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In Northwest Missouri, Southern Iowa, Northern Kansas and Southwestern Nebraska, correspondence is reported to be about two-thirds completed.

The crop which has done his worst, producers and consumers can now revel in the certain knowledge that there'll be a bumper crop of peaches.

Fat cattle market shows signs of improvement. How great the improvement is to be depends on the size and distribution of receipts and that's up to the country.

Perhaps one reason of the slack consumptive demand for beef is that the housewife is cutting down in her expenditures for meat in order to invest in strawberries, radishes, green onions, etc.

Seeds that sown in March and lost their price have been bred back in most cases, although a few are showing up at the market, but the bulk of the sows responsible for this year's increase will doubtless be fattened after waiting time and reach market during the summer and fall freighted with seed, which will be in request owing to small stocks all over the world.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

All over the mid-western country conditions favor a bounteous grain crop. The soil has been put in fine shape by recent rains and is filled with moisture to a depth of several feet. This, in view of the scientific methods of farming now in vogue, means good crops are practically assured, even though some unfavorable conditions develop later in the season.

SCARCITY OF AGED MUTTON.

Chicago Live Stock World: Sheep values would have ruled even richer during the past few months but for the fact that last summer, when grass sheep were a drug around \$4 and packers could not unload the mutton, they froze carcasses by the thousand. During April this cheap stored mutton was taken out and distributed at substantial profit. Retailers have been getting as much money for heavy mutton as lamb, proof positive that the market will always absorb a limited quantity, but for the arrival of a band of 35,000 of the Itos sheep from New Mexico and a consignment of about the same number from McDuffies of Montana the April ranch wethers would have been insufficient to fill a one-seated buggy.

HOUD THE HALF-FAT CATTLE.

"What is your advice about shipping a load of good 1300-pound steers?" asked a feeder to a local cattle salesman yesterday. "Ship 'em," was the prompt reply. "I've also got a bunch of light cattle that I have been thinking of shipping in. They are a good class but haven't been fed very long, and I've got them on grass now. What had I better do with them?" "Hang on to that kind. They are good property. This heavy run of beef cattle can't keep up indefinitely and it looks to me like poor policy to sacrifice half-fat cattle on a mean market, with a chance of something better later on when that class of cattle will be ready to ship. I have always advised cashing stuff when it is in the right condition and urged holding the half-fat kinds and I think this is the policy that feeders would do especially well to follow just at this time," concluded the salesman.

A GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The cement industry in the United States has grown from an output of 1,000,000 barrels in 1880 to 30,000,000



Daddy's Bedtime Story — The Hill That Became Level.

The Woodman Cut the Trees Down.

JACK and Evelyn were waiting at daddy's elbow. "It's time for us to have our story," they said. And so daddy began: "Once on a time there was a handsome big hill. The hill was very, very proud of itself and used to look down on everybody else. 'I said to the tall trees which grew on its sides: 'You should be very glad that I allow you to grow here and draw your food out of my soil. You would die if they were not for me.' 'The trees whispered to the woodman, and the woodman came and cut them down and sent them away. Some became the masts of ships, and some were built into houses, while others were used in various other ways. 'And because the trees were gone the sun shone down fiercely on the head of the hill, and the little plants and the grasses that grew there complained. The hill answered: 'You should be very glad that I allow you to grow on my sides. You should learn to be more humble. Grass is only grass, but I am a hill.' 'And by and by all the grass and all the plants died off, for the sun beat down on their heads so hotly that it scorched them, and the storms beat on them so heavily that they broke them down and the heavy rains washed them out by the roots. 'Then the hill stood out quite bare and uncovered. The sun burned it until its sides cracked and crumbled, and when the rain fell it washed the soil down grain by grain until the hill saw itself growing smaller and smaller, for the tall trees that had soaked up the rain and the little plants and the grasses that had held it together with their roots were gone. 'Then the hill began to be frightened. When it asked the trees and grasses and the plants to come back and grow on its sides they answered that they could not because all the soil had been washed away. 'The hill said: 'Well, when all this loose earth is gone and I stand out a mass of rock the rain can't hurt me.' 'But the rain gathered in the hollows and cracks of the rocks. When winter came it would freeze there. When warm weather came the ice in the openings would swell in melting, and the rock would be broken and cracked. Then when the spring freshets came rushing down the hill's sides the water would pick up the broken pieces of rock and grind them one against the other until they were crushed to sand. Then the water washed the sand away. 'Summer and winter this went on until the hill was washed level and every one had forgotten that ever a hill stood there."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Both Pumpkin and Squash Very Interesting to Rats and Mice.

