

# MYNHEER JOE.

BY ST. GEORGE RATHBORNE.

Copyright 1914, Boston Herald-Examiner.

## CHAPTER VII.

"It was he who sent me. I have exhausted nearly four months in all these remains eight months for you to show up in Philadelphia and prove your identity. That done within a week, the case of the old man's death you fall back to his vast estates."

"Well, with a steady 'puff-puff,' suppose I fall to show up—what then?"

"Why, man, there's a cool million at stake in this matter—think of it, enough to fit out expeditions to the North Pole—to the centre of the earth—money to squander in the most elaborate efforts to discover what even a Livingston or a Doctor Kane has failed in."

"How artfully Mr. Grimes puts this, appealing to what he knows is the weak spot in the make-up of his strange companion. Was ever such a sum as this known before, when a man pleads with a fellow human to appear and claim a fortune that awaits his coming?"

"Mynheer Joe seems to be weighing the whole affair in the invisible scales of his mind. When he speaks again it is reflectively."

"Eight months, you say. When did he die?"

"On the 10th of October last."

"Eight months—let me see—from Cairo I go direct to India—it is impossible to give that journey up, for even now I may be too late to accomplish what I seek to do. Then, if all goes well there, I have made up my mind to see something of China in a region foreigners have never yet been able to penetrate, making my way through to Persia and the Mediterranean."

"Eight months are a short time, but then if everything goes well there is a chance that I may turn up in Philadelphia before or on next October 10th. It all depends on how fortune handles me, you know."

It would be impossible to portray the feelings that possess Mr. Grimes while he listens to these remarkable words. He has seen many types of men in his life, and looks upon the whole human race as gold-worshippers, yet here is a man who seems to have an honest scorn for the dross. It is the most astonishing event Mr. Grimes has ever come across in all his life. He holds his cigar between finger and thumb and surveys Mynheer Joe with amazement.

"You are the first man I ever met in my range, sir, who would swap his fingers at a fortune which he could have by putting out his hand and grasping it," he mutters.

"Perhaps so, Mr. Grimes. I know my own mind best, and as you perhaps are aware possess enough means for all the purposes of my business. A little money goes a long way when Stanley with from one to five hundred porters and fighting men. By the way, supposing I fall to turn up by the time specified, does the property go to charity?"

exceptions to every rule."

"Come, don't think I'm throwing out innuendoes against female travelers. I've seen several wonderful women who accompanied their husbands into danger and threatening death. I'm only stating a fact that all with whom I am acquainted are strong characters, with plain, resolute features. I presume the life they lead makes them look so manly."

"Yes, they, too, may have been lovely once," murmurs the pseudo silver king.

"The name, Mr. Grimes—the name? Perhaps I have met the lady somewhere."

"And I am sure of it. It is now less than half an hour since you knocked her dear old governor out in one round."

Mynheer Joe drops book and pencil and springs to his feet as if made the recipient of a galvanic shock from one of the electric cells he is so fond of telling about.

"Why, man, you don't mean to tell me that it is Molly Tanner?" he bursts out with, whereupon his companion begs him to remember that others are not far away, and one scene of an evening is quite enough.

By this time Mynheer Joe, the erstwhile cool messenger from Kharbont, has picked up his book and seats himself close beside Mr. Grimes, upon whose arm he fastens a clutch, while with a voice full of eagerness he asks:

"Tell me the exact truth, my friend. There is no reason for concealment between us. You say Molly Tanner will come in for that million if I fall to turn up?"

"That is the whole of it, my dear Joe."

"Of course she knows the nature of the will?"

"Wait for word."

"I am puzzled."

"How so?"

"She met me, heard my name, and yet did not recognize me as the party who could step between her and this fortune."

"Bah! You forget something. You assumed your uncle's name, which, it seems, for reasons best known to yourself, you have thrown off again."

"True, sir."

"The document speaks of Joseph M. Carrington as the coming man. How was she to know Mynheer Joe as that party?"

"Ah! You are right, Mr. Grimes, you are right!"

"This young woman, as I told you, is an enthusiast in the work of seeing unknown countries, climbing mountains that have never yet been scaled, and, in fact, accomplishing deeds that you men love so dearly."

"I remember she mutters thoughtfully. This surprise has taken his breath away, and for the time being Mynheer Joe is not himself."

"Just at present she has an object in her travel beyond mere adventure or sight-seeing. She is searching for a man."

"Ah!"

"By name Joseph M. Carrington?"

"On deck. What will she do when she finds this same personage?"

