

WHO IS WHO NOW

PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE



Italy's participation in the European war necessarily involves to a certain extent the Holy See and the pope, and makes more important than usual the papal secretary of state. Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, who holds that high office, is a man of undoubted ability and long experience in church and diplomatic affairs.

He was born at Capovallazza di Ussita, in central Italy, on May 5, 1852. In his younger days he taught theology in the Pontifical Roman seminary, and canonic law at Propaganda Fide; and he was appointed professor of law in the Institut Catholique of Paris, where he spent in scholarly pursuits nearly twenty years.

In 1898 he went back to Rome to receive his appointment as apostolic delegate to Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador; along with the title of archbishop of Caesarea "in partibus infidelium." His American delegation lasted four years and was crowned with satisfactory results in every way. He was then made secretary to the congregation for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, one of the most important positions in the curia, since this is the office of correspondence with foreign governments, and after that president of the commission to codify the canon law.

After two years' hard work, having found it advisable to allow himself some relaxation, he took a vacation, traveling to the Holy Land in company with Monsignore, afterwards Cardinal Delal, and returned quietly to his work soon after. The purple cloth came to him one year later, with the consistory of December 16, 1907, not as the perfunctory conclusion of a bureaucratic career, but as an early and well-deserved recognition of very particular and brilliant merit.

BANKER-DOCTOR AT THE FRONT

Berkeley Sherwood-Dunn of New York has gone to Europe as the head of a French hospital unit on the firing line, and if anything should happen to this banker and doctor the United States would mourn the loss of a man who has been for years active in public movements. It is not surprising that he is giving his services to France, for in that country he was educated, first practiced medicine and became a leader in public welfare matters.



Doctor Sherwood-Dunn was born in Rushford, N. Y., and after studying in the New York university took his degrees at the University of France, began practicing in Paris and was married there to an American girl. He was a member of a committee that revised the laws governing the admission of foreign students to the university, and prevented the threatened exclusion of Americans. Later he was one of the founders and directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Paris.

Some time after he returned to this country a group of bankers invited him to join with them in organizing the Century Trust company, and he became its secretary. As a result he became generally interested in the banking business, and in 1907-8 he was the president of the European-American bank. He sold his interest in it in 1908 and removed to South Carolina, where he was largely interested in the banking business and was president of several banks in that state. He is a director in several other banks and business corporations.

He is a member of the American Civic alliance, and during his residence in South Carolina he was the state chairman of the Progressive party there. A versatile man, a decidedly interesting man, with a highly varied career, he is now varying it still more among the shrapnel and the poison gases on the French frontier, where many doctors have fallen.

WILD BEASTS HER CHUMS



Lady Mackenzie, who recently returned from Africa to take up her residence, for the present at least, on her ranch in Montana, is an interesting person in more ways than one. For some years she has been known as one of the most fearless and skilled of big game hunters, and her trips to Africa especially have resulted in extraordinary "bags" of elephants, lions and other large and fierce animals.

Always when she travels Lady Mackenzie carries with her some pet wild beasts, and callers at her apartments are sure to be met by some of these startling chums. She entertained sixty guests recently at Delmonico's in New York, and the diners were amused by the antics of lion cubs, wildcats and other lively animals, some of which were so strenuous that more than one dinner jacket was torn badly.

The menu was an elaborate one. There were stuffed eagles' eggs, roast black bear, rhinoceros tongues, Egyptian quail, salad served in coconuts and other edibles. As the diners sipped their coffee a monkey sprang from a branch in the tropical palms.

None of the blackened employees of Delmonico's, who stood in true Sene-gambian postures around the table, seemed afraid of the wild animals, even if the leopard was a bit ferocious. The chains were strong. A huge lion's skin was the centerpiece and coconuts were placed on the table.

