

**HOW MONKEYS LEARN**

Their Powers of Reasoning Sometimes Very Slow.

It would be a very simple matter for a 14-months-old child to learn to pull in, by means of a very light toy wooden rake, an object which it could not reach with its hands, and yet, Jimmie, a very tame Rhesus monkey of mine, spent many days in trying to learn this simple act and had not learned to manipulate the rake when our patience ran out. Jimmie was kept moderately hungry all time of the experiments; he was tethered just out of reach of some very tempting food (malaga grapes). A light top wooden rake was given him. Instinctively, he grasped it, bit it, then dropped it and began straining at his tether and reaching out as far as possible with his foreleg, making vain efforts to scratch in his food. The rake was then put around one of the grapes and the handle extended towards Jimmie. Instantly he grasped the handle as before and jerked it, and the grape rolled within reach of his paw. The rake was dropped and forgotten and the faithful paw utilized for the completion of the act.

Now what happens when the grape has been eaten? The rake is still within his reach and the grapes are still outside the pale. Does he perceive the relationship existing between food out of reach, rake will lengthen paw, ergo use rake?" Not Jimmie. And he is the brightest of sex. As long as you will kindly hook the blade of the rake around the grape and extend the handle towards him, he will condescend to pull in the rake and consequently the grape, but he has never yet both pushed out and then pulled in the rake of his own initiative.—John B. Watson in the World Today.

People who are fully informed on the manufacture of paints, prefer Bradley & Vrooman Paint because it is safe, guaranteed, protective and long wearing. Sold by Western Glass and Paint Co., 317 South Twelfth street.

**WAYS OF COOKING FRUIT.****Simple Dishes Which Are Easily Prepared.**

Baked bananas—Put one cupful of sugar and the juice of one-half a lemon into a saucepan; cook slowly; add a small piece of butter. When it begins to thicken peel six bananas, lay them in a baking dish and pour over the syrup. Bake in a moderate oven until the bananas and syrup are a golden brown. Serve very hot.

Filled prunes—Prepare prunes as usual; while they are still warm remove the seed from each prune with a sharp knife; be careful not to mash the prunes. Put a blanched almond or a pecan inside of each prune, lay in a glass dish and pour the syrup over. Serve cold.

Stewed figs—Into an enameled saucepan put one pound of dried figs; add one pint of cold water and stew until the figs are quite tender; then carefully remove them, and add one-quarter of a pound of loaf sugar and the thin rind of a lemon to the juice; when the syrup is thick enough add the juice of one lemon, put the cooked figs into the syrup again and stew for ten minutes. Can be served with cream if desired.

Pineapple trifle—One-half can grated pineapple, two-thirds of a cup of sugar; cook together; dissolve one-half package of any flavor jello in one-half pint of boiling water, then add the pineapple, sugar and juice of half an orange to the jello and set away to cool. When it begins to thicken add one-half pint of cream whipped stiff. Stir thoroughly and turn into a mold to harden.

Yarn, with powdered stone, can cut a steel bar. Major McClaughry, warden of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., once found a prisoner who was supposed to be pounding stone working away at one of the bars to an outside window. The man was induced to give a demonstration. A grating of the same description was placed in his cell and a guard stationed over him to watch the cutting process. With the limestone dust and silicate from the stone pile, the yarn from his sock and a little water, the man cut the bessemer steel bar in eighteen working hours. With some fine emery, a chalk line and two wooden handholds to save his fingers he made a clean cut of the other bessemer bar in five hours.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bear the  
Signature of *C. H. Fletcher*

**Why the Small Investor Loses**

Charles G. Dawes in Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

It is little wonder, with the present growth of values in the country and the rapid increase in wealth, that the man with the small savings account feels like using it to secure for himself a greater participation in the prevailing prosperity than that afforded by three per cent interest. That there is now widely prevalent among our people of moderate means a mania for the investment of small sums in hazardous and fraudulent enterprises is unquestioned. The purpose of this article is to warn prospective small investors against the "get-rich-quick" plans with which they are beset.

I believe that in the vast majority of cases moderate sums of money cannot be invested safely so as to bring in more than a reasonable interest return and should not be invested in response to specious newspaper advertisements. The small investor generally overlooks the advantages which the capitalist has as compared with himself.

