

## FROGS PUT MONEY IN A MISSOURI MAN'S HOPPER

With Some Large, Green Frogs and a Small, Dark Cave Mr. Smith Starts Farm That Is Interesting and Remunerative.

By Robert H. Weir.

Everybody has heard of the mushroom farm in the cellar that makes the mushroom farmer rich. Many a wealthy city dweller has sat up late at night figuring out the possible profits from the chicken farm of his dreams. There are skunk farms and farms that raise ginseng and other weird herbs.

But it is a safe bet that few people have ever heard of a frog farm in a cave. There is such a farm in Southwest Missouri, and Robert Smith, the owner and originator of it, has made a comfortable fortune out of the enterprise. More big, green monsters that you could slake a stick at swim about in the big pool that lies half within and half without the cave. Whether there is rain or snow, sunshine or blizzard, the man who farms in this cave never worries about any change in temperature. All the year round the climate is the same, about 60 degrees whether it is August or February, and the sun never winks and the frost never bites these big, green, batrachians, whose legs are marketed in St. Louis and Kansas City for nice round sums.

The negro in war days used to wish for "forty acres and a mule." He didn't expect to work very much. Neither did he expect to get rich. Forty acres is now looked upon as a pretty fair-sized farm, and men have grown rich from their acres. However, there is but a single acre in this cave devoted to the raising of frogs, and this brings in the owner a bigger income than if he were farming two or three forty-acre tracts.

### A Frog's Glimpse Through the Dark.

You drive up to the frog farm in a boat. You couldn't get near it in a buggy or automobile; that is, the real farm back in the hollows of the limestone where big green-backed, yellow-bellied batrachians grow in the dark. You can launch your boat into a lake just outside the cavern and then float into the cave's mouth on a river that runs somewhere into the deep rocks that make up the cave. That part of the State of Missouri, the river just disappears into the cave and that is about all there is to it except that it goes over a fall some where about half a mile back. No one has ever gone over the fall in order to see what is back of it or where the river goes.

Frogs, big and little, tadpoles, spawn and still more frogs swim in and out of the edges of the big pool. When the weather is warm they venture out into the lake that is really a spring. They are homebodies, however, and they do not linger long in the outside world where the temperature does not hover around sixty degrees Fahrenheit. It isn't much trouble to rear frogs, Mr. Smith says. They, like topey, "just grow" if left to themselves. Naturally, when the pond gets so full that green backs and long, green legs just stick out of the water where there is an excitement in Frogland, it becomes necessary to feed them in order that they may not starve to death. That would cut down the profits.

### Quick Returns and Fat.

Mr. Smith, who discovered the cave ten years ago, has been there ever since, and has a much easier time marketing from addies than he might have had raising corn, wheat or potatoes. The farmer who gets a bunch of frogs ready for the market in six weeks' time does not exist. Frogs may hatch, grow and be fattened in that time and they are not nearly so much trouble as a pen of hungry, squealing porkers.

The frogs require but little care. The older ones venture out of the mouth of the cave in summer and devour flies, bugs, worms and slugs of all kinds. They are fed in winter, some sort of a meaty compound that seems to answer all the requirements of frog nature. For the most part they bury themselves in the mud and stay there until spring. The habit of ages in frogs is too strong. They refuse to stay out in the warm air of the cave, as their instinct tells most of them that summer is over and there is too in the air. However, they stay out of the winter's hibernating quarters longer than their outdoor brethren.

This is probably the only frog farm conducted underground, in the world, the only establishment that makes a business of raising the big green croakers for the table. Hundreds of them are shipped out of the nearest station every week, and other hundreds are eaten on the grounds by picknickers who are attracted by the business of the cave and the delicacy that it produces. Mr. Smith's income from the frogs during a single year amounted to over \$4,000.

Thunderous Singing at Twilight. In the spring the walls of Mr. Smith's cave resound with the bellows of the big green monsters who feel the call of warm weather and the mating season. The racket is fairly thunderous in the early evening of the first warm nights. All the veterans of the pond are singing their raucous love songs, and their voices are not pleasant when close at hand. A few weeks later the chorus has quieted down somewhat, but all summer long there is some bass soloist who is ready to perform for hours every evening.

