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TO SERVE WITH LUNCH

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISHES EASY TO COMPOUND.

Will Frequently Be Found Valuable in Emergencies That All Housewives Experience—Piquant Suggestions From France.

Hors d'oeuvres are an essential part of the French dejeuner, but here they are not often served at the family luncheon. They are often convenient, however, to eke out and give a little appetizer to a luncheon that might otherwise be scanty, and a few good ideas for hors d'oeuvres and savories are valuable for the housewife. Here are a few sample recipes that can be made and worked into a luncheon at the last moment:

Deviled Sardines.—Take sardines, warm them in their own oil, add a little lemon juice, season highly with salt, pepper and English sauce, serve very hot on small rounds of toast.

Savory Toast.—Chop very finely, or run through a meat chopper, any pieces of cold chicken, beef, ham or tongue. Pound to a paste with the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, a piece of butter, pepper, salt, a little Chutney and Worcestershire. Spread rather thickly on thin strips of toast and set in the oven to heat.

Cheese Canapes.—Cut bread into pieces one-half an inch thick, then stamp them into circles with a biscuit cutter. Sauté the bread in a little butter until it is of an amber color on both sides. Cover the slices with a thick layer of grated cheese, sprinkle with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne. Fifteen minutes before the time to serve place them in the oven for a few minutes to soften the cheese.

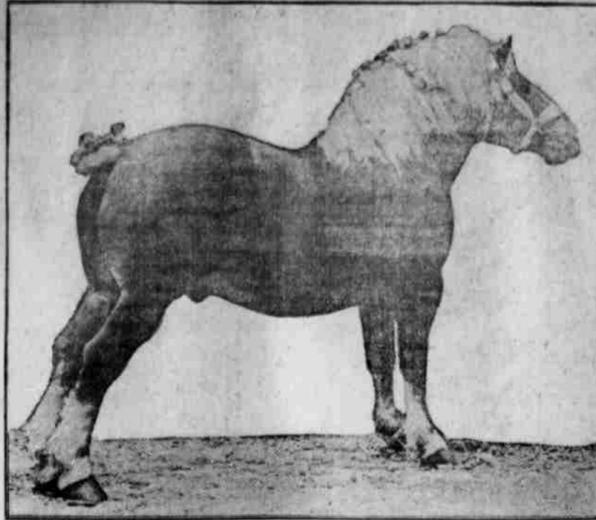
Anchovy Canapes.—Spread strips of fried bread with a thin layer of anchovy paste. Sprinkle over the top alternate rows of the white and yolks of hard boiled eggs chopped very fine. Sardine canapes are made by pounding the sardines to a paste, spreading it on strips of fried bread and sprinkling the top with some sort of chopped pickle.

Stuffed Eggs.—Cut hard boiled eggs in halves. Take out the yolks carefully and mix them with an equal quantity of softened bread crumbs; season highly with a little butter, salt and pepper. Moisten with any sauce; add a little raw egg. Fill the whites from which the yolks were taken, round off the tops smoothly, slice a small piece off the bottom, so that the eggs will stand upright, and serve. Any flavoring or seasoning that is liked may be added to the mixture for stuffing eggs—mayonnaise, mustard, mushroom, tomato, or they may be mixed with French dressing.

Joint Meeting of Doctors.

There will be a joint meeting of the Todd County and Christian County Medical Societies, held in Trenton Wednesday, June 2. Dr. Haggard of Nashville, Tenn., will be among the speakers who will address the meeting.

HORSES AND MULES IN THE COTTON BELT



Champion Belgian Stallion.

(Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

The destruction of horses in the countries now at war is enormous, and when peace is declared and for many years thereafter there will no doubt be a great demand for horses for agricultural and other work. The farmer who has surplus horses at that time will be in a position to obtain good prices.

The United States department of agriculture has recently distributed throughout the cotton belt information regarding horse and mule raising in the South, which should be of use to cotton growers whose crop has been affected by the present crisis, and who now wish to diversify their farming because of this. These farmers are advised particularly to keep their best mares to work on the farm and raise colts at the same time. They will then be able to raise horses for their own work as well as to take advantage of the home and foreign markets.

Many brood mares are overworked, while many others are kept too closely confined. The mare may be safely worked to within two weeks of foaling if good care is used to see that she is not overworked or injured in some other way. It is not unusual for mares which have been worked to the date of foaling to foal successfully. It

is safer, however, gradually to diminish the work so that during the last few weeks only the lightest kind of work is done.

If pasture is available, the mare may be turned out about two weeks before foaling. If pasture is not available, she should be given a good roomy box stall. There need be no radical change in the feed, except that the ration of the mare should be lightened shortly before foaling and made more laxative. For this purpose an addition of bran and a decrease of other grain feeds is very satisfactory.

When the mare is again put to work the foal may either be left in the stable or allowed to follow. If left in the stable, it will be necessary to return the mare in the middle of the forenoon and likewise in the afternoon for the colt to suck. Never allow the foal to suck when the mare is very warm, for the milk at that time is quite apt to cause digestive disorders in the colt. The foal should be allowed access to the dam's grain in order that it may learn to eat as soon as possible. The foal may be weaned at six months of age, and if it has previously been eating grain, no great setback will occur. The mare can usually be bred with greater certainty of success on the ninth day after foaling than at any subsequent date.

