Classified Wants

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl at Boston Candy Kitchen. 482

WANTED—A girl to cook at the Glarum Hotel. 486

WANTED—Cook at once, at the Farmer's Restaurant. 488

WANTED—Day dining room girl, dish washer and night cook at Savoy Cafe. 416

WANTED—Two girls to take up the practice of nursing at the Willmar Hospital. 385

WANTED—Laundress. Will pay $5.00 per week for competent girl. Mrs. D. N. Tallman.

WANTED—Two good girls for general housework, in a private family. Good wages and a permanent place. Inquire at Tribune office. 485

HOUSES AND ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms in modern house. Inquire at 721 Litchfield Ave. W. 469

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms—new house—all modern. Apply at 221 Litchfield Ave. East. 355

FOR RENT—Two rooms partly furnished for light housekeeping. 516 Nelson avenue. 'Phone 347. 446

FOR RENT—Five room cottage with two screen porches on Crescent Beach. Boat furnished. Inquire at this office. 493

FOR RENT—Two rooms opposite Steam Laundry, for business lodging or housekeeping. Mrs. J. S. Day, Raymond, Minn. 430

WANTED—To rent four or five room house or flat. Must be modern. West of Fourth street preferred. Call between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Johnson, 'phone 396. 494

FOR SALE—A fine eight room house with good barn. Fourteen lots. An ideal location for retired farmer. Owner will make price right to suit buyer. Call at Tribune office. 447

REAL ESTATE.

FARMS—List your farm for sale by Petters Investment Co., Willmar, Minn. 369

FOR SALE—Fine lake shore property in city consisting of three acres; good house and barn. For further particulars see A. H. Brown. 424

CITY LOTS—Have just platted some of finest building lots in city on Third St. East (Mayson). Prices reasonable. G. A. Erickson. 405

FOR SALE—On the installment plan, Twenty-three lots, 7 blocks from post-office. For further particulars. Inquire of Anderson Land Co. 376

NORTHERN MINNESOTA LANDS—$12.50 to $15.00 per acre; $2 per acre cash, balance on easy terms at 5 per cent. For further particulars call at our office or write Anderson Land Co., Willmar, Minn. 550

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the installment plan. If interested in buying a house it will pay you to call at our office and get full particulars. Anderson Land Co., Willmar, Minnesota. 635

GENUINE BARGAINS—If you are looking for such in city property or improved farms in Kandiyohi county, do not fail to call at the office and look over the large list of properties now for sale by Thorpe & Rykken, Willmar, Minn. 414

WANTED—Farms to Sell—I have buyers, but my list of farms is running low. If you will list your farm for what it is worth, you can sell at your own price. I charge one dollar per acre commission. William Olson, Spicer, Minn. 347

FOR SALE—100 good lots from 5 to 8 blocks south of Litchfield avenue on Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets. Price from $50 to $200 each. This is the first time these lots have been advertised for sale. Get busy. See J. S. Robbins or Gov. A. E. Rice. 338

FOR SALE—96 acre farm about 9 miles from Willmar; good rolling land, has fair house, outbuildings poor, fine grove and apple orchard. Price $45 per acre. This is a bargain. Have several good propositions in houses in Willmar. Call or write, A. H. Brown. tf

FOR SALE—West eighteen rods of lot 22, Section 36, Township 119, range 34. School district No. 35. A wood lot near Kandiyohi lake. Said to contain about three acres. The property was formerly owned by Olof Swedlund. Any person knowing anything about this property will be rewarded if they will report to me. Mrs. J. S. Day, Raymond. 483

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Good 1910 Model Ford touring car. P. M. Peterson, City. 477

FOR SALE—Good piano in first class condition for $175. For further particulars. Phone 224. 492

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Five-passenger Maxwell in fine condition, for lots or city property. G. A. Erickson. 473

FOR SALE—A Huber threshing outfit; 42x66 separator; 25 h. p. engine. Inquire of Wm. A. Lindquist, Olivia, Rt. 2. 458

FOR SALE—Deering grain binder, 8 ft. cut, with two trucks. Good as new. Phone 4 on line 6. L A. Bjorling, Willmar, Minn., Route 2. 480