It is easy to raise frogs, Mr. Smith says, even if you haven't a cave like him. It is the kind of farming that a city man could be expected to make a success of. The main requirement is patience and enough energy to get out and dip up the frogs in a regular dip net and ship them into the city. Then, of course, it is necessary to go to the post office and get the check, the proceeds of the shipment.

All the while nature is seeing to it that the frogs are multiplying. They do not have to be taken care of in winter like other livestock. All that is necessary for their comfort is a big bank of mud at the bottom of the pool, so that they may bury themselves and wait for spring.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, and sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, depression and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in uric and no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

## HARDING WILL VISIT ALASKA THIS SUMMER

Chief Executive to Get First View of Riches of Wonderland.

Washington, March 13.—When Secretary Seward paid the Russian government \$7,200,000 for Alaska 56 years ago, he did not dream that there would ever be a college within 100 miles of the Arctic Circle, or that it would be a wonderland of wealth.

When President Harding goes up there this summer he will land about halfway between the two extremes as far as the riches of the state are concerned. He will see a government-built railroad and the able to take a little auto trip right up to the nose of a glacier.

The head of the college near Fairbanks is Charles E. Russell, former federal judge, and the campus is on a tract of land four miles from Fairbanks, on the main line of the new railroad. The college was formally established in 1917. There was no other college in the immediate vicinity of Fairbanks last year, according to Prof. Russell, a total of 1,920 acres. This land produced 100 tons of vegetables, 1,000 tons of oats, hay, 1,270 bushels of wheat and 392 tons of potatoes. The wheat represents the yield of 183 acres.

As a result of "roadtaps," Alaska lost 23.4 per cent. in population in 10 years when it should be growing by leaps and bounds. On this, Col. W. B. Greeley of the Forest Service has this to say:

"An effort is now being made to create for Alaska a local commission, of development board, which would take over the duties and authority of the various Federal executives, together with the administration of all public resources in Alaska, working solely under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This proposal may well be challenged. After all, the national interests in Alaska are paramount. Alaska represents, in her mineral resources, her enormous agricultural areas, and her resources for growing meat-producing animals, one of the great food sources of the United States. In her vast forest lies a practical solution of our paper shortage."

Just what is involved is pointed out by the American Forestry Association. "There are 20,000,000 acres and other 75,000,000 acres of timber in Alaska, suitable for general consumption in the National Forests in Alaska. This is equivalent to nearly 6 per cent. of all the timber in the Continental United States. Wisely handled, a paper industry can be developed in Alaska as permanent as the paper industries of Scandinavia, and capable of supplying a third of the present paper consumption of the United States."

During the administration of the United States Forest Service, national forests have been open freely for the use of timber and other commercial resources under regulations of an exceedingly liberal and simple character. They are being cut today to the extent of about 45,000,000 board feet annually.

Working steadily the Forest Service has promoted the establishment of a paper industry in Alaska, which promises to be one of its most important industrial developments. Two sales of pulp timber, aggregating 700,000,000 feet, have been made, and there are many pending applications and industries from responsible sources. Just as rapidly as bonafide undertakings for the building up of forest industries in the Territory take form, they will receive every form of encouragement from the Forest Service consistent with the public interest.

As to scenery there is Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet in altitude and the loftiest peak on the North American continent but a short distance from the new railroad to Fairbanks and with its completion Mount McKinley National Park will soon be accessible. At Juneau you can hire an auto, drive 11 miles and there you are within a few hundred yards of the Mendenhall glacier and visitors may go out on the glacier.

The highway swings along the west side of Anaktapuk Lake from the glacier where there are fish, boats and bathing. There are extensive agricultural lands, some of which are even now being made productive. One rancher cleared 300 from one-half acre of strawberries. Fine strawberries, raspberries, currants, cauliflower, rhubarb, carrots, turnips and celery are now grown, as well as a bewildering array of flowers. Sleek cattle and horses are in pasture and chickens are around the door yard.

