Earth Grows Slowly Now.

In the early days of its history the earth grew rapidly by the addition of meteoric matter. It is still growing in the same manner, scientists say, though scarcely to an appreciable extent, for the mass of meteoric matter added yearly is reckoned to be only 20,000 tons. In the course of ages the larger planets have swept up practically all the fragments of the original disruption, and the only available source of supply of meteoric matter seems to be brought by comets.

Perfecting Fireproof Paper.

Documents written on paper made from asbestos fiber, with inks prepared from the nitrates of iron and cobalt, have withstood a red heat for two hours without being damaged in any way. No damage resulted until the intensity of the heat was increased considerably and the document was exposed in it for ten hours. It is expected that further experimentation and study will result in the perfection of a paper and ink practically indestructible by fire.

Worry Greatest Slave Master.

The moment I fret about a thing I am its slave instead of its master. And there is no slave master in the world like worry. Another master may grudge the sleeping hour, but he must give you time for sleep. Another master may grudge the dinner hour, but sometime you must eat. But worry will work you 24 hours a day and spoil your appetite in the bargain.—Mark Guy Pearse.

Excellent Opportunity Offered Young Men

Between 18 and 25 years of age to learn Shipbuilding. No previous experience necessary. GOOD PAY and QUICK ADVANCEMENT while learning. GOOD BOARD and LODGING reasonable, close to work. Apply in person to Chester Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa.

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

We pay $2 to $15 per set for old false teeth. Doesn't matter if broken. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. Bank reference. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Copper Makes Millionaires Your name and address on a postal will bring you full information about richest copper mines in the world and how you can make money. Write today—now. Bethlehem Copper Company, Steins, N. Mex.

People sometimes put on airs when that is about all they have to put on.

Canada's 1916 trade with Britain amounted to $821,680,408.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. Adv.

If you don't like a book you can shut it up. This shows the advantage of loving books.

Any woman has a perfect right to look in a milliner's window and wish she had a wealthy husband.

A Domestic Cataclysm.

He (reading the news)—My dear, I see there's another break in China.

She—I can't help it, John. Even taking it out of her wages won't stop her.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Independence Day.

"You always celebrate the Fourth of July with a picnic?"

"Yes. The only way we can show our independence on Independence day is to leave the home and be independent of the cook."

Joke on Mother.

Returning home one afternoon, little Richard's mother found him apparently in great pain. Careful questioning failed to disclose the cause of the lad's suffering. Previous experience told the mother that Richard probably was in need of that oil so unpopular with children, and she proceeded to administer a generous portion despite the crying resistance of Richard. A few minutes later the boy appeared, apparently in great glee.

"I've got a joke on mother—I've got a joke on mother," he cried.

Members of the family were curious, of course.

"Mother thought I was sick and gave me oil, but I got the toothache," he exclaimed between laughs.

Richard's earlier reticence was due to dread of the dentist's chair.—Indianapolis News.

How It Started.

"Who is that man who just spoke to you?"

"I don't know."

"But he spoke as though he knew you."

"Perhaps he does. I may have met him somewhere, but I don't recall his name."

"That's queer. Men don't usually speak to other men unless they know them. Perhaps he's someone you're ashamed to let me know you know."

"I tell you the man is a stranger to me. He may be a minister of the gospel for all I know."

"That isn't very likely. The few ministers you've ever met you could remember easily enough. It's more likely he's a gambler or a barkeeper."

"Great Scott, woman!"

"Oh, there's no use losing your temper. I'm just a poor fool of a woman, not supposed to know anything or have any sense at all, but just the same I'm thoroughly convinced you're hiding something from me."

"If I was the grocer I'd sell nothin' but Post Toasties"
—Bobby

WATCH YOUR CROPS

Always Keep a Sharp Lookout for Many Insect Pests.

Farmers Should Provide Themselves With Poisons and Then Keep Vigil for First Outbreak of Enemies of Farm Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much of the destruction to crops by insect pests is due to the failure of farmers and fruit growers to detect an outbreak at its beginning, and to delay in getting the necessary combative material. Farmers who provide themselves with insect poisons and then keep a vigil for the first outbreaks of crop enemies will bring through the largest yields.

