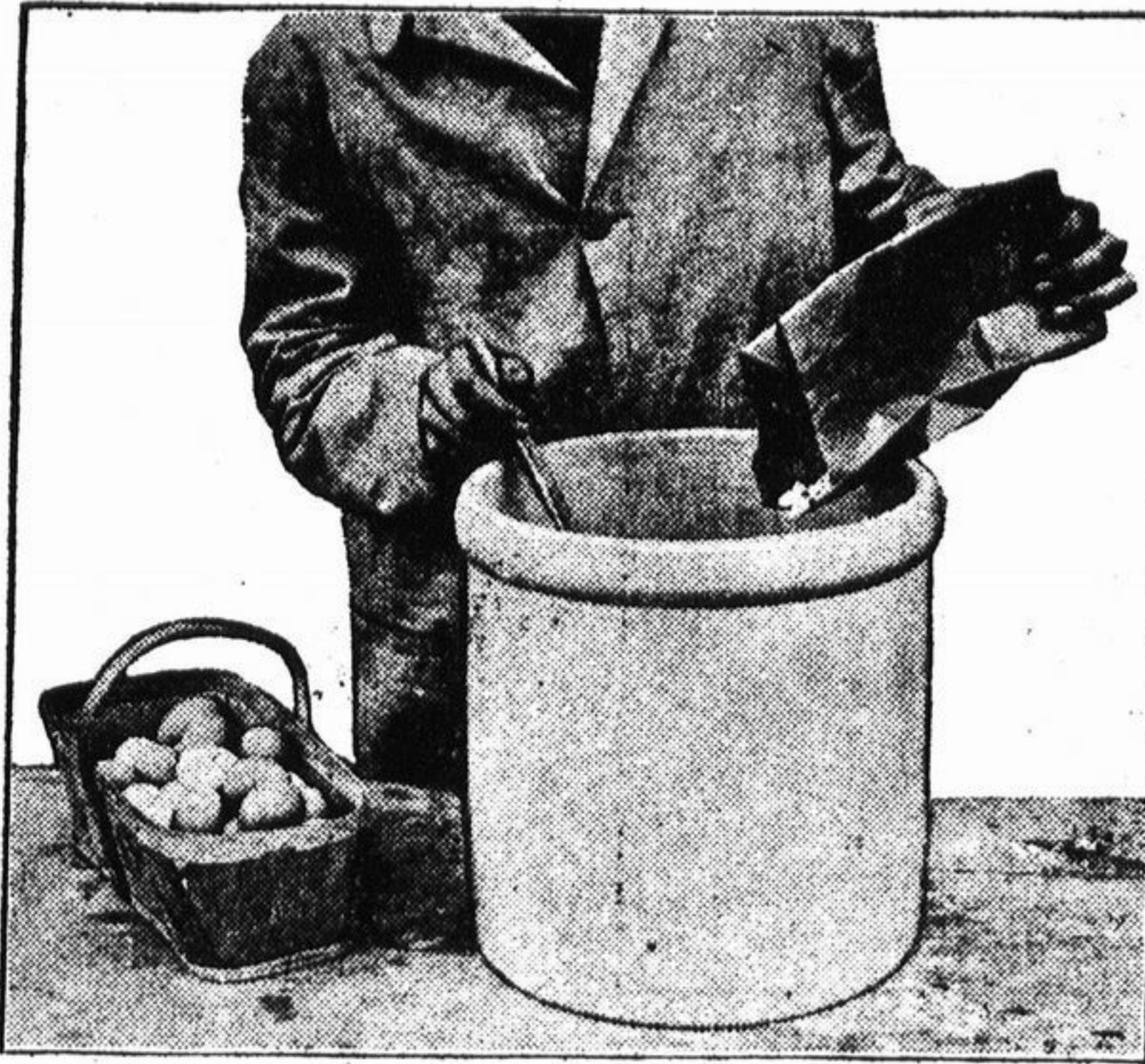


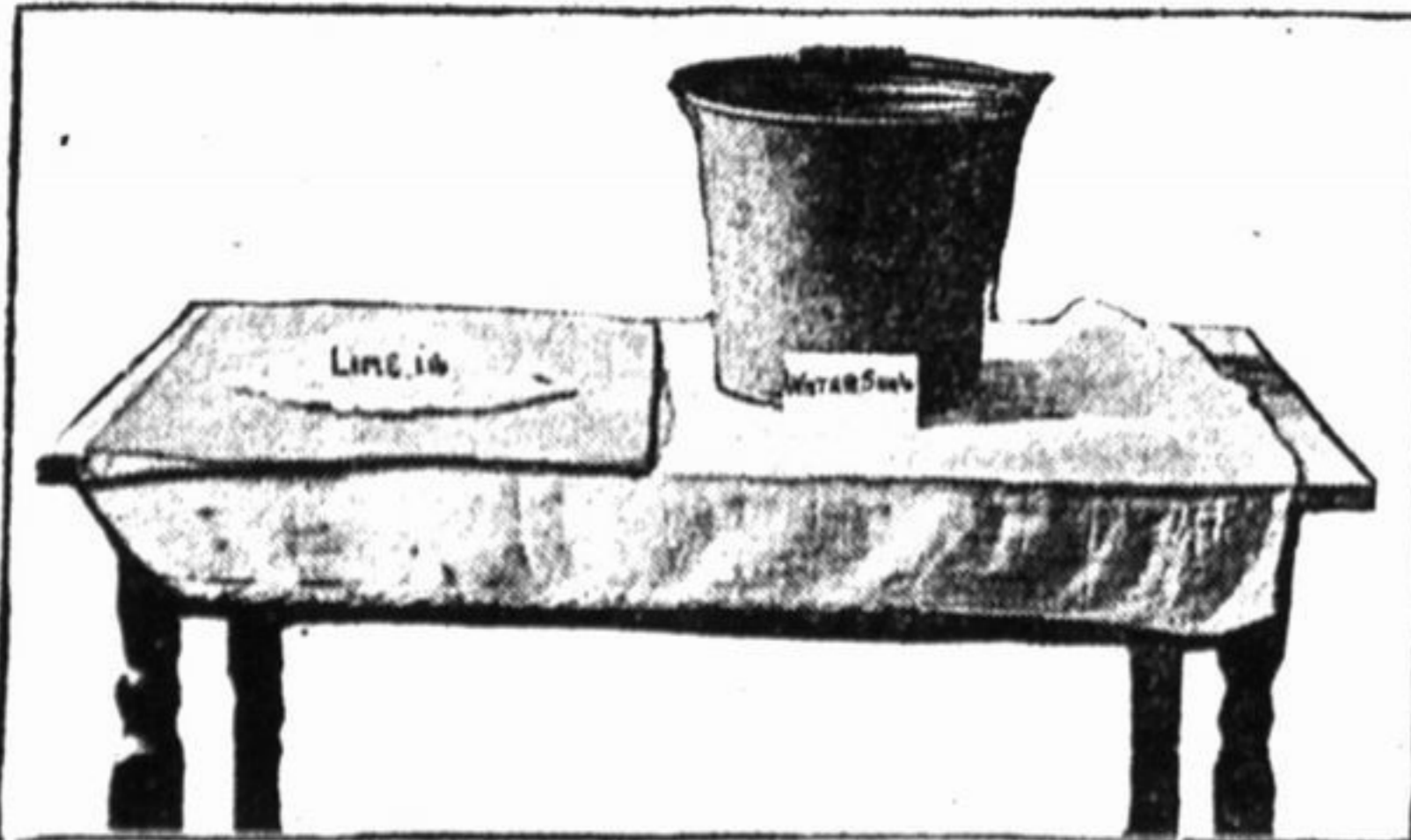
PRESERVING THE EGGS FOR FUTURE USE



Putting in Ingredients.

While, of course, we would like to have strictly fresh eggs all the time, there are times when this is impossible. Then we must take the next best thing, which is the preserved egg. Limewater makes one of the best egg preservatives. The limewater treatment, according to M. E. Dickson of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, consists in dissolving one pound of lime in five gallons of water which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. The mixture is thoroughly stirred and allowed to settle. Then the clear liquid is poured into an earthen jar or wooden tub, which is filled within two inches of the brim with fresh eggs. The container is covered with coarse muslin over which is spread a paste of lime to prevent evaporation as much as possible. All of the eggs should be entirely covered with the liquid.

The eggs should be unwashed, but clean and, of course, fresh. Although freshly gathered fertile eggs are all right when put down immediately, sterile eggs are preferable. Heated or doubtful eggs should never be preserved. The water glass method of preserving is possibly even more common than the limewater method. Water glass, or sodium silicate, may be obtained from any druggist for from \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon. This solution of sodium silicate should be diluted with nine (9) parts of water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. One quart of water glass thus diluted is sufficient to preserve twelve dozen eggs. An earthen jar or wooden tub is preferable for storing, and the same precautions to prevent evaporation should be taken in this method as are taken in the limewater method.