Millions of rats and mice infest our cities and towns, as well as every rural section, and it has been a problem to rid the country of the expensive pest.

All sorts of traps have been invented, and many schemes devised, and the pests have been caught and killed in vast numbers, but the right way does not seem to have gone into general use.

There is something in a pumpkin or squash seed that will attract the rats and mice more than any other known substance, and the solution of the problem of eradicating the great pest is to use the seed from pumpkins and pumpkins for bait for all kinds of traps devised for catching both rats and mice. The little animals will go anywhere for one of these seeds. They are naturally suspicious of traps and are often smart enough to keep out of even the most simple traps, but when baited with pumpkin or squash seed they will risk anything and enter or investigate any form of trap.

If properly used every seed is worth its weight in gold. They will draw an entire rat and mouse population to one point, and they will not leave without an attempt to secure their desired seeds, and, if properly managed, the entire lot can be captured.

Do away with all forms of poison and try this remedy.

TESTED RECIPES.

Shirred Eggs—Prepare two cups of buttered crabs, butter individual baking dishes or one larger one and spread half the crumbs on the bottom. Break the desired number of eggs and slip from a saucer into place on the crumbs, sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with the remaining crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set and the crumbs brown.

Smothered Chicken—Choose a fat young chicken, dress and split open down the back, press or skewer to lie flat. Rub with salt, dredge with flour and dot the breast with butter. Place in a frying pan or baking pan, add enough boiling water to cover the bottom, cover closely and cook in a moderate oven. Baste the chicken frequently and remove the cover at the last so the chicken may brown. Pour the gravy in the pan over it when serving.

Caramel Ice Cream—One and one-half cups sugar, one-fourth cup boiling water, one quart cream. Scald the cream in a double boiler, then cool. Make the caramel by melting the dry sugar in an iron frying pan until it becomes a dark brown (be very careful not to let it burn), then add the boiling water. When the sugar has dissolved cool and add it to the cream. Freeze by the ordinary method.

Salted Almonds—To blanch the almonds cover them with boiling water and let them stand until the skins may be easily slipped off with the fingers or by rubbing in a coarse towel. Dry the nuts thoroughly. Heat one or two tablespoonfuls of olive oil in a small saucepan. When an almost imperceptible blue haze rises add as many nuts as the oil will cover, shake about or stir until they become a golden brown, then lift and drain from the oil and lay on soft, brown paper. When all the nuts have been browned sprinkle them lightly with salt.

Unalterable. "I love you, my daughter, although" the light from his eyes was as tender as that of a June dawn, and his tones caused her heart to dance in a billowy ecstasy of joy—"you are a woman with a past."

And with a smile the theological bridegroom pressed another kiss upon the brow of the bride he had wooed and won long ago when the world was yet damp from the creation in the evenings and on the holidays after carrying the hod on King Solomon's temple.

SOMETHING ALL HAVE NOTICED.

"One of our great troubles" says some of our folks that tries to reform de human race," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey doan want to do nuffin but stan' round an' boss de job white ud-der people does all de work."

ECHOES LOUDER THAN SOUND

Probably Hard Thing to Imagine, But Science Has Proved It a Fact Beyond Doubt.

To most persons it would seem impossible for an echo to be louder than the sound that produced the echo, but under certain rather peculiar conditions this is really true.

When a revolver is fired from a balloon the report is sharp, but not so loud as it would be if the gun were fired on the surface of the earth.

If the balloon is up something like 2,000 feet or higher, there will be a few seconds' silence after the revolver shot and then a roar or deep rumble will rise up from the earth.

If an explosive is lowered from the basket of the balloon until it hangs a few hundred feet below, and it is discharged with an electric spark from a battery in the hands of one of the aeronauts, there will come to the ears of those above a report like a revolver shot and then a few seconds of silence, followed by a peal of the loudest thunder ever heard.

There is no solid background about or above the balloonists to produce a rebound of the atmospheric sound-wave and the air is more dense below.