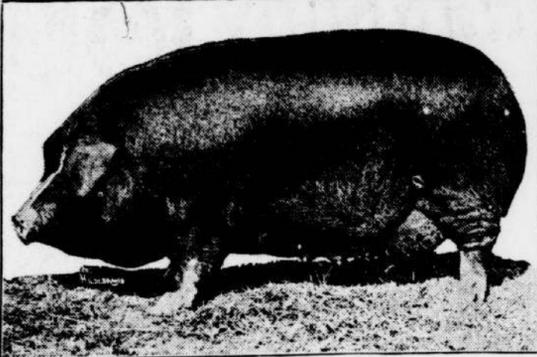
GIVE A NICKEL TO SUFFRAGE

Occupying a prominent place in the Washington headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and pointed to as a "horrible example" is a nickel donated at a suffrage street meeting by Congressman Thomas Hefflin of Alabama, whom the women style the "arch enemy of suffrage in congress." An interesting story is told in connection with the Hefflin five-cent piece. One day Miss Elsie Hill, one of the leading speakers for "the cause," was conducting a meeting at a Pennsylvania avenue corner, and a large crowd had collected to listen to her eloquent pleas. Among her hearers were many who believed in the cause sufficiently to contribute liberally when she called for financial assistance for the organization. Just as they were handing over their cash along came Congressman Hefflin with some friends, and, seeing what was going on, the Alabama statesman slipped a nickel to one of the collectors, saying: "Take that for luck."



The coin was mounted on a bit of cardboard, properly labeled and placed in the headquarters, where it takes rank with the antisuffrage speech of former Congressman Bowdler of Ohio, also mounted and labeled.

MANAGEMENT OF SOW DURING FARROWING



Champion Poland China Sow.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The period of gestation for sows is approximately 112 days or eight days less than four months from the date of breeding. It may vary from this a few days one way or the other. This date should be known to avoid mistakes that may result in the loss of pigs.

As the time for farrowing approaches the sow should be watched carefully, in order that assistance may be given if necessary. The feed at this time should be sloppy and limited in amount. Nothing but lukewarm water should be given the sow during 24 hours previous to farrowing. If she has already farrowed, a litter and had been properly fed and cared for during pregnancy, little difficulty may be expected. With young sows, particularly those bred at an immature age, there is considerable risk at this time, not only to the pigs but to the sow herself.

There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of bedding which should be given to the sow at this time. An active sow in comparatively light condition can be trusted with a liberal amount of bedding, but sows which are in high condition or which are at all clumsy, had better be given only a moderate amount of straw.

The farrowing pen should be dry and well ventilated, but free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guard rail made of two by eight planks with their edges against the sides of the pen about ten inches above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the danger of injury to the pigs. The little fellows will soon learn to creep under the guard rail when the sow lies down.

The management of the sow during farrowing depends largely on the animal and on the weather conditions. Assistance should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along nicely. When farrowing occurs during warm weather the pigs are less likely to become chilled and will generally find their way to the teats unaided. During extremely cold weather the pigs will

be in danger of being chilled unless the house is heated. To avoid this place a few heated bricks in the bottom of a basket or small box, covering them with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keep in the heat; unless the sow objects too seriously the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive. They will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing. After farrowing is over the pigs should be placed with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the afterbirth is passed it should be removed from the pen at once and buried or buried. There is good reason to believe that eating of the afterbirth is often the beginning of the habit of eating the pigs.

Usually the first 24 hours after farrowing, the sow should have no food, but should be given a liberal drink of warm water. If, however, she shows signs of hunger a thin slop of bran and middlings may be given. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the size and thrift of the litter.

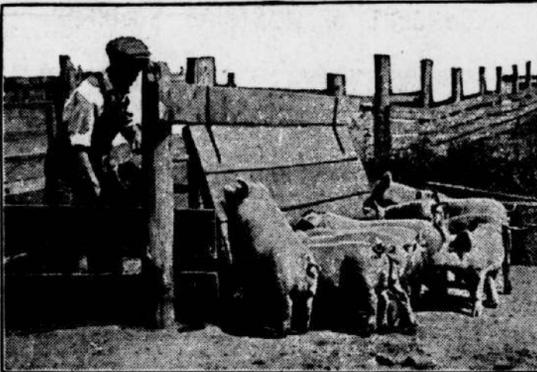
After the sow has farrowed it is best for her to be in the open air. Of course, if the pigs are farrowed during the winter months care will be needed, and it may be necessary to let the pigs reach the age of two weeks before turning them out. They can, however, get considerable exercise in the piggery or in the lot with

the sow, and there is often a lot to be gained from a sunny and sheltered from the cold winds where the sow and pigs may be turned for exercise. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain.

