

Dec. 5. To amt. recd. from J. G. Watson, former sheriff fees . . . . .	37.65
Dec. 7. To amt. recd. from J. G. Watson, Co. Treas. surplus earnings . . . . .	1,178.84
Dec. 26. To amt. borrowed from special deposit fund . . . . .	500.00
Dec. 26. To amt. borrowed from fees and costs acct. . . . .	500.00
1912.	
Feb. 17. To amt. recd. from W. A. Patterson, sheriff surplus earnings . . . . .	3,310.18
Mar. 1. To amt. county tax turned over by Co. collector . . . . .	5,000.00
Mar. 27. To amt. recd. from J. G. Watson, surplus, earnings 1/2 year ending Dec. 2, 1911 . . . . .	910.10
Mar. 28. To amt. county tax turned over by Co. collector . . . . .	25,000.00
April 8. To amt. recd. from P. A. Bahbach, 2 old . . . . .	10.00
MAY 10. To amt. county tax turned over by Co. collector . . . . .	30,000.00
June 4. To amt. recd. from J. G. Watson, earnings of former sheriff . . . . .	38.75
June 18. To amt. recd. from W. A. Patterson, sheriff earnings . . . . .	1,534.86
July 1. To amt. county tax turned over by Co. collector . . . . .	22,626.91
July 27. To amt. recd. from J. G. Watson, surplus earnings 1/2 year ending June 2, 1912 . . . . .	794.00
Aug. 30. To amt. county tax turned over by Co. collector . . . . .	15,000.00
	<b>\$110,379.81</b>
Cr.	

1911.	
Dec. 7. By amt. Co. Treas. commission on moneys recd. and disbursed . . . . .	\$ 823.53
1912.	
Jan. 2. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in December, 1911 . . . . .	5,559.53
Jan. 8. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in January, 1912 . . . . .	3,763.43
Jan. 11. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in February, 1912 . . . . .	18,947.95
Jan. 11. By amt. interest paid on county warrants, numbering from 1 to 410 inclusive . . . . .	156.45
Jan. 12. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in March, 1912 . . . . .	2,344.51
Mar. 2. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in April, 1912 . . . . .	5,286.22
Mar. 13. By amt. returned to fees and costs acct. . . . .	500.00
Mar. 23. By amt. returned to special dep. fund . . . . .	4,500.00
June 1. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in May, 1912 . . . . .	1,982.46
July 2. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in June, 1912 . . . . .	13,587.43
Aug. 1. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in July, 1912 . . . . .	1,745.38
Sept. 1. By amt. Co. orders, juror cert., etc., returned in August, 1912 . . . . .	6,161.46
Sept. 1. To balance cash on hand . . . . .	45,021.41
	<b>\$110,379.81</b>

Dated at Pontiac, Illinois, this 1st day of September, A. D. 1912.  
Lewis S. Henderson,  
County Treasurer.

I, Lewis S. Henderson, county treasurer of Livingston county, Illinois, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, A. D. 1912.  
W. W. Kenny,  
County Clerk.

Communication from Madison County. The following communication from Madison county was read:  
Office of the County Clerk, Madison County, Edwardsville, Illinois.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of our Madison County Board of Supervisors, held on June 10th, I was requested to send you your honorable body a cordial invitation to take part in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Madison county, and the establishment of a representative government in Illinois, at which time your county was included in its territory.

The celebration will be the dedication of the monument appropriated by the legislature of Illinois, to the memory of Ninian Edwards, the first governor of Illinois.  
Our centennial begins September 14 and ends September 21, lasting one week.

Committees will make all arrangements to take care of visiting counties. Respectfully,  
Harry J. Mackinaw,  
County Clerk.  
On motion of Mr. Cleary it was ordered that the chairman and Mr. Thomas represent Livingston county at Edwardsville.  
Delegates to Meetings.  
On motion of Mr. Phillips the chair was directed to appoint delegates to meetings of Supervisors and Clerks to be held at Beardstown Illinois, Oct. 15, 16 and 17, and to the Springfield Conference to be held at Springfield on Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22. To the former the chair appointed Messrs. Riley, Corbett, Bahbach and County Clerk Kenny. To the latter the chair appointed Messrs. Moate, Colehower, McDowell and Supt. Parker and wife.

County Attorney's Report.  
County Attorney Carrithers made a verbal report as attorney, and gave much valuable information with reference to the manner in which tax levies should be made.  
Voluntary Inmate at Jail.  
Sheriff Patterson reported that George Harmon had appeared at the jail and had requested a six months' sentence. That he was still hanging around, and asked for the instruction of the Board with reference to the

matter. Mr. Corbett gave a short biographical sketch of George and his checkered career, and moved that he be permitted to remain at the jail. The motion carried.