Thus, when the sound-waves penetrate the denser lower strata of air and then the solid earth, the echo produced seems to the ears of the occupants of the balloon far louder than the original sound.—Harper's Weekly.

Advice About Reading.

Be sure, then, to read no mean books, shun the spaw of the press in the gossip of the hour. Do not read what you shall learn, without asking, in the street and the train. Doctor Johnson said he "always went into stately shops," and good travelers stop at the best hotels; for though they cost more they do not cost much more, and there is the good company and the best information. In like manner the scholar knows that the famed books contain, first and last, the best thoughts and facts. . . . The three practical rules, then, which I have to offer are: First, never read any book that is not a year old; second, never read any but famed books; third, never read any but what you like.—Emerson.

Where Art Is.

The guards at the International Exhibition of Modern Art understand what the cubists and futurists are trying to do. They know that the "Nude Descending the Staircase" seeks to represent the lady on every step, besides, apparently, a collection of other poses. A young woman approached one guard.

"Where are they, er—er?" "Movies on yer 'right lady," he answered, and there she found them.—New York Evening Post.

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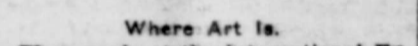
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HIS IMPULSIVE NOTE The Answer Was Hard to Get, but Then the Birds Sang On.

By WALTER J. DELANEY. The young lawyer paused in his restless walk, and looked irritably at the office door, as there was a low, hesitating knock. It might be a client, Clyde Bissell had found only three within the two weeks since he had hung out his shingle. A few days previous he would have hailed the approach of a prosperous litigant with eagerness. Now he shrugged his shoulders and looked annoyed. He had inherited a fortune, but he was ambitious. The one thought, when he proudly received his diploma, was that he would win a high name by championing ever the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed. But now—life had suddenly become dull and serene, and he had lost interest in everything. There was in Fairview a certain lovely witch of seventeen, named Miss Viola Duncombe. For over a month Clyde had paid her marked attentions. Only four evenings since he had very nearly told her the state of his distracted feelings. They were interrupted, but surely her heightened color evidenced that she understood him. The next day Clyde learned that Viola was about to depart on a long visit to a relative. He impulsively sent her a little note, and it said: "May I hope to call upon you to tell you something you must surmise I left un-



"A Letter? Miss Duncombe!" Exclaimed Clyde.

ished the other evening?" No response came, and the days grew dreary and the nights sleepless. "Come in!" ordered the young lawyer sharply. The door moved, opened a crack, was closed to again, and Clyde fancied he caught a vague sniffling sound. He pulled the door open wrathfully, and confronted a small boy with traces of tears in his eyes. "Well, what do you want?" rather ungraciously demanded the disturbed young man. "Please, sir, are you Mr. Bissell, the lawyer?" faltered the little fellow. "Yes—who are you?" demanded Clyde. "I'm Mrs. Wood's boy," explained the urchin, and he began to cry. "My ma said I'd got to see you—that is, look for the letter first and then come and tell you if I found it, and if I didn't find it to tell you all about it."

"See here," spoke Clyde impatiently, "how am I interested?" "Why, some one gave me a nickel to fetch a letter to you. As I was crossing the school lot Billy Norton chased me. I got away from him, but then I found I'd lost the letter. Then I made up my mind not to say anything, about it. Miss Duncombe came over to the house today to bid me goodby, and they got asking me about the letter, and I told. I went up to the big lot to look for it again, but Billy was there, and I was scared, and so I came to you," and Mrs. Wood's boy broke down with a wail. "A letter? Miss Duncombe?" exclaimed Clyde, mightily aroused. "What did Miss Duncombe have to do with it all?" "Why, she sent it, don't you see—it was her letter that I lost." Clyde was dazzled, then confused, then roused to intense excitement. He made a grab for the terrified visitor and rushed him to the street. "Young man," he ordered sternly and breathlessly, "you lead me quick as you can to where you lost that letter." "Viola answered my note!" he told himself rapidly—"three days ago. I must find that letter if it costs me a thousand dollars!" "There's the place where I lost the letter," announced Clyde's guide finally, pausing at the edge of the school lot. Immediately a lad with the face of a bully made a dash for them, leaving a crowd flying a kite. Then he halted, observing the Wood boy's companion. "See here," spoke the young lawyer, "have you or your crowd seen anything of a letter around here? One was lost. I'll give five dollars to whoever finds it." "You will!" cried Billy Norton excitedly. "Say, mister, was it a fat lit-

tle envelope? Smelled of musk?" "I don't know. I shouldn't wonder," said Clyde vaguely. "I just found one," explained Billy. We were looking for a piece of paper to make a 'messenger' of, to send up on the kite. See, there it goes whizzing up the string."