Lime and Water Make Good Preservative.

PROBLEM UP TO THE FARMER

Must Solve to His Satisfaction Time of Year to Hatch His Birds—Weather Charts Help.

Every farmer and poultryman, says Professor Rice, must first solve to his own satisfaction the time of year in which to hatch birds so that they will begin laying just before heavy frost or freezing weather arrives in his particular state. This is a very simple problem, as a glance at the government and state weather charts will show the average date of frost and freezing weather for any given period of years. Then, jacking into consideration a particular breed and familiarizing himself with its characteristics, a farmer or poultryman can set the exact date when eggs should be hatched so as to allow the poults ample time to come into full plumage and maturity before the advent of cold weather.

If, for example, White Leghorns are the type chosen, a farmer will learn that these birds usually begin laying at seven to eight months of age. He strikes an average time for the arrival of cold weather, probably November 15 to 25. He looks at his calendar and carefully counts back eight months and finds that March 15 to 25 is the logical time in which to hatch out the birds. Therefore, if Leghorns are to lay at eight months, they must have eight months of weather absolutely adapted to their fullest development before they can be expected to lay. And they must not come into laying except in mild weather before their vitality has been taxed or impaired by cold.

CONDITION OF HEN TO AVOID

When Fowls Are Overfat, "Egg-Bound" Results Disastrously—Poultryman is One at Fault.

Egg-bound is a condition that is your fault, not the hen's. Hens sometimes die of it, without giving notice that they will die. The egg-bound condition results in a weakening of the heart, and the hen is sometimes found dead on her nest, where she was straining to produce the egg. The disease is usually caused by an overfat condition, which brings a pressure upon the egg passage, weakening it. Sometimes the weak walls give way and the egg or its contents pass into the abdominal cavity. This may end in inflammation, followed by peritonitis.

PROVIDE SHADE FOR POULTRY

Ducks and Geese Quickly Succumb if Unable to Secure Protection From the Sun's Rays.

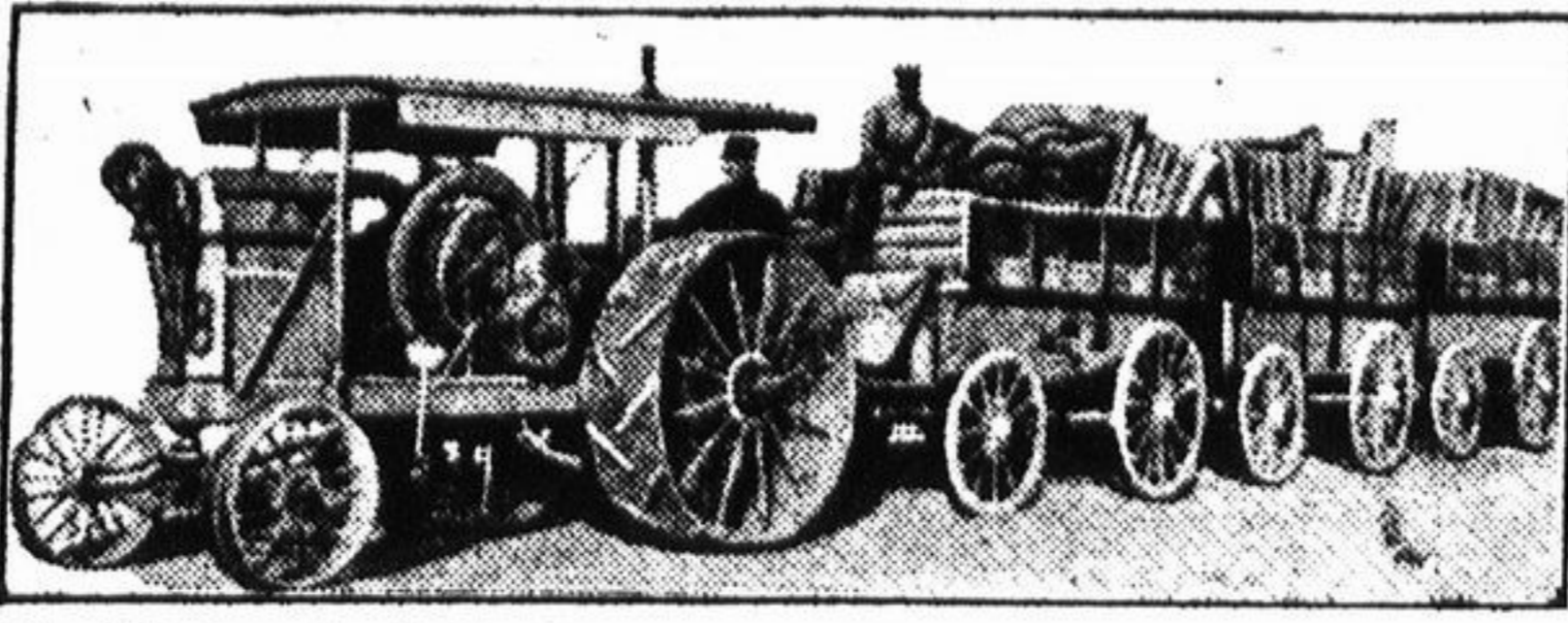
Failure to provide shade for poultry during the summer months not only results in a large number of deaths, but the flocks are less productive. The importance of summer shade cannot be overestimated. Poultry of all kinds require shade. Ducks and geese very quickly succumb if they are unable to get protection from the sun's rays. It is easy to provide plenty of shade. The Missouri College of Agriculture recommends the following ways of furnishing shade for poultry: Portable houses can be set up on blocks so that the birds may run underneath; orchards, sunflower patches, cornfields, etc., can be so arranged that the young stock or mature hens may run in them. Cornfields make excellent summer range for young stock. They furnish plenty of shade and other conditions for rapid economical growth are ideal. A little planning on the part of the farmer will make poultry keeping more profitable. By providing shade the losses are reduced, the flock is more productive, and the young stock will make more economical growth.

