

ARE YOU HELPING THE GOVERNMENT TO CONSERVE COAL?

Our Government has a tremendous task before it in supplying food and fuel across the seas.

Our ships, our railroads, our manufacturing plants must all have coal to finish the task we have begun. Coal production in France cannot be returned to normal for two years, because of Germany's wanton method of destruction.

Fuel is the fundamental basis of all activities. The problem of fuel conservation is not local, not even national; it is a world problem. We must not make the mistake of assuming that there is coal in great abundance merely because our own bin or own locality is well supplied.

There must be more coal produced here to supply the world demand. For several weeks the miners' ranks, already depleted by the draft, have been further crippled by influenza. Missouri is expected to save 500,000 tons of coal this year, and this can only be accomplished by conservation in every household and every industry.

WALLACE CROSSLEY,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Missouri.

HOW TO SAVE FUEL—In the Kitchen Range.

1. Avoid too much shaking. Live coals in the ash-pit mean wasted fuel. Clean ash-pit daily to prevent damage to grates.
2. Clean the entire stove well inside, on the top of the oven and below the oven, frequently and thoroughly.
3. Stoke frequently and in small amounts.
4. Never shake a low fire until the fresh fuel has been given time to ignite.
5. Keep a pan or kettle of water always on the kitchen stove. Moist air makes for comfort, health, beauty and economy.
6. Read the rules applying to all household coal burners.

FUEL ECONOMY AT HOME WILL WARM A SHIVERING BOY IN FRANCE.

Advantages of Moist Air in Rooms.

As humidity of the atmosphere controls the distribution of the sun's warmth upon the earth, so does moisture in the air of the home have a controlling influence upon its comfort. If the air in a room is dry, the heat from the stove, register or radiator strikes through this dry air readily, and, without being absorbed, rises quickly to the ceiling; while if the air is moist the heat is absorbed and the general temperature of the atmosphere of the room is perceptibly raised.

Clouds have a cooling effect on a hot day because they are masses of moisture, absorbing heat from the sun's rays before they reach the earth.

While a damp climate is enervating in hot weather and biting in cold weather, nevertheless, a moderately moist atmosphere in the temperate warmth of the living rooms adds to comfort and works for economy and health. The air of heated rooms is nearly always too dry.

In dry air the evaporation from the skin, throat and lungs is increased; illustration of this is the fact that woodwork and furniture usually swell when exposed to the natural summer atmosphere, while they shrink and crack in heated rooms in winter.

It is advisable to keep a bowl or open jar or two of fresh water in each heated room, giving the air a chance to absorb moisture from them rather than from your body and the furniture.

THE PRACTICAL PROBLEM OF COAL USERS TODAY IS TO MAKE EIGHT OR NINE TONS OF COAL TAKE THE PLACE OF TEN.

Dr. Emerson Haven, Commissioner of Health of New York, is another distinguished physician who advocates a reasonable temperature in American households. He says:

"A temperature of 68 degrees supplies ample heat for all healthy persons. There is no question that our houses and offices are kept too warm. An undoubted improvement in the public health will take place if the American people can be persuaded to keep their houses cool enough."

THE SAVING OF COAL IS A NECESSITY, NOT OF THE FUTURE BUT OF THE PRESENT DAY. BEGIN NOW, UNCLE SAM BIDS YOU DO IT.

Specific rules, compiled by the United States Fuel Administration, distributed by the Bureau of Public Information, Missouri Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, director.

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HOT AIR FURNACES—Specific Rules.

1. Provide cold-air drops from upper floors, so as to insure a return circulation from all rooms to the air intake of the furnace.
2. Regulate the window of the cold-air box so as to avoid too great a current of outside air, especially on very cold days.
3. Always keep the water container in the air-jacket filled with clean water. Moist air heats much more readily than dry air, and is better for health, as well as more comfortable.
4. It is advisable to keep a jar of water near one of the first floor registers that sends out the most heat. Change the water frequently, preferably every day.
5. Hot-air pipes should have a good pitch upward from the furnace, and should be of sufficient diameter. A separate pipe for each room with a turn damper near the furnace is a good rule. Each pipe should be labeled so that certain rooms can be shut off at the furnace when desired.
6. Be sure that fire-box is gas-tight. All cracks must be thoroughly cemented or a new section put in before winter sets in. Otherwise coal-gas will escape into the air jacket and be carried up directly to the rooms.
7. Study carefully the General Rules pertaining to other types of heating plants as well as your own. Notice the clean-out door remember why it is there.

