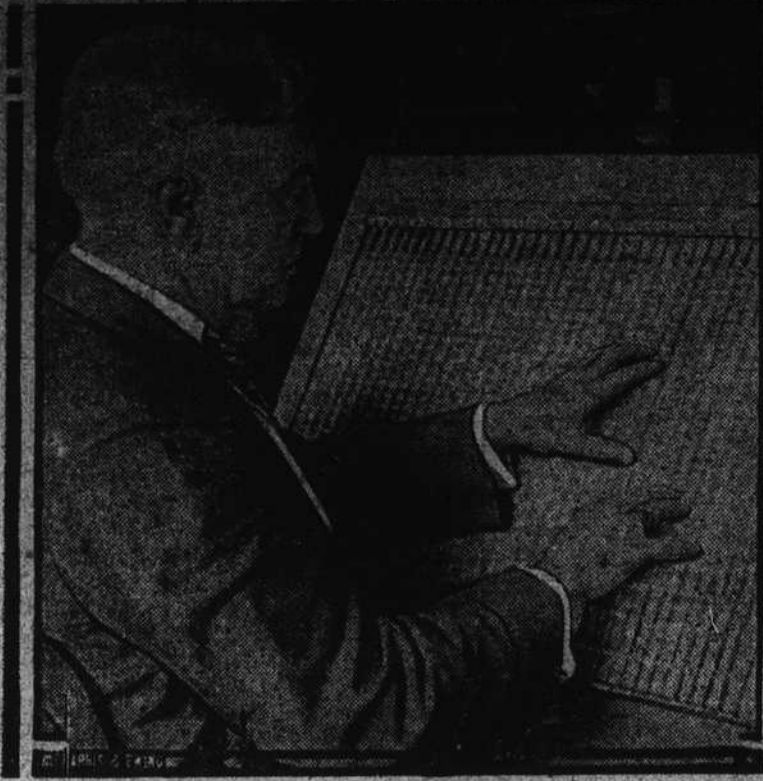


Something in the writer



A new kind of typewriter which he claims will eliminate stenographers and revolutionize the whole science of typewriting, has been invented by Fred Dolph of Washington, after 25 years of effort. The machine has 1,160 keys and comprises 40 alphabets, and, according to Mr. Dolph, he has attained a speed of 283 words a minute with only two weeks' practice on a dummy keyboard. The average speed for a court reporter is 150 words a minute.

# Park Rangers Get Ready for Winter

## Cut Hay From Meadows to Feed Animals When Snow Comes.

Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—The park rangers are out in the meadows getting in the winter hay and rumors from Yellowstone animal circles tell of great rejoicing among the elk, antelope and buffalo.

Each year the lowlands along the Lamar and Gardner rivers and their tributaries are harvested of rich timothy, clover and natural hay. Along Slough creek, at Yancey's old place, near the buffalo ranch in the Lamar valley and at the north entrance to the park at Gardner, Mont., the rangers work, gathering a thousand tons or more of hay.

Meanwhile the tourists pass through the park—coming at the rate of 2,500 or more each day. In their travels over the Grand Loop road of nearly 200 miles many animals are seen, particularly the bears. But realization of the conservationist work responsible for the abundance of wild life in the Yellowstone is not always forthcoming.

The tragic story of the American buffalo, or bison, is well known. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the park service, Yellowstone boasts of one of the few large herds of these animals in the United States. There are two buffalo herds in the park, one that is cared for by winter feeding consisting of approximately 800 head, and the other a band of 125 that roams free and without care the year around in the eastern wildernesses of the park.

### Buffalo Herd in Valley.

The winter headquarters of the large herd is at the Lamar valley buffalo ranch, where the fragrant timothy hay grown in nearby meadows carefully stacked behind 12-foot fences is rationed out. Buffalo can break through fences less than 12 feet in height. In the summer they range up the valley and into the mountainous areas. A huge drift fence, three miles long, which spans the Lamar valley, prevents them from coming down to the ranch and eating their winter provisions before the hay is stacked.

A story similar to the buffalo's has been very nearly true of the antelope and elk in this country. Of elk possibly 50,000 head remain, 40 per cent of them in the Yellowstone National park. This area surrounding the park in Wyoming and Montana supports other large elk herds and an excellent system of game preserves has fostered elk bands in Pennsylvania. South of Yellowstone, in Jackson Hole, the forest service and biological survey aided by a huge land purchase of the Isaac Walton league, feed these animals in the winter. This area and the park are huge game preserves which largely foster the excellent hunting found in nearby localities.