Adjournment.  
On motion of Mr. Colehower the Board adjourned until the second Monday in February, 1913.  
A true copy.  
J. E. Shackleton, Chairman.  
Attest:  
W. W. Kenny, County Clerk.

### QUEBEC A CITY OF THE PAST

Development of Canadian Dominion Goes Forward, but She Has Little Part In It.  
Quebec herself rather endures being quaint than enjoys it, for in this day of Canadian development she has dreamed of the future after the fashion of those insistent towns further to the west. "It has not been pleasant for her," says Edward Hungerford in Harper's Weekly, "to drop from second place in Canadian commercial importance to fourth or fifth. She has had to sit back and see such cities as Winnipeg, for instance, increase from an Indian trading place to a metropolitan center two or three times her size, while her own wharves rot. It is a matter of keen humiliation to the town every time a big ocean liner goes sailing up the river to Montreal—her river, if you are to give ear to the protests of her citizens whom you meet along the Terrace of a late afternoon—without halting at her wharves, perhaps without even a respectful salute to the town, which has been known these many years as the Gibraltar of North America."

Republic Founded by Charlemagne.  
At Trier or Treves, France, the other day there was held one of the most picturesque of international congresses. It was the Marian congress, which interests itself in the teaching of the Roman Catholic church about the Virgin Mary. The most interesting personality of them all, perhaps, presided over the Spanish section. This was Bishop Don Juan Benlloch y Vivo, sovereign prince of the republic of Andorra. The little state lies high in the Pyrenees, and is under the suzerainty of the president of the French republic and the bishop of Urgel in Spain. The nation, which last year numbered 5,321, has to pay 960 francs a year to France and 460 francs to the prince bishop. The French president and the bishop each nominate a magistrate and they take it in turns to choose a judge of appeal. The republic is one of the most ancient states in Europe, and the bishops of Urgel enjoy their sovereignty over it by virtue of a decree of Charlemagne.

Theory and Experiment.  
Theory and experiment must go hand in hand, and much depends on one as much as on the other, not merely on its accuracy but also upon its nature. Hundreds of experiments may be made, which, however, notwithstanding their refinement and accuracy, contribute little to the march of human progress in the right direction; they may of course in ages count for much, but the chief thing is that the experiment should be of the right kind, and it is often desirable that as much time, if not even more time, should be spent in deciding upon the right thing to be done than in doing that thing itself. One bad theory is often worse than ten bad experiments, because even if these are properly carried out, they may yet, if based upon false notions, add little or nothing, if not to the store at least to the advancement of knowledge; and count almost for as little as the one bad experiment whether based upon theory or not—John Butler Burke.  
Substitute Silver.  
When the silver was rounded up at the end of the day's work the master of the pantry sorted out eleven spoons engraved with the names of other restaurants and hotels.  
"And that is getting off pretty well," said he. "These were left by customers who swiped some of our own silver. Waiters have become so expert at counting that just one glance at the table that the average pilferer is ashamed to secrete a fork or spoon unless he has something to replace it with. Eyes sharp enough to take in the number of pieces cannot read names and monograms at arm's length, so the substitutes is pretty sure to prevent detection. Souvenir fiends who go to big restaurants with the intention of carrying off a part of the silver have got smart enough to leave their spoons that they have not tired of in its place to fool the waiter."

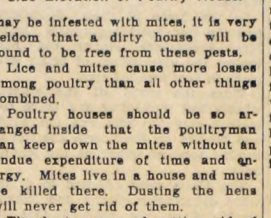
### Always Fairy Tales.

There has never been a language spoken that has not been used for telling fairy tales. Whether in hot lands or cold, among savages or the most cultivated nations—why, not a moment passes in which some one, somewhere, is not telling a fairy tale, or listening to one, or reading one, or perhaps writing a new one. Which makes it delightfully probable that we shall always have them with us, however scarce the fairies may have made themselves in these prosaic and practical days.—St. Nicholas.  
His Only Opportunity.  
"So Banks is trying to break his wife's will." "Yes; poor fellow, I guess it's the first time he ever had the chance to do it."—Baltimore American.

