

COW RETRIEVER BREAKS RECORDS

She Also Goes Over Fences Jumping with the Skill of a Hunter

BLAZES WIDE TRAIL TO HONEY

Brings Home a Swarm of Bees Large Enough to Stock a Hive to Her Own Pain and Her Owner's Delight.

Hobokus, N. J.—For the first time, high jumping and vicious bellowing, William Meadows' bride, cow Lightfoot, broke all records near here. She then rested on her laurels and coronals with humps on her back which even a bacterian cannot might have been proud. Notwithstanding all this, she was far from happy. Those humps represent the aftermath of the most exciting episode in Lightfoot's life. She found no comfort even when she saw the Meadows children gazing about the farmyard with staves, of bread two inches thick on top of which was a bee-hive. "Not was it a bee-hive," it was wild honey from a tree-gum tree down in the back of the farm. Lightfoot got the humps and the Meadows family got the honey. It is a repetition of the old story of the one who makes the greatest sacrifice getting the least reward.

When Lightfoot waded down in the swamp she was up in an adventurous mood. The light hung at her neck, and she, edged with its clangor. She felt as much at peace with the world as did the little white side chapel not far away to the left, of which another bell was ringing. Lightfoot did not know that an old gun tree on which thousands of bees had swarmed, or that they hung there in a pulsating and buzzing mass waiting for an invitation to settle elsewhere and make fit their home. Neither did she know that one way to handle swarming bees is to ring bells, clatter dishes and make a loud noise of invitation. Unconscious of her danger, Lightfoot ambled on.

When she got beneath the tree the bees heard her bell and accepted the invitation. Led by their queen, they settled quickly on Lightfoot's back. Lightfoot waded her tail violently and several of the bees, stuck by it, retaliated by driving their stings far in her back, but leaving them there. That was only the beginning. She went her heels and down went her head. In a second she was streaking out of the woods and across the fields toward the Meadows' barnyard, singing "Home, sweet Home," as she went. The bees hung on even when Lightfoot cleared two fences without coming within a foot of the top rail. She ran to the back of the Meadows' house, struck her head in the kitchen door and began pecking for help.

Mrs. Meadows is a practical woman. As soon as she saw the big swarm of bees on Lightfoot's back she seized the cow by the bell strap. "Well, for the Lord's sake, come here with your shoes and mask and bite these bees!" she yelled.

Meadows soon appeared properly equipped for handling the bees and carrying in his hand a new hive he had made to hold the cow he had purchased from a neighbor.

"For a bee-retriever cow I'll put Lightfoot against any cow in this county," he said, as he lifted the bees by the double-handful from Lightfoot's back and placed them in the hive.

When he got down near Lightfoot's side he had to exercise great care. Finally he crushed one of the bees and it stung the cow terribly. Lightfoot lunged forward, knocking Mrs. Meadows over, and through the kitchen into the dining room and out the side door. Seeing a clump of lilac bushes near the path the intelligent cow plunged through them and scraped the few remaining bees off her back. Then she went to stall in the cowshed and lay down. She was weak and weary.

"There must be honey where these bees were," Meadows said. "Come, Charley, let's see if we can follow Lightfoot's tracks back into the swamp."

No difficulty was experienced. It looked as though a tornado three feet wide had passed through the underbrush. At the end of that trail stood the flat and hollow gum tree. Meadows and his son set their milk pails, dippers and knives in a safe place and began chopping down the tree. As soon as it fell they applied wedges and split it open. Inside they found 120 pounds of the finest wild honey and the family spent the entire afternoon getting it from the swamp to the house and packing it ready for market.

Knows Alphabet Backward at Two. Rockaway, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Torance Dean of Dutch Glen, near here, are the parents of a girl, Lillian, who, though only two years old, can recite the alphabet forward and backward and also eight verses. She is big for her years and has a mustache.

PITTSBURG TOGS INEVITABLE

Scientists and Experts Declare They Can't Get Rid of the Great Annoyance.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Pittsburg always will be foggy. John Brasher, scientist, says so, and is corroborated by Joseph M. Seary, chief smoke inspector, while Geo. M. Johnson, secretary and chief engineer of the Pittsburg Flood Commission which is dealing with flood conditions, asserts, he cannot see how that organization can do anything to eliminate the fogs. The question was put up to the engineers of the annoyance Pittsburg has suffered, particularly in the last two weeks, when day has been turned into night. "Pittsburg will have fogs for 100,000 years," said Dr. Brasher when asked his views on the matter. He said:

"Until this old ball of ours gets rid of its moisture we will have fogs. Fog is the result of cities where there is great manufacturing. I have seen dense fogs on mountain peaks and in canyons where there was no smoke within miles. Of course, smoke aggravates the fog and makes it denser than usual."