Has reached such an advanced age as Chief Nicholas who is looking forward to celebrating his 100th birthday very soon.

## SHE DARKENED HER GRAY HAIR

Tells How She Did It With a Home-Made Remedy.

Mrs. B. H. Boots, a well-known resident of Buchanan County, Ia., who darkened her hair, made the following statement:

"Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray or faded hair, and make it soft and glossy with this simple remedy which they can mix at home. To half a pint of water add 3 ounces of bay rum, one small box of Orin Compound and 1-4 ounce of glycerine. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair every other day until the gray hair is darkened satisfactorily. It does not enter the scalp, is not greasy and does not rub off. It will make a gray-haired person look twenty years younger."

## "FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HER LIFE

This Fruit Medicine Always Gives Relief.

917 Dorion St., Montreal. I suffered terribly with dyspepsia. I had it for years and all the medicines I took did not do me any good. I read something about "Fruit-a-tives" being good for all Stomach Trouble and Disorders of Digestion, so I tried them.

After finishing a few boxes, I was entirely relieved of the dyspepsia and my general health was restored; and I am writing to tell you that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives."

Mrs. ANTOINETTE BOUCHER, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## Flies The Old German Colors

Doughty Old Sea Captain Defies Whole Might of New Republic.

Berlin, March 13.—Contempt of Hugo Stinnes for the new Republic regime, already shown through his choice of the names, Tirpitz, Ludendorff, etc., for his new steamers, was manifested strikingly through the action on one of his ships of a captain who defied the whole might of the Republic to make him hold the new Republic emblem and is triumphantly flying the old imperial colors.

The doughty tar, who is master of the steamer, Hugo Stinnes VI, entered Lubeck Harbor with the old colors flying and declined to obey police orders to substitute the new emblem. He refused to pay a fine of 1500 marks, imposed for the offense and left the harbor today with the imperial colors still flying having successfully defied the police and municipal authorities. He will perhaps get away with it because the navy is also devoted to the old colors.

A man should know the company he avoids.

## PUBLIC TIRING OF SEX FILMS, BRADY ASSERTS

Prosecutor in Arbuckle Case Takes Fling at Producers—Advices House Cleaning.

San Francisco, March 11.—"The motion picture industry stands today where the saloon business stood 20 years ago," according to District Attorney Matthew Brady, who has directed the prosecution of Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle in two trials, and is about to repeat it again for the third time.

"The public is long suffering, but when it finally decides it has enough—look out for the avalanche. About 20 years ago the public got tired of the rottenness of the saloon. It got tired of having the corner bar a faster spot for crime."

"If the decent saloon man, the men who wanted to run high-class business establishments, had got together and worked with the police and legislators to put the abuses of the saloon and the liquor trade out of business, in all probability the saloon, as a decent respectable business establishment, would still exist."

"But the saloon men didn't do this. They went on abetting drunkenness and lawlessness. Finally the public simply got enough of it and rose up and put the saloon out of business altogether."

"That is just the stand of the motion picture industry today."

"The public is getting tired of seeing some morally rotten but highly paid actor or actress glorified and held up as an idol when such actors and actresses aren't fit to associate with decent people."

"The public is tired of having sex flung in their faces. The people who live decent lives, the mothers and fathers with families they are trying to raise to respect the laws and to be upright and decent, are tired of seeing film after film picturing infidelity and 'red love.' They are tired of the 'villain man' as a permanent fixture in the home—according to the motion pictures."

"They are giving the producers their chance to reform from within. If they don't, public opinion won't do any reforming at all. It will simply annihilate the motion picture industry altogether—just as it did the saloon."

"You can't get away with glorifying in public persons with indecent morals and indecent private lives in industry, instead of attempting to surmount modern day and age—if you ever pass every scandal that comes up and defending every film star whose name is in any other age."

"If the producers are wise they will spend their money in cleaning up the trouble."