Production of Beef Cattle Profitable.
"Do you regard the production of beef cattle as profitable in your country?"

This question was asked last year of each county reporter of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture. Answers were received from 1,474 counties. Of these 1,232, or 83.7 per cent, reported in the affirmative; this is, that the production of beef cattle is profitable. Moreover, these affirmative replies covered nearly every section of the United States. In some of the New England states, however, it was regarded as unprofitable, for in the six states from Maine to Connecticut, inclusive, only 45 per cent reported it profitable. In the group New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 62 per cent found it profitable. In the South Atlantic states, Delaware to Florida, the percentage is still higher, 84 per cent. In the North Central states east of the Mississippi river, Ohio to Wisconsin, the percentage is higher—89 per cent. The same percentage—89—is reported for the South Central states, Kentucky to Arkansas, being nearly the same in all the states. In the far western states, Montana to the coast, the opinion was nearly unanimous—91 per cent—that the production of beef is profitable.

It may be observed that going from east to west the percentage of those reporting that beef production is profitable increases. This is shown more readily by noting the percentages of a line of states from east to west, as follows: Massachusetts 0 (i. e., 0 reported unprofitable, none profitable), New York 52 per cent, Pennsylvania 74 per cent, Ohio 76 per cent, Illinois 73 per cent, Iowa 88 per cent, Nebraska 86 per cent, Colorado 100 per cent (29 counties all report production profitable), Utah 92 per cent, Nevada 100 per cent, California 77 per cent. It would therefore seem



Feeding Device to Prevent Crowding.

that, although the opinion is general among farmers that the production of beef is profitable, relatively it is more so in the West than in the East.

PREVENT WASTE OF MANURE

Little Thought Necessary to Determine Value of Dairy Herd From Fertilizing Standpoint.

In experiments conducted at the Louisiana station to determine the amount of manure and urine produced by the dairy herd of 20 cows in one year, it was found to be 175 tons of manure and 70 tons of urine. The average amount of manure produced by one cow in a year was 17,520 pounds, a little less than nine tons, and the average amount of urine produced by one cow in a year was 6,935 pounds, or a little less than three and a half tons. It takes little thought to see the value of a cow from the fertilizing standpoint, or to see the profit in preventing unnecessary waste of manure.

Bees Travel Far.
Investigation proves that bees will go from two to seven miles in search of nectar, but not if there is plenty of honey-yielding plants closer home. Colonies should be scattered throughout the orchard at blooming time. One colony for each five acres is probably sufficient, and after blooming time they can be moved to a central location out of the way of passing teams and conveniently located for future manipulation.

Baldwin and Bell Davis families.
Experiments conducted on a commercial scale in Maine show that lime-sulphur applied just as the blossom buds were showing pink was much more effective in controlling apple scab than the same material applied just after the petals had fallen. This indicates that the "pink" spray is a most important one and should not be omitted or its time of application delayed if the orchardist expects to obtain the best results from spraying.

SPRAYING FOR APPLE SCAB

Lime-Sulphur Solution is Better Than Bordeaux Mixture on Account of So Much Russeting.

Bordeaux mixture continues to be the most effective material for the prevention of apple scab; but it causes so much russeting of the fruit of certain varieties that better results on the whole are obtained from using the lime-sulphur solution. This is particularly true with varieties of the

PETER, THE PESSIMIST

By MISS IDALINE WILLIAMS.

(Copyright, 1915, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Hearts—crush them! Love—tear it up by the roots! Charity—eliminate it! I hate all the world! I am going to devote my time, my money, my life to adding all the evil I can to humanity."

