

CONSERVATION A DUTY, DECLARES PRESIDENT TAFT

Members of National Congress at St. Paul Find Him Thoroughly in Accord with Their Ideas—His Speech.

St. Paul, Sept. 5.—The National Conservation Congress listened with deep interest to President Taft's address today. The chief executive spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Conservation Congress:

Conservation as an economic and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economical use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The danger to the state and to the people at large from the waste and dissipation of our national wealth is not one which quickly improves itself. To the people of the older communities, because its most obvious instances do not occur in their neighborhood, while in the newer part of the country the sympathy with expansion and development is so strong that the danger is scoffed at or ignored.

Among scientific men and thoughtful observers, however, the danger has always been present; but it need not for a remedy of this evil so as to impress itself on the public mind and lead to the formation of public opinion and action by the representatives of the people. Theodore Roosevelt took up this task in the last two years of his second administration, and did well to perform it.

As president of the United States I have as it were inherited this policy, and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an executive can do to help a great people realize a great national ambition. For conservation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, not as president of a party, but as president of the people. Conservation is not a question of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that affects the vital welfare of all of us—of our children and our children's children.

I realize that no one can come from means of this sort unless we ascribe to those who take part in them, and who are apparently striving worthily in the cause, all the principles of conservation which we judicially consider every measure or method proposed with a view to its effectiveness in achieving our common purpose, and wholly without regard to whether it or who will credit the credit for its adoption. The problems are of very great difficulty and call for the calmest consideration and clearest foresight. Many of the questions presented have phases that are new in this country, and it is possible that in their solution we may have to attempt first one way and then another. What is a satisfactory conclusion can only be reached promptly if we avoid acrimony, imputations of bad faith, and political controversy.

The public domain of the government of the United States, including all the cessions from those of the thirteen states that made cessions to the United States and including Alaska, amounts to about 1,800,000 acres. Of this there is left as purely government property outside of Alaska something like 700,000,000 acres. Of this 144,000,000 acres are reserved in the United States proper and embrace 144,000,000 acres.

I shall divide my discussion under the heads of (1) agricultural lands; (2) mineral lands—that is, lands that contain metallic minerals; (3) forest lands; (4) coal lands; (5) oil and gas lands; and (6) phosphate lands.

Agricultural Lands.
Our land laws for the entry of agricultural lands are now as follows: The original homestead law, with the requirements of residence and cultivation for five years, much more strictly enforced than since that time; The enlarged homestead act, applying to nonirrigable lands only, requiring five years' residence and continuous cultivation of one-fourth of the area.

The desert-land law requires on the part of the purchaser the ownership of a water right and thorough reclamation of the land by irrigation, and the payment of \$1.25 per acre.

There is no crying need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions.

Reclamation.
By the reclamation act a fund has been created of the proceeds of the public lands of the United States with which to construct works for irrigating great bodies of water at present arid lands which, by a suitable system of canals and ditches, the water is to be distributed over the arid and subarid lands of the government. The reclamation fund is \$2,727,282.22, and of this all but \$1,491,953.21 has been expended. It became very clear to congress at its last session, from the statements made by experts, that these projects could not be completed with the balance remaining on hand or with the funds likely to accrue in the near future. It was found, moreover, that there are many settlers who have been led into taking up lands with the hope and understanding of having water furnished in a short time, who are left in a most distressing situation. I recommend to congress that authority be given to the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in anticipation of the as-

ured earnings by the projects, so that the projects, worthy and feasible, might be promptly completed, and the settlers might be relieved from their present inconvenience and hardship. In authorizing the issue of these projects, congress limited the application of their proceeds to the projects which a board of army engineers, to be appointed by the president, should examine and determine to be feasible and worthy of completion. The board has been appointed and soon will make its report.

Suggestions have been made that the United States ought to aid in the drainage of swamp lands belonging to the states or private owners, because if drained they would be exceedingly valuable for agriculture and contribute to the general welfare by extending the area of cultivation. I deprecate the agitation in favor of such legislation. It is inviting the general government into contribution from its treasury toward enterprises that should be conducted either by private capital or at the instance of the states. It is inviting the federal government to look too much to the federal government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with respect to the federal power, but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the states. We have made wonderful progress and at the same time have preserved with judicial exactness the essential provisions of the Constitution. There is no reason why the Constitution can be so violated by congress without judicial inhibition, to-wit, by appropriations from the national treasury for unconstitutional purposes. It will be a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded in this manner.