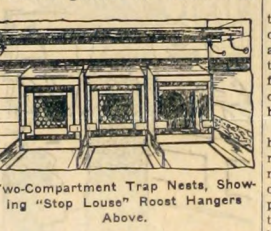
## POULTRY

### CARE OF THE POULTRY HOUSE

Lice and Mites Cause More Losses Than All Other Things Combined—Spray Is Urged.  
(By J. S. JEFFREY.)  
It is quite possible to have the best poultry kept in well-built houses, well fed, and still not get any profit or pleasure from them. In too many cases where a good start has been made the house is neglected and allowed to become filthy and infested with lice and mites. It may be said that lice and mites generally go together, for while a house that is kept fairly clean



may be infested with mites, it is very seldom that a dirty house will be found to be free from these pests. Lice and mites cause more losses among poultry than all other things combined. Poultry houses should be so arranged inside that the poultryman can keep down the mites without an undue expenditure of time and energy. Mites live in a house and must be killed there. Dusting the hens will never get rid of them. The best means of getting rid of mites in the houses is to spray thoroughly with kerosene emulsion. This should be done twice with an interval of from five to seven days between the sprayings. The emulsion is made as follows: Cut up one pound of soap and dissolve it in hot water; while the water is hot, stir in two gallons of kerosene and continue stirring for fifteen to twenty minutes. It is important to have the kerosene, soap and water well mixed, especially if it is not to be used at once. To this mixture add seventeen gallons of water. This



Two-Compartment Trap Nests, Showing "Stop Loop" Roost Hangers Above.  
makes a 10 per cent. emulsion. Some recommend 15 per cent., but we have found 10 per cent. efficient in killing the mites. Kerosene used on the roost once a week in hot weather will help to keep down both mites and lice. If put on a short time before the hens go to roost, some of it will get on the feathers and will kill and drive away lice. Care must be taken not to get too much on the fowls, or it will blister them and this will stop the hens from laying just as much as the lice will.

### KEEP TAB ON AGE OF FOWLS

Enables Poultryman to Cull Out Hens That are Unprofitable—One Method Favored.  
It is mere guess work to tell the age of a hen after she has passed the pullet stage. To the good poultryman it is important that the exact age of every fowl on his premises be known. Hens that are past the age for profit should be culled out and their places taken by the younger stock. Legbands with numbers may be used when the pullets arrive at maturity, and, if records are kept, the identity of each fowl is easily established. A less elaborate method, and one which no poultry-keeper can afford not to follow, is to punch a hole in one of the four webbs of the feet, each web representing a certain year. Special punches for this purpose may be purchased from any poultry supply house, but a small sized leather belt punch can be used to good advantage. The hole is punched very easily when the newly hatched chick is first taken from the nest or incubator. All of one season's chicks may be marked on the same web, although if special hatchings are to be kept separately as high as fifteen combinations can be used. If properly done the hole or traces of the scar will always remain and the identity of the fowl cannot be lost.

Size of Poultry House.  
As to the proportionate size of the house to the number of fowls kept, only he who remembers that "there is more profit in a house half full than in a house twice full," is safe from blundering at this point. The most level-headed practical poultrymen insist upon ten square feet per fowl. Contrast this with the room afforded 100 fowls in a 12x20 house, less than 2 1/3 feet of space to each (which is a common sight) and judge as to the chances for eggs in the latter case and take warning.

### CAPITOL ALWAYS INTERESTS

Men Who Have Spent Their Lives Within Its Walls Find Surprises Daily.  
The one building of never-tiring interest in this country is the capitol at Washington. One could make a systematic study of the capitol for months, and then overlook something. Men who have spent their lives within its walls find new surprises every day. There was former Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, who during his busy career in the upper house failed to notice the beautiful landscapes painted in an obscure corner on the capitol walls. For years and years artists have been at work putting upon the walls of the nation's great art galleries historical and inspirational scenes that would glorify the canvasses of a French salon.

While wandering about the corridors Senator Hansbrough became reminiscent and remarked that only one man remains in the senate who was there when he entered it in 1891. That is Senator Cullom, who at eighty-two years of age remains the last living link with the public life of the days of Lincoln. "But, though senators may come and go," remarked the genial North Dakotan, "Richards is still here." For more than fifty years Mr. Charles N. Richards of Massachusetts has been keeper of stationery in the United States senate. Administrations have changed hands, but the keeper of stationery has held his job. He came to the capitol with a war record, having been through the battle of Antietam, where, as he humorously remarks, his nose was put "out of joint." Because of his wounds he has had the use of only one nasal funnel, so that if necessary he could wear a ring in his nose and be in fashion with the Hindoo beauties. He keeps perhaps one of the most completely furnished stationery stores in the country.

### RESIDES IN HOUSE BUILDING

Congressman Adamson Is Only Man in Congress Who Sleeps in House.  
Judge William Charles Adamson, congressman from the Fourth district of Georgia, is the only man in congress who has his Washington residence in the house office building.