Thus Peter Martin, pacing up and down his office in a wild frenzy.

His closest business friend, John Jarvis, had induced him some time previous to invest nearly half his fortune in an extensive mining proposition. Suddenly the shares had gone down. It was predicted that they would go lower. Peter, not wishing to lose all of his investment, sold out at a tremendous loss. Now he learned that the very man who had bought his stock through a broker was John Jarvis, who had left the city and the stock had immediately gone up twenty points.

This seemed to be a consoling decision for the old man in his present cynical and pessimistic mood. He started in on his hideous program, trying to imagine himself a fierce, merciless wolf.

"Where shall I begin?" he gloated. "Ah, I have it! I have it! I have it! A most glorious revenge! Fitting the occasion! I have never catered to the feminine sex, but now—I will break a woman's heart! Ah! the glorious satisfaction of the act! And the victim—John Jarvis' sister. She has always seemed to be interested in me. I will lead her on. I will propose, I will awaken all her ambition and love—if any human being can really love. Then I will deride her, crush her, humiliate her, desert her! A fit act of vengeance against her renegade brother! And the joy, the glory of plunging a woman into distress and heartbreak!"

That evening the old schemer secured the expert services of barber, haberdasher and tailor, and appeared at the home of Miss Eva Jarvis in quite youthful trim.

She was a lovely woman at forty. What Peter must have been at natural and benevolent normal, her sweet, sympathetic face reflected. Her deep eyes sparkled at his apparent increase of interest in her.

With a glum, grim look Peter listened to her rhapsodies over "Brother John." He made no comment as she told of his being away, "making a quick fortune."

"Which I pay for!" muttered Peter, but he soon drifted into a pleasanter frame of mind. Somehow, never before had this gentle, earnest woman seemed so superior to all her sex. His soul was drifting, seeking solace, and in the winning way of Miss Jarvis he found an indescribable peace from the wild turmoil of his riotous emotions. And because this lonely woman had always respected and admired him—and something more—her ways had a new fluttering beauty about them, captivating her visitor more than ever.

"A charming woman, truly," reflected Peter, as he left her. "What a life of peace I could live with her, but—No! to crush! to destroy! I have set out on a career of wild wickedness!" Again that evening what Peter was sure was in the pursuance of his heart-breaking scheme, influenced him to visit Miss Jarvis. He was greeted with surprise.

"I have had a strange letter from Brother John," she told Peter. "He says he is going abroad to enjoy his new fortune. If I wish to go, I am to start at once for Denver to get a new wardrobe."

Peter's mind was on the bolt. To think of it! The arch-villain, his treacherous partner, was about to wrench from him his fond revenge! Jarvis idolized his sister. With money, with her, he would escape the deadly vengeance!

And—aha!—a new thought, a fierce, devastating thought, the thought of all thoughts! He would propose at once to Eva. He would really marry her. He would torture the base John Jarvis by robbing him of the sister's company on his tour!

Peter Martin proposed to Miss Jarvis. He was accepted. He left the house jubilant. He would center his wicked malignity in thus disturbing the cherished plans of that scoundrel, John Jarvis!

He caught himself humming a happy tune, and cherishing a fair woman's face, and planning for the home he would build. With a great uproar John Jarvis burst into his private office.

"It's done, old friend!" he roared, slapping Peter jovially on the shoulder.

"You mean you've 'done' me!" observed Peter.

"Hey!" stared Jarvis. "Ah, I understand. I instructed my private secretary to tell you everything, and he went on a spree and forgot. I've got your stock put sacredly aside. Peter, we're rich! I got a hint, hurried to the mines and found out that the richest lode in Nevada had been discovered. Then I bought in all the stock I could—on our joint account."

"Hum! ha!" floundered Peter, and wisely said no more.

"Confidentially, Peter, old boy," jubilated Jarvis, "we've got the mine, you and I!"

"And, confidentially," responded Peter, his tones partaking of a cheer effect—"I've got Eva!"