"Endeavor to send him home to Philadelphia in time to secure his inheritance. She believes the old man's will is unjust, and desires to set matters right. No one looks for the missing Carrington more earnestly than this girl who would most profit by his absence."

# AGRICULTURE.

**How to Select a Breeding Pig.**

The first thing to be considered in the breed which answers best these requirements, for we must have a pig with a good length and fair depth; with an even distribution of firm flesh along the back, from the head to the tail; a pig with medium light jowl and good thickness of belly meat.

The selection of a brood sow is very important. Sows which have been penned up and forced from birth do not give as good results as sows which have had plenty of exercise and given a chance to develop as they grow up. Do not have your sows farrow too young; better let them grow until one year before they give birth. Brood sows should always be treated kindly, in order that they may be quiet to handle, this being a great advantage at farrowing time.

If the farmer has plenty of milk there is not much difficulty in raising young pigs, but many farmers have not sufficient milk. A few roots, cooked and mixed with oil cake, in connection with shorts, make a splendid food for young pigs. Pigs cannot be grown profitably on grain alone. They thrive much better in winter on a liberal amount of roots of some kind. The Danish sugar beet is relished by pigs and makes a splendid root ration. In feeding roots and chop many add water to mix up. By doing this you force your pigs to take too much water, especially in cold weather. Roots are said to contain ninety per cent of water themselves, so that if water is added it has a tendency to wash all grains through the pigs before it is properly digested.

In the summer nothing is equal to a piece of lucerne clover near the barn, as it grows very rapidly and the pigs enjoy the fresh green feed, and gain very rapidly if a little grain is added to balance up the ration. When pigs get to weigh 140 pounds, more grain should be fed in order to harden up the flesh and make a better quality of pork for the packer. The greatest profit is obtained by getting the pigs off before they reach 200 pounds live weight. Pigs, to make first-class bacon, should be fed slowly and not forced too much.—J. W. Clark, in Tribune Farmer.

**Box For Carrying Eggs.**

Most poultrymen are familiar with the egg carriers used on the market, and those who have a considerable quantity of eggs to handle use these carriers. The farmer, however, is in the habit of carrying eggs to market in a basket, and often many of them become broken, resulting in considerable loss. The illustration shows one of the boxes which may be made from cheap material and which will answer as well as the boxes sold for the purpose.

Any grocer who handles quantities of shipped eggs will give a customer some of the cardboard fillers such as are used in the crates; then buy some cracker boxes and fashion a neat box like the one shown, cutting the paste

board fillers with a sharp knife so that they will fit the wooden box. Boxes made to hold one dozen eggs and others to hold two dozen will be large enough. These boxes ought to have covers with a hamp coming down over a staple so that the box may be locked if need be.

These boxes will cost but little if made at home, as suggested, and if one has strictly fresh eggs of a good size as well as uniform in size, they can be marketed in these boxes at a higher price than if marketed in a basket. Try it and see if it is not so. As an extra inducement to the consumer, wrap each egg in white tissue paper and twist the ends of the paper as they are twisted around oranges and lemons. Have the eggs strictly fresh, of good size and clean and you'll find that the tissue paper conceit will sell them readily at good prices.

**Sheep Notes.**

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat.

A small fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large, poor one.

# AGRICULTURE.

**How to Select a Breeding Pig.**

The first thing to be considered in the breed which answers best these requirements, for we must have a pig with a good length and fair depth; with an even distribution of firm flesh along the back, from the head to the tail; a pig with medium light jowl and good thickness of belly meat.

The selection of a brood sow is very important. Sows which have been penned up and forced from birth do not give as good results as sows which have had plenty of exercise and given a chance to develop as they grow up. Do not have your sows farrow too young; better let them grow until one year before they give birth. Brood sows should always be treated kindly, in order that they may be quiet to handle, this being a great advantage at farrowing time.

If the farmer has plenty of milk there is not much difficulty in raising young pigs, but many farmers have not sufficient milk. A few roots, cooked and mixed with oil cake, in connection with shorts, make a splendid food for young pigs. Pigs cannot be grown profitably on grain alone. They thrive much better in winter on a liberal amount of roots of some kind. The Danish sugar beet is relished by pigs and makes a splendid root ration. In feeding roots and chop many add water to mix up. By doing this you force your pigs to take too much water, especially in cold weather. Roots are said to contain ninety per cent of water themselves, so that if water is added it has a tendency to wash all grains through the pigs before it is properly digested.