## ROBIN HOOD Family Patent Flour

Made only from Western Hard Spring Wheat Milled right on the Prairies in the World's Finest Wheat Belt

Guaranteed better in quality and more satisfactory than any other

Ask your Grocer for it—and ask him to show you the Penalty Guarantee which goes in every bag

## Robin Hood Flour

"(Lb.) worth the slight extra cost"

The roller attraction of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., in September will be the second renewal of the \$5,000 free-for-all pace, won last season by the Indiana station, Single G, 1.59, whose 2.03% mile established a new record for New England half-mile track racing. Seven other stakes, all of \$1,500 valuation, are included in the Eastern States racing program, all of which will be on the top three-best plan.

Cartier June's dash in 28 seconds at Gardiner, and well within himself, was not a click slower than the fastest time for the distance ever posted. Bar on Hall, 5.07%, being credited with a 27% sprint on the Lake Geneva (N. Y.) five three years ago.

The second trial before a New York court in a suit to recover \$100,000 paid for the two-year-old brother to the champion thoroughbred, Man o' War, resulted in a complete recovery for the Oklahoma oil magnate, Harry E. Sinclair, the action being based upon the claim that the colt was a cribber, or wind sucker. Former actions at law involving recovery of damages for cribbers have been based upon veterinary diagnoses defining cribbing as an unsoundness in a horse, but as a vice leading to unsoundness. "Cribbing" was not accepted in "contract" stipulations.

Prominent invading states now get ready for early summer New England racing. Including several of the Goheen (N. Y.) training colony; the Charles Wetland stable, now in training at Mineola, N. Y., in charge of State A. Post; the J. C. Wirt stable at Truxton, N. Y.; the J. Wirt Willis stable of Wilmington, Del., quartered at the Elmore track in charge of Herman R. Tracy; the W. H. Leno stable, recently acquired by the Monroe (N. Y.) from Gravesend; the Sam Baring stable of Richmond, Va., which will take spring training quarters in the near future at the Rutledge (Pa.) track; the C. S. Swift stable at the Allegheny (Pa.) track with the John Drew horse at Pittsburgh; the Eddie McGrath stable at Keokuk, Ia., and many others.

The week's big affair in New England trotting is the annual winner of the Lowell (Mass.) Driving Club on the evening of March 9.

A new rule of the Union Trotting Association protecting the trainers and drivers from the busy throngs which have been seeking first-hand information between the heads of a race has caused several of the Grand Circuit tracks to plan the fitting up of comfortable quarters for the competing reinsmen as a rest room between heats. Door-keepers will be between the horses and the spectators to insure privacy to the drivers.

The deal for the Maine and New Brunswick Circuit paces are Master B, 2.09%, reputed to have been purchased from Carl J. Hansen, Proquest, Me., by Mrs. Carpenter, Fatten, Me., the latter being the owner of the Problem, 2.04%, failed to go through. Several of the ivory thralls, however, are after the Balboa side wheeler, among them Joe H. Johnson, who led the money-winning drivers of last season's Bay State Circuit and who now has a big stable in hand at Combination Park, Medford, Mass.

The Rainy Day Sweepstakes, a jackpot affair for two-year-old trotters to be raced at the Cleveland (O.) Grand Circuit meeting in August, seventeen sportmen, chipping in \$500 each, the winner of the race to take the whole of the \$8,500, is being exploited among the subscribers through the medium of a monthly bulletin setting forth the progress of the several colts and all-fies in their training work. Bulletin No. 1 was issued last week.

At the Sun River court farm, W. B. Kilmer's noted thoroughbred breeding establishment near New York, the stallions get their daily exercise under saddle, while the broodmares, whether with foal or barren, also daily are exercised, with four miles for the former and eight or ten for the latter. The plan evolved for exercising the broodmares is ingenious. In a small covered amphitheatre a machine on the order of the oldtime horse power plant has been set up. There are nine poles attached to the centre wheel. To one of these a pony is hooked by shafts. It is the seat for the driver, while in each of the other eight poles a broodmare is tied, all of the broodmares