"Fogs are really nothing more than clouds. A particle of moisture in the air is the nucleus for several particles of dust. Smoke is nothing more than a cloud of dust. It is the dust that is the way to get rid of fogs and that is to get rid of the moisture and atmosphere. Fogs have existed from the time the earth cooled off and will exist as long as there is moisture on the globe."

"While we cannot eliminate fogs, we are eliminating smoke, which makes the fogs more dense," said Chief Smoke Inspector Seary when asked if his bureau could do anything to eliminate the fogs which have enveloped the city.

PLEA FOR THE MUSKRAT.

Shoemaker, Once Killed for Bait, Is Well Worth Saving.

Sharon Hill, Pa.—It is a pity that is being circulated by Frank S. Morris along Chester Pike is acted upon favorably by the Legislature, there being no other reason for shooting and trapping muskrats, which at present are not protected by law.

At one time a bounty was paid for them on the presumption that they had been the cause of the loss of fish and caused floods in the lands, but now the ponds are hunted so much by pot hunters and trappers, who catch their bait and their skins, that the rats are killed off in September and October, before their young are able to take care of themselves. In the portion it is reported that the year began by being November 1st.

At present the flesh of the muskrat is considered a delicacy, comparable to conch, which, when together with the eggs for most fishes of present day, is set in a mold and the result will be esteemed unless some means are taken to protect it.

ALASKA GLACIER MOVING.

It Has Advanced Two Miles in the Last Three Years.

Coronado, Alaska.—In Alaska for the purpose of studying glaciers and their movements are Prof. R. S. Tarr of Cornell University, geologist, Lawrence Martin of the University of Wisconsin, instructor in Geology of Cornell, Prof. Dean of the University of Wisconsin, and A. R. Campbell of the University of Wisconsin, who are under the direction of the National Geological Society, which has arranged for a series of annual expeditions, this being the first. Speaking of his investigations, Prof. Tarr said:

"I visited Hidden glacier in 1906, and from measurements taken this year I found it has advanced two miles in three years. Generally speaking, glaciers in Alaska are retreating. Some, however, fluctuate like the famous Swiss glaciers, which change every thirty years, advancing and receding. The Columbia glacier has begun to advance again."

As proof that Alaska was once a tropical temperature country, Prof. Tarr found Jamaica flora in coal bed formations.

THERE'S A LIMIT TO WAITING.

Chicago Court Causes Rejoicing in the "Ham and" Belt.

Chicago school patrons of restaurants obtained a great moral victory in court here. The problem was how long should a patron be expected to wait for his order in a restaurant.

William C. Plumber, a New York magazine writer, ordered "ham and" in a Madison street restaurant. Then he waited, kept on waiting and waited some time. Then he said to the waiter, and was arrested for disorderly conduct. Judge Newcomb ruled that patrons need wait only "a reasonable time," and discharged Plumber.

Milk Their Cow in a Cafe.

Middletown, N. Y.—At a cafe in this city two young men who were unable to get milk punches, owing to the scarcity of milk, got a cow into the place and milked her. The animal had been purchased by the young men, and in driving her home they had encountered great difficulty, which made them feel greatly in need of refreshment.

Grace Now Said at Convicts' Meals. Lansing, Kan.—For the first time in the history of the Kansas Penitentiary, a blessing is now asked upon the food the prisoners eat. Twice each day the children say grace while the prisoners stand at the tables.

RATTLE'S POISON CONSUMPTION CURE

Philadelphia Physician Describes Remarkable Scientific Use of Snake Venom

EXPLAINS JUST HOW IT ACTS

Dr. Mays Says Hypodermic Injection of Deadly Drug Can Stop Tuberculosis—May Yet Receive the \$100,000 Prize Offered by Yale Alumni.

Philadelphia.—Rattlesnake venom, scientifically termed "crotoxin," is a new remedy that is arresting and curing cases of consumption, and one which may yet receive the \$100,000 prize offered by a Yale alumnus for a cure of the white plague, in the opinion of noted physicians.

In the American Journal of Clinical Medicine the results of a preliminary investigation of rattlesnake venom as a curative agent are given in an article by Dr. Thomas J. Mays, a well-known authority on consumption. He is one of the few men who have had successful results in treating pulmonary tuberculosis with drugs. He is a medical director of the Philadelphia Clinic for the home treatment of chest and throat diseases.

In his article, which is entitled "The Action of Crotoxin," Dr. Mays says: "It has long been the conviction of the writer that the chief and fundamental factor in the immediate causation of pulmonary tuberculosis lies in a disturbance of the part of the nervous system which is known as the respiratory centre and its outgoing nerves, and that any agent which possesses the requisite power of influencing this centre from a central point of action will, in properly directed doses, tend to correct this lesion and alleviate, if not cure, this disease."

"The writer's own experimental study of this substance led him to believe that it profoundly affects the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and especially that part of the spinal cord which comprises the respiratory centre and other closely allied functions. "Crotoxin is a dry, yellowish, scaly, granular residue of the evaporated salivary secretion of the American rattlesnake. The secretion itself, as it is forced from the poison glands, is an opalescent fluid, whitish fluid of about the same opalescent as human saliva, having a bitter taste and a slightly acid reaction."

