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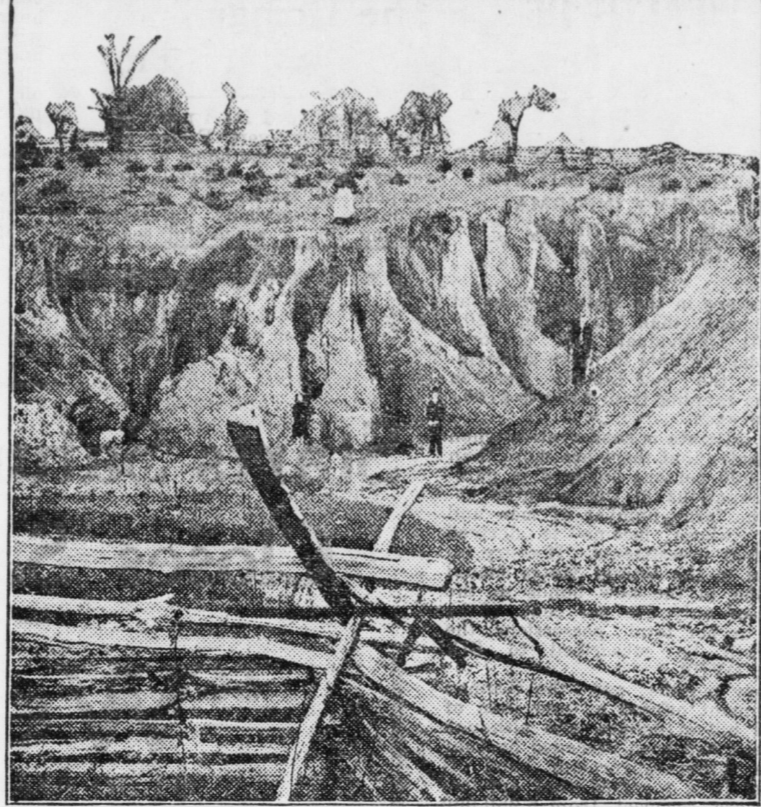
Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

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185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

PREVENTING EROSION OF FARM LANDS



GULLIED FIELD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The existence of vast areas of so-called worn-out hill lands throughout the United States may be attributed chiefly to soil erosion, due to the natural agencies of wind, frost and rain. In most localities wind and frost, owing to their comparatively slow processes, play but a minor part in the depletion of the soil and the ultimate destruction of good farm lands. It is the failure of the soil to absorb the rain water which falls upon it that presents by far the most serious aspect of the problem. As an indication of the damage done by erosion, it is estimated that the Potomac river each year carries off in solution about 400 pounds of solid matter per acre of land drained, containing plant food sufficient to produce a crop. Unless such loss be replaced annually by natural agencies or the application of fertilizer, it is obvious that the land soon will deteriorate greatly in productivity and eventually be abandoned.

In addition to the loss through erosion of the soluble elements of the soil, a noticeable impairment occurs in the physical condition of the soil. When the moving water washes the soil particles from the surface of the hillside and deposits them on the land below, the heavier particles, or the sandy constituents of the soil, are deposited first, and the finer, or clay, parts last. Since neither pure sand nor pure clay possesses the productive characteristics observed in a soil composed of the proper intermixture of sand and clay particles, it is apparent that the effect of this sorting process is to diminish greatly the fertility or productive power of the soil. Hence, not only the eroded land suffers but also the land at a lower level upon which the eroded material is deposited.

Forms of Erosion.

Erosion due to moving water occurs in two forms—sheet washing and gullying. Small areas are practically ruined by gullying, while sheet washing diminishes the productive power of large areas.

Gullying generally is the most dreaded of the two types on account of its more apparent destructive effects. Where the ravages of erosion proceed unchecked, deep gullies invariably develop in the field. Their appearance causes not only absolute loss of land and inconvenience in cultivating, but a marked lowering in the water table, with a possible accompanying inability of the soil to retain the proper moisture content for the production of crops and to withstand periods of drought.

The injury due to sheet washing, which occurs throughout the United States, generally is underestimated and is regarded by many farmers as of no particular consequence. It is this type of erosion that slowly carries away the very fertility of the soil without apprising the farmer—except through slightly diminished crop yields each year—that the application of remedial measures is imperative in order to save his farm.