It had been several years since Clyde had sailed a kite. He knew what a "messenger" was, though, all right. Many a card had he punctured, run the string through it and watched it gyrate like a top up hundreds of yards of string. Billy gaped at the young man as he made a dash for the group near by. Clyde seized the string to pull in the kite. It dived. "Mister, mister, it'll break loose if you do that!" shouted half a dozen voices. "Twang! With a snap the frail cable parted. "Broke loose! Whoop! after it!" arose tumultuous voices. Dashing away, the young lawyer cut a strange figure leading a mob of flying boys. Twice he stumbled, once falling. People stared at him as he tore across the road. The kite made a final dive and landed on the roof of an old ruin of a barn.

A woman at the door of a house near by screamed hysterically as Clyde seized a ladder at the door-step. Her husband came running out with a gun. Heedless of everything save that precious letter, Clyde placed the ladder against the eaves of the barn. Their rotted ends broke away like punk, but he ran up the ladder, crept across the mouldering shingles, and reached the kite. "Got it—at last!" he gasped joyfully, as he tore the coveted "messenger" from the string—"the mischief!" Under his weight the flimsy roof bent in like a piece of rubber. His clothes caught on a score of nails. Rip-snap-tear! Clyde rolled a foot, a cloud of dust covering him. A big spike ripped one sleeve from end to end. Clyde dropped to the ground. He was a doleful sight—smudged, perspiring, in tatters—but he laughed, gaily, exultantly—he had the letter!

"Why, Mr. Bissell!" exclaimed a surprised voice as he came out on the road—that of Viola herself, halting the automobile she drove and stared, startled but amused. "What has happened?" "This!" replied the young lawyer, promptly, desperately—"a lost letter." "Oh, dear!" and Viola flushed all over her fair face. "—that is—shall I not take you home?" She made room for him. But the shy miss did not start the madding village ward. She took the quiet, beautiful brookside road, canopied over with arching trees, and lined with radiant flowers, and with singing birds all about them. The auto went slower and slower, and stopped in a lovely nest of greenery. Viola regarded her prince in tatters archly as he told his story. A smile—she could not help it—mingled with the lovelight in her gentle eyes. "Shall I open the letter?" inquired Clyde. "But it is too late to come now, as I asked you," she said, dropping her glance. "Oh, then you asked me to come!" cried her lover, in a tone like a cheer. "It was to tell you something. Shall I tell it now, here—how much I love you?" He took silence for assent—such sweet, modest, inviting silence, indeed! and the birds sang on, and the flowers appeared to nod blessings towards them, and all the good, happy world seemed young. (Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

Wicked Cost of Cheap Beauty. A newspaper picture of a music hall dancer, accompanying an article in which she is supposed to tell how to become beautiful, shows her wearing a headress of aigrettes and swathed in white furs, other details of her costume being lost in the blur of ink. In England, where aigrettes are known as the "white badge of cruelty," the sale of these plumes is forbidden by law, and similar statutes have been enacted in several American states. The reason is that these plumes of the female heron can be taken most readily during the breeding season, and when the mother has been slain for the sake of this ornament, the young perish from starvation. The destruction of dozens of mother herons and the slow torture of their broods must have been required for this particular headress, and a score of ermines would be needed to make a wrap of the generous proportions portrayed. Quite aside from the market value of the plumes of dead birds and the skins of dead animals, the young woman has paid a high price for her beauty, such as it is.—New York Evening Post.