In the summer nothing is equal to a piece of lucerne clover near the barn, as it grows very rapidly and the pigs enjoy the fresh green feed, and gain very rapidly if a little grain is added to balance up the ration. When pigs get to weigh 140 pounds, more grain should be fed in order to harden up the flesh and make a better quality of pork for the packer. The greatest profit is obtained by getting the pigs off before they reach 200 pounds live weight. Pigs, to make first-class bacon, should be fed slowly and not forced too much.—J. W. Clark, in Tribune Farmer.

**Box For Carrying Eggs.**

Any grocer who handles quantities of shipped eggs will give a customer some of the cardboard fillers such as are used in the crates; then buy some cracker boxes and fashion a neat box like the one shown, cutting the paste

board fillers with a sharp knife so that they will fit the wooden box. Boxes made to hold one dozen eggs and others to hold two dozen will be large enough. These boxes ought to have covers with a hamp coming down over a staple so that the box may be locked if need be.

These boxes will cost but little if made at home, as suggested, and if one has strictly fresh eggs of a good size as well as uniform in size, they can be marketed in these boxes at a higher price than if marketed in a basket. Try it and see if it is not so. As an extra inducement to the consumer, wrap each egg in white tissue paper and twist the ends of the paper as they are twisted around oranges and lemons. Have the eggs strictly fresh, of good size and clean and you'll find that the tissue paper conceit will sell them readily at good prices.

**Sheep Notes.**

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat.

A small fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large, poor one.

# GOOD ROADS.

**New Kind of Reciprocity.**

WASHINGTON correspondent of one of the great dailies, feeling "all run down" as a result of vain attempts to manufacture news about Professor Langley's "buzzard," recently concluded to go into the rural districts of Maryland to recuperate. After a few days of rest, his journalistic instinct reasserted itself, and he decided it would be an amusing experience to go out and interview some of the farmers. Securing a pad, he started up the road sharpening his pencil and whistling one of Sousa's latest marches. Before long he saw a farmer cutting corn in a field alongside the road. Climbing the rail fence, he hailed the farmer pleasantly, and after a few remarks about the weather and the crops, explained his errand.

"Want to interview me, eh?" said the farmer. "I never had any experience givin' interviews, but if your heart is set on it, go ahead. What do you want me to talk about?"

"Well," said the reporter, scratching his nose reflectively, "suppose you give me your views on reciprocity."

"Couldn't have suited me better for a subject, Mister. The fact is, I've been thinkin' a good deal about reciprocity, lately. I believe in it. I don't mean reciprocity with Cuba or Canada, although that may all be very well in its place. What I want to see is reciprocity right here in the United States. I think reciprocity, like charity, should begin at home. I want the fellows who have been enjoyin' the blessings for a good many years to reciprocate a little with the farmers."

"What do you propose?" asked the wielder of the pencil, who began to see that he was getting more than he expected.

"Well," said the farmer, "I want some plan adopted by which a part of the revenue collected will get back to the rural districts. I understand there's a fellow down there in Congress who has introduced a bill that will do the business. I mean that bill providin' for the Government to aid in improvin' the roads in the rural districts. That would be a great blessing, not only to the farmers, but to everybody. Talk about developin' resources! I'd like to know what would do more to develop this country than building good roads. If this plan was adopted, a few millions of the taxes the farmers pay would come back to them, and there couldn't be no charge of special privilege, either, for the money would be spent for public improvement, and would benefit all sections and all classes. Now I want to see the city people who have been protected so long turn in and help the farmers get that law passed. That's the kind of reciprocity I believe in."

How much more the farmer might have said the reporter will never know, for the interview was just then interrupted by a blast from the dinner horn.

**Unanimous For Good Roads.**

Mr. Chas. F. Saylor, special agent of the Government for the investigation of the sugar industry, who has traveled through nearly all the Northern and Western States in the prosecution of his work, recently expressed the results of his observations as follows:

"Probably no other subject of interest to the rural population is receiving more attention throughout the Nation than that of road improvement. One of the fundamental means of society is a ready means of communication. The experiment stations of the country are now engaged in experimental work and actual demonstration with a view to stimulating the public mind and promoting the best and cheapest systems of good road building with local material. State legislatures are enacting better laws, and in some cases the principle of State aid has been adopted. The Federal Government has established an Office of Public Road Inquiries in the Department of Agriculture. Literature has been prepared and distributed for the education of the people on this subject."