No Chance for Him.
"I suppose," said the timid young man, "when you recall what a handsome young fellow your first husband was you wouldn't consider me for a minute." "Oh, yes, I would," sweetly replied the widow, "but not for a second."

Triumph of Motor Truck.
In France a bronze statue weighing three and a half tons, that was too large to be handled by railroad or canal, was hauled on a motor truck to its destination.

Artificial Silk.
The world's production of artificial silk is about 20,000,000 pounds a year.



'I know what Father likes best'

EVEN the children know that Arbuckles' Coffee gets the biggest welcome at the breakfast table.

It is the popular favorite everywhere. More of it is used than any other packaged coffee. Think what this means.

In America we drink more coffee than does any other nation. Last year 900,000,000 lbs. of coffee were brought here. Think of all the different kinds of coffee—the different varieties of flavor this represents.

For their favorite coffee, the people of this country have chosen Arbuckles'. For nearly fifty years they have shown their preference for this coffee. In one state last year four times as many pounds of Arbuckles' were used during the year as there

were men, women and children in the state. And the demand is constantly increasing.

Have you tried it lately? Before you serve another breakfast, go to your grocer's and get a package of Arbuckles' Coffee. Taste its rich, satisfying flavor and know why more of it is used than any other packaged coffee.

Make your coffee earn lovely gifts

Save the signature on every Arbuckles' wrapper. Get beautiful, useful gifts—articles you have always wanted. Arbuckles' premiums are almost as famous as Arbuckles' Coffee. In one year we gave away over a million of these premium alone! Send for our big Premium Catalog showing the most popular premiums. Write today to Arbuckle Bros., 71-K-3 Water St., N. Y.

Better than ever



Price of Drugs Fixed.
The German government has for years fixed the retail price of drugs, even to the extent of designating what must be charged for bottle, cork, label or ointment box used in dispensing the medicine.

Woman's Advantage.
"Women undergo greater trials than men." True, fair one, but no matter whom they have murdered there's always an acquittal or a hung jury.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Self-Righteous.
"Some people," said Uncle Eben, "talks about heaven like it was their own property that dey was preparin' to tack a 'No admittance' sign on to."—Washington Star.

Qualified.
Lawyer—Have you formed any opinion?
Jury Talesman—No, sir; I was on the case at the previous trial.

Results.
"I was out walking with Billy, and looked daggers at him."
"No wonder he was so cut up."

The Basis of His Belief.
"How can you say my husband is happy in heaven, and me not there?"
"That's what I was thinking about."

Following Suggestion.
"Italy is shaped like a boot."
"Maybe that's the reason its been doing so much kicking."

It Depends.
"The world goes on in cycles."
"Some of it goes off, when they're motor cycles."

Immune.
"Good-by, old man. I'm off for the rope tomorrow."
"Aren't you afraid of submersion?"
"Not a bit. I get so seasick on the water that I don't care what happens to me."

He Had to Have the Money.
"I've simply got to have an increase in salary."
"What for? Are you going to get married?"
"Worse than that, boss. My need's greater. I've an automobile."

Reciprocity.
She—Here is my V-shaped waist.
He—And here is the X-shaped bill.—Baltimore American.

Dubious.
"Does he act with spirit?"
"I never saw him act without it!"—Baltimore American.

Defined.
"What a queer smell the estomach biles leave behind them!"
"It's the road scorching."

Her Objection.
She—I don't mind late callers.
He—Oh, thank you.
She—It's late stayers I object to.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who took snuff for snuff eyes?

Marriage is a form of speculation in which the women participate on equal terms with the men.

At sixty a man knows that he doesn't know what he thought he knew at twenty.



Waiting and Eager—

When there's sweet, delicious

Post Toasties for Breakfast.

Children take to the "toasty" flavour like a cub bear does to honey.

The skilled makers of these dainty bits of food have a way of toasting into them all the delicate, appetizing flavour of choicest white Indian Corn.

Post Toasties are FRESH-SEALED, and come crisp and tender—ready to eat with cream, milk or fruits.

Grocers everywhere sell

Post Toasties