On Solitude. There can be no very black melancholy to him who lives in the midst of Nature and has his senses still. There was never yet such a storm but it was Aeolian music to a healthy and innocent ear. Nothing can rightly compel a simple brave man to a vulgar sadness. While I enjoy the friendship of the seasons I trust that nothing can make life a burden to me. The gentle rain which waters my beans and keeps me in the house today is not dread and melancholy, but good for me, too. Though it prevents my hoeing them, it is of far more worth than my hoeing. If it should continue so long as to cause the seeds to rot in the low lands it would still be good for the grass on the uplands, and, being good for the grass, it would be good for me.—From Henry David Thoreau's Essay on "Solitude"

QUEEN FOR DRESS ECONOMY Mary Frowns Upon Costume Balls and Says Women Should Keep With-In Bank Roll. London.—To the relief of those whose pocket-books are not so large as their ambitions, the word has gone around in the select circle of society which regulates such functions that this season's balls are to be of a simple character and without the slightest suggestion of "freakiness." The reason is that no hostess who encourages anything "daring" in the way of costumes is likely to receive Queen Mary's patronage. The Queen has not issued any official instructions, but her comments on several recent extravagant costume balls and other functions of an unusual character have been duly passed on by the royal ladies in waiting. Herself a simple dresser, Queen Mary has the strongest possible objection to extravagance and extreme fashions. For

Queen Mary of England. This reason the hobbie, directoire and panier skirts are never seen in her entourage. She has no real objection to fancy dress balls, but the queen's caustic comments on what she termed the immodesty of the costumes worn by dancers at the recent Arabian Nights, Post-Impressionist and Four Arts balls gave little pleasure to the culprits, but great joy to the retailers of court gowns. "No woman should dress beyond the limits of her bank-roll," is Queen Mary's motto and, although the dress makers are by no means pleased, there has been a distinct slump in costly entertainments lately.



GIVES UP ATTEMPT TO DROWN New Yorker Gets Home While Spouse With Baby Looks for Him on River Front. New York.—Mourning as a suicide, John McGowan, who leaped from an East river ferry boat, turned up at his tenement here while his young wife, with her baby, was searching the river front for his body. A vision of his little family left to starve or accept charity had turned McGowan's intended self-destruction to eagerness to live. A photograph of McGowan's wife and baby was found on the ferry boat after he had leaped overboard in the dark, leading to his identification. Reporters were waiting at his home to learn further of the suicide, when, during Mrs. McGowan's absence in search of the body, McGowan, a tall, muscular chap, walked in. "I simply couldn't stand being without work any longer," he said. "I went on the ferry boat and waited until it was in the middle of the river. Then I took off my coat and dived into the water. I must have been pretty close to the bottom of the river when I realized what a coward I was. I was almost all in before I got back to the surface. Then I got on my back and took deep breaths until my strength came back and struck out for shore. Men at the electric light station put me into their boiler room and gave me hot drinks and when I left them yesterday they fitted me out in a coat and hat."

ONION SCORES BIG VICTORY County Attorney Refuses Warrant for Man on Woman's Complaint Against Vegetable. Iola, Kan.—The onion won a legal skirmish here when County Attorney Forrest refused to issue a warrant for Willis Thompson, charged by Miss Lucretia Campbell, a neighbor, with permitting the cooking of onions in his home, the odors from which filled her rooms, causing her great discomfort. Miss Campbell declared that the odor of onions was poisonous to her, and upon that contention she based her demand that Thompson be arrested. "The state of Kansas will not lend its aid to banish the onion from the home," said the county attorney. "Miss Campbell's remedy is an injunction issued in the district court, if she can obtain one." Mr. Forrest paid a high tribute to the healthful properties of the onion, quoting Hetty Green as saying she attributed her health and wealth to eating the vegetable daily.

Burns Barns to Hear Cows. Evansville, Ind.—Walter Bruner, aged forty-six, has a strange ear for music. He has confessed to the burning of big dairy barns owned by four milk companies, and when asked why he did so, said he wanted to hear the animals bellow.

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STARTING LAMBS RIGHT

FEEDING, DOCKING, CASTRATING. IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

By Howard Hachetern, Instructor in Animal Husbandry in the University of Missouri.

At no time or with no class of animals are gains so cheaply made as with lambs while they are suckling their dams. A pound of gain is obtained with less than a pound of grain feed. A creep should be provided for the lambs early. This is done by fencing off a corner of the pen—a dry, sunny place—fixed with several spaces through which the lambs can enter, but small enough to keep the ewes out. A grain trough is put in the creep about six inches from the floor so the lambs can easily eat from it.

The young lambs will not be able to chew the hard corn, so cracked corn should be fed. Rolled or ground oats will give better results than whole oats.