"There is nothing that will work so effectively for good roads as necessity, 'the mother of invention.' When a factory is established farmers at once discover the necessity of good roads. Agitation begins, public meetings are held, and every public highway becomes the object of solicited attention. It is found that the farmer requires at least four horses if he is to accomplish the best results in the saving of time and expense. Neighbors talk over road improvement and the idea becomes infectious. A public meeting is called, public roads are discussed, and an organization is effected which goes to work for the improvement of the roads."

Reports from all sections indicate that the question of road improvement is one of the most popular subjects of discussion in farmers' meetings of all kinds, and State and National aid are being generally endorsed. The farmers are beginning to see that they have not received their share of attention from the National Government, and to demand substantial recognition in the way of Federal aid and cooperation in the improvement of the rural highways.

# AGRICULTURE.

**HOME-MADE FRUIT LADDER.**

The average fruit ladder, as found in most orchards, is not particularly desirable, mainly because it is not designed for this particular work. The broad top of the common ladder makes it almost impossible to get it among the branches in a firm position. Where one has considerable fruit to gather, a special ladder constructed after the plan of the one in the illustration will be found not only useful, but will save considerable time in the fruit-gathering season.

A pole, preferably a green one from the woods, should be secured, having it of the desired length. The largest end should be split up about three feet and a brace inserted to keep the



sides apart. The ends which stand on the ground should be sharpened or covered with sharpened pieces of iron, which may be fastened on and attached. Bore holes one and one-half inches in diameter in both sides as far apart as the rungs are to be placed. The rungs should be formed of some tough wood so that they may not be made too bungling. At the top of the pole a strip of strap iron is fastened with a long hook so that it may be passed over the branches of the tree. The illustration on the right of the cut shows how the hook is fastened on. This ladder will cost but a small sum, and if well made will last for years. It would be a good plan to have several of them of different lengths.—Indianapolis News.

**HORTICULTURAL NOTES.**

Got a good sprayer? If not, why not?

When did you last manure that orchard?

Any insect eggs on the apple trees? Scrape them off.

Any blighted limbs on the pear trees? Cut them off away below.

One peach tree having the "yellows" will infect the whole orchard.

Get up a club for purchasing fruit trees—get 'em cheaper that way.

The time to prune trees is when you are ready. You should be ready now.

Just as like as not the orchard has not had a forkful of manure for two years.

Have you removed the old rough bark from the trees yet? If not, why not? The earlier this is done the better, then wash the bodies and large limbs with lye, and see how the trees will renew their youth.

The practice of filling out the old orchards with young trees is very questionable. Better select new ground for the young trees, renovate and care for the old ones until their usefulness is past, then remove them.

Many trees, otherwise vigorous, have large holes occasioned by the rotting of limbs too closely sawed off. Remove the decayed wood clean as possible, and fill the holes solidly with water-lime cement. This will often preserve the trees for years.

Some of us, no doubt, had many apples rot or otherwise go to waste under the trees last fall. Embrace the first opportunity now, to clean up all remaining refuse and burn it. Insect pests and disease are lurking there, and will rise up to condemn us.

If disease of the tree or fruit was present last year, it is liable to be present in aggravated form this season. If such was the case, then by no means neglect spraying with the Bordeaux mixture while the trees are still dormant; then as many times afterward as circumstances may dictate.

Some of the apple trees, no doubt, are expensive boarders; taking up both the ground and soil fertility without making any adequate returns. Graft such trees, if vigorous enough, to useful varieties. If too old for this and they still refuse to respond to good treatment, then they better be removed.

The provision against spraying with poisonous mixtures is not only merciful but wise. The bees are not only our friends as honey producers, but without doubt, are nature's most active agents in fertilizing the blooms. They attract our valiant friends by the thousands; and to poison their sources of supply would be cruel in the extreme. So this must be done before and after their harvest time.

**A Mosquito That Does Not Bite.**

If we must have mosquitoes at all, people will regret that the new species of these insects which Dr. William L. Underwood has discovered is a native of the Maine woods instead of more populous parts of the country, says the Youth's Companion. For this mosquito does not bite, although it is so large that if it were given to biting it would be a terror; and, moreover, its larvae feeds eagerly upon the larvae of other species of mosquitoes. For this reason experiments are being made to determine if the new mosquito will thrive in the climate of Southern New England. It has received the name of *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*. Its manner of disposing of the larvae of other mosquitoes is calculated to make sufferers from recent mosquito bites gleeful. "The victim is caught," says Dr. Underwood, "shaken violently a few times and swallowed."—Pittsburg Dispatch.