EVERY THREE-INCH SHELL THAT WE FIRE IN FRANCE MEANS A CONSUMPTION OF 50 POUNDS OF COAL—SAVE THAT EXTRA SHOVELFUL.

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STEAM HEATERS—Specific Rules.

1. The water in the boiler should be changed at least as often as every spring and every autumn. Draw a bucketful of dirty water from the bottom at least twice a week, and each time replenish with fresh water from the supply pipe. Cleanliness of water in the boiler is of prime importance.

2. Look at the glass water-gauge whenever you attend to the fire. Turn the exhaust cocks above and below the gauge occasionally to make sure that it is not clogged or the openings to it from the boiler closed up. They must be kept open.

3. The level of the top of the water must always show at some point along the gauge. Its height will vary with the temperature of the water; but if it rises above the top of the glass there is too much water in the boiler and some must be drawn off; and if it sinks below the bottom of the glass some more water must be let into the boiler.

4. Be sure the exhaust valve of each radiator works. Sometimes the valves need cleaning with a pin or soaking in kerosene. If in doubt about one of them unscrew it from the radiator when the fire is low and there is no steam pressure, or else after turning off the radiator. If you can blow through it, it is all right. If not, it must be cleaned until you can. Don't fail to replace it. It is advisable to have an extra valve to replace any one that is temporarily out of order.

5. Don't fail to study the General Rules applicable to all heating plants, and also to keep the boiler-flues clean.

THE MUNITION PLANTS MUST HAVE THEIR FULL QUOTA OF COAL—SAVE THAT EXTRA SHOVELFUL.

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WOOD AS FUEL AND HOW TO USE IT

Wood of any kind can be utilized to best advantage in a dwelling or apartment house heating plant or a cook-stove, by burning it in combination with coal. It is advisable to throw wood blocks onto the fire when the fire-box is comparatively empty and then cover them with coal.

Much coal consumption can be saved in this way without interfering with comfort, but it is well to give the fire more frequent attention than when burning coal alone. The check damper in the smoke pipe should be kept wider open than when burning coal alone, as less chimney draft is needed.

When wood is used alone in a heater intended for coal it is recommended that the grate be partly covered with sheet iron or fire brick to reduce the draft.

Once the idea of using wood instead of coal takes hold of the minds of the people in any community as a constructive and valuable aid in winning the war, it has been found that help for the movement comes in many ways; usually bettering rather than depleting the farms. The Department of Agriculture and the United States Fuel Administration showing that there is a vast quantity of dead wood in many sections of the country, and that the supply of wood in many sections of the country is sufficient for domestic purposes in those parts. This wood, in many instances, is destroyed as waste and its conservation would serve the patriotic purpose of conserving coal needed to win the war.

One cord of hickory, oak, beech, hard maple, birch, cherry, ash, longleaf pine locust and such species when dry and seasoned, weighs about 4,000 pounds, and is equal in fuel value to about one ton of coal. Hickory is the best wood for coal substitute, oak comes next, then beech, birch and maple.

In the public parks of Stockholm, Sweden, large stacks of fuel wood are piled up for use in any emergency. Why would that not be a fine thing for Americans to do?

THE MUNITION PLANTS MUST HAVE THEIR FULL QUOTA OF COAL—SO MUST OUR SHIPS. USE WOOD TO SAVE COAL.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| March 4, 1906 | \$ 117,736.00 |
| 1907 | 135,946.71 |
| 1908 | 142,413.20 |
| 1909 | 553,345.20 |
| 1910 | 607,390.23 |
| 1911 | 785,133.57 |
| 1912 | 1,008,666.37 |
| 1913 | 1,187,004.25 |
| 1914 | 1,287,124.62 |
| 1915 | 1,330,527.87 |
| 1916 | 1,412,686.06 |
| Oct. 31, 1917 | 1,623,255.83 |
| Dec. 31, 1918 | 1,708,453.00 |

The usual Interest Paid on Time Deposits and Savings Accounts
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EDGAR & EDGAR, Abstracters of Land Titles.

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WM. H. THOMSON, Vice-President LEROY C. BRYAN, Ass't Cashier.

WM. R. EDGAR, President. E. D. AKE, Vice-President.
MANN RINGO, Cashier.

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Insured Against Burglary, and Interest Paid on Time Deposits

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