KILL TURKEYS BY STICKING

Fowls Are Brained by Running Point of Knife Under Eye Into Brain—Feathers Pick Easily.

The most common way of killing turkeys is to hang them up by their legs and stick them with a knife in the mouth, making one or two cuts diagonally across the roof of the mouth, while moving the point of the knife forward from the edge of the skull. After sticking, the birds are brained by running the point of the knife under the eye or into the roof of the mouth in such a way as to strike the inside of the skull directly between the eyes, says a writer in Prairie Farmer. The knife may be slightly twisted when the point reaches the brain, the bird giving a characteristic quiver when properly brained, after which the feathers pick easily. The feathers are usually picked in the following order: Flights, main tail, back, sides, breast, legs and thighs. Turkeys are usually dry picked and shipped undrawn to market. The long wing feathers bring a good price on the market. The methods of killing and dressing turkeys and chickens are practically the same.

CURIOUS WESTERN FREIGHT TRAIN



The "Western Limited," a Prairie Freight Train Which Makes Regular Trips Between Two Small North Dakota Towns.

One of the most curious-looking freight trains to be found any place in the world makes a regular semi-weekly trip between Williston and Bonetrail, N. D., a distance of 35 miles. It consists of a 40-horse power gasoline tractor and a string of a half-dozen grain wagons, and bears the name of the "Western Limited." Twice each week during the summer months the slow-moving caravan strikes out

across the prairie loaded with supplies and various kinds of freight billed for Bonetrail, which is a trading point for a large number of farmers. Williston is the nearest railroad point, so during the harvest season, when freight is heavy, the schedule of the "Limited" is increased to five or six trips a week in order to transport wheat and flax to the railroad.—Popular Mechanics.

BEARS MADE TROUBLE UNABLE TO MOVE ENGINES

HAMPERED WORK OF RAILROAD BUILDERS IN ALASKA.

Intense Cold Also Made Construction of White Pass & Yukon Line a Difficult Matter, but It Was Accomplished.

The White Pass & Yukon railroad was built at the time of the famous gold rush and is one of the most remarkable enterprises of its kind in the world. Leaving Skagway it ascends the dreary and dreaded White pass to the headwaters of the Yukon, from which in summer boat may be taken to Dawson City. While making the surveys over the pass and subsequently during the work of construction, the railway builders were brought into close relations with the bears, who were the original inhabitants of the mountain sides along which the line runs.

Prompted by curiosity and hunger, the bears used to investigate the camps of the railway, and soon became so cunning and expert that nothing edible was safe from them unless it was watched day and night. The continuous heavy blasting at first frightened the animals, but they soon learned how to shelter themselves from the falling rocks and stones. They also learned to recognize the warning shouts of the foreman and to post themselves so as to take advantage of the temporary absence of the men in order to steal the contents of their dinner pails.