The solons in providing for the house building made a point of excluding beds or lounges. Sofas and other couches are permitted in the senate office building, but not on the house side.  
Judge Adamson, now chairman of the Interstate and foreign commerce committee, was not satisfied with this arrangement. He has been used to taking a nap every day in his law office at Carrollton, and declares that coming congress would not deprive him of his siestas.  
He made a stunt hunt through the house office building for a room in a retired nook where he could take his nap. He found it, and in the course of a few days secured a broad, thick plank, cut from a Georgia turpentine tree, which he supported on two soap boxes and covered with an army blanket, and made a snug couch, with a natural spring in the middle. That became the "Washington residence" of Adamson.

### MINERAL WATER IS POPULAR

67,527,822 Gallons Sold in United States During Year of 1911.  
In 1911, 67,527,822 gallons of mineral waters were sold in the United States, valued at \$7,875,373. Of this large amount 63,923,119 gallons, valued at \$6,837,888, were of domestic production, and 3,604,703 gallons, valued at \$1,037,485, were imported. The average price of the domestic water at the springs was 10.7 cents a gallon and that of the imported water was 20.8 cents a gallon, to which must be added for the imported water freight, commissions and import duty. The domestic production in 1911, compared with that in 1910, showed an increased of 1,892,394 gallons and \$480,238 in value. The product in 1911 was derived from 732 springs. New York state led in the quantity of water sold, with 10,245,251 gallons. Wisconsin was second, with an output of 5,716,162 gallons.

Experiment With Tobacco Mold.  
An interesting experiment has been made by a German scientist in connection with the discovery of a method of electrifying tobacco as a means of insuring its flavor and keeping qualities. The flavor of tobacco is said to be largely due to the peculiar fungus or "bacterial flora" with which each variety is associated, and electricity kills the fungus, but preserves the flavor. This German scientist has taken the peculiar mold, or fungus, of the best Havana tobacco and transferred it to the more coarsely flavored Bavarian tobacco, and it is claimed that good judges could not distinguish the Havana from the Bavarian.

Ingalls to Scrap Heap.  
The United States army transport Ingalls, formerly the Yucatan, has been ordered out of commission and will be sent to the scrap heap.  
The Ingalls, not yet re-christened at the time, conveyed the first United States volunteer cavalry (the Rough Riders) from Tampa, Fla., to Santiago, where they were intended to form the first line of attack in the Spanish-American war. She had been almost constantly in transport service ever since.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

### PROTECTION FOR THE LEGS

Leggins Attached to Mackintoshes by Means of Buttons Afford Entire Waterproof Covering.  
A just complaint has been made against mackintoshes and other rain-proof coats. This is that they fail to keep the legs dry. Two Ohio men, however, have patented an attachment for these coats which overcomes this objection. A pair of waterproof leggins, made large enough that they do



Mackintosh Leggins.  
not crease or muss the trouser legs, are attached to the inside of the skirts of the coat. They are open down their center seams and are equipped with a series of buttons and catches, so that they can be completely closed. They come about to the ankles and the trousers are turned up under them. In this way a man is covered from head to foot with waterproof garments and he can leave his coat open at the bottom for greater freedom in walking without getting drenched below the knees.

### EXTRAORDINARY USE OF MILK

Efficient Substitute for Ivory, Amber, Celluloid and Such Like Products Discovered.  
One of the latest discoveries of the synthetic chemists is how to make ivory out of nothing more wonderful than cow's milk—and very good ivory at that, according to all accounts, the Allahabad Pioneer remarks. The original idea was to use the new "ivory" for piano and organ keys because it preserves its original color indefinitely, whereas the genuine article turns yellow after a time.

But it has been found that the new product is not only an efficient substitute for ivory, but can easily be prepared so as to take the place of amber, horn, coral, celluloid and such like products and it is claimed can hardly be distinguished from them. It is in its position as a substitute for ivory that the new material has caused most surprise, however, because it has the appearance of being another instance of improving upon nature. The new ivory takes a very bright and lasting polish and probably will not lack a commercial field for itself, as natural ivory continues to grow scarcer and dearer year by year.

### UNIQUE FORM OF AEROPLANE

Means Provided for Automatically Maintaining or Restoring Balance of the Machine.  
In describing an improvement on an aeroplane, designed by Louis F. Bancroft of Hartford, Conn., the Scientific American says:  
This invention relates to a novel form of aeroplane, and more particularly to one having automatic stabilizing devices co-acting therewith. An object is to provide means for automatically maintaining or restoring the lateral and longitudinal balance of the aeroplane. Further, an object is to provide an aeroplane having stabilizing surfaces and guiding elements which may be manually operated to convert the same into additional stabilizing elements. The inventor has on many occasions proved that transverse and longitudinal stability of his flying machine has been automatically maintained. The aeroplane is shown in a plan view equipped with a preferred embodiment of the invention.