Methods of Preventing Erosion.

Erosion is due chiefly to the free movement of water over the surface of the land, which carries off particles of soil. If all rain water were absorbed by the ground upon which it falls, soil erosion would be reduced to a minimum. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to prevent or reduce erosive action the soil must receive treatment that is conducive to the admission and the storage of large quantities of rain water; and methods must be employed to reduce the velocity, and thereby the transporting power, of the run-off water.

Since the storage capacity of a soil depends upon its porosity, any treatment which results in an increased porosity of the soil will reduce erosion materially. This porosity is usually obtained directly by deep plowing and by a thorough incorporation of organic matter in the soil. Methods of subsurface drainage which lower the ground water level improve the porous structure of the soil and increase its ability to absorb surface water. The treatment of cover, such as seeding land to pasture, growing timber, and planting cover crops in the winter, tends to check and diminish erosion greatly. Other methods which retard the flow of the water and conduct the excessive run-off from the field with a reduced amount of erosion, are contour plowing, hillside ditching, and terracing.

Deep Tillage.

By deep plowing the absorptive power and reservoir capacity of a soil is increased greatly. It is said that ten inches of loose, plowed soil will absorb two inches of rainfall. The incorporation of organic matter or

POULTRY



IMPROVED QUALITY OF EGGS

This May Be Brought About by Careful Selection for Incubation—Use Old Hens.

(By T. E. QUISENBERRY, Missouri.)

How are we to breed so that we may improve the quality of the eggs? We know it to be a fact that a hen lays essentially the same color and shape egg year in and year out. Of course we know that the first eggs of a pullet are small and will gradually increase in size until they reach their normal state. We also know that in varieties of poultry which lay brown eggs the last eggs of a "litter" will be somewhat lighter in color than will the first eggs laid, so we can see that the shape and color of an egg changes slightly.

In attempting to breed to improve the quality of eggs, we advise the selection of eggs for incubation only of

PREPARE MORE LAND —GROW MORE FOOD

"Seed and Feed" the Slogan of the Year.

The papers are filled with the appeal for soldiers, sailors and farmers, and all are timely, all are necessary. The sailor is needed to man the ships that protect the shores, police the seas and clear the ocean of tormenting and meddlesome masked buccanniers, to give help to the allies, to make more efficient the present fighting units that are keeping free the sea lanes and ocean routes. The soldier is required to keep alive and intact the unity of the nation and the freedom of the world, to protect the lives of its citizens from incursions without and raids within, to guard the honor and preserve the dignity of the great United States, to render not only sentimental but practical assistance to those who for two and a half years on the battlefields of Flanders and the steppes of the East have been fighting for the freedom of the world against a dominant autocratic and militarist Prussianism, which, were it to become successful, would mean autocracy, militarism and Prussianism, and a "get-off-the-sidewalkism" over the entire world. The allies are proud to welcome these new accessions to the fighting forces, which mean an earlier termination of the war and the dawn of an era that will be historic, one that we will all be proud that we lived in. Throughout all Canada, Great Britain, France, and all the allied countries, when the news was received that the United States had entered the war, a thrill went up and down the nation's sides, and the pulses throbbed with a new life, keenly appreciative of the practical sentiment that had brought to their sides an ally of the strength and virility of the United States.

But the soldier and the sailor need to be fed, and therefore the cry for agricultural enlistment. The strength of the fighting man must be maintained. In his absence from the field there comes the necessity for provision to take his place. The appeal for farm help is well timed, opportune and important. There are vacant lands aplenty in the United States that, given a fair opportunity under competent advisement and reasonable help, will produce abundantly. Western Canada also provides an excellent field for the prosecution of work in growing wheat and other grains, and while it is not the desire of the Canadian Government to draw from the resources of the United States, believing that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to do all he possibly can to build up the stores of depleted foods and making use of every energy at home, the wish is to lay before the public that Canada has millions of acres of excellent land capable of producing wonderful crops. If for any reason the reader, having patriotism and a love of his country in his heart, and a desire to forward the cause of the allies, cannot avail himself of the opportunities afforded in the United States, Western Canada will be glad to render him any assistance it can in locating him on its vacant areas, where large crops can be grown at minimum cost. Let us grow the grain, raise the cattle, produce the food to feed our soldiers, our sailors and provide food for our allies, no matter whether it is done to the North or to the South of the boundary line that in the object in view should not be known as a boundary. Let us keep up the spirit of patriotism, whether it be growing grain in the United States or in Canada, but Canada, fully alive to the necessity, joins in the appeal of its allies—the United States—for more food and more food.—Advertisement.