Equal parts of corn, oats and bran, by weight; or corn six parts, bran three parts and olicake one part are good rations for young lambs. Cracked corn alone will give good results with older lambs, but young lambs need other food, such as bran and olicake. Care should be taken



Started Right for Market Lambs

not to feed the lambs too much at one time. The leavings should be removed from the trough each day. Lambs are dainty eaters and do not like stale feed that has been mused over by others. The feed taken from their trough may be given to the ewes.

Docking and Castrating.

Two operations which should not be neglected on the market lambs are docking and castrating. "Buck" lambs begin to teat the ewes and one another at about eight to ten weeks of age. Unless they are castrated one cannot hope for the best gains from the feed they consume. When put on the market entire, they sell for 25 cents to \$1 below wether lambs. This is because they are thinner and have developed masculine characters, making the meat of poorer quality than that of wether or ewe lambs. There is very little more danger in castrating a lamb than a pig, yet no one thinks of feeding boar pigs for market.

Docking or removing the tail is quite a simple operation. On the ranges one man does the entire operation, the tail being cut off with a knife. But with most Missouri farmers two men can do it better. The easiest way is to catch the lamb and hold it so that its tail can be chopped off with a hatchet or ax. This is the easiest and quickest method, but not the safest, for often lambs will die from bleeding, and in most cases more or less weakened from the loss of blood. There is also more danger of infection, especially in warm weather.

Docking with a hot iron or chisel is much preferred. The irons are made similar to large pincers, with handles about 18 inches long. The end is heated to nearly red heat and the tail slowly pinched off. If the irons are too hot and the work done too rapidly the ends of the blood vessels will not be sealed shut and bleeding will occur, so do not hurry the operation. It is advisable to put the lamb's tail through a hole in an inch board to prevent burning the body. One man holds the left fore and hind legs with his left hand and the right legs with his right hand, the back of the lamb being held tightly against his chest. The other man uses the hot iron.

A gasoline blow torch, like that used by tinmiths, is the most convenient way to heat irons. These cost \$5 or \$6, but one can usually be borrowed from the local hardware dealer.

Castrating is done by holding the lamb the same as for docking. With a sharp, sterile knife the lower third of the sack is cut off. The testicles can then be squeezed out and pulled out either with the fingers or a pair of pincers especially made for that purpose. In all cases keep the knife and hands sterilized by the use of any reliable disinfectant. A 5-per-cent solution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate 1 part to 1,000 parts of water are good. Pine-tar seared over the wound acts as a mild disinfectant and keeps dirt from getting in the wounds.

Docking and castrating should be done in the morning on a warm, bright day, to allow the lambs to get over the shock and to lessen the danger of catching cold. It also gives one an opportunity to watch the lambs and give them any attention necessary.

The age to dock and castrate depends upon the strength and condition of the lambs. Usually two or three weeks of age is the right time.

COULDN'T ENTHUSE OVER IT

Colored Man Had Distinct Idea About What Happened to Person in the Electric Chair.

Two negroes who were arrested when caught in the act of murdering another, were lodged in the same cell in jail. They had discussed the possibilities of their case when they would be brought to trial on the murder charge, and each was convinced that nothing but a verdict of guilty could be returned, as they had been caught "with the goods on them."

They discussed also the possible penalties they would be called on by the state to pay for their crime.

Prison terms from one year to life sentences were thought of, when one of the two happened to think that both might be condemned to die.

"Gee, Sam, we's liable to be executed for dis job," he exclaimed.

"Dat's so," said the other.

"Sam, if we is gotta die, how does you want to kick off?" continued the first.

"Ah dunno," said Sam. "Ah certainly can't see much in dat hangin' stuff. Ah sure doan want 'em to stretch mah neck, do you?"

"No, sir," replied the other. "Ah b'lieve Ah'd rather take a chance on dat 'lectric chair. Dey doan do much to you dere; jes put straps round yo' feet and laigs and bald and a sponge on top yo' head and den turn on de current."

"No," said Sam, "dey doan do much to you; jes' ruin you, dat's all."—St. Louis Republic.

MIDDLE OF THE ROAD BEST

Pretty Good Path to Travel if One is Sure He Has Selected the Right Highway.

In spite of all the talk, most of us would still rather travel on a rail-road than in an aeroplane or submarine boat. You don't have to get clear off of the road to keep out of a rut. You have known those who would give up a position and make an entire change in business for "a lot more money." They would come around at noon, all rigged out like the flags of all nations, and tell you about the "snaps." Then they would disappear, and the next you would hear of them they would be needing plugs for the holes in their shoes or wearing a straw hat in October.

