

Notice to Fishermen.

Under the new game and fish law it is illegal to fish with any device, except hook and line, in the streams of Illinois and take certain kinds of fish during the months of May and June.

Sec. 35 of the Act of July, 1913, provides that it shall be lawful to catch and take all kinds of fish, except black bass, pike, pickerel, pike perch, (commonly known as jack or yellow salmon), white fish, trout, chubs, long jaws, black fins, lake perch and herring, with hoop or fyke nets, dip nets, baskets, or with seines, the meshes of which are not less than one and one-half inches square and which do not exceed 600 yards in length, between the first day of July of any year and the first day of May of the next succeeding year.

Fish of legal size or weight may be caught, taken or killed with hook and line at any time, but black bass, pike, pickerel and pike perch can be caught, taken or killed only with line held in the hand, or attached to a rod, with or without reel attached held in the hand. Black bass, pike, pickerel and pike perch, if caught in this state, cannot be sold. The size and weights of fish that may be caught and taken are as follows: Black bass, 11 inches; pike or pickerel, 18 inches; white or striped bass, 8 inches; rock bass, 6 inches; crappie, 8 inches; yellow or

wall eyed pike, 13 inches.

Unless caught with a hook or line it is unlawful to catch and take the kinds of fish and of length and weights less than the following: Lake perch, 7 inches; buffalo, 12 inches; German carp, 12 inches; sun fish, 6 inches; blue or channel cat, 13 inches; white fish 1 1/4 pounds, dressed; white fish, 10 inches; bull head cat, 7 inches; turtle or terrapin, 7-inch shell, ringed perch, 7 inches; pike perch or

Evidently Not.

The fellow who said, "One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives," evidently did not exist in a period of Ladies' Aid societies, Thursday Afternoon Whist clubs, Ladies of the Round Table, Sewing Circles and like organizations.—Judge.

Built That Way.

Rankin—"Every time I get up to try to make a speech I can feel my knees knocking together." Fyle—"Naturally. If your legs bent outward, as mine do, instead of bending inward, you wouldn't have any of that trouble."

Why It Failed.

Visitor—"Why did your little paper fail?" Bogville Editor—"Why, Mrs. Chinn, the village gossip, had the news spread through the town before I could set up my type."

You need this paper and we need the money. Let's trade.

THAT REMINDS US—

That the new time card on the C. & A. gives Dwight pretty good service except in the morning. Gardner is up against it good and plenty. They have no accommodations north from between 8 and 9 a. m. to between 8 and 9 p. m. It is longer between trains than it is between drinks.

That the morning service to Chicago is about as rotten as ever—a train at 4:20 a. m., next at 8 something, both slow, and then the K. C. train about 11. If a country business man didn't display any more business ability and accommodation than the average railroad, they would be out of business in a short time. It's no wonder the railroads get the worst of it in legislation, and also that interurban lines are being built to accommodate the public. Even the C. & A. lacks in business ability so much that they do not make any arrangements to announce to the public the change in time. This paper—for the accommodation of our readers—gives you the changes as far as possible.

That slang is still in style with some people. The other day we passed a man and his wife who, maybe, voted against each other on the "wet" and "dry" question. The man listened to a rather long conversation regarding the question and then chimed: "Oh, put another tune in your talking machine."

That there are several small family quarrels regarding "wet" and "dry" territory in Dwight. One side of one family is making arrangements for a larger ice box and the other says the ice box was voted "dry" territory.

That the average codfish weighs about 8 pounds and lays 7,000,000 eggs. Oh, for just one nice little hen like that.

The House Fly.

The Parent-Teacher Club met Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a campaign against the common house fly.

The subject was introduced by Viola Pierce who told of the diseases flies carry and their method of accumulating bacteria.

Harold Brown displayed and explained traps and a swatter made by the boys in their shop.

Mesdames Hamilton and Spencer gave interesting talks revealing startling facts to any who may not have given attention to recent discoveries concerning these pests. They have always been a great torment, but not until recent years have we known the appalling menace to human life they are; as bearers of contagion they are more to be dreaded than all other agencies combined and the time will come when it will be considered as disgraceful for a housewife to allow flies in her rooms as it is now for her to have bedbugs or cockroaches.

It is possible to exterminate them as has been proven by cities that have been systematic and thorough in the effort. Practical suggestions were offered. The first step is to destroy their breeding places. They breed in any kind of filth preferably the manure pile. The female fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, the eggs hatching into maggots in less than twenty-four hours; the maggots feed from five to seven days then pupate and in from five to seven days more emerge as fully developed flies—ready for devastation and reproduction. Thus a generation of flies is reared in from ten to fifteen days, ten or more generations in a season.

The fact that it requires ten days for a fly to develop gives us an advantage and a few precautions taken at the beginning of the season will make a great difference later on. Manure should be removed once a week and should be kept in a closed or screened box; if the amount makes a box impractical it should be sprayed daily or every other day with a solution to kill the maggots. Privy vaults, a menace under any condition, should have special attention. That food should be screened and that flies should be kept out of houses, especially sick rooms, are facts that are obvious.

Miss Ryder, of Pontiac, a trained nurse in charge of the anti-tuberculosis work in the county, related her method of procedure in the extermination of flies and read a copy of the law on the subject of flies as enacted by the State of Illinois.