FOR SALE—Good oils at right prices. Ford special in 5 gal. lots $.40; Northland special in 5 gal. lots, $.60. These oils are guaranteed by Bartles-Scott Oil Co., and by P. M. Peterson, Willmar. 435

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One good work horse. A. P. Reese, Spicer, Rt. 1. 490

FOR SALE—One gray mare, 13 years; one brown mare, 3 years. J. W. Olson, 700 First St. 467

FOR SALE—Eight horses from 2 to 7 years old. Also two motorcycles. P. M. Peterson, Willmar, 453

FOR SALE—Good sound mare; weight 1000; drives single or double. J. J. Rivkin, 608 Litchfield Ave. W. 491

FOR SALE—Old trusty incubator and two Raise-All brooders, good as new, for $17. Mrs. C. L. Bush, Kandiyohi, Minn.

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn bulls, thoroughbred, one-year-old, also team of young horses. P. J. Thorstenson, Rt. 5, Willmar. 481

FOR SALE—Team of working horses; new narrow-tire wagon and bobs; and set of good working harness. Will sell singly or together, at a bargain. R. C. Sletten, Rt. 1, Willmar. 484

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

FOR SALE—Oak Knoll, pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock egg prices for 1914: $2.00 for twelve eggs; $3.00 for twenty-five eggs; $5.00 for fifty eggs. Forty females mated to four prize winners. The proof, sixty prize ribbons in three years; one-third of which are firsts, shows that we have the quality. T. J. Lawson, New London, Minn. 281

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Position on farm for man and wife. Inquire at Room 1, Annex Hotel. 487

I WRITE CYCLONE INSURANCE at a low rate in the old reliable Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. A. H. Brown, City. 468

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR FOR $1.00. The Valhalla Co., 1313 Carmen Ave., Chicago will mail you cut with full directions for making it. Price 10c. It will pay you many times over. 2t

MONEY TO LOAN—See S. L. Benton for farm loans, on the optional payment plan, and at low interest, as he has charge of the loaning business while I am away from home. A. P. Adams. 562

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY—So far as we know, Prescription No. 4 is the only true laying stimulator that does not in any way injure the delicate organism of the laying hen.

Positive results are guaranteed by the Nabob Remedy Co., and all their poultry remedies are sold by W. M. CHASE & Co.

TO CORN GROWERS—Many cornfields are difficult to cultivate because the corn has not been properly checked and planted in straight rows. There are several little things necessary to know before you can run a checkrower planter properly. I have worked out a set of instructions which if followed, I guarantee will make your cornfield as straight as a checkerboard. I have them typewritten and will send a copy to anyone on receipt of one dollar. H. J. Sjaarda, Rt. 2, Svea. 495

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Scotch Collie pup, about one month old. Return to Dr. H. F. Porter for reward. 479

LOST—Notebook, last Monday, on streets of Willmar, or on road to State Farm. Finder leave at this office for reward. 470

FOUND—On Willmar streets, a purse containing money. Owner can get same of Emil Dahlheim, corner Charlotte St. and Becker Ave., by proving property and pay for this notice. 471

WILLMAR MARKETS

Corrected July 15, 1914

Prices on creamery butter, flour, bran, shorts and apples are dealers' selling prices, all other are prices paid to producers.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	79c
Wheat, No. 2	77c
Wheat, No. 3	74c
Wheat, No. 4	70c
Wheat, rejected	66c
Wheat, No. 1 Durum	76c
Wheat, No. 2 Durum	74c
Wheat, No. 3 Durum	71c
Wheat, No. 4 Durum	68c
Oats	25c to 29c
Barley	36c to 47c
Rye	47c to 50c
Flax	$1.44 to $1.50
Barcorn	50c
Flour, fancy	$2.70
Flour, straight	$2.60
Bran	$21.00
Shorts	$25.00
Potatoes	40c
Beans	$2.50 per bushel
Cabbage	5c per lb.
Onions	8c
Eggs	15c
Butter, separator	23c
Butter, dairy	21c
Butter, creamery	24
Lambs	$6.00
Sheep	$4.00 to $5.00
Chickens	8c to 9c
Beef cattle	$5.00 to $6.00
Steers	$6.00 to $7.50
Veal calves	$5.50 to $8.00
Hides	8c to 9
Hogs, live	$7.75 to $7.90