It is a pretty safe guess that it will pay you to go to the end of the road that you are on if you keep in the center of it. If it is straight enough and wide enough for you to see those who have reached the end of it; if you care to go the way the best of them went, for the best they got for the going, keep going.—Exchange.

Senses of Plants.

The sense most developed in plants is that of sight, which enables them to see light but not to distinguish objects. This sense limitation is found among many living creatures, such as the earthworm, oyster and coral, which possess no localized visual organ, but give proof of their luminous impressions by the contractions that they manifest when exposed to a ray of sunshine. Similarly, it is easy to gauge the influence of light on plants. Cultivate a plant in a room with a window only on one side and its stalks in growing will incline toward the source of light. Physiologists explain this by suggesting that the side to the dark grows more quickly than that exposed to the light. There remains, however, the fact that the plant has reacted to the light of whose effect it was conscious.

A sense common to many plants is that of touch. Of this the most illustrative example is, as its name implies, the sensitive plant. Another leaf, responsive to the touch, is the catch-fly, whose two halves close down upon the other by means of a central hinge.—Harper's Weekly.

On Life's Road.

All our weariness of suffering is without avail to leave even a little memory among those for whom the work is done. All that is wrought in despair, all that is loveless and mechanical, falls to the ground. We live for even so much as a brief life only in that which carries the breath of our being, the love of our heart. It is not in ceaseless routine and grinding that we live, nor in what is small and anxious. Machines will continue the tale of that forever. No cog will ever be missed in that endless chain. But we shall not wholly die in the song we carry in our heart, the love with which we love the being of another, the smile we give another wayfarer at dusty noonday.—Collier's Weekly.

Colors of Grapes.

The dark-red color of certain grapes is due to a compound of tannin which all varieties of the vine contain. The color seems to depend on the combined action of the air, light and heat. The change in color is produced naturally in the vine by means of a specific ferment which carries the oxygen of the air to the grape. These ferments are often the agents of coloring in vegetable substances, as they are often seen in apples and in potatoes which have been cut open and thus exposed to contact with the air. The grapes that are white on maturity owe the absence of coloring to the absence of this ferment.

Getting On.

"Has Maud succeeded in getting into society yet?" "No; but she's rising in the social scale. She's been snubbed by a better class of people this year than last."

PLANTING PEAS IN CORN

SEEDING AT TIME OF PLANTING CORN IS PREFERABLE.

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy in the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The great value of cowpeas as a feed and as a soil-renewing crop should give them a more important place in Missouri agriculture. Their short period of growth makes them especially suited to the man who wishes to build up land rapidly while he is at the same time securing a return from it in feed. The crop is one which will undoubtedly become of much greater importance in Missouri as the land is farmed more intensively.

Cowpeas may be seeded in the corn at the last cultivation or they may be put in the row when the corn is planted. In the first case they are best drilled in with a one-horse drill at the rate of two or three pecks per acre when the corn is laid by. To be sure of a stand it is best to lay the corn by a little earlier than usual. They may be broadcasted and plowed in, but this method is not so sure of securing a stand as is the method of drilling them. In drilling it is best to remove the two outer hoes or discs, putting three rows in each middle.

The Missouri Experiment Station is coming to prefer the seeding of cowpeas in the hill or drill to seeding them between the rows, especially in the northern half of the state. Experiments on the various outlying experiment fields have shown that where seeded between the rows they have materially decreased the corn yield, in many cases acting seemingly as weeds. When planted in the hill or drill, however, it is best to wait until the ground is thoroughly warmed. A special cowpea seeding attachment must be used on the corn planter. Such attachments are now on the market for use on a part of the makes of corn planters.

The amount of cowpeas to sow in the hill or drill depends somewhat on the variety of peas. But in general approximately the same bulk of peas should be sown as of corn. Around a gallon an acre of the best quality would be a fair estimate. Peas planted with the corn in this way will make more seed than when sown between the rows, this method being especially desirable where the corn and peas are to be hogged down. The "Black" cowpea is one of the best varieties to use for this purpose, although the "Whippoorwill" and "New Era" varieties are also good. Where one wishes to cut up the corn and peas together it is best to use a vining variety like the "Clay" that will twine about the stalks. Cowpeas are sometimes used in this way for silage purposes with good results, where they climb the stalks well. But it is generally about as satisfactory to sow peas separate from the corn and put in about one load of peas of three or four of corn as the silo is being filled.