The president of the Club appointed a committee on organization and another to devise a system of rewards, for the boys and girls are always enlisted in the work of extermination and should be encouraged.

There will be a social meeting on

Tuesday, May 26, at which time officers for the coming year will be elected.

Swat the Fly.

In a letter written by Mayor Baker to the City Council of Cleveland in the Spring of 1913, he said, "The anti-fly campaign is a movement of more far-reaching importance and more promising of prolonged life and freedom from disease than perhaps any other single activity going forward in the community."

The anti-fly campaign in Cleveland was conducted by Miss Jean Dawson, in co-operation with the "Board of Health," which passed rules that the "junior sanitary police" through their vigilance, saw enforced. It was considered no small honor to be appointed a member of the "junior sanitary police." The children wore official badges which were highly prized, and anxious to live up to the principles represented by the badges. They caused offenders against "Board of Health" rules to realize that "the consciousness of a whole city was back of the badged children."

The emphasis of this anti-fly campaign was placed on the elimination of the breeding places, yet flies were swatted with great industry, a bounty being offered for each 100 flies brought to Miss Dawson's office. The campaign was financed by popular subscription. Enterprising merchants, realizing that their success in business rested upon the absence of flies from their premises, provided swatters free to the children of the city, whether they were members of the "sanitary police" or not.

The schools were utilized as distributing stations for fly pamphlets and literature which was carried into the homes. Fly traps were made in the schools, and every resource of the city was utilized to wage war against this pest.

The normal schools girls inspected the grocery stores, confectioneries, meat markets, restaurants, and milk depots, their work being most effective; as an educative measure it brought to general notice the importance of the higher civic duties which should be required of all as a part of good citizenship.

So successful was the work in Cleveland, that more than 100 towns and cities wrote for information concerning the methods used in Cleveland.—Sarah West Ryder.

Arthur Gillespie.

We clip from a Peoria paper a short story about the above named author and musician. He has many friends in Dwight who are always pleased to hear of his prosperity. Mr. Adams is, of course, a Dwight man and all wish him success:

"While all Peoria has succumbed to the blithe and joyous charm of "September Morn," the saucy musical comedy now playing at the Majestic, Mr. Charles C. Adams, the well known "music man," has a special and somewhat sentimental interest in the production since the book and lyrics were written by an old friend of his, Arthur Gillespie. Mr. Gillespie is an Illinois boy and has hosts of friends throughout central Illinois. It was while Mr. Adams was living in Dwight, Ill., that Gillespie first burst upon his ken. The latter had brought a patient to the Keeley Institute to take the cure and appeared at the institution with a fearsome jag of his own. After he had endeavored vainly to make his friend's case clear to the examining physician, that worthy grew impatient and raising a protesting hand remarked, "All right, now you're through, just tell me which is the patient." Later Gillespie himself took the "cure" and while there made a sensation when standing in line at the postoffice window he absent-mindedly bared his arm for a "shot." The cure "took" so well that Gillespie returned home a different man. He went at his literary work in earnest and made such a success that he gave his whole time to lyric and play writing. "September Morn" is the result and the piece has made so much money and reputation for its author that he has recently gone to New York to play the game right at the heart of things. He is now writing a new play for Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven and bids fair to make as big a fortune out of the show business as George M. Cohan. For a number of years Gillespie and Mr. Adams collaborated in the writing of songs and the latter is naturally immensely proud and pleased at the great success of his co-worker. "September Morn" scored an immense hit in Chicago during the past winter and has recently been repeating its triumphs on the road."



Our Query and Reply Department

What is the difference between kinetic and potential energy?
Kinetic energy is the ability to do work due to the motion of the body. Potential energy is the ability to do work due to the position of the body.

What is a "stool pigeon"?
The name is applied to a person who associates with criminals for the purpose of giving information to the police. Such persons have usually been criminals themselves and are well acquainted with others in the same fashion of life, know their methods and secrets and are able to get much information from them by posing as criminals themselves. It has frequently been charged that these people buy their own freedom from arrest by giving valuable information concerning others.

What is the best way to polish ivory?
Moisten a piece of felt or velveteen, dip in putty powder or pumice stone and polish.

How many daughters has President Wilson?
Three.

What is the meaning of a calendar year, and when does it start?
A calendar year is divided into twelve calendar months, now reckoned as beginning with Jan. 1 and ending with Dec. 31, but a space of twelve calendar months without regard to the point from which they are reckoned will also be considered a calendar year in law.

How many brothers has ex-President William Howard Taft? Is he the oldest?
William Howard Taft was born in 1857 in Cincinnati; his brother, Horace Dutton Taft, was born in 1861; another brother, Henry Waters Taft, was born in 1859, while his half brother, Charles Phelps Taft, was born in 1843.

How many presidents of the United States have been soldiers and which ones?
Washington, Monroe and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Buchanan in the war of 1812; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley in the civil war; Roosevelt in the war with Spain.

What was the official popular vote cast for the presidential nominees at the last election?
Woodrow Wilson, 6,293,120 votes; Theodore Roosevelt, 4,119,582; William H. Taft, 3,485,082; Eugene V. Debs, 901,835; the Prohibition candidate, 287,750.

Is Dr. A. Carrel of New York, who won the Nobel prize this year, an American or a Frenchman?
He is a Frenchman, having been born in France in 1873. He came to this country in 1905.

What is the debt of New York city?
The net funded debt of New York city is \$794,949,404.

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