In the first place, the capitalist, in making an investment, is generally in the position of being desirous of buying from others. The small investor is in a position where others are desirous of selling to him. The capitalist buys where he can buy cheap, whether the seller is making a profit or not.

The small investor in answering a published invitation to buy is always paying a profit to the seller. One should remember when he is reading a newspaper advertisement of stocks that he is being asked by a stranger to buy something at the stranger's price.

There is no reason why the stranger should offer him an exceptional bargain. Exceptional bargains in these days of prosperity do not, as a rule, go begging. The capitalist, if he buys at a profit to others, generally knows what that profit is and measures it in its relation to the profit which he hopes to realize on the purchase. The small investor generally knows what the profit of the seller is. Where the seller fixes his own profit, it is almost always larger, other things being equal, than the amount of profit which results from negotiation. In the majority of offers of mining stock through newspapers, the man who buys is paying a profit fixed by the seller for his own benefit. Large capital makes a preliminary investigation at its own expense. The small investor either acts upon no investigation, or upon an investigation paid for by the seller. Large capital negotiates for a price with the true value in mind. The small investor generally buys without knowledge of the true value.

What chance has the small investor? You know nothing from the advertisement as to whether the promoters are men of past business success. Many men who are known business failures in their own communities are often long distance millionaires. Often they are broken plunbers whose brief success was widely chronicled, but whose gradual business relapse has naturally not been heralded.

Do not put too much faith in what names seem to mean. Find out, by inquiry from some one who knows, just what they do mean. If you have no way of finding out the character and past business record of the men do not invest.

A banker in one of our great city banks once asked a man to invest some of his personal funds in his own business. The latter had a business which, though very successful, was not one of great magnitude. He had never had any business relations with the banker or his bank. Naturally surprised, the business man asked the banker why he selected him and his business, in view of his close relations to the great business leaders of the city. The banker replied:

"Because you are successful, and it is your business. I am almost daily asked by business men to join them in outside ventures, but they won't take my money in their own business. When I join a coterie of men in an outside investment, as an almost invariable rule we all lose; and yet every one of us may be a success in our own business. I have had so many experiences of this sort that if even Marshall Field should have asked me to join him in a manufacturing business or a mining venture, I should have declined. But if he had said: 'Put some of money into my business,' I would have given him all I had. Now men, when they are far along in business, do not want, as a rule, to take outside money in such form as to largely share the results of their work with others. Naturally, if they need money, they borrow it and pay interest on it with-

out sharing profits beyond that extent."

There is a deal of philosophy in this banker's statement. A coterie of business men who "take a flyer," as they call it, can generally afford to lose, and generally do.

Out of all this let us deduce a rule: Try to invest your money with successful business men in the business in which they have succeeded.

In reading a newspaper advertisement of stocks, do so always with a skeptical spirit, just as you would regard a strange individual who would call at your house claiming to be able to sell something at less than its real value.

If you see something in the advertisement which tempts you to invest, you will, unless you are a fool, investigate the advertised proposition as you would the proposition made by a stranger.

These are some of the proper questions upon which your mind should be made clear: Who are you, who offer the stock? As you ask me to regard your representations as trustworthy, refer me to those of whom I know, who will vouch for your character and trustworthiness.

As you are offering me stock in a company, please tell me in percentages how the stock is allotted.

What per cent of the total stock has gone to the people who formerly owned the property bought by the corporation?

What per cent of the stock represents good-will? What per cent of the stock is sold for cash like that you propose to sell me? To whom does the cash go—to the company's treasury, or to buy stock already issued for good-will to others? What is the relation of the cash cost or selling value of the property of the company to the amount of its stock issues? Has it ample working capital? What is its indebtedness? Are its titles or patents in dispute? What are the salaries of its officers?

Now these questions would be only some of the preliminary questions which the experienced investor would ask before taking up the equally important ones relative to the nature, condition and prospects of the business itself. How much of this kind of information have you, who, after reading the flamboyant advertisement in the paper, fill in for a few dollars the coupon application for mining or plantation stock printed in the margin of the advertisement?