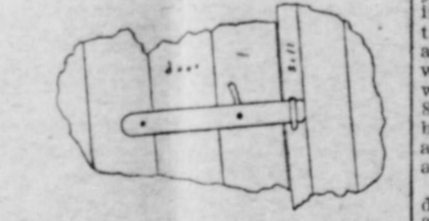
The planting of peas with corn is one of the cheapest ways of making pork, while the use of sheep, especially range sheep or lambs, for pasturing these out is also quite generally satisfactory. The sheep will clean up the peas and blades of the corn to the ears without seriously damaging the corn otherwise. It will often pay well to sow the cowpeas with the corn in this way and allow them to fall down, simply to enrich the land.

CONVENIENT DOOR LATCH

By C. E. Brashear, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Agreeable to the farmer at choring time are latches that work quickly and easily. Besides saving time, they make the stock safer in that the hands are less liable to neglect fastening the doors.

A style of latch that works well on a single door is shown in the diagram. Any blacksmith can make it.



A strip of iron two inches wide, one-eighth inch thick and 15 inches long with a three-eighth-inch hole through one end swings as a lever. Six inches from the other end of this strip a half-inch rod, seven inches long, is run through and welded to the strip. The end with the hole is bolted to the door on the outside, so that two inches of the strip projects beyond the edge of the door. A curved slit is made in the door to accommodate the rod which runs through the strip. One end of the rod runs through the slit so that the latch may be worked from the inside.

A bent screw six inches long, made of a half-inch bolt, is fastened to the door sill on the outside. The strip of iron drops behind the bent part of this screw and is held fast.

The latch is convenient, easy to put on and durable.

TO THE PUBLIC

Beginning Saturday, May 17th, the opening day at Lake Contrary, all cars on the Krug Park & Stock Yards Line will operate direct to the Lake without transferring

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MANY ALIENS COME HERE

Immigration to the United States Heaviest in Three Years.

Salem, N. J., May 15.—William J. to the United States has been heavier this year than in the three previous years, 747,998 immigrant aliens having been admitted to this country in the nine months from July, 1912, to and including March, in addition to which 149,901 non-immigrant aliens were admitted, making a total of 897,899. A total of 12,567 aliens were deported for various causes. Emigrant aliens departing numbered 247,198, and non-emigrant aliens 298,065. American citizens going abroad during the nine months numbered 242,159; those returning, 222,478. These departures and arrivals made the passenger movement during that period total 1,124,934 arrivals and 688,922 departures.

More Japanese entered the country during the nine months than during the entire previous year; 6,425 compared with 6,121, while 591 returned to Japan compared with 1,591 during 1912. Italians were next with 162,395 in 1912. Russians were next with 150,333, compared with 157,134 last year. By occupation the majority of immigrants were farm laborers.

THEY FAILED TO COME.

Committee From State Board of Agriculture Postpone St. Joseph Visit.

The sub-committee appointed by the Missouri state board of agriculture to investigate the merits of the plan to ship young hogs back to the country from the St. Joseph stock yards after being vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum, which was expected to arrive here today did not come. It was understood that the state board of agriculture intended to co-operate with the federal live stock sanitary authorities in any action taken in regard to the reshipment of vaccinated hogs from the public stock

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HE WILL FLY TO HIS WORK
John D. Rockefeller's Son-in-Law Will Taboo Trains.
Orange City, Kan., May 15.—The Cornick, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, has purchased a flying boat which he will use during the summer to transport him from fashionable Lake Front to Chicago. William B. Stout, editor of an aviation magazine, announced yesterday. He predicted that within two years the Chicago harbor would be filled with these vehicles which will be used by business men to bring them to work.

Stout asserted that the prize of \$50,000 offered by Lord Northcliffe for the first aviator to cross the Atlantic in a flying boat would be won within two years.

KANSAS ELEVATOR DESTROYED.
Chicago, May 15.—Harold P. McBonebrake elevator was struck by lightning early Monday and destroyed. The elevator was valued at about \$7,000 and there was about \$3,000 worth of grain in it. The lightning struck the cupola and knocked some of the metal roofing 100 feet or more.

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