"The dried crotoxin crotoxin, has a neutral effect and is soluble in water and glycerine and possesses all the physiologic properties of the fluid secretion. It is composed of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and sulphur. "The average hydrolytic injection of crotoxin is one one-hundredth of a grain, although it is often advisable to begin with one two-hundredth grain or even a smaller amount, and it is best to increase the dose to one-fiftieth of a grain or even more and repeat it at more frequent intervals in cases where many injections have been made."

"The book of the forearm has been selected as the site of the hypodermic administration of the drug. The immediate effects after the injection of crotoxin are a burning, stinging pain at the seat of the injection, with generally stinging and darting sensations toward the shoulder. This pain is not severe and is of short duration. "The usual dose of crotoxin in every case of phthisis, almost without exception yields readily to the action of this drug, whether administered subcutaneous or internally, or both. The patients show a decided increase in strength from the very beginning of the treatment. This has been so evident and so constant that it seems almost anomalous in the absence of an increase in flesh."

NEW IDEAS IN EDUCATION.

A Lot of Honest People Found All in One Block.

St. Louis, Mo.—One thousand silver dollars were scattered the entire length of a block of Olive street, the busiest business avenue of the city, when a big split in it was carried from an automobile into the Bank of Commerce. The bag had been in the Sub-Treasury and had rotted. Half a hundred pedestrians and newboys scrambled for the money, picked it up and returned it to the messenger.

When the count was taken by bank officials every dollar originally in the bag was accounted for. It was nearly twenty minutes before all the coins had been collected and restored to the messenger, then Olive street at Broadway resumed its normal appearance.

TRAMP SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Wanderer Goes to Bed on a Shelf in a Power Plant.

Pertmouth, N. H.—Michael O'Neill of Nashua, said he had admitted to the power plant of the Rockingham County Light and Power Company in search of a warm place to sleep and he finally picked upon a shelf in the bus bar department. When Clifford Pike, a switchboard man at the plant entered the compartment he found the dead body of the man lying upon the shelf.

It is the opinion of the officials that as the unfortunate man slept the power was turned on and the 13,200 volts passing through his body killed him.

SOME GOOD INDIANS.

And Not Dead Ones, Either—Carlisle's Encouraging Work.

Carlisle, Pa.—In his annual report, the thirty-first since the foundation of the United States Indian School here, Superintendent Friedman gives some encouraging facts about the government's work.

"The Indian people are progressive," says Mr. Friedman, "they are being educated; are more industrious; lean less on the government; exercise more independence of thought and action and are rapidly becoming property owners."

"The plan of mixing tribes at Carlisle results in nationalizing the Indian; and, after all, that is the great object in our dealings with this primitive people. They see beyond the reservation, and more than half of our graduates are actually making a success away from the reservation. Our boys and girls learn more of their government; become thoroughly acquainted with their white neighbors; have impressed upon them the ultimate goal of citizenship, with its attendant duties and responsibilities, as well as privileges; grow strong, under firm, yet kindly discipline; and usually make a success of life, because, after the kind of training they have received, it is the most natural thing for them to do. Work is the keynote at Carlisle, and service is its gospel."

Illustrating the ready adaptability of young Indians to many callings, Mr. Friedman tells of the success of his red charges in the care of the telegraph and says that three of his graduates are making good at keys on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The report continues:

"The value of the products from the various shops and industries aggregates \$7,466.23. This does not include a large amount of work which is rendered by the students in washing nearly ten thousand pieces of clothing each week; in the preparation of food in the care of the dining room; the kitchen and the dining room; in the upkeep of a beautiful campus which serves to inspire the student body with higher ideals of civic beauty; in the labor on the farms; and in a multitude of minor activities for which it would be otherwise necessary to hire outside labor. For every dollar which comes from the public Treasury of the United States, and is spent by the federal government toward the education of Indians at the Carlisle school, the students produce nearly a dollar in return."

It will be noticed by examining the distribution of graduates that out of the 514 who are living 200 are successfully engaged in vocational activities away from the reservation, and have been favored severely from federal supervision. No longer content to be wards, they have speedily become citizens. The 200 engaged at work on the reservation are leaders among their people, and examples of probity and industry. Out of the total of 514 living graduates, only five have been so-called failures; the rest have made a marked success in their various spheres of activity."

Worcester, Mass.—Perley G. Davis, of Granby, has secured the distinction from the New England Corn Exposition judges here of establishing a new world's record for corn production. Mr. Davis got a prize of \$300. The new record was made on one acre of land from which Mr. Davis harvested 103 1/4 bushels of crib dry, yellow flint corn. His yield at harvest time was 127 bushels of shelled corn, which was reduced to an equal of 103 1/4 bushels on a scientific basis.

SENSATION IN ST. LOUIS.

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