Actual construction commenced in June, 1898, and trains were running by August 25 over the first 14 miles of the line. The working force had increased to nearly 2,000 men August 8, when the news of the gold discoveries at Atlin reached the construction camps and reduced the number to under 700 in two days. It was October before the working strength could be restored, by which time the work was almost entirely above the timber line and exposed to the full force of the Arctic winter storms. In many places the men had to be roped while working in order to prevent their being blown off the steep mountain sides, where the granite was so smooth and slippery that the only foothold was often obtained from logs chained to thin bars drilled into the rock.

The cold and action of the wind were so intense that the men had to be relieved every hour, as longer exposure numbed not merely their bodies, but their minds, so that they had not sense enough left to tie a knot securely or do other simple things of similar nature. Throughout the winter the thermometer ranged from 20 to 40 degrees below zero, and sometimes even lower, at the construction camps. Nevertheless, the work was pushed rapidly forward, and February 18, 1899, the first train reached the summit of the White Pass, 2,865 feet above sea level and 20 miles from Skagway.

No Booze on the Lackawanna.

Another department of the Lackawanna railroad has dropped the "booze fighter." Now it is the storehouse section of the road's employees which must taboo strong drink. Orders have been issued to all employees in the storehouses that hereafter men who drink intoxicating liquors will not be continued in the service of the company.

The order further states that no men who use liquor will be employed in the future.

This action was brought about as the result of a former storehouse employee confessing to wholesale thefts of brass from the company that he might raise funds to continue to enjoy the so-called "high life" which his salary of \$50 per month would not permit.—Exchange.

Wants Education.

Antonio Alconco, aged twenty-four, of Sacramento, Cal., who cannot read or write, was given permission to attend the sixth grade of the grammar school as an observer for a month. He said he worked as a mill hand, and had seen the children march and sing, and since then he was not satisfied to attend night school or the cosmopolitan school, but wanted to be with real live American boys and girls.

General Superintendent of Line in Mexico Found Himself in Considerable of a Dilemma.

For weeks the only rail outlet from Mexico City has been a narrow gauge line running by way of the city of Toluca, about fifty miles distant. Recently the military authorities at Mexico City appointed a new general superintendent for this division. When this official made his first inspection trip over the road he found three locomotives on a siding between Toluca and the capital.

Rolling stock of all kinds being greatly needed for bringing in supplies to a starving population, the new division superintendent gave orders to have these locomotives put into commission. Trainmen who attempted to carry out the orders were met by several stern individuals who told them at the point of rifles that the engines must not be moved. "These engines," said the leader of the armed band, "belong to Senorita" naming a popular young woman of the district. "They were presented to her last week by the general of our brigade. He has detailed us here to watch them. Without her permission the locomotives cannot be moved from here."

The young woman not appearing on the scene, the puzzled superintendent finally gave up the attempt.

New Equipment Ordered.

Faith in the stability of returning prosperity is evidenced by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company in the solicitation by it of bids for 2,100 new cars, all to be delivered by mid-summer, aggregating in value about \$3,000,000. In the order for new equipment which the company is preparing to place will be 2,000 steel box cars, 50 steel underframe coaches and 50 steel passenger coaches.

"As an illustration of what it costs to keep pace with the necessities for transportation facilities it is interesting to review the equipment purchases of the Northwestern company for the last five years," said an official of that company. "Since 1910 the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company has expended more than \$28,000,000 simply to maintain its rolling stock at a high point of efficiency. Exclusive of the cars for which bids are now being solicited, it bought during that period 24,286 freight cars, 659 passenger coaches, 538 locomotives and 379 work cars. The company is optimistic for the business future of the country and has faith in the stability and integrity in the wave of prosperity which is already beginning to be felt throughout the land."

The Way to Fame.

George Whiting, of Whiting & Burt, was standing in front of the Palace Music Hall a few nights ago. Above his head was the name of the team in blazing electric lights. A near-actor with vaudeville aspirations came along and to Whiting said:

"I don't see how you get your name up there in the electric lights. I never could do it."

"It's a cinch," answered Whiting. "You see I carry the bulbs with me and all the theater has to pay for is the electricity. That's how I get away with it."

"Well, I'm going to save up enough to buy a lot of bulbs before I go after another stage job," was the reply.—New York Mail.

Claim Prevention.

"Don't talk war; talk claim prevention," was the appeal of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad to its employees in a campaign to lessen damage claims for careless handling of freight. The rough handling of cars caused the largest number of these claims, 70 per cent of which were for amounts less than \$10. The freight handlers and trainmen responded so loyally to the road's appeal that in five months they saved \$146,000.