Mineral Lands.
By mineral lands I mean those lands bearing metals, or what are called nonfuel minerals, or what are called metallic minerals, and the ownership and disposition of these lands were first fixed by custom in the west, and they were embodied in the law, and they have since been modified by congress, and well that I do not think it is wise to attempt to change or better them.

Forest Lands.
Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the earliest destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to a halt in the waste of our resources. This was recognized by congress by an act authorizing the executive to reserve certain tracts of public timber lands as national forests. Speaking generally, there has been reserved of the existing forests about seventy per cent. of all the timbered lands of the government. Within these forests (including 25,000,000 acres in two forests in Alaska) are 192,000,000 acres, of which 192,000,000 acres are in the United States proper and including Alaska something like 22,000,000 acres that belong to the state or to private individuals. We have then, excluding Alaska forests, a total of 170,000,000 acres of forest land belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry.

The government timber in this country amounts to about one-fourth of all the timber, the rest being in private ownership. Only three per cent. of that which is in private ownership is looked after properly and according to the rules of scientific forestry. The usual destructive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by private persons and corporations. It is estimated that fire alone destroys \$50,000,000 worth of timber a year. The management of forests not on public land is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enforcement of regulations in the general causes of waste in the management of forests owned by private individuals and corporations.

I have shown sufficiently the conditions for our federal forestry to indicate that no further legislation is needed at the present time except an increase in the fire protection to national forests and an act vesting the executive with full power to make forest reservations in every state where government land is timber-covered, or where the land is needed for forestry purposes.

Coal Lands.
The next subject, and one most important for our consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of the present administration there were classified coal lands amounting to 5,475,000 acres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,857,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 77,848,000 acres, making a total withdrawal of 95,705,000 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,371,000 have been classified and found not to contain coal, and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,356,000 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 77,738,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 53,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal to 12,137,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the disposition of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is \$10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulations governing appraisal, approved April 8, 1907, the minimum was \$10, and the maximum was \$25. The maximum was \$100, and the highest price actually placed upon any land sold was \$75. Under the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1910, the maximum price was increased to \$300, and in regions where there are large mines, where no maximum limit is fixed and the price is determined by the estimated tons of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under this regulation has been \$608. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and old regulations may be as follows: 4,356,000 acres, valued under the old regulations at \$4,356,000, an average of \$1 an acre; and 5,784,000 acres classified and valued under the new regulations at \$34,287,271, an average of \$5.92 an acre. For the year ending March 31, 1909, 227 coal entries were made, embracing an area of 231 acres, which sold for \$93,320.40. For the year ending March 31, 1910, there were 176 entries, embracing an

area of 23,413 acres, which sold for \$693,413, and down to August, 1910, there were 17 entries, with an area of 1,726 acres, which sold for \$3,819.80, making a disposition of the coal lands in the last two years of about 69,000 acres for \$1,306,000. The present administration, as I have said, has separated the surface of coal lands, either classified or withdrawn for classification, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entry on the surface, and to reserve the ownership in the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered is whether the existing law for the sale of the coal in the ground should continue in force or be repealed and a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal is granted to the surface owner, to the grantee of the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons of coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the coal, either at Seattle or at San Francisco. Of course such leases should contain conditions requiring the erection of proper plants, the proper development by modern methods, and the use of every known and practical means and device for saving the life of the miners.

Oil and Gas Lands.
In the last administration there were withdrawn from agricultural entry 2,590,000 acres of supposed oil land in California; about a million and a half acres in Louisiana, of which only 650,000 acres were actually withdrawn; and 75,000 acres in Wyoming, making a total of nearly 4,000,000 acres. In September, 1909, I directed that all public oil lands should be withheld from disposition pending congressional action, for the reason that the existing patent mining law, although made applicable to these lands, and desirable to reserve certain fuel-oil deposits for the use of the American navy. Accordingly, the withdrawal of these lands was changed, and new withdrawals aggregating 2,750,000 acres were made in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. The total of the original withdrawals, 2,590,000 acres were not valuable for oil, and they were restored for agricultural entry. Meantime, the withdrawals of public oil lands in these states were made, so that July 1, 1910, the outstanding withdrawals then amounted to 4,550,000 acres. The needed oil and gas law is one that will regulate the withdrawal of natural occurrence, oil and gas cannot be measured in terms of acres, like coal, and it follows that exclusive title to these products can normally be withdrawn from the public lands. Oil should be disposed of as a commodity in terms of barrels of transportable product rather than in terms of acres of real estate. This is, of course, by the nature of the thing, and the adoption of the leasing system wherever oil land is in private ownership. The government thus would not be entering on an experiment, but simply putting in effect a system which has been long used in private contracts. Why should not the government as a landowner deal directly with the oil producer rather than through the consent of the holder of the leasehold? The government gives title to the land? The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of beneficial control rather than the collection of revenues. It is not the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy, the federal government has an interest in encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil supply.