### Feed Elk in Winter.

Winter feeding is resorted to with the elk after deep snows have covered all available natural hay. With elk, and likewise with antelope, the topography of Yellowstone park creates the winter problem. The park is much

like a huge plateau as big as the states of Rhode Island and Delaware, higher than the surrounding land and circled by mountains. The heavy winter snows force the animals down the river valleys from the plateau into lower country, where grazing may be found. Here they are unprotected from predatory animals and other dangers, hence it is to their advantage to be kept in the park by feeding.

While the elk range in almost every section of the park, usually well back from the roads during the summer, the antelope are found almost entirely in the northern portion of the Yellowstone. They number about 600 and an increase of possibly 150 kids took place this year, the most favorable for wild life in park records. Many are seen throughout the summer near Camp Roosevelt and Tower Falls and in the winter they migrate to the grassy ridges along the northern boundary of the park, where rangers jealously guard them from molestation.

The deer are in Yellowstone in large numbers, nearly 2,000 of the "mule" or black-tailed variety and a few of the white-tailed species. They also take advantage of the winter feeding, and each year when the snows are deep on the ground a small band congregates about the settlement at Mammoth hot springs, begging their food from the rangers and others living there.

Park officials are happy over the recent marked increase in numbers of the Yellowstone moose. An added delight is that these wary animals, frequenters of the swamps and timberlands, are being seen by the summer tourists from the auto roads. Not far

from the stream above... the moose in Yellowstone.

Few who have followed the auto road to the summit of Mount Washburn this year have missed the band of big-horn sheep in that vicinity. There are 400 mountain sheep scattered through the park in the high places. They as well as the moose are entirely able to shift for themselves and have thrived on protection from hunting during many years in the national park.

Every one who ever came to Yellowstone, and a good many who have not, knows of the bears—the friendly gluttons that even resort to highway robbery of tourists for food. They hibernate in park caves during the winter and will eat anything during the summer. The bear-feeding grounds near the four big hotels are always centers of attraction for the tourists. The Yellowstone brown bears number 200 and the grizzlies 75.

In the days when John Jacob Astor was reaping his fur harvest from the West in far away New York, the Yellowstone region was the jealously guarded secret of a few trappers. The fur-bearing animals now in the park approximate the numbers that they did then, and their protection from the unscrupulous during the winter is another task of the park service conservationists. Beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, ermine and other lesser animals abound. The winter ranger patrol on snowshoe and ski, guards against poachers.

The predatory animals—coyote, mountain lion and wolf—must be carefully kept few in number. The park service has no intention of completely exterminating these animals, but by trapping and shooting during the winter maintains a small percentage of coyotes and mountain lions in the park. Otherwise the carefully protected big game herds would furnish means for these predatory animals to increase and eventually exterminate all others. Wolves are noted in the park from time to time, migrating in and out of the region. A few lynx exist.

Nowhere in the country can a region more abounding with wild life be found and it is safe to say that nowhere have conservation efforts equal to those of the park service been exerted for as long a time.

## Death Revives Love

### Leaves in Court Action

Milwaukee, George McNamara, seventy-one years old, who loved and was loved, has been forgiven in death. He will be buried by the woman who caused his arrest.

McNamara's body was found floating in the Milwaukee river, back of Ravenna park, in Shorewood. The picture of a woman found in a pocket was the only clue to his identity.

Miss Alice Kingsley, a Waukesha seamstress, asked Sheriff Owen D. Owens to look at the body. The sheriff knew McNamara because he had been in jail. He came to Milwaukee and identified the man and the picture of Miss Kingsley.

McNamara was arrested in March on a warrant obtained by Miss Kingsley, who said that he had obtained \$1,400 from her after they were engaged to be married. McNamara had refused to marry her later because he was not making enough money.

Miss Kingsley now thinks that he brooded over her action. Knowing that he could not repay the money and fearing a prison sentence, he jumped into the river to end his troubles, she believes.