Furnished to Injured Employees.

For many years the Pennsylvania railroad has made a practice of providing free to injured employees hospital and doctors' services. When injuries require it mechanical appliances are furnished. These include artificial arms, legs, eyes and the like. They are renewed when necessary at the expense of the company.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops. Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front because it relieves the feet, gives instant relief to corns and bunions, hot, swollen, aching, tender feet, and makes walking easy. Sold everywhere, 10c. Try it TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

Any man who can forget what he wants to forget has a good memory.

ROTTEN COFFEE.

When your coffee is harsh and nasty, you may know that the berries have fallen from the tree, and have been swept up from the ground after a certain amount of deterioration. Remember, then, that there is one line of coffee that is all hand picked and pure, and buy a pound of Denison's Coffee for trial. Denison's Coffees are always packed in cans, cartons or bags. None other is genuine. If your grocer does not have Denison's Coffee, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, Ill., who will tell you where it may be purchased.—Adv.

Both Ways. "Sleeping in the open air is a proved experiment, isn't it?" "Yes, and a tentative one as well."

AT THE FIRST SIGNS

Of Falling Hair Get Cuticura. It Works Wonders. Trial Free.

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, and follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This at once arrests falling hair and promotes hair growth. You may rely on these supercreamy emollients for all skin troubles. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

He Was Heap Careful.

Said a western mining man at the Astor hotel in New York city the other day, according to the Times: "We have a bachelors' mess in the mining camp where I'm located, and we usually have a Chinaman to do the cooking. Some of the Orientals are fine cooks, after they get over a few of the peculiar ideas they have imbibed from their own country's oddities in the culinary line. "Not long ago we got a new Chinaman as cook. A couple of days later one of the fellows got a pedigreed Irish terrier pup given to him—a real dog. My friend had to go up to one of the mines that afternoon, and he turned the puppy over to the new Chinaman. "You be mighty careful of this dog," he said to the cook. "He be heap careful," was the answer. "That night, at dinner, the new Chinaman brought on, with great ceremony, a covered dish. "Me heap careful," he remarked, as with a smile of pride, he removed the cover. "Underneath was the pedigreed pup, neatly cooked in the best Chinese style."

Color Change.

"Your new assistant is blue over his work." "I guess that is because he is so green about it."

The demand for sincerity is far in excess of the visible supply.

MRS. MABEN WAS MADE WELL

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Wants Other Suffering Women To Know It.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. "I had wanted to write to you for a long time to tell you what your wonderful remedy has done for me. I was a sufferer from female weakness and displacement and I would have such tired, worn-out feelings, sick headaches and dizzy spells. Doctors did me no good so I tried the Lydia E. Pinkham Remedies—Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. I am now well and strong and can do all my own work. I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and want other suffering women to know about it."—Mrs. H. E. MABEN, 211 S. Spring St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.



This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why Lose Hope. No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultants) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Same Thing.

Hearing a noise at the kitchen entrance, the man of the house slipped quietly to the rear door and suddenly opened it. The grocer's delivery boy was there with a basket containing a dozen eggs, a pound of butter and some Roquefort cheese. "Oh, it's you, is it, Billy?" said the man. "My wife is always afraid when she hears a noise here, especially after it begins to grow dark. She thinks it's a robber." "Well, she needn't change her mind on my account," gloomily responded the grocer's boy, handing over the goods and presenting the bill, which called for \$1.87.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

A Last Resort.

Mr. Tompkins was obliged to stop over night at a small country hotel, says Harper's Magazine. He was shown to his room by the one boy the place afforded, a colored lad. "I am glad there's a rope here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tompkins as he surveyed the room, "but what's the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent place?" "Dat am intended for use, sah," replied the boy, "in case de fire should advance for yo' to make yo' escape, sah."

But a man never realizes what fool ideas he has until after he builds a house according to his own plans.



Triply Protected

First, the inner container of paper, next the big yellow carton, and then, the outer wrapping of waxed paper, sealed air-tight and dust-proof. Superior protection for the Superior Corn Flakes—

Post Toasties

These delightful flakes are made of the finest white Indian Corn, steam-cooked, daintily seasoned, rolled and toasted—crisp and golden-brown.

Post Toasties reach you fresh and delicious, perfectly protected and ready to eat. They are mighty good with milk or cream, or with any kind of fruit.

"The Memory Lingers"

—sold by Grocers everywhere.