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in those fields, or in other fields, a company, or series of companies, communicating through the oil sands, so that the excessive draining of oil at one well, or on the railroad territory, or the excessive pumping of water to the government land. Hence it is important that if the government is to have its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property. This administration has been very active in suggesting to a prospector for oil permits to be issued to a prospector for two years in the case of Wyoming, Florida and Texas for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which he pays a small sum. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to the land on the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is adopted, then he would be given the benefit of the law in the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. In respect to oil applies also to government gas lands.

Phosphate Lands.
Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potash. Of these three phosphorus is the most scarce and the most difficult to obtain. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of this element in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands are located in Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time there have been withdrawn from agricultural entry 1,678,000 acres were classified properly as phosphate lands. During the year ending March 31, 1910, there were drawn and classified 47,500 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,155,000 acres. This rock is most important in the competition of farmers to improve the soil, and as the future is certain to create an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a careful policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, and that would reserve the mineral rights as already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and of protecting the agricultural lands of the west. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for use in the west, the purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease granted by the government to its lessees. Of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the lessee, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessee might make of the phosphate mine.

Water-Power Sites.
Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation act, the withdrawal of certain natural entry, because they were regarded as useful for water-power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. This withdrawal was hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in nine states. Since

that time 4,674,442 acres have been restored for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites; and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1,265,882 acres on vacant public lands, or a total of 5,940,324 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawal, and also many more, on 125 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation. The present law, as amended, authorizes the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public lands for the primary purpose of irrigation, and such easements may be incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical power companies, but this statute is woefully inadequate to handle the present situation. The collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in an enterprise founded on a permit revocable at will.

It is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly. The present law, as amended, which are the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the power sites to the water, the fact and flow of which create a natural monopoly. In the states where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power in the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control of the public, and it is proposed that the government in the grant of the site, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the possession of the bank or water-power site is not sufficient to give the user the right in order to make the power useful, gives to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should use this advantage and lease lands for power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions which would be reasonable in view of the public interest, and the reasonableness of the rates at which the power, when transmitted, is to be furnished to the public, and forbidding the union of the power with reference to a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the lease save by consent of the government. Serious difficulties are anticipated by some of the withdrawal of the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the more proper the government should be in riparian lands. It is contended that through its mere proprietary right in the site, the central government has no power to attempt to exercise power over the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights. If question of the validity of this objection. The government may impose any conditions that it chooses in its lease of its own property, even though it may have the same purpose, and in effect accomplish by the exercise of its sovereignty. There are those (and the director of the geological survey, Mr. Smith, who has given a great deal of thought to this matter of transferring water power into electricity, which can be conveyed all over the country and across state lines, is a matter that ought to be retained by the general government, and that it should avail itself of the ownership of these power sites for the very purpose of conserving them as a general asset of the power generated from these government owned sites.

Arguments Against Idea.
On the other hand, it is contended that it would relieve a complicated situation if the control of the water-power sites and the control of the water were vested in the same sovereignty and ownership, viz., the states, and then were disposed of for development to private enterprise. It is urged that it would be to preserve the interests of the public from the extortions and abuses of monopoly. Therefore, bills have been introduced in congress for the cession of the water-power sites and the control of the water to the federal government, the state shall retain a condition that the state shall never part with the title to the water-power site or the water power, and that it shall only for a term of years not exceeding fifty, with provisions in the lease by which the rental and the rates for which the power is furnished to the public shall be readjusted at periods less than the term of the lease, say, every ten years. The argument is urged against this disposition of power sites that legislators and state authorities are more subject to corporate influence and control than would be the central government; in reply it is claimed that a readjustment of the terms of leasehold every ten years would be a sufficient check on the state just and equitable terms.

I do not express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water-power sites. I shall submit the matter to congress and urge that one or the other of the two plans be adopted.

I have referred to the course of the last administration and of the present one in making withdrawals of government lands from entry and from agricultural entry, and of congress in removing all doubt as to the validity of these withdrawals as a great step in the direction of practical conservation. But it is only one of two necessary steps to effect what should be our purpose. It has produced a status quo and prevented waste and irrevocable disposition of the lands until the method for their proper disposition had been formulated. But it is of the utmost importance that such withdrawals should not be regarded as the final step in the course of conservation, and that the government should be moved to spread that conservation is the tying up of the natural resources of the government for indefinite withholding from use and the remission to remote generations to decide what ought to be done with these means of promoting present human comfort and progress. For, if so, it is certain to arouse the greatest opposition to conservation as a cause, and if it were a question of the purpose of conservationists it ought to arouse this opposition. As I have said elsewhere, the problem is how to save and how to utilize, and how to develop the water power for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings should be stored only for unborn generations.