Care of the Foal After Weaning.
 As exercise is of prime importance for the proper development of young animals the foal should have pasture or a paddock in which to exercise. Access to a barn or shed should be provided as a protection against storms. The feed of the foal may be similar to that which the mare was receiving before the foal was weaned. The weaned foal should have two to three pounds of grain per day and what hay it will eat. A grain mixture consisting of two parts of ground oats, two parts of corn meal and one part of wheat bran, by weight, may be fed. If oats and bran are not available a mixture consisting of seven parts corn meal and one part cottongseed meal may be substituted. All of the legu-

minous hays, if of a good quality, such as alfalfa clover, and cowpea hay, are good for the foal. As the foal becomes older a more liberal grain ration should be provided. A yearling foal, to grow properly, will need four or five pounds of grain per day in addition to what hay will be eaten.

There is no single factor in agricultural production on the average farm that is of greater importance than good horse or mule power. This power can usually be furnished more cheaply by the production of needed animals in that particular locality than by purchasing them from remote localities. In home production there is also the added advantage of possessing animals which are thoroughly acclimatized. Therefore if you are the owner of a good mare do not fail to breed her either to a good stallion or a good jack.

If the mare is of the light type, breed her to a good stallion of one of the light breeds; and if of a draft type, breed her to a draft stallion. The progeny of a light mare bred to a light stallion or of a draft mare to a light stallion is usually a nondescript that is not fitted to any particular field and will not command the price of either a high-class light or a high-class draft horse. By the light type is meant horses of the Standardbred, Thoroughbred, American Saddle, and similar breeds; by the draft type is meant horses of the Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Clydesdale and similar breeds. In breeding to a jack, mares of almost any kind may be used if sound, the best mules, as a rule, being produced from the mares with the most weight and finish. The production of inferior animals of any kind is seldom profitable.

The department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send free of charge, to anyone who applies, the following bulletins:

- No. 179. Principles of Horse Feeding.
- No. 619. Breeds of Draft Horses.

WATER GLASS AND ITS USE

Solution of Sodium Silicate is Excellent for Preservation of Eggs—Liquid Form Best.

(By CHARLES E. FRANCIS, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

The chemical name for water glass is sodium silicate or silicate of soda. It may be obtained in a granular or powdered form and as it is somewhat difficult to get into solution I would advise the liquid form which may be obtained for about fifty cents a gallon.

This is a strong solution, 40-42 degrees, about the consistency of molasses.

The following formula may be used for preserving eggs: To ten quarts of water which has been boiled and cooled add one pint of water glass and stir thoroughly.

Place the solution in a jar or tub and add the fresh eggs in sufficient quantity to have at least two inches of the solution above the eggs. This quantity should be sufficient for about five dozen eggs.

Water glass may be bought from any of the large drug firms.

REDUCE THE COTTON ACREAGE

Everybody Should Raise All the Hay, Corn, Forage Crops and Garden Truck Needed by Family.

There is one easy, simple and effective way to reduce the cotton acreage—everybody plant enough land to raise all their hay, corn, forage crops and garden truck. Keep enough chickens and hogs to supply the table with eggs and meat, also raise and fatten one or more beef animals. With a few or many acres devoted to these crops there will be less acres to plant in cotton and less need of it, for the family living is largely provided for.

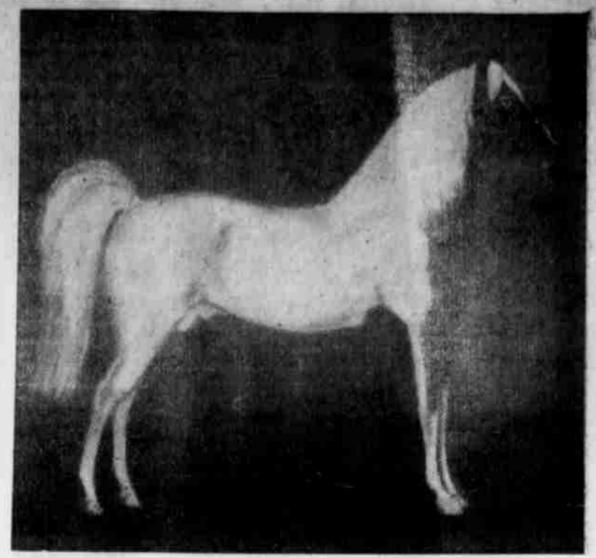
There will be several million bales of cotton to carry over, and if the usual acreage is planted the price of cotton will continue low and the cost of living high. Let the South raise her own food supplies and the cotton problem will be solved.

Select Good Seed. Twelve ears of corn will plant an acre. If one of the planted ears be "no good," there is a twelfth of an acre missing.

Princess

The Mutual Masterpiece Enoch Arden, a beautiful film of the celebrated poem by Tennyson, will be seen at the Princess today, with three popular stars, Lillian Gish, Alfred Paget and Wallace Reid.