## Fossils of Oldest Trees Found



A valuable, fossilized collection of the oldest known trees, ferns and rootlets, that flourished 100,000,000 years ago and were discovered at Gilboa, N. Y., in the construction of a large dam, has been received at the Field Museum in Chicago. This collection, which was at the height of its growth during the Devonian period, which antedated the coal or carboniferous period, contains specimens of seed-bearing ferns which reached the maximum height of fifty feet or more. One mass of rocks, in the form of a tree stump, is eighteen inches in diameter and bears the imprint of the tree covering of that age.

## How to Build a Hog House



Floor Plan.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

are only 31 feet by 24 feet, with a six-foot feeding platform. For a large number of pens the long dimension only need be increased and will be in proportion to the number of additional pens, each pair of facing pens requiring about six feet.

If hog raising is to be made profitable, proper housing is an extremely important factor and no one can afford to neglect it. It is very often neglected, however, and the farmer wonders why he does not seem to be able to make a success and profit with his hogs. If he would just realize the value of putting a little extra money and effort into providing the right sort of housing, his troubles would be over. Nor is a large amount of effort and expense required to provide the essentials.

There are just three points to be taken care of in providing a good hog house. These are, protection, light and ventilation. The hog house must give complete protection against severe weather and must be dry even in the wettest weather. In addition it is essential to provide for ample light and ventilation without drafts in order to have a healthy stock.

There are a number of types of hog houses, all of which are good and which may be adapted to the varying conditions in different parts of the country. The house illustrated is one of the most popular, a saw-tooth roof, and it is simple in construction and inexpensive to build. As shown in the plan it is a small house, with only ten pens, but the size may be increased to provide any capacity desired by merely extending the length of the building.

The construction is entirely frame and when properly built will protect the occupants even in severe weather. The floor is of concrete and the pens have plank flooring over the concrete which assures warm, dry quarters at all times. To the rear is a concrete feeding platform where the stock may be fed in a clean sanitary manner, and in front of each pen there is a concrete trough for the same purpose.

Doors at each end of this house give ready access and should prove sufficient, even though the house is built of a considerably larger size. If very large, so that the two doors are insufficient, it would probably be advisable to build two units.

As shown here both light and ventilation are secured through the windows. The lower tier of windows is so placed in this type of house that it directs the sunlight into the pens at one side while the upper tier throws the light into the pens on the far side. In this way, if the house is properly placed in regard to the points of the compass, there will always be a maximum amount of sunshine inside.

For larger houses a ventilating system other than the windows should be provided to insure the carrying off of foul odors and a constant, ample supply of fresh clean air.

When built for ten hogs, as shown, the overall dimensions of this house

## Extra Closet at Back Door Very Convenient

The necessity for ample closet space in the home can never be underestimated. An extra closet near the back entrance is a great convenience, as is a broom closet.

The one for wraps is especially convenient for the everyday wraps of children. It should be fitted with hooks and a coat bar placed low so the children may hang up their own wraps. A shelf may be provided above for hats and other things, and one below may be arranged for overshoes and rubbers. Toys and outdoor playthings, such as skates, balls, bats and the like may also be kept in this closet.

The room or cleaning closet need not occupy much wall space, as three feet wide and eighteen inches deep is large enough. It should be at least six feet in height to allow long-handled brooms and mops to be hung with perfect ease. This height will also allow for a shelf above on which may be kept the cleaning preparations.

The mops and brooms may be suspended from hooks fastened to the under side of the shelf, and the dustpan, brushes and so forth, hung on hooks on the back wall.

## Tenant Has No Right to Make Repairs on Flat

Very often a tenant will assume to make repairs without authority from the owner or his agents and deduct the cost from the rent. This he cannot do and maintain his action.

The courts have ruled that a lease being an instrument under seal, the agreements and intentions of the parties become merged in the instrument itself, and any evidence as to understanding and intention to aid its construction cannot be used to vary the terms of the lease itself.

Where the lease contains a specific agreement between the parties as to certain repairs to be made by the lessor it would be binding upon the landlord, but under no other condition.

## New Red Cedar Mixture Keeps Closets Moth Free

Aromatic red cedar has been mixed into a patented composition with plaster, especially for clothes closets, to repel moths and other insects. The preparation may be applied over a surface already plastered and needs only rubbing with clean water to make it ready for use. No stain or paint should be used over it as it will reduce the strength of the cedar odor. The plaster is said to produce a smooth finish, which besides being effective against moths, as a dust sheet, is practically proof against dust.