I beg of you, therefore, in your deliberations and in your informal discussions, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedy, that you invite them to point out the specific evils that the specific remedy that you invite them to come down to details in order that their discussions may flow into channels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining without shedding real light on the subject. The people should be shown exactly what is needed in order that they make their representatives in congress and the state legislature do their intelligent bidding.

Behind the Times.
Let me Denby—But this is so sudden!
Uppen Dewing—Sudden! It's nearly two weeks! Young lady, don't you know that the modern, up-to-date, Robert W. Chalmers period of courtship is only two minutes?

Signal Quality.
"I'm sure that there is some wonderful quality in my daughter's voice."
"What makes you think so?"
"None of the neighbors have objected to her practising."

Never Can Live It Down.
"They say she is a woman with a past."
"Yes. Once in a game of bridge she failed to play the heart convention."

No Comparison.
The portly dame in the back seat of the hotel haxed impatient.
"He's the slowest driver I ever saw!" she exclaimed.
"That only shows, ma'am," said the imperturbable Jehu, speaking in his own behalf, "that you've never seen a pile driver at work."

Yellow.
Friend—I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the leading magazine?
Author—Yes, but there's a great deal more in contributing to the misleading ones.—Puck.

She Was Settled.
Mrs. Spence—I don't want another giddy girl. Can't you get me a settled woman?
Employment Agent—I think I can, ma'am. I know of one who has had five husbands, and doesn't want any more.

A Pleasant Memory.
The veteran pulled at his pipe and stared thoughtfully into the glowing embers. "Yes," he said, "we made the enemy run that day. But, thank heaven, they didn't catch us."

He Was Mistaken.
"This country would be all right," said the traveler in a heathen land, "but it isn't civilized."
"That's where you go lame, stranger," rejoined the native. "Two per cent. of the population owns 90 per cent. of the land. What more civilization do you want?"

A Pull Somewhere.
He—So you finished the novel I brought you. How did it come out?
She—The author must have had a quill. I can't see any other way.

Pretty Different—But, papa, I don't see why you should be so down on Harold. He is willing to die for me.
Papa—Oh, well, I don't object to his doing that. I thought he wanted to marry you.

Friend—I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the leading magazine?
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FOR NURSERY TABLE

DESSERTS THAT WILL PLEASE THE LITTLE ONES.

Peach Batter Pudding is One of the Best—Blackberry and Rhubarb Delicacies—Cakes of Currants and Blueberries.

Peach Batter Pudding—Peel 12 ripe peaches, but do not stone them. Set the fruit in a buttered pudding dish, strew sugar plentifully over them, and then cover with a batter made of the following ingredients: Five beaten eggs, one tablespoon of melted butter, ten tablespoons of prepared flour and a light pinch of salt. Bake a nice brown in medium hot oven.

Baked Blackberry Pudding—One quart of blackberries, three tablespoons of melted butter, one cup of milk, one and a half cups of prepared flour sifted twice with the salt, three eggs beaten lightly, yolks and whites separately.

Put the milk in the beaten yolks, then the butter and then the prepared flour, alternating this with a little of the stiffened whites. Put the batter in a wide pudding dish, well greased, and pour on the blackberries, dredged with a little flour, and as sweet as liked with sugar. Cover the dish and bake an hour in a hot oven. Uncover and let it brown. Serve the pudding in the dish with a hard sauce.

Rhubarb Pudding—Butter a baking dish and cover the bottom an inch deep with fine crumbs. Sprinkle this with bits of butter and lay upon it raw rhubarb that has been cut in thin pieces an inch long. Scatter over this a dozen large raisins, seeded and halved, and two tablespoons of sugar. Fill the dish in this way with alternate layers of rhubarb and buttered and sugared crumbs, and have the last for the top crust, strewn with a teaspoon of grated orange peel. Bake covered for an hour in a moderate oven, then uncover and brown. Serve with thin biscuit dough; roll out half an inch thick and bake in a pie plate.

White hot run a knife lightly around one side, tear it open and put between a pint of currants that have been mashed and sweetened beforehand. Wash the top of the shortcake with white of egg, sift powdered sugar over it and serve at once.