Eyeglasses for Diver.

A new eyeglass has been patented for the use of submarine divers. It is well known that the human eye does not function properly under water, objects appearing badly blurred and distorted. This is due to the fact that the speed of light in water is different from the speed of light in air, and hence the light rays enter the eye with a different angle of refraction. The eye, being designed for focusing rays coming through the air is unable to focus rays coming through the water.

A Bird Cage.

If you have a bird, do let him live in a beautiful house. A wicker bird cage is not necessarily expensive, and you only will your little bird be happy therein, but surely you and your room will be happier, too, for this ideal note of decoration. For it is the details of a room which count most mightily, and which are so often neglected as being of no account. So if you have a bird, do consider a good-looking cage.—Exchange.

A Bachelor's Advantages.

A bachelor is known by the company he keeps out of. He is not likely to be so lonesome as a married man. And then again when he falls ill he can select the kind of a trained nurse that he wants to wait upon him, whereas the married man has to put up with the kind of a nurse his wife selects for him.—"The Bachelor," in Life.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease and don't know it. If you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. Contains Copious For Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Salt for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PARKER'S HAIR BALM A toilet preparation of merit. For the Hair, Scalp and Face. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Good and Pleasant to Use.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Kills also, mosquitoes, house flies, and all insects. Made of metal, can't burn. Injures nothing. Guaranteed effective. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid, for \$1.00.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 22-1917

Lawyers Got It After All.

The inseparable Simpkinson brothers of Los Angeles decided that they would save the expenses of lawyers' fees in case of the death of one of them by making out checks to each other. One of them died recently and the other took the check for the amount of his estate to the bank. The bank refused payment because the author of the check had died, and the lawyers got the money after all.

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC And Drives Malaria Out of the System. "Your Babek" acts like a charm. It is a tonic to numerous people in my parish who are suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are suffering and need a good tonic.—Rev. S. Szymanski, St. Stephen's Church, Park Ave., N. Y. Elixir Babek, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

He Knew.

She—I wonder what those two women on the corner are talking about?
He—About another woman, I guess.

A new building for the department of the interior at Washington will cost \$2,000,000.

SAXON

Strength—Economy—Service

The Purchase of a Saxon Insures Riding Satisfaction

Saxon cars are today generally recognized as the best cars in their price classes.

Their greater value has been definitely and decisively established by their performance records in the hands of thousands of owners in all parts of the country.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation has earned one of the biggest successes in the automobile industry. It owes its success to the policy of building good cars and building them in quantities. Its cars have won the respect of the motor buying public.

Such absolute satisfaction as is represented in the following testimonial is the big reason back of Saxon success:


"I want to say that Saxon 'Six' is an automobile that will do all the Saxon Motor Car Corporation claims it will do—and more. We have driven our car many thousands miles and can honestly say it is the easiest riding car we ever rode in."

JOHN A. DIXON, Seneca, S. D.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

There is still some good territory open for Saxon dealers. For information you should apply to

Mar-Del Mobile Company
Baltimore, Md.



Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

A vegetable remedy that always gives prompt relief in constipation. Banishes that tired feeling altogether and puts you right over-night, stimulates the Liver gently, but quickly restoring it to full and healthy action, and the stomach and bowels to their natural functions. Making life worth living.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

Genuine bears signature

ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY COLOR indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or colorless faces usually show its absence. A condition which will be much helped by

CARTER'S IRON PILLS

Sometimes a woman will admit that the most trouble she has had with her husband was in getting him.

The laxative properties of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are the natural result of their tonic action. That is why they are an ideal Spring Medicine. Adv.

Her Weapon.

"That girl is fishing for admirers."
"Then I suppose, she uses a beau line."

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the most stubborn freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is so simple that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

The Reason Why.

"The man you see passing is a queer one. He makes only a bald pretense at earning a living."
"How is that?"
"He is a hair-raising specialist."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

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humus in a soil adds materially to its moisture-holding capacity. This is best accomplished by plowing under deeply, manure, stubble, stalks and various cover crops. This organic matter, in a decomposed state, is capable of absorbing considerable water and forms a richer and deeper top soil.