New Swimming Suit.  
A Washington inventor's swimming suit for beginners has a life preserver around the body, elastic bands to pull the legs forward and fins on the ankles that open as the feet are pushed back.  
Uniquely Dressed.  
Representative Cyrus A. Sulloway of New Hampshire, the tallest and largest member of the House of Representatives, was uniquely dressed the other day. He wore a large brimmed Panama hat, a Prince Albert coat, with trousers to match, russet colored bedroom slippers and pale yellow socks.  
Uncle Cy likes not a hard shoe.

### PIE IN PRESS GALLERY

MYSTEROUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ONE "LIKE MOTHER MADE."  
The Manner in which it Disappeared Kicked up All Kinds of Disturbance at the South End of the Capitol—Walter Confesses.

Not many days ago the members of the press who have the distinction of belonging to the house press gallery were given a rare treat in form of two or three crates of Georgia peaches. There are many kinds of Georgia peaches; some of them are a sort of crated for the benefit of the press gallery, or any one else, and come one in a package—but we digress, this is a story of a peach pie. It can best be told in the language of a richly endowed wielder of the pen of the Washington Times. We therefore quote:  
The dramatis personae of this affair are:  
Col. Charles H. Mann, superintendent of the house press gallery; Col. E. Jesse Conway of the Associated Press; Howard L. Acton of the Washington bureau of the Cincinnati Times-Star; Frank B. Lord of the International News Service. One peach pie. One colored waiter. Certain hungry bystanders in shape of newspaper men, messengers, house attaches, and members of congress.  
The story concerns the mysterious disappearance of the peach pie, or rather a large part of it. Its disappearance has kicked up all manner of disturbance at the south end of the capitol.  
Colonel Mann is an old Virginia cavalryman. Colonel Conway put in some years in the regular army in the Philippines. Both know something of the gentle art of foraging, and both understand the importance of subsistence in a campaign.  
So the other day when a member of congress sent to the press gallery two large boxes of fine peaches, the two veterans selected certain of the peaches and quietly took them down to the house restaurant and gave instructions to have a pie constructed after those plans and specifications such as mother used to follow so successfully. The pie was to be two inches thick and with other dimensions in proportion.  
All went well for a time. The pie was a success. At noon Colonel Mann and Colonel Conway sat them down together and each ate one-fourth of the pie. It was smothered in cream. Colonel Mann was heard to remark to Colonel Conway, as each bent behind a bastion of pie:  
"Gee, I wish some of them fellows could see us."  
Having eaten a square meal of pie, they gave orders for its conservation in the ice box until 4 o'clock. Then they were once more to advance to the attack. It was not long after this that Colonel Mann, up in the house press gallery, was heard to make certain remarks commiserating folks who were so unfortunate as not to be able to eat real pie. He also fell certain observations about the pie he would eat at 4 o'clock.

About 2 o'clock, according to the testimony, Howard L. Acton dropped gently down into the house restaurant. Mr. Acton is an accomplished young man, with an indurate countenance, a steely eye, a handsome and yet mephistophelian cast of feature and a capacity for sleight of hand that would make old Hermann the great go chase himself round the block. Mr. Acton stepped into the restaurant, singled out the right waiter, and said:  
"Mr. Mann told me to come down here and get a piece of that peach pie over there in the refrigerator."  
"Yassah," said the waiter.  
"And bring some cream with it," quoth Mr. Acton.  
"Yassah."  
Presently Mr. Acton was commencing with one-fourth of the Mann-Conway peach pie.  
Soon Mr. Love howe in sight.  
"Frank," said Mr. Acton, standing up from behind a rampart of pie, "tell the waiter Charley Mann said you could have the pieces of pie over there in the ice box."  
Mr. Lord duly advised the waiter that he had come on a mission of pie as an envoy of Colonel Mann.  
Presently there was no pie. It was good pie while it lasted. Mr. Acton and Mr. Lord agreed to that. They got through about 3 p. m. and paid the waiter each a nickel for the cream. Accounts vary as to whether they tipped the waiter.  
"Punctually at 4 o'clock Colonel Mann and Colonel Conway appeared in the house restaurant. They sat down. They awaited pie.  
The pie did not come. An investigation was ordered, and then it developed there was no pie, and the waiter, under the third degree, broke down and confessed.