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Duluth, July 13.—Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 hard, 92c; No. 1 Northern, 91c; No. 2 Northern, 89@89½c. Flax—On track and to arrive, $1.61⅜.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

South St. Paul, July 13.—Cattle—Steers, $6.00@9.00; cows and heifers, $5.00@8.00; calves, $6.00@9.50; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.25. Shorn sheep—Lambs, $3.50@9.00; wethers, $4.50@5.50; ewes, $2.00@5.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, July 13.—Wheat—July, 78¼c; Sept., 77⅜c; Dec., 80⅞c. Corn—July, 70⅜c; Sept., 68⅛c; Dec., 57c. Oats—July, 39½c; Sept., 36⅛c— Dec., 37⅜@37½c. Pork—July, $22.75; Sept., $20.72. Butter—Creameries, 26½c. Eggs—15@18½c. Poultry — Springs, 18@21c; fowls, 15c.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, July 13.—Wheat—July, 85¾c; Sept., 90½c; Dec., 81½c. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 87¾@89¾c; to arrive, 87¾@88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 85¾@87¾c; No. 3 Northern, 83¾@85¾c; No. 3 yellow corn, 66@66½c; No. 3 white oats, 35½@36c; flax, $1.61⅜.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 13.—Cattle—Beeves, $7.60@9.65; steers, $6.40@8.30; stockers and feeders, $5.75@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.85@9.00; calves, $7.50@10.50. Hogs—Light, $8.50@8.90; mixed, $8.40@8.90; heavy, $8.25@8.90; rough, $8.25@8.35; pigs, $7.70@8.70. Sheep—Native, $5.35@6.00; yearlings, $6.00@7.50.

Wiggins Sharpens Lawn Mowers.

Professional Cards

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McCornick & McDonald
LIVERY
Phone 46—One block south of depot

Long Suffering.

Hubby—Why do you keep me waiting on this corner for two hours? You said you were merely going to step in to see how Mrs. Gabb was.

Wifey—Well, she insisted on telling me.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Heeded Admonition.

"What do you mean by slapping your little brother?"

"Well, pa just spanked me, and ma says I must always share everything I get with my brother."—Philadelphia Press.

Time For a Touch.

"How is your rich uncle, Tommy?"

"Very ill. I'm afraid he won't last long."

"Then you can lend me that $10 I asked you for last week."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

I. C. OLSON
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Office 309 Litchfield Av. W. 'Phone 118-1
Residence, 311 First Street, 'Phone 118-3

Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

EGGS FOR EVERYBODY.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Did you know that the people in New York alone eat one hundred fifty million dozen of eggs every year and that they cost something like forty-five million dollars? Did you know that an expert has estimated that each year America eats something like one thousand million dollars worth of eggs?

How Eggs Spoil.

When the farmer used to go to town his wife went along with a basket of eggs containing possibly four or six or ten dozen of them. These eggs were delivered to the general country store keeper and instead of paying for them in cash the merchant gave trade in exchange. The price of eggs was low and when the price was further reduced by translation into sugar or coffee at a high price the results were of no great significance. Egg selling then was in fact a small business. As a small business it was not for a long time developed along scientific lines. The hen laid only when the weather was good. She laid a fresh egg of course, but it was likely to lie around in dirty nest until time and a summer heat made it a very bad egg to look at and a worse egg to eat. Not all eggs spoiled but so many went bad that scattered through the lot sent in by the farmer they lowered the grade of all so that even the freshest went only as "eggs" because no one knew they were "strictly fresh."

Strictly fresh eggs were practically unobtainable as a matter of fact. After the farmer's wife delivered the eggs to the merchant he kept them around a few days or maybe weeks until he had a fairly large shipment. They might be in the cellar and they might be in the back of the store where it was warmer, but at any rate they gained nothing in flavor or quality from his storage. Then he sent them to some merchant in the county seat nearby. This dealer kept them awhile until an accumulation made a shipment possible to the city commission merchant in Milwaukee, Boston or Kansas City. They then might be sold by the commission agent to the retail trade or they might be put in cold storage or they might be shipped to some distant place. But you may rest assured that it was some time before the egg laid on the farm found its way to the breakfast table of the city consumer. Much time had been consumed, unnecessary expense had been incurred in going through this slow, unbusinesslike, unscientific system of distribution. But worse than

A Few Danish Eggs.

the delay and expense involved was the fact that the egg which started down the line from the hen as "a strictly fresh" egg had little chance of reaching its destination as anything but a bad egg.

A Wasteful, Expensive Process.

The whole process is wasteful. Last summer in Missouri literally hundreds of wagon loads of eggs were driven off into the woods and dumped simply because they had gone bad upon the hands of those who were not able to market them promptly. Then too the loss and damage from breakage is considerable, and one authority has estimated that the handling of eggs by those who pack and ship them is so inexpert that each year seventy-five million dollars worth are broken and lost in transportation.

Is it any wonder that when eggs finally reach the consumer they often cost him more than twice what the farmer received for them? Is it any wonder that the farmer is dissatisfied with the price he receives when it is sometimes less than one-half what the consumer pays. Is it any wonder the city man kicks at the price which he pays, kicks again when he finds that the high priced eggs are bad eggs.

A Better, More Businesslike Way.

Contrast this method of handling with the way it is done by the co-operative organizations abroad. Denmark leads in egg marketing as in the marketing of almost every other farm produce. At Frederickssund in Denmark, for example, ten thousand farmers own an egg packing establishment. Every farmer gathers every egg from the nest every day. In hot weather he is required to gather the eggs twice a day. At least three times a week he sends in his eggs to one of the collecting points which are located conveniently. Thence they go to the central station. They are good, clean eggs too, for not only have they been promptly gathered and kept in a cool place, but the nests themselves are kept clean and fresh. As the egg is delivered it is carefully tested; no egg which is bad either in appearance or in substance, passes muster. Every egg bears a stamp indicating who delivered the egg to the association. The farmer who sends in a bad egg is fined. These 10,000 farmers through their manager whom they hired and who is a highly skilled man, ship most of these eggs directly to the retail dealers in England. The manager, as he himself told us, absolutely refuses to sell through the London commission men because they demand a percentage which cuts down the profit of the farmer who produces the eggs and raises the price to the city man who eats them. At the moment of shipping he knows just where there is a demand for eggs and consequently is sure that the eggs will be promptly accepted and promptly resold. So efficient is this process that within six days after the egg is laid by the hen it may be on the table of the consumer in distant England. During every minute of that six days the egg has been so well cared for that it has had no chance to deteriorate in quality in the slightest degree. Not only does the farmer receive a good price for this egg but, because the process of distribution is so efficient and inexpensive, the final retail price is reasonable and the consumer profits as much as the producer. The stamp of a Danish co-operative association on an egg is a guarantee of quality.

Co-Operative Egg Export.

Some of the smaller Danish societies had in the beginning a little difficulty in standardizing their product and in establishing stable prices. To assist in accomplishing these two objects the Danish Co-operative Egg Export society was organized in 1895. The purpose of this organization is to standardize the output and bring about greater stability in prices. The central society is made up of a large number of local associations each of which contains at least ten members.

Each producer must stamp the eggs with his own number and that of the group to which he belongs so that it is possible to ascertain exactly who supplied each egg. The farmer who sends in a bad egg is fined. The eggs are then sent to packing centers, whence they are shipped according to a fixed price determined a week in advance by the managing committee.

Although not twenty years old the Danish Egg Export society consists of 550 groups and did a business, in 1908, of more than $6,600,000. Danish eggs bring fancy prices because they are always fresh, well sorted, well packed, and guaranteed.

Dutch Eggs.

The organization of egg societies has also been taken up by the Dutch farmers, the system adopted being practically the same as that which prevails in Denmark.

Local societies are formed and affiliated to a Central Provincial federation, which is responsible for grading, testing, packing, and shipping. The eggs are collected by the local societies and forwarded regularly to the Central Depot. Every member of a local society is furnished with a number, which must be stamped on the eggs before delivery. The eggs are carefully tested, and a member supplying stale eggs is subject to a penalty of one dollar for every egg rejected.

The Association of Co-operative Creameries in Limburg was the first to take up the co-operative export of eggs. The province of Friesland followed. There is a poultry association which works over the whole of Holland, and has eleven provincial branches, but this association does not trade, having been established to protect the interests and develop the industry of poultry farming generally. The Friesland Export Federation was established in 1903, and the total value of the shipments in 1909 was about $100,000.

How Irish Eggs Are Sold.

A recent activity of the Irish Agricultural Organization society has been the establishment of poultry products associations, patterned entirely after the Danish system already described. This is, of course, about the simplest and easiest form of a co-operative enterprise to establish, as the outlay of invested capital is small, the returns prompt and continuous and the product, at least the eggs, readily standardized. The eggs, in fact, are not only stamped, sorted and packed as by the Danes, but the producers are paid for them almost entirely by weight instead of by number. These co-operative egg companies have succeeded beyond expectation and the value of the egg exports handled co-operatively is about equal to the dairy exports, although the poultry produce is of much less value than dairy produce.

In Germany the eggs are marketed much as they are in Denmark. In the one province of Hanover there are for example one hundred forty-two co-operative poultry societies. Some of these combine the breeding of poultry or the other forms of co-operation with the selling of eggs. Ninety-eight egg societies, however, are devoted entirely to egg selling and in the year 1910 disposed of 27,500,000 eggs realizing therefrom over $400,000.00 for distribution among their co-operative members.

To belong to the society each farmer pays an entrance fee of twenty-five cents; shares in the society cost each $1.25 of which, however, only twelve cents is paid down, the balance being gradually paid by a distribution of dividends upon the trading profits. The co-operative society at Hanover owns a substantial brick egg house from which 440,000 eggs are sold each year. The collector who is paid 50c for every one thousand eggs collected calls once a week at the farm house of each member of the co-operative egg selling society. The woman who tests, sorts and packs the eggs is paid fifteen cents for every one thousand eggs passing through her hands. A clerk from a neighboring dry goods store attends to the billing and keeps the books of the society, receiving twenty-five cents for every one thousand eggs handled and recorded. Summing up all the expense incurred by the society in collecting, testing, sorting, packing and shipping the eggs it costs less than four hundred dollars to market almost half a million eggs.

The customers are obtained in the first instance through the chamber of agriculture at Hanover. This is a sort of rural chamber of commerce which among other things keeps an up-to-date list of customers who are good pay and who are honest dealers. Each week the society ships large consignments to the various cities of the German Empire seldom finding it necessary to export to foreign countries. Experience shows that under this German co-operative system of marketing the cash returns upon each dozen of eggs are from three to six cents greater than they were when they were sold to the ordinary buyer. On the other hand not a penny has been added to the cost to the consumers, who in the majority of instances get eggs

Danish Farm Yard.

cheaper than they got them before and of better quality. The more economic less wasteful system of marketing makes egg production more profitable to the farmer, leads him to produce more eggs, increases the supply, and by the soundest principles of practical business economics, lowers the price to the consumer.

Americans Can Co-Operate in Eggs.

Nor has the co-operative marketing of eggs been confined to Europe. We have in our own country some excellent institutions which demonstrate that the co-operative procedure which is good for the European hen upon the continent of Europe is good for the American hen upon American soil. One of these is at Dassel, Minn.

These are the results in two years: During the first year, the egg selling society handled six thousand dozen eggs, receiving an average of five cents a dozen more for their product than was paid for the miscellaneous eggs on the same markets, thus making over $22 per member.

The second year, the association shipped 60,000 dozen eggs with the same success, while the Dassel Produce company (a private concern) shipped 120,000 dozen more in carton box lots. In all, 180,000 dozen eggs were sent from this little town during the year, for which these progressive farmers received nearly $50,000 in cash or $9,000 more than they could have received under the old system, whereas only enough eggs were formerly taken in trade at the village grocery stores to supply the five hundred people living in Dassel.

Other American Co-Operative Egg Societies.

At Hickory, North Carolina, a co-operative egg marketing grew out of and became engrafted upon a co-operative creamery business. That the existing co-operative creameries can easily and naturally assume the functions of an egg marketing institution is evidenced by the success which several Minnesota creameries have attained in this line.

The co-operative society need not necessarily be a large organization. The Blue Mounds Egg association of Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, consists of only seven members. The home of one of the members constituted the headquarters of the concern. Modest as was this venture it netted the members a very considerable margin above the price which they otherwise would have been able to obtain. As the founder said: "It requires almost no time, the association runs itself." In fact all that is needed today is the conviction that what has been done elsewhere can be done in any community in the United States if only the hens are on hand to do their share.

An Armored Vessel of 1530.

Armored vessels of war had an earlier origin than is generally supposed. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem built in 1530 a war galley, the Santa Anna, which was protected with a cuirass of lead, to its great advantage in sea fights. The Santa Anna had another modern feature; a contemporary chronicler narrates with pleased astonishment that the vessel carried a bakery, which permitted the crew to enjoy the luxury of fresh bread.—Paris Nouvelles.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

To be a philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts nor even to found a school. True philosophy is so to love wisdom as to live, according to its dictates, a life of simplicity, independence, magnanimity and trust. It is to solve some of the many problems of life, not only theoretically, but practically.—Thoreau.

Force of an Auto Smash.

If a motorcar is wrecked when going forty miles an hour its occupant is thrown out against a wall, a post or a fence with the same force that he would strike if he fell to the ground from a height of 53.78 feet. To get an idea of what the force of this impact might be stand on a wall or a house 53.78 feet high, look down and contemplate the jump.

If the car is going sixty miles an hour the impact is equivalent to a fall of 121 feet.—New York World.

How is the Carnegie fund for old teachers handled and distributed?

The proper name of the fund is the "Carnegie Foundation For the Advancement of Teaching," founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by congress in 1906. The institution is endowed with $14,000,000, and its primary purpose is to provide retiring allowances for teachers and officers of colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland and in general to advance the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education by pensioning old teachers and widows of those who have died. The amount of the average retiring allowance is $1,628.41. In the administration of its endowment the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-two institutions selected for their educational standing. The distribution of the fund does not include public school teachers.

Will amber burn if brought in contact with a lighted match?

Amber will not burn when it is brought in contact with a lighted match, but it will crack and splinter.

Would it be constitutional or legal for the president or vice president to take the oath of office outside of the United States?

The constitution does not contemplate such a thing and is silent on the subject, but an oath properly administered is binding regardless of the place where taken. As a matter of fact, one vice president did take the oath of office outside of the country. In 1852 William R. King of Alabama was elected vice president on the ticket with Franklin Pierce, and when inauguration day came, March 4, 1853, he was in Cuba, where he had gone on account of ill health. Congress passed an act authorizing the United States consul at Havana to administer the oath of office to Mr. King, and the latter took it there on March 24. He did not live to reach Washington, but died in Alabama on April 18 following.

Is bichloride of mercury a drug or a poison? What is its use? Is it tasteless?

Bichloride of mercury is a poison. It is used as an antiseptic and as a poison for insects and animals. It has a burning metallic taste and rapidly destroys the soft tissues of the body with which it comes in contact. It is commonly known by the name of corrosive sublimate.

Will you please tell me the difference in time between Sydney, New South Wales, and Chicago and give an illustration?

Chicago is fourteen hours later than Sydney. When it is 2 o'clock Tuesday morning in Sydney it is noon of Monday in Chicago.

How is chewing gum made?

Chewing gum is a resinous gum used as a masticatory. The habit of chewing gum is perhaps peculiar to the United States. At first the resinous exudations of the spruce, cherry, etc., were employed in their native state, but with the increase of the habit the spruce supply almost failed and recourse was had to other ingredients. Of late years a gum known as chicle has come to the front as the foundation of most of the chewing gum. The chicle gum is chopped into fine particles, dried and then cooked in steam jacketed kettles. At this stage sweetening and flavoring ingredients are added to the mass, which is mixed mechanically. The resulting "dough" is then kneaded on a table and rolled between rollers having knives set into their faces. These knives cut the sheets into suitable sizes for the market, and after drying the sticks are wrapped, packed and shipped.

What year was the World's fair held in Chicago?

The World's Columbian exposition was opened May 1, 1893, and closed Oct. 30, 1893.

If John Smith has a son of the same name, is the son John Smith, Jr., or John Smith 2d, or may he call himself either? If the first John Smith has a nephew of the same name, the nephew necessarily is John Smith 2d, is he not? But if the nephew has a son John is he John Smith, Jr., or John Smith 3d? If the first John Smith dies while there is a John Smith 3d does the designation change to 2d or to junior or continue as formerly as an intrinsic part of the name?

It is a question of family choice whether junior or 2d is attached to the name of the son. A grandson would be entitled to the distinctive 3d, but not a nephew as such. The nephew could be numbered only in his own family, and only his father's name or grandfather's would decide whether he should be junior or 2d or 3d.

In what states have women served on juries?

In Colorado, California and Washington.

What is the coldest inhabited portion of the world?

Travelers and geographers locate it in a district of Siberia called Werchojansk, in latitude 68 degrees north, where a lowest temperature of 90 degrees below zero has been observed, and the average of January is 48 degrees below.

Rapid Transit Returns.

"I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then in a day or two asking him to do one for me."

"No, nor I. I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude got a chance to cool."—Exchange.

More Beyond.

On very ancient Spanish coins there is a picture of the strait of Gibraltar and beneath the Latin words "Ne plus ultra" (there is nothing beyond).

In the days when those coins were made that was the belief of the then known world—there was nothing beyond the strait but a wide waste of western sea.

Then came Columbus, who sailed away over the waste of waters to discover a new world, and on the newer coins the "ne" was omitted, leaving only "plus ultra" (more beyond).

Precedent.

"Will that young man ever go home?" demanded the irritated head of the house.

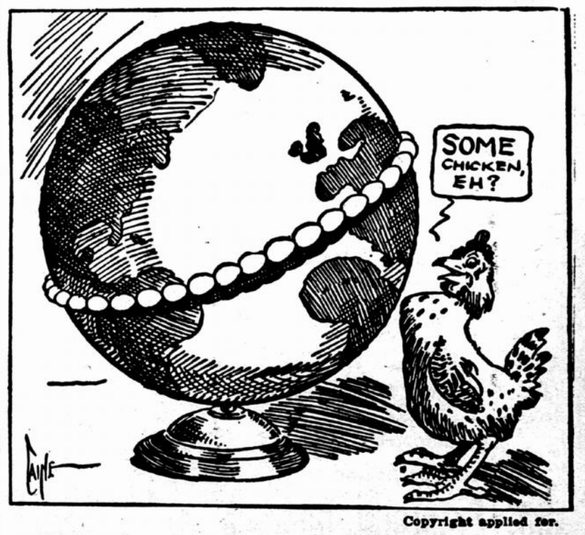
"I guess so, father," replied the materfamilias. "He always has gone."—Washington Herald.

Swiss Women Shoeblacks.

In England the shoeblack's calling has always been a monopoly of the men, but in at least one Swiss town it is invaded by women. On emerging from the railway station at Zurich one sees three middle aged women kneeling at their wooden blocks, and eager to shine the travelers' boots. When no customers are forthcoming the shoeblackesses of Zurich spend their time knitting stockings, an industry closely allied to the main vocation of their lives.—London Globe.

Proved She Was Wrong.

Wifey—Do you recollect that once when we had a quarrel I said you were just as mean as you could be? Hubby—Yes, my dear. Wifey—Oh, Tom, how little did I know you then!—Boston Transcript.



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The demure, unassuming Minnesota hen deserves every bit of the recognition to be given her at the 1914 Minnesota State Fair, even though the premiums offered are larger than they have ever been before. It is no more than her due that $56 in prizes should be added to poultry premiums, swelling the total awards to $1,947.

A wonderful little bird is the Minnesota hen. Our Secretary of State is responsible for the statement that there are 11,000,000 chickens in Minnesota. Last year Gopher hens laid no less than 700,000,000 eggs. Multiply 700,000,000 eggs by two cents, and see what you get. Just to be concrete here are some conclusions reached by a statistician:

If all the eggs produced annually in Minnesota were laid around the world, end to end, they would not only girdle it but reach 3,000 miles more.

If all the eggs laid in Minnesota in a year were fried and placed on top of each other, there would be a stack of hen fruit 3,600 miles high,—nearly 1,000 times as high as Mount McKinley.

If a man were to eat five eggs at a meal, three meals a day, 365 days in a year, it would take him 120,000 years to get away with the annual Minnesota crop.

Make fun of the little old Minnesota hen if you dare!

To make the method of exhibition practical, birds at the fair will be shown to as great an extent as possible, in small flocks, as they appear on the farm. The unit will be eight hens and a rooster, or eight pullets and a cockerel. All the noted breeds will be represented.