Vegetation or cover crops will protect the soil in four ways: (1) by holding rain water on the surface for a time, thus giving the soil a better opportunity to absorb the water; (2) by keeping the soil open through the growth of the roots, which form passages for the water to reach the subsoil; (3) by holding the soil particles together through the binding power of the roots; and (4) by reducing the movement of soil particles through diminishing the velocity of surface water. Cover crops usually are grown during the winter or when the land otherwise would be idle. Vetch, clover, cowpeas, oats, wheat and rye are commonly used for cover crops.

Level Culture.

Contour plowing and the following in general of practically level lines in farm operations tend to check the surface flow down a slope and to retain the water where it falls. In cultivating crops, each row is banked up and a shallow depression which holds the surface water is left between the rows. Thus the absorption by the soil of this impounded water is facilitated and the rapid run-off down the slope, with its destructive eroding power, often is entirely eliminated in case of ordinary rains. Contouring contributes also in a considerable degree to the conservation of moisture on hill lands.

Often it seems impossible to prevent erosion on lands with excessive slopes. No attempt should be made to cultivate such areas, but they should be seeded to pasture and usually retained as such. In well-sodded pasture land the soil is not exposed directly to the erosive action of the water, so that erosion is much less destructive than in cultivated fields.

In many sections of the country timberland on excessively steep slopes has been cleared for cultivation, and in many instances after clearing it was found impossible to control or check the erosion. Such lands should be reverted to timber, otherwise the ravages of erosion will reduce it soon to a state of barrenness. It is known that erosion is least active in forested areas, because of the penetration and binding power of the roots and the accumulation of a thick layer of leaves and organic matter on the soil surface.

Underdraining.

It can be seen readily that by the underdraining of land to carry off the excess water from the soil space is created for the reception of more water from the surface. The water falling upon the surface sinks into the soil, percolates through it, and is conducted away by the underdrains to an open drainage channel without running over the surface and causing destructive erosion. Entrapped air, which often prevents the entrance and free movement of water in the soil, finds a means of escape through subsurface channels. The physical condition of the soil is altered by underdrainage through the aeration and flocculation of the soil particles. A perceptible expansion and a slight upheaval of the soil take place, resulting in an increase in the size of the individual pore spaces. Hence, the rainfall percolates more easily and quickly into the soil and a diminution in the run-off follows.

UNNECESSARY WASTE IS SEEN

When Corn Is About Four Weeks Old Some Farmers Lose Much of Crop by Cutting Roots.

Some farmers are guilty of unnecessary waste of corn or more some of them sow seed for corn and pulverizing it well they think it best to cultivate the small corn the first time with a shovel plow and let the moisture from the depth escape. Second, when the corn is four weeks old or more some of them still persist in using a shovel plow, digging over the radical roots of the growing corn and thus wasting from 5 to 40 per cent of the yield of corn by liberating the root system, more or less. There is gain first, last and all the time to the farmer who employs only modern surface cultivation.

Don't Condemn.

The cold-storage man is a speculator, just as the farmer who stores his wheat or his corn for higher prices, and should not be condemned merely because he is a speculator.

POULTRY

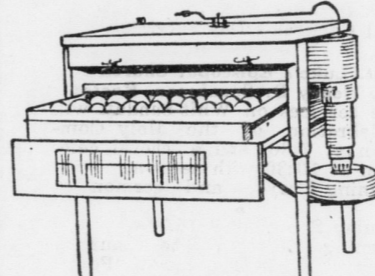
IMPROVED QUALITY OF EGGS

This May Be Brought About by Careful Selection for Incubation—Use Old Hens.

(By T. E. QUISENBERRY, Missouri.)

How are we to breed so that we may improve the quality of the eggs? We know it to be a fact that a hen lays essentially the same color and shape egg year in and year out. Of course we know that the first eggs of a pullet are small and will gradually increase in size until they reach their normal state. We also know that in varieties of poultry which lay brown eggs the last eggs of a "litter" will be somewhat lighter in color than will the first eggs laid, so we can see that the shape and color of an egg changes slightly.