## SOME WINTER HO FROM SNOW

The top price, at the annual early season auction of trotters and pacers in Kentucky last week was \$2,600 paid for the three-year-old filly, Mae West, by General Watts, 3.06%, purchased by John G. Welly, Canton, O., president of the National Trotting Association and a patron of the Walter R. Cob stable. The heaviest buyer at the sale was W. R. Wright, Chicago, Ill., breeder of Peter Manning, 1.57%, who added 17 heads to his holdings, the majority of his purchases being yearlings. The sale of 152 head aggregated \$43,830, two yearlings reaching the \$1,000 figure, one being the U. Forbes colt, Peter (half brother to Colossal, 3.19%), the other being the Kentucky filly, Minnet, half sister to Dewey the Great, 3.23%.

The first donor of a trophy to go to a worthy winner at the Readville Mass. Grand Circuit meeting in August is "His Honor, Jas. M. Curley, mayor of Greater Boston, who has promised the Readville management that the Curley Cup will be the most elaborate trophy ever made for the famous Two-Minute track and "big enough for a good horse to enjoy a full measure of oats out of."

The stellar attraction of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., in September will be the second renewal of the \$5,000 free-for-all pace, won last season by the Indiana station, Single G, 1.59, whose 2.03% mile established a new record for New England half-mile track racing. Seven other stakes, all of \$1,500 valuation, are included in the Eastern States racing program, all of which will be on the top three-best plan.

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## THE COUGH WITH THAT TICKLING SENSATION

A little tickling in the throat, now and then a dry hacking cough, you think it is not bad enough to bother about, but every tickle means a weakness in the system, strains the lungs and prepares the way for more serious trouble.

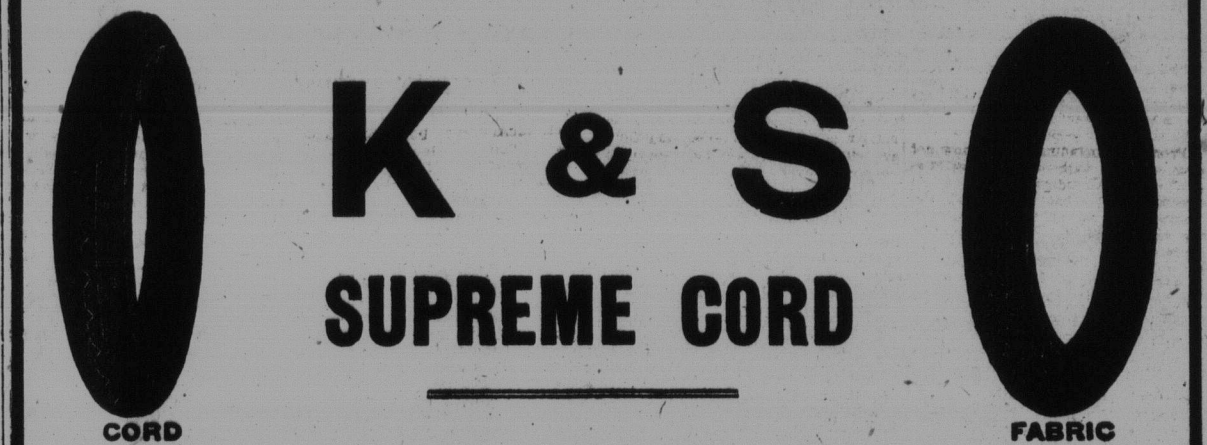
How many people have lost a good night's rest by that nasty, tickling, irksome cough in the throat? Dry, harsh cough keeps you awake, and when you get up in the morning you feel as if you had had no rest at all.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

is just the remedy you require to stop that irritating, tickling cough on account of its soothing, healing and expectorant properties.

Mrs. F. Johnson, Fort Abund, B. C. writes:—"I have suffered for years, off and on, with a tickling cough. I could not sleep nights and had to sit up in bed to get relief. In fact, I coughed so I used to vomit. I tried different doctors' prescriptions until I heard of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I tried it and found great relief. After I had taken the first bottle and found it had been tried, I shall always keep it in the house."

Be sure and get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 50c. and 90c. a bottle; put up only by The W. M. Barn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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