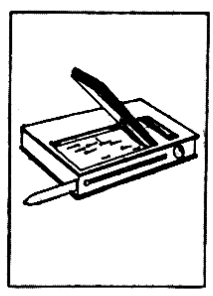


THE CHILDREN

USEFUL LITTLE POCKET BOOK

Knife, Pins, Needles, Notebook, Pencil Sharpener and Other Articles in Combination.

One of the most complete combination articles ever put on the market is the pocket book designed by a Peoria, Ill. man. This compact and astonishing little device includes a pen-knife, pencil sharpener, notebook, pin-cushion, nail clip and several other necessary things. The contrivance is about the size and shape of a large match box. In a slide along one side is a knife blade, which, by means of a projection extending through the slot, may be thrust out when needed and replaced when not in use. Part of the box is a lid, on the bottom of which is fastened leaves of blank paper, forming a writing pad or notebook. Beneath this lid is a padded



Handy Pocket Box.

surface for pins, needles, etc. At one end of the box is an opening large enough to admit a lead pencil and equipped with a sharpening knife inside, while the nail clip is operated by a spring. With a change of linen and undergarments and one of these boxes a man might travel round the world.

SPRING SWING FOR CHILDREN

Interesting and Amusing Arrangement for the Little Folks is Shown in the Illustration.

An interesting swing arrangement for children. Attached to the supporting frame are four levers pivoted mounted relative to each other, two levers extending in one direction and two in the other. The supporting frame of the swing-seat pass through the upper lever ends and are attached to the lower ones, and the weight of the person swinging tends to draw the



Spring Swing.

levers together, thus giving a springy action and considerably extending the swinging period.

FLINT LOCKS STILL IN USE

Old-Fashioned Muskets Remain Principal Weapons of Many Natives in African Jungles.

Old flint-lock muskets are still the principal weapons of hordes of natives over vast tracts of Africa. The existence of these ancient arms keeps alive a steady demand for gun flints, a demand which is supplied from the little "North" village of Brandon, where there are flint pits which have been worked, as remains found establish, for at least 300 centuries. The business is a hereditary one. Large masses of flint are not out of the quarries and then baked or split (the process being termed "knapping") in order to get at the core, which alone is used. The workmen place the flint upon a well-used left leg and lay it with a short, heavy hammer. Four flints of the flint core dealt with in this way, but of the remainder gun flints, whetstone flints and other flints are still manufactured, while underfoot flints are prepared for the shepherds of the mountain parts of Spain and Italy.

On a way of identification, "We got twice over at our house," said Johnny, boastfully, "and they're still on two now."

"How do you feel on account?" asked the doctor.

"I feel just the way I feel," said the doctor, "and I know it's the same."

327 Inference



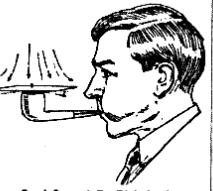
My father is a tailor sure. Because I heard him say. My business, child is pressing. I must hurry off today.

BLOWING A CARD FROM PIPE

Nothing Would Seem to Be More Simple—Peculiar Principle of Aerodynamics Involved.

At first thought, nothing would seem simpler than to blow a card off from a pipe, if the card is laid horizontally on the bowl of it and one blows through the pipe stem; but when one tries it, he is amazed to find that he cannot do it, says the Popular Mechanic. In order to make the experiment satisfactorily, a pin should be put through the card into the bowl of the pipe, so that it cannot slide sideways. Under these conditions, the card cannot be blown from the pipe except occasionally by a very sudden puff.

The uncanny fact that the card cannot be blown from the pipe depends upon some of the peculiar principles of aerodynamics. One would feel certain that, when he blows, the card would fly immediately into the air. It will be noticed, though, that the column of air which ascends is only as large as the bowl of the pipe, while



Card Cannot Be Dislodged. The surface of the card which is expected to be lifted is many times greater. As soon as the card rises a little, the downward pressure holds it to such an extent that the air flows out sideways in every direction along its surface. When it gets to the Blow Ever So Long and Hard, the air of the card, and the air of the pipe, so that the air flows out sideways in every direction along its surface. When it gets to the Blow Ever So Long and Hard, the air of the card, and the air of the pipe, so that the air flows out sideways in every direction along its surface.

PATIENCE OF A LITTLE BOY

Affecting Little Story is Told by Lady Somerset of London Youth's Remarkable Courage.

Lady Henry Somerset, whose labors in behalf of the children of the London slums are constant and earnest, says the Youth's Companion, tells this affecting story of the way in which her interest in these little ones was aroused:

I was moved in that direction by the late patient and impatient mother of one little boy. His example convinced me that patience was one of the qualities I needed most, and in seeking it I grew into that work.