Poor fool, the man who follows off a bunco-steerer is more excusable than you. He has at least had the opportunity of passing a hasty judgment upon the personal appearance of the scoundrel who is after his money. You simply biting on a hook with the bait half off, without even seeing whether the fisherman looks tenacious. How chary is the fool of displaying his folly?

These are the days when the bankers listen to the confidences of the unfortunate who have been buying stocks on "straight tips" and who bring in their remaining sound collaterals to borrow enough to pay up their losses to the brokers.

How quiet they are—these same men who were telling a few months ago how they bought this or that stock upon which their judgment had been vindicated by this or that profit. We hear of the successes; but of the failures which outnumber them, we seldom hear except when stern necessity reveals them. But out sympathies are not so much excited by this class of fools.

I know a poor scrubwoman who inves-

**Feed Children for Brain and Muscle**

The Food May Determine the Success of After Life.

Many a child grown to maturity can look back and see where tender-hearted parents permanently injured or weakened it by harmful indulgence in food.

Irregular feeding, meat-eating and unsuitable, heavy food in childhood have undoubtedly laid the foundation for invalidism and blighted the career of many who might otherwise have achieved success.

Children like the sweet, satisfying nourishment of wheat, which contains every element needed for perfect nutrition from infancy to old age. The best of all eatables for growing children is Malta-Vita, the one perfect wheat food which they eat with genuine relish and never get tired of it.

Malta-Vita combines the delicious taste of crisp, out-brown, whole-wheat flakes with the natural sweet of grain starch converted into malt-sugar by pure malt-extract. It contains no glucose, cheap syrup or other foreign sweetening. It is ready to eat when you open the box.

If something is needed between meals "a snack of Malta-Vita" is just the thing, because it is perfectly pure and easy to digest. Without meat, eggs, tea, coffee or chocolate, puny and thin-blooded children can be made vigorous and strong in a few months by a simple, satisfying diet of Malta-Vita with milk, cream or fruits. Try it. They will thank you for it afterwards. In large, sealed, air-tight packages at the grocers, only 10 cents.

ted five dollars in one share of doubtful mining stock in answer to a newspaper advertisement. The secretary who opened the mail in which the letter was received, if he was honest, must have left like reaching for his employer's sneaking face with a strong right arm and a doubled fist.

Bloodsuckers, scoundrels—these names sound so mild for such men. Before the eyes of an honest and experienced business man they would cringe and whine like egg-sucking dogs caught in the act.

How far way seems the day of the millennium when we see such men parading

**ALWAYS CHANGING.**

"The doctor ordered me to take a change of climate, so—" "So you stayed right here in New York, eh?"

**S.S. HEALS OLD SORES**

An old sore or ulcer is only a symptom, an outlet for the impurities and poisons which are in the blood, and as long as this vital fluid remains in this impure, contaminated state the place will never heal. The application of salves, washes, powders, etc., may cause the spot to scab over, but a fresh outpouring of diseased matter from the blood starts it again, and thus it goes on, gradually growing worse and slowly affecting the entire health of the sufferer. There are many ways in which the blood becomes contaminated and poisoned. A long spell of sickness breeds disease germs in the system, the failure of the eliminative members to remove the refuse and waste matter of the body, the excessive use of mineral medicines in certain diseases, all infect the blood with morbid matter and germs which sooner or later is manifested by a sore that refuses to heal. Persons with inherited blood taint are very apt to be afflicted with sores and ulcers. The taint may lie dormant during young, vigorous life, but when middle age is reached or passed and the natural energies begin to grow weaker, the tissues in some weak point break down and a chronic sore is formed and kept open by the constant drainage of impure matter from the blood. If the cause is not removed the sore will continue to grow worse by eating deeper into the flesh, festering, discharging, and slowly undermining the constitution. S. S. heals old sores by going down to the very bottom of the trouble, driving out the impurities and building up the entire circulation. When S. S. has removed the cause the blood becomes rich and healthy, the sore begins to heal, new flesh is formed, and soon the place is cured. Do not depend on external applications, which do not reach the blood, but begin the use of S. S. and remove of the cause, and then the sore must heal. Book on Sores and Ulcers and medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.