire lawn a complete wetting, then go over the surface with a roller to level it.

A good home-made pounder for the lawn can be made by nailing a board

a foot or two square to the bottom of a piece of 4 by 4-inch scantling. Place a handle at the top and go over the lawn pounding it down flat and even. You will not hurt the sods by pounding if the surface is thoroughly soft from a heavy rain or a thorough watering.

A good lawn may be made from seeding. It takes much longer to produce a permanent grassy lawn. The seed must be sown thickly and worked thoroughly and evenly into the soil. It is a good idea, if trees and shrubs do not interfere, to plow the ground or spade it fine, smooth and compact before sowing the seed. Be sure the soil has been made rich with decomposed manure or very rich soil hauled in from some other place.

Seed at intervals of about six weeks from early spring until late summer in the yard with open and tree sheltered spaces. Keep the surface mowed clean and short so that the young grass will have a chance to grow.

After grass gets to be two or three inches high there is little danger of killing it by frequent mowings. If for no other reason than to keep down the weeds mowing is essential. Mowing also helps to level the lawn the mowers acting as a light roller.

The clippings from the lawn make a good mulch for young plants. No matter what the weather, wet or dry, do not neglect to mow your lawn if you wish it to be the thing of beauty it can be if cared for.

TABLE DECORATIONS

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

We cannot all have flowers for the table if we are dependent on the greenhouses in our neighborhood for the supply. The cost is out of all proportion. But flowers we ought to have and can have at a very nominal cost in time and money if we are willing to take care of a few plants in the home.

The best all-round plant for a decoration for the table is asparagus plumosus. Its foliage is far daintier than any other fern. It can easily be made to grow in the bushy, compact form which a plant designed for use on the table should have.

Pinch off the ends of the young fronds when they have made a growth of 12 or 18 inches. This causes the lower side branches to spread out broadly and thus breadth is secured where there would be little if the plant were allowed to train itself.

Long stem flowers can be thrust through its filmy green foliage if added beauty is needed, but there are few ferns comparable to this filmy, lacy fern.

This plant requires a soil of garden loam made light with sand. Water moderately. For its successful culture sunshine is not necessary.

Keep the red spider from injuring it, and shower several times a week. Nip off the end of each shoot and make the plant spread out well.

Pots of Roman hyacinths and lilies of the valley and narcissus make charming adjuncts to the breakfast table. Few plants can be kept on the table day after day without becoming unhealthy. Have a shelf in your window and give the flowers a change, using one only for a day or two and changing to something different. This gives them all a fair chance at the sunshine and light.

Several types of begonia make successful plants for the table. The Gloire de Lorraine, whose flowers literally

cover the plant, are of an exquisite pink which artificial light seems to make more vivid.

LITTLE GARDEN NOTES.

Always plant the best—not the cheapest seed you can get for flowers or vegetables.

The garden should be near the house and surrounded with a good, woven wire netting or a hedge of shrubbery, to keep out fowls and other garden pests.

If the garden must of necessity be on a stiff, clay soil mix all the coal ashes and sand obtainable with it; they will mellow it up wonderfully.

Bonemeal is excellent for vines and fruit trees, and three or four ounces may be applied to the square yard. As soon as a crop of any kind appears above ground it needs cultivation, both to kill the weeds and to admit the air to the roots of the plants.

In transplanting any plants, let it be done in the evening, if possible, or on a dark day. Press the soil firmly about the roots and water well. If after the water disappears, dry earth is covered over the soil, it will prevent baking of the soil about the roots when the sun comes out next day.

FOR ROSE MILDEW.

For rose mildew spraying with sulphide of potassium, using one ounce to three gallons of water, is much more effective than the old-fashioned method of dusting the foliage with flowers of sulphur.

For Blight in Pansies.

Stir lime and sulphur into the soil when blight attacks pansies. Remove the affected plants and burn them. If the blight continues best make a new bed elsewhere. Spread lime and sulphur freely on the old bed and stir it well into the soil.



If You Desire a Particularly Attractive Centerpiece for Occasions, Arrange Flowers in a Low Flat Bowl, as Illustrated.