"Long lines of cliff breaking have left a chasm;
 And in the chasm are foam and yellow sand;"
 Here on this beach a hundred years ago,
 Three children of three houses,
 Annie Lee,
 The prettiest little damsel in the port,
 And Philip Ray, the miller's only son,
 And Enoch Arden, a rough sailor lad,"
 Played among the waste and lumber of the shore."



PRINCE ALBERT

Saddle, Harness, Trick and Highschool Pony, making the present season at The Veterinary Hospital.



WALLACE REID IN ENOCH ARDEN. Four-part Mutual Masterpicture. Produced by Majestic.

Thus began the friendship of these playmates, which grew stronger with the coming years. When Enoch and Annie were married, Philip remained the loyal friend of both, even after the news came that Enoch was lost at sea. For ten years Annie mourned her husband, then listened to Philip's pleading and wed him for her children's sake. When Enoch finally returned—for he had been shipwrecked upon a lonely island—he too was loyal to his wife and friend and Annie never knew. And a year later alone—but not forgotten—he passed to his reward.

Handicap Winner.

Harry Payne Whitney's 7-year-old gelding, Borrow, leased to L. S. Thompson, carrying 126 pounds, won the Kentucky Handicap at a mile and a quarter at Douglas Park over a heavy, holding track. Hodge was second and Prince Hermis third. Net value of the stake to the winner was \$11,700. The time was 2:10 2-5.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials not free. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

WONDERFUL CITY OF LONDON

Properly Speaking, There Are Five or More "Cities" Contained in the Great Metropolis.

London the goal of conquest of which the captain of every Zeppelin, every U boat and every other Teuton, has set his heart and eyes, is truly the hub of an empire whose center for its very bigness never ceases to attract the attention of the lover of numbers. But which of the five or more Londons do you mean? That inner London, which has one of the oldest courts of law in the world, is the city of London, whose population is diminishing. It has now less than 20,000 people. Outside of it is ecclesiastical London, diocesan London, so to speak, over which the bishop rules. Then comes the county of London, which has 4,521,685 people in it, against the total of 3,811,827 persons in the bishopric. In the next outer limit, the criminal court district, there are 6,610,031 souls. That makes four concentric Londons whose radius is tethered at Charing Cross. But out and beyond that lie those rapidly growing suburban units whose location the inner London has not only overtaken but is helping to fill up with astonishing rapidity. Greater London has an area of 699 square miles and a radius of 15 miles. This outer rim has 2,730,002 persons, making, with those within, a grand total of 7,251,683.—Wall Street Journal.

The Boy Who Dreams.

It is a good thing for the farmer boy to have an imagination, says the Prairie Farmer. It is a good thing for him to "dream dreams and see visions." It takes a dreamer to see the transformation that intelligent effort will bring to pass on the old place. It takes a dreamer to see how much more desirable that place will be in ten years than a job in a dry goods store.—Emporia Gazette.

Worse Than Work.

"After a man has loined awhile," said Uncle Eben, "he generally decides dat he'd rather go to work dan be so lonesome."

HOW THE SWINE MAKE GAINS

Importance of Pushing Hogs From Start Is Emphasized by Data Gathered at Wisconsin.

Young animals make more pounds of gain from their food than when older. Dean Henry of Wisconsin gathered a lot of data on this and found that 38-pound pigs required 239 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain, 78-pound pigs required 400 pounds of feed, 128-pound pigs 437 pounds of feed, 174-pound pigs 482 pounds, 226-pound pigs 498 pounds, 271-pound pigs 511 pounds and for the 330-pound hogs it took 535 pounds of food to make the 100 pounds of gain, or nearly twice as much as for the 38-pound pigs.

This emphasizes the importance of pushing the hogs from the start in order to make the most economical gains. It has been found at the North Dakota experiment station that April pigs can be made to weigh 200 to 250 pounds by November 1.

RAISING MOTHERLESS LAMBS

Common Practice to Use Cow's Milk, Feeding From Bottle With Suitable Rubber Nipple.

Motherless lambs can be and commonly are, raised on cow's milk, fed from a bottle with rubber nipple—not from a pail, as are calves. Feed them about half a pint of milk or perhaps a little less, three times a day at first, increasing gradually. Warm the milk to a blood heat before feeding.

After a little time they can get some good from grass and skim milk can be substituted for whole milk.

Babies are sometimes raised on condensed milk and probably it could be used instead of fresh milk for lambs, but from the standpoint of both expense and results fresh milk is likely to give better satisfaction.

Keep Sheep Pen Level.

Keep the pen level. Sheep get cast easily, and a hollow in the pen may be fatal to your best ewe.

Condition of Brood Sows.

Keep the brood sows in a flesh-gaining condition from the time they are marked until they farrow.

Hindu Wisdom.

If your mirror be broken, says a Hindu proverb, look into still water; but have a care that you do not fall in.



YOUR WIFE IS STILL YOUR SWEETHEART

MAKE HER A PRESENT OF A GARLAND

Cabinet Gas Range and relieve her of two-thirds of the time in the kitchen. You could not please her better.

ORDER IT TO-DAY.

Kentucky Public Service Co.
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