Blueberry Tea Cake.—Three cups of blueberries, two tablespoons of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk and two cups of flour sifted twice with two full teaspoons of baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the eggs, then the milk and flour. Dredge the berries with flour, stir in lightly and bake in a greased biscuit tin. Split, butter and eat while warm.

Concerning Corn Starch.
"From its extreme delicacy it will take the full flavor of every kind of seasoning," says the oldest manufacturers of corn starch, or "prepared corn," on their package. There are other similar facts that make this an excellent pudding-constituent.

Our puddings must have some basis—flour, bread, corn starch, tapioca, and so forth. Those made of corn starch are particularly well suited to summer fastidiousness.

Corn starch took the place of the older cooking material, arrowroot, and, like that preparation, makes, with milk, excellent simple dishes for child, invalid or anyone of delicate stomach.

The claim that it is the most delicious of all the preparations for puddings, custards, etc., and for every purpose for which Bermuda arrowroot was and is employed, goes undisputed in many households.

It is preferable because it is lighter and daintier. The combination of milk and corn starch is one to recommend; both of these have the highest food value.

Sweet Beets.
Cook beets until tender. Skin and slice as for table use. Put in a kettle over the fire one gallon of vinegar, four cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup of whole mustard seed, two tablespoonsful of whole cloves, two cents' worth of cinnamon sticks, broken small, one tablespoonful of black pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Bring all to a boil, put in the sliced beets, having the vinegar cover them. Boil for five minutes, pack the scalding-hot beets in jars, fill these with the boiling vinegar and seal.

White Floating Soap.
Four quarts of fat, any kind will do; two ten cent cans of lye, and ten quarts of water. Put water in an old boiler, next the fat, then the lye. Let this come to a boil and boil three hours, slowly. When the soap becomes flaky and the liquid looks clear and boils over the soap, it is ready to skim. Line a wooden box with a piece of wet muslin, skim out soap and put in the box to drain about twelve hours, and cut in bars. This will make twelve large bars of hard, white soap. It may be used for any kind of washing.

Wild Grape Marmalade.
Take the wild grape grapes, cut open with a small knife and remove the seeds. Allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Cut the grapes in the preserving kettle with a little water and boil twenty minutes. Add the sugar and cook until a drop poured in a cold saucer will hold its shape. Remove at once and pour in cups or glasses. In putting up the winter stores of jellies it is always a good plan to fill some small cheese pots or egg cups for use in the children's lunch baskets.

Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.
Select round, smooth tomatoes and wash, but do not peel. Cut a thin slice from the top of each and scoop out enough of the pulp to leave a space large enough to hold an egg. Season these little nests with salt and pepper, and carefully break an egg in each. Cover the bottom of a shallow pan with hot water, olive oil or bacon fat, put the tomatoes in it and bake covered about fifteen minutes. Season with butter and serve on toast.

Munyon's Soap

is more soothing than Cold Cream; more healing than any Lotion, Liniment or Salve; more beautifying than any cosmetic.

Cures dandruff and stops hair from falling out.

Memphis Directory

HOUSE FRONTS

I Beams, Channels, Angles, All Building Material, including Iron, Iron and Brass Castings, Light and Heavy. Patterns Work, Blacksmithing, General Repairing of every kind for Oil Mills, Compresses, Gins, Saw Mills, and Planes, especially solicited. Mail orders guaranteed, prompt attention. Write us. Livermore Foundry & Machine Co., 250 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Fireplace Mantels

Call or write us for our new prices on MANTELS, IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, and all other building material. We have the largest stock of mantels in the South.

W. J. Northrup, Mantel & Iron Works, 40-42 S. 3d St., Memphis.

Try to Come Back.
Not long ago Lord Kinnard, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of hair restorer."

Opportunity of Suffragist.
Baroness Aletta Korff tells in one of the magazines how the women of Finland came to vote. The fact is that women had to show that they could meet an emergency before the vote came to them. They have not had many opportunities to take the initiative in the world's history and they have not always responded when the opportunity came, but when a crisis, such as that in 1904, when the strike and the revolutionary outbreak in Russia took place at the same time, occurred, they proved they could make peace by doing it. Not until England and the United States find the women helping them to bear some great trouble will they give them the right to vote.

LIKE CURES LIKE.

Smudge—He calls his new invention a "noiseless automobile."
Grudge—Noiseless? It makes an infernal clatter.
Smudge—He claims that the loudness of the small drums out the loudness of the noise, and vice versa.

"NO FRILLS"

Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he hears that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 10 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me."

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her I was no use but finally I humored her. I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering."

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds to 160 pounds in the following October."

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that I nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do."

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Never read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.