That a great part of the annual loss to grain crops due to insect injuries can be avoided by vigilance and vigorous action on the part of growers is not sufficiently realized. Frequently insect outbreaks originate within a limited area, and when this is the case it is often quite possible to stamp them out before any great damage has been done. If the outbreak is general, then community action is essential to prevent the infestation from becoming widespread.

Watch your crops constantly. Make a daily survey of the fields during the most active growing season, if possible.

If an outbreak of any insect foe is discovered, apply promptly the remedies which are recommended in publications of state experiment stations and of the United States department of agriculture.

If in doubt as to the identity of a pest, send specimens promptly in a tight tin box to your county agricultural agent, state experiment station or nearest federal entomological field station, accompanied by a request for information regarding it.

Keep on hand at least a small supply of the standard insecticide preparations, such as paris green, lime, and arsenate of lead.

Report serious outbreaks of insects to the state or national authorities mentioned above. Federal entomological field stations charged with the investigation of cereal and forage insects are located at the following places.

Arizona—Tempe.
California—Martinez.
Indiana—West Lafayette.
Iowa—Sioux City.
Kansas—Wellington.
Maryland—Hagerstown.
Missouri—Charleston.
Ohio—Wakeman.
Oregon—Forest Grove.
South Carolina—Columbia.
Tennessee—Knoxville.
Texas—Brownsville.
Virginia—Charlottesville.
Utah—Salt Lake City.

CAREFUL IN SHIPPING

Utmost Vigilance Urged to Prevent Foods From Spoiling.

Weather Reports Should Be Utilized in Studying Conditions—Shipper Should Co-Operate Closely With Carrier.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Shippers at this time should exercise unusual care in packing and loading their perishable products. They should grade their products carefully with reference to the degree of their maturity and select a nearby market for the ripened products and a distant market for the products that will hold up the necessary time in transit to reach the distant market. Weather reports should be utilized in a study of the weather conditions that are prevailing in the different large markets, to the end that foodstuffs that normally are consumed in large quantities in warm weather may not be sent to markets where cool or cold weather is prevailing.

There should be a fuller recognition of the joint responsibility of the shipper with the carrier for the safe carriage of food products to destination, the specialists of the United States department of agriculture point out. Shippers should co-operate closely with carrier by giving ample instructions with reference to refrigeration and ventilation, to the end that food products may be properly conserved in transit and reach channels of consumption. Railroad agents could render useful service if they were instructed in some of the most fundamental things connected with the proper care of perishable shipments during the period of loading carload shipments at country stations.

Shippers too frequently, through carelessness and a lack of knowledge of the proper methods of protecting perishable shipments, leave wagon-loads of them exposed to the hot sun for hours at a time instead of loading them promptly into a refrigerator car and keeping the doors of the car closed between loads. The carrier's representative or local agent usually takes notice of such condition only for the purpose of recording the circumstances for consideration in connection with damage claims that may be filed. The fact frequently is overlooked that the carrier may render definite assistance in the conservation of foodstuffs by co-operating with the shippers and giving them all the information which it has as to the proper methods that should be used.

Shippers should invariably notify consignees as soon as shipments are forwarded from point of origin. Where the distance to market is short, the notification should be given by wire, so that the consignees may be in a position to take more prompt delivery of shipments on arrival and thus eliminate the deterioration that so frequently takes place by the holding of shipments long periods of time after arrival at the market.

NO SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION

Department of Agriculture Will Assist in Locating Stocks Where There Is Shortage.

No seed for free distribution nor for sale is at the disposal of the United States department of agriculture. The department, however, through its committee of seed stocks, is receiving daily telegraphic and other reports as to available supplies of seeds of crops for late planting, and will assist in locating seed stocks for localities where shortages exist. The committee is cooperating with state, local and commercial agencies in an effort to secure better distribution of seed and to encourage plantings of all important crops.

Information regarding shortages and surplus stocks should be addressed to R. A. Oakley, Chairman, Committee on Seed Stocks, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR SWINE

It Is Well to Sow Rape in Three Plots at Intervals of Three Weeks—Use Dwarf Essex.

(By J. G. FULLER, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.)

Supplement native pasture with rape or other forage crops.