In attempting to breed to improve the quality of eggs, we advise the selection of eggs for incubation only of



Incubator With Removable Nursery Underneath Egg Tray.

the kind which you wish to produce. If you want dead-white eggs, do not incubate any that are tinted in the least. If you want a pure, uniform brown egg, then select only that kind. See that none of them weigh less than two ounces and are of the perfect shape which you desire, and all of sound, smooth shell. Use males for mating with these selected hens that were hatched from hens that lay the same kind of an egg. Use the same process of selection the following year, and in a short period of time you will find that the number of eggs which will have to be culled out will grow gradually less and less. A much larger percentage of your eggs will grade as firsts.

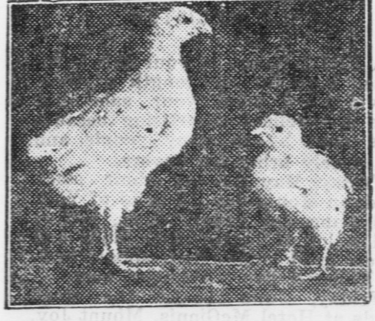
It is advisable to use hens for breeding purposes because they lay a larger egg than the pullets, and they lay fewer eggs in the fall and winter and are in much better condition for breeding purposes in the spring months than are the pullets.

YOUNG CHICKS NEED WARMTH

Be Careful in Removing Little Fellows From Incubator—Prevent Chilling Is Main Thing.

In removing chicks from the incubator to the brooder great care must be taken to prevent them from being chilled. This can well be accomplished by placing them in a basket and covering them with a woolen cloth laid lightly over the chicks or with burlap or cotton cloth laid over the basket. A shallow wooden box having a muslin cover makes a very convenient chick carrier.

The main thing to do is to prevent chilling. Care should be taken to have the temperature of the brooder about the same as that of the incubator, that



Two White Wyandottes, Both Same Age and Raised and Fed in Same Way—An Example of Proper and Improper Methods of Selection and Breeding.

is, at 98 degrees to 100 degrees Fahrenheit under the cover. The temperature should be lowered gradually about five degrees per week until during the fourth week it is running at 85 degrees. If very high temperatures are maintained for long periods it lowers the vitality of the brood and many deaths are sure to result.

ATTENTION TO EARLY CHICKS

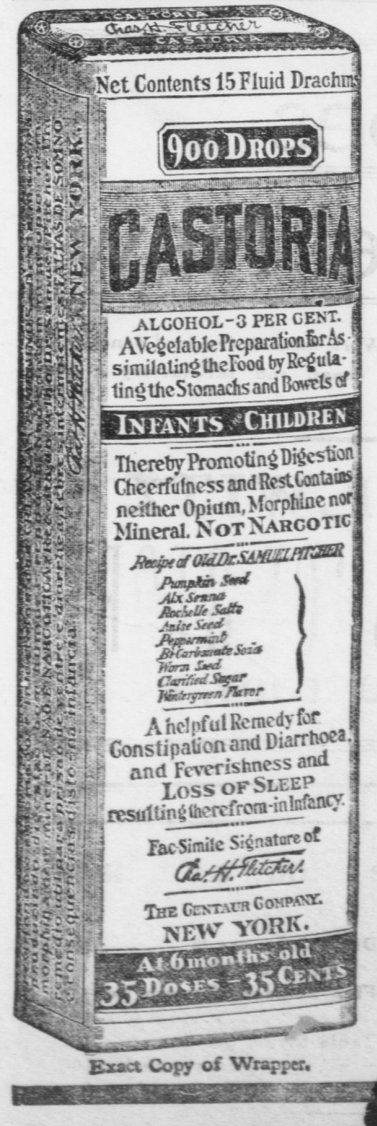
Provide Enough Warm Brooders to Accommodate and Keep Alive Incubator Hatches.

The early chick should be the early paying chick, and will if you take care of it. Remember that if your poultry work be easy and sure, you must have enough working tools at hand to make it that.

You must not turn three-week-old incubator chicks, or early weaned hen-mothered chicks, from the warmth to which they have been accustomed and put them into cold quarters, that you may have more room for the coming hatches. You dare not do it.

Have enough warm brooders to accommodate and keep alive all early hatches, and by the time the sunny days come you will be proud of that big early-hatched flock.

Never feed turkeys much new corn. Old, dry corn is best. When grass is scarce feed sprouted oats, cabbage, turnips, beets, (steamed), cut clover or even a little corn slage.



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