I was in a hospital on visiting day, while the doctors were changing a plaster cast which held the crippled boy's limb. The operation was exceedingly painful. I was told, "To my surprise, the little sufferer neither stirred nor winced, but made a curious humming sound with his mouth. After the doctors left I said to him: 'How could you possibly stand it?' 'That's nothing,' he answered. 'Why, I just made believe that a horse was biting me. Bees don't hurt very much. You know And I kept bustin' because I was afraid I'd forget about its being a bee if I didn't.'"

Old Riddle. When may a man call his wife "honey"? When she has a large comb in her head.

What was the first to swear in this world? Eve. How so? When Adam asked her if he might take a kiss, she said, "I don't care. A damn if you do."

How can it be proved that a horse has six legs? He has four legs in front and two behind.

Why is a gun like a jury? Because it goes off when discharged.

What is that if you use it well it will look at everybody, but if you mistake its back it will look at nobody? A looking glass.

Why had I no fear of the mad doctor? Because he'd Adams (Madam).

At what age should a man marry? At the paragonage.

ILLINOIS BREVITIES

Mattson—A pony ridden by a small boy alighted at the race track and struck Mrs. A. F. Ciana, knocked her down. In her fall she struck a passing automobile and had not a broken rib, but her, would have been crushed to death. She suffered four broken ribs, while her entire body, with the exception of one arm, was paralyzed.

Rochelle—The remains of Frank Gibbons were found in three feet of water in a cesspool at a canning factory.

Woodland—William Cruder, who was paralyzed by falling from a weighing machine, lighting on the back of his neck, may not recover.

Thomson—Stewart Houghton plowed up a nest of bumble bees and was stung into unconsciousness.

Joliet—State's Attorney Barr has refused to allow a shorter term for Rev. John Horton, convicted of bigamy, and he must remain in jail till October 1.

Urbana—Mr and Mrs. David Blinmons, divorced and remarried, were arrested for contempt of court because they removed their children from the custody of an aunt without a court order.

New Baden—While his wife and son were making merry at a picnic John Ackerman, cashier of the New Baden bank and treasurer of New Baden township, shot and killed himself. His health and that of a complete breakdown was the only known cause.

Moline—The annual meeting of the Central District Swedish Methodist conference opened, Bishop McDowell of Chicago presiding. Conference officers were elected as follows: Secretary—Eric B. Swan, Chicago. Assistant—A. J. Sandberg, Bonavent Swedish Church—John Lundgren, Chicago. Statistical Secretary—J. P. Miller, Chicago. Treasurer—W. C. Bloomquist, Chicago.

Appointments of pastors for the year will be made before the conference adjourns.

Champaign—Bidding his wife and family good-by seventeen years ago and telling them they would hear nothing more from him until he had answered a fortune. Montaville Woodworth, now seventy-nine years old, of Peotom, a village in Champaign county, disappeared. The years rolled by and no word came to the wife and child. Mrs. Woodworth, thinking her husband dead, has been drawing a pension. Recently he communicated with her and she departed for Chicago, where he has written to meet her. Woodworth had sent her \$1,000.

Springfield—Insurgent Woodmen are not waging a battle against the proposed new rates, but are opposed to the plan to make assessments for reserve purposes each month, whether or not the money is needed to meet death benefits. This assertion was made at the hearing before Judge Robert B. Shirley in which insurgents seek an injunction restraining the officers of the Modern Woodmen of America from putting into effect the proposed new rate.

Elgin—For twelve minutes after he had been killed by a short circuit of high voltage electric feed wires on a 50-foot pole, the body of George W. Bushman, a man engaged in the air from a mesh of wire with his flesh and clothing ablaze. It was necessary to call the fire department to lower the body.

Galena—Walter Galvin, 37, was struck by an Illinois Central train, the wheels of the locomotive cutting off a portion of his left foot.

Marion—Thomas Foster was run down and killed by a Chicago & Eastern Illinois train.

Belleville—William Boden, 22, was crushed to death by a mine pit car.

Alton—A twenty per cent reduction in wages has been made by request of the local glass blowers, who wanted the cut in hand work, that their product might compete with machine made goods.

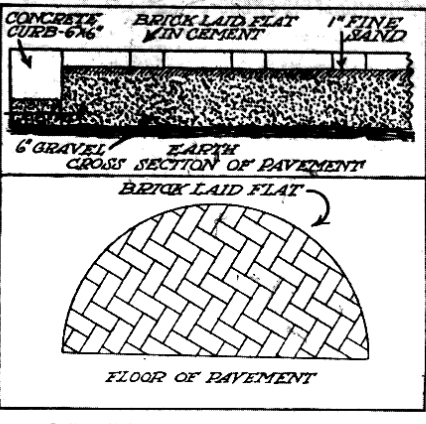
Champaign—Physicians say they fear J. M. Chase, who was struck by an automobile August 4, is hopelessly insane.

Belleville—Willie Schramm, 3, smacked a box of matches from the kitchen and threw a lighted match into a pile of hay. The father rescued the son and called out the fire department to save the barn.

Springfield—Rev. E. S. Bendon, pastor of Elliott Avenue church, Springfield, was elected president of the Federal union of the city.

Peoria—Baptist association which held its annual meeting here, Rev. William Coward of Decatur was elected secretary and Rev. J. J. Howard of Arva will preach the annual sermon. Rev. T. T. Kettman of Chicago spoke on the work of the publication of the denomination. He said that the business end of the society last year turned over \$60,000 to the mission department.

PAVED LOTS FOR THE FEEDING OF STEERS



By W. H. SMITH, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

One of the factors usually neglected which figure in the profits of steer feeding is the condition of the feed lots. The average lot during a great part of the feeding period is a "mud lot" which makes the feeding operation disagreeable to both man and beast and prevents the complete utilization of waste products by hogs.

One's attention is called to these conditions by visiting a feed lot and observing steers covered with manure and standing in mud to their knees, or refusing to wade through mud to feed, water or bed, while the hogs are diving to their ears in slush to get their share of feed.

Different ways have been tried to overcome these adverse conditions. Some keep the lot well bedded, which does very well, but the present high price of straw prevents the use of this system. Others use gravel and cinders, but this is not satisfactory unless kept well covered with bedding.

Some sharp particles work up the dirt of the hoof and cause severe lameness, which usually thins the animal off feed and causes a loss in weight. The most satisfactory and lasting way is to have the surface of the lots paved either with brick or concrete.

The feed lots at the University of Illinois are paved with brick. The lots are 26 by 48 feet with a twelve foot open shed extending along the north side. This provides space for feeding twenty steers, about 100 square feet to each animal. The grade used in paving these lots was one slightly above the surrounding level and was given enough slope (1/4 inch from north to south and 3/4

inches from east to west of each lot) to allow the water to run the south side of each lot. Then six inches of gravel was rolled and tamped down solid, and covered with one inch of fine sand upon which No. 1 paving bricks were laid flat. The space between the brick was filled with a filler consisting of one part clean sharp sand and one part Portland cement, thoroughly mixed. Great care was taken to fill all cracks or joints between the bricks in order to prevent water from getting underneath and loosening the bricks in the pavement. Around the outside a retaining curb of 2x8 oak plank was placed to prevent breaking of the edges of the brick. Later these planks began to rot and were replaced with a six inch layer of concrete.

Some lots are paved with concrete and are satisfactory except where the surface is left so smooth that animals slip and injure themselves.

The cost of paving, which is the chief disadvantage either with brick or concrete, is from 8 to 10 cents per square foot or from \$8 to \$10 per steer. But when one realizes that higher than those fed in mud lots, do not stand out so prominently. Steers fed on paved lots at the University of Illinois sold for 10 cents per cwt. higher than those fed in mud lots and 25.7 pounds more pork was produced per steer by hogs in the paved lot during a six month feeding period.

During the gain in pork at 7 cents per pound and the extra selling price of the steers we find the paved lot practically paying for themselves in two six month feeding periods.

Furthermore, on paved lots the manure is easily handled and better saved, and the work of feeding is much more pleasant than with mud lots.

UNCLE DICK AND DAD RAISE LARGE FAMILIES



The above picture shows Uncle Dick and Dad, two capons who are taking the place of mothers to two thriving families of little chickens. Uncle Dick resides at the poultry farm of the University of Illinois, while Dad makes his home with one of the professors. They are lots very large White Wyandottes and can hover with comfort a brood of over fifty chicks.

Mr. D. O. Barto, associate in poultry husbandry at the university, intends making the capons a part of his brooding system next year. At present he has over 100 capons on the farm. The flesh of capons is of the quality and brings high prices on the market. The heavier breeds of chickens are most satisfactory.

Forest and Orchard Studies. The University of Illinois advises: "Study Agriculture in the Public Schools." It believes in scientific agriculture and believes that the young people ought to learn about it in the high schools, the rural and the grade schools. In order to help them do it, the extension department has prepared a little book to be used as a suggestive guide or text in the study of the orchard and the forest. The outline was prepared by the late Professor A. W. Nolan, who has had wide experience in teaching agriculture and forestry.

The subject of forestry is taken up in six parts or divisions teaching the identification of trees, how they live and grow, it tells of actual forest lands and industries of the farmer's woodlot and its care, of the best crop and the use of trees in landscape gardening. Practical lessons or exercises are included with directions such as taking a census of the woods, planning a forest nursery, beautifying the school grounds and many others.

There are seven lessons on the orchard with the following subjects: Fruit Growing on the Farm, Selecting the Trees, Planting the Orchard, Care of Young Trees, Renovation of Old Orchards, Types of Fruit, Judging and Grading, Orchard Fertilizer, and Packing and Storing Fruit, also a list of reference books. These lessons, too, are accompanied by practical exercises on such subjects as pruning, spraying, grafting, budding, apples, laying out orchards, etc.

Copies of "Lessons in Forest and Orchard" may be obtained free from the Extension Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"LET US HAVE A HEART TO HEARTY TALK"

Do you produce, consume, distribute, farm or manufacture; are you giving economic conditions as they are today in America? If so, what are your views on the cost of importing \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth of dairy products the last fiscal year, and what do you think about our having to import \$4,000,000 worth of meat animals during the same period?

What got us into such a shape? Let us talk it over. Was it cheap production on the low-priced lands of the west, or were we seared by the cost of land that the politicians gave our industry, and which the city press has only too thoughtlessly been willing to publish as news, to the effect that, we were being robbed by the trusts? Or was it mere indifference to some kind of live stock production on the farm because we were breeding scrub stock and it did not pay? No matter what it was that has put us where we are, we are losing ground. Profit, labor and all the bugaboos that enter into the subject have been caused and discussed, but the serious problem is before us. The solution is the need of sending \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 of our good American gold to foreign lands for our food supply. We are as infatigable as any nation on earth and as capable as the people of any country to solve the problem of economic production. It is one that should be seriously considered by all the people and each and every one must give of his talents and means to solve it.

The price of land in the middle west has been enhanced very considerably in the past ten years, and our state agricultural colleges have done splendid work in showing us what can be produced profitably on these high-valued lands, and dairy farming seems to be the answer, but this must be engaged in intelligently. You must first be a successful grower on your farm, then intelligent farming to secure maximum production at minimum cost. As the merchant, manufacturer and railroad president must seek new and modern methods to attain the best results in his business, and is constantly expending large sums to equip himself for present day competition, why should not the farmer and dairymen seek the best obtainable information on subjects of interest to him?

Eight years at Chicago, we have the National Dairy Show, which gives actual demonstrations in problems of breeding and feeding for greatest profit in all of the dairy breeds. These shows and practical demonstrations in all that is modern in machinery, both for the dairy and for the farm. Experts who have solved the marketing of and caring for the dairy products, and best results, here give you their findings. Why not take advantage of it? Do not get into your head that you are too small in the business to get the benefit of this show, the small men and the beginners really are the chaps the show is for. The creamery man, the milk dealer, the butter maker, the cream man, all receive their benefit from this great show that is founded for no other purpose than to advance the interest of the dairy cow.

Think this over and come and see on October 24 to November 3 at the International Amphitheater, Chicago, the only building, except state fair buildings, where the immensity of your industry can be fully displayed. Will you do your part to advance the cause? The problem is before the country. "Which shall it be, Beef or Dairy?"

Collective Housekeeping. An English paper tells of an experiment in collective housekeeping in what is known as Brent Garden village. The dwelling houses contain all improvements except a kitchen. Meals are cooked in a central hall, and the small men and the beginners really are the chaps the show is for. The creamery man, the milk dealer, the butter maker, the cream man, all receive their benefit from this great show that is founded for no other purpose than to advance the interest of the dairy cow.

Subtle Admonition. "Why do you always ask that regular customer if the razor hurts him?" asked one barber. "Just as a gentle reminder," replied the other, "that if he forgets the tip it's liable to hurt him next time."



Why you need Resinol Ointment

The same soothing, healing, antipruritic, and anti-inflammatory ointment so effective for skin eruptions, also makes it the ideal household remedy.

Scalp	Ulcers
Burns	Wounds
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And a score of other troubles which Resinol Ointment relieves in every home, especially where there are children. This is the most complete and most effective of all medicinal ointments, ready for immediate use.

Sample free: Type described on wrapper and in every bottle. For general sample and full particulars, send 10¢ to Resinol Ointment Co., 1234 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.