It is well to sow rape in three plots at intervals of about three weeks. The dwarf Essex variety is used at the station farm, sowed in drills 28 inches apart at the rate of six pounds to the acre.

Rape stalks should not be closely pastured after the leaves are eaten off. The plants should be about 14 to 18 inches high when the pigs are turned in.

For less intensive feeding, when fewer animals are kept on the same lot for a longer time, rape is sown broadcast with oats and clover. Five pounds of rape, six pounds of clover, and one bushel of oats are sown per acre. Swine should not be turned in until the crop is eight or ten inches high. An acre with a good stand of crop should supply 15 spring pigs with forage for the rest of the season.

CHICKENS AID FOOD SUPPLY

Hen Is Only Producing Creature That Can Be Profitably Kept on Small Space in Village.

(By A. C. SMITH, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

The hunger period which threatens the United States and its allies in the present war may be warded off, in part, at least, by attention to the lowly chicken.

The hen is the only producing creature that can be profitably kept on small areas such as city and village lots, that will transfer table waste into a highly edible product. She selects from waste material, bugs, weeds and grasses a large part of her living for several months in the year, and during this time is usually a high producer of very fertile eggs. She reproduces her kind much more often than any other productive animal.

She can be cared for by women and children and often by invalids and convalescents.

Other poultry, including ducks, geese and squabs, should also receive careful attention, in view of the present and future food situation.

FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

Any Type of Soil, Well Drained, Free of Weeds and of Reasonable Fertility Will Do.

Alfalfa may be successfully raised on almost any type of soil providing that it is well-drained, free of weeds and in reasonable state of fertility.

Good drainage must be provided.

The ground must be made free of weed seeds.

Soils lacking in fertility should be well-manured, as alfalfa requires large amounts of plant food. If sufficient manure is not to be had, it should be supplemented with a commercial fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash.

If the soil is sour, it must be limed before alfalfa can do well.

Inoculation of the soil will generally be necessary.

HUMUS ONE OF ESSENTIALS

It Prevents Cohesion of Soil Grains Into Solid Clods—Farmers Are Urged to Rotate.

Humus is one of the essentials in soils. It prevents cohesion of the soil grains into solid clods. It prevents land from becoming sticky. Every farmer is urged to rotate his crops, plowing under a good sod of clover or some legume as often as the rotation calls for, the purpose being to increase humus. Stable manure, in which is mixed the straw and corn stalks, answers the same purpose. By all means put back into the soil as much humus as the fields have grown or you will come face to face with lessened fertility and difficult farming.

What Silage Is.

Silage is the process of utilizing corn of the previous year for winter feeding, and long-conducted experiments have proved that it has five times as much food value per acre as grass.

Use Good Axle Grease.

A proper axle grease for use on every type of heavy wagon should have just the right "body," that is it ought to be neither so thin as to run, nor so heavy as to stiffen.

Rotate for Fertility.

We must rotate our crops to keep our soil fertile, and vary our ways of living to keep our hearts hopeful and cheerful.

Three Crop Essentials.

To grow a good crop three things are needed: Good seed, good weather and a good farmer.

Too Many Houses Neglected.

Too many of us have big, red-painted barns and little, unpainted houses.

DIPPING FOR SCAB HELPS CONTROL TICKS

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is some danger, according to agricultural authorities, that the sheep tick may become a source of considerable loss to farmers and stockmen in those localities in which the dipping practiced for some years in order to eliminate sheep scab has been largely discontinued. Dipping for scab has helped to control the sheep tick in those localities, which consequently have been comparatively free from this pest for a number of years. Now, however, it appears that sheep ticks are becoming a nuisance in the areas where systematic dipping was formerly carried on, and they are likely to cause a great deal of damage if steps are not taken to control them.

Sheep Are Restless.

The sheep tick is a wingless parasitic fly which spends its entire life on the sheep. It obtains its food by puncturing the skin and feeding on the blood and lymph of the animal. The irritation thus caused, especially in the case of lambs, is great, and the constant drain of blood may in time become serious. Infested sheep are so restless that they do not feed well and are in general less thrifty than tick-free flocks. These conditions hamper the growth of wool and in general lower the market value of the sheep. From a purely economic point of view, therefore, dipping is a profitable practice.

CHARACTERISTIC SCAB LESIONS IN EARLY STAGE.

Necessary Dippings.

Two dippings are regarded as necessary on account of the life habits of the tick. The first dipping will destroy all the mature ticks on the animal, but it cannot be depended on to destroy those in the pupal stage, in which they are protected by a hard shell. In this shell the tick remains from 19 to 24 days. A second dipping, therefore, 24 days after the first will find these insects in an unprotected state, having emerged from the pupal shell in the interval between the dippings.

Effective Solutions.

There are a number of solutions which are effective in destroying sheep ticks. Among these, coal-tar creosote, cresol, and nicotine dips may be purchased ready-prepared. The lime-sulphur-arsenic solution can be made at home, but it is difficult to prepare and its poisonous qualities necessitate special precautions in its use. Complete details in regard to the various kinds of dips and the most effective methods of administering them are contained in a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, Farmers' bulletin 798, "The Sheep Tick."

Cost of Dipping.

The cost of dipping varies considerably, depending upon the cost of labor fuel and material. In the sheep-growing sections of the West, however, it may be estimated at from 2 to 3½ cents a head for each dipping. Where only a few sheep are kept, a portable galvanized iron vat may be used, or a canvas dipping bag. Where large flocks are cared for, however, or where a farmer is in the sheep business permanently, it is best to provide proper facilities for the work, and a permanent dipping vat is the only practical solution.

IMPORTANT TO FEED WORK HORSES WELL

Some Good Suggestions Offered by Oklahoma Expert—Alfalfa Is Great Bone Producer.

There was a time when anything was good enough for the horse. Agricultural conditions are gradually changing. With the increase in farm values, the increase in cost of grain, and the increased cost of producing feed grains as well as roughage, the question of feeding the horse is becoming more important all the time, says W. L. Blizzard of the department of animal husbandry at Oklahoma A. and M. college at Stillwater.

The question of combining feeds that are economical is probably the most important question at this time. On most farms some or all of the following feeds are available for the work horse: Corn, barley, oats, kafir, bran, cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, alfalfa hay, oat straw, sudan hay, prairie hay, timothy and clover hays.

A few suggestions by Mr. Blizzard for combining these feeds for horses—work horses or others—are as follows:

Corn and alfalfa hay are a good combination, but have a tendency to heat the animal during hot weather. Oats or bran will counteract this tendency. Corn, barley or kafir will give better results if combined with bran and cottonseed meal or oil meal. Oats added to any of these feeds will increase their efficiency. Oats alone is a better feed than either corn, kafir or barley. Oats and bran combined half and half, are especially well suited for brood mares and growing horses. Bran is a good conditioner. Cut straw, alfalfa hay, sudan hay or prairie hay can be added to a grain mixture and should constitute from 20 to 25 pounds of 100-pound combination. These hays when cut and mixed with the grain add bulk to the ration and reduce the cost. The mixture should be dampened with one-sixth water before feeding.

Alfalfa is a great bone producer. When it is used, the amount of bran can be reduced in a ration. It is a mistake to feed alfalfa one day and some roughage the next.

A 1,500-pound work horse should receive 15 pounds of the grain mixture daily when at work, and about twelve pounds of hay. He will not need so much hay if cut hay is supplied in his grain mixture.

Under no circumstances should a work horse have all the hay he will eat. His capacity for roughage seems to have no limit, and he may do himself injury if allowed free access to an unlimited supply.

Co-Operate.

The country town, with its community life, is the bulwark of the nation, and the farmer who would destroy it is short-sighted, indeed. Then let's all, farmers, merchants, professional men and town laborers, work together and make each community one of the best in the land.

Swat the Rat.

There is said to be one rat to every acre of land in England and Wales, causing an annual loss to farmers that is estimated at $73,000,000.

WORLD NEEDS WOOL TO MEET SHORTAGE

Retention of Entire Lamb Crop of This Spring Until 1918 Will Assist Greatly.

(By MARION WELLER, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

The world needs wool as never before. A British authority recently made the statement that one-third of the wool supply was going into uniforms. Now that the United States has entered the war the proportion going into uniforms will be still larger. This will mean less wool for the civilian population. How is the wool shortage to be met?

It can be met in part, says the livestock subcommittee of the state committee on food production and conservation by the retention of the entire lamb crop of this spring until 1918, in order that the wool clip may be increased. It can also be met in part by the use of the shoddy made from discarded clothing, clippings from the clothing factories and rags that contain wool.

In other countries this latter source of wool supply is regularly counted on. Remnants such as those mentioned are baled and sent to shoddy mills, where they go through a machine that pulls them apart and delivers the fiber in a fluffy mass. This fiber is carded again, spun into yarn and woven into cloth. Sometimes it is blended with new wool for the better fabrics, or may be mixed with cotton for the cheaper fabrics.

WEEDS TAKE MUCH MOISTURE

Especially in Dry Seasons Crops Demand More Water Than There Is Stored in Soil.

There is no question but that too much seed will sometimes spoil the crop in a dry season by calling for more water than there is to spare. If this be true of the grain itself, how important it is that worthless moisture-taking weeds should be gotten rid of whenever possible.

BAD ROADS COST MILLIONS

Amount Is Placed at $260,000,000 by Highway Economist in the Office of Public Roads.

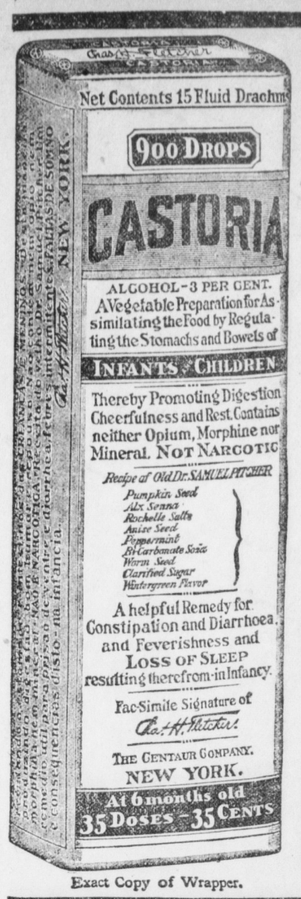
Bad roads cost this country, $280,000,000 a year, according to J. E. Pennypacker, highway economist in the United States office of public roads. According to his figures our annual haulage is 350,000,000 tons, averaging eight miles.

A Secret of Success.

One of the greatest secrets in being successful with the family garden is to provide an abundance of plant food in a form readily available to the growing plants. On this little plat of ground intensive cultivation is brought to the highest state of perfection.

Humus.

Humus enables the soil to store more moisture, increases its temperature, makes it more porous, furnishes plant food, stimulates chemical action, and fosters bacterial life.



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The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

Run to Earth.

Sherlock Holmes—Quick, Watson, quick! There's the missing millionaire!

Doctor Watson—His clothes—

Sherlock Holmes—Never mind his clothes, man! He began with eggs—and he's eating his third potato!—Judge.

Not by a Long Shot.

He—I want you to help spend my salary.

She—Am I not doing that?

He—No, no; I mean forever and ever.

She—It won't take me as long as that.

A Strategic Move.

"Why did they name the line of the German troops in France after Wagner music?"

"I suppose they did it to scare the enemy off; to make the French think they were going to sing it."

Contrary to Precedent.

"The speaker seems to be an unusually modest man."

"What makes you think so?"

"He makes all his promises in the first person plural and all his excuses in the first person singular."

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Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet Soap, and assist it now and then as needed by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. Nothing better to make the complexion clear, scalp free from dandruff and hands soft and white.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Market Day.

"Hub'by!"

"Yes, yes, yes?"

"Before we were married you used to send me flowers and sweets."

"I should be a brute to discontinue that custom. Tonight it will be cauliflowers and sweet potatoes."

If you suspect that your child has Worms, a single dose of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will settle the question. Its action upon the Stomach and Bowels is beneficial in either case. No second dose or after purgative necessary. Adv.

The Slacker.

She—Are you going to enlist?

He—Well, I would if I though could not pass the examination.

Before marriage a man's display of affection is apt to be overdone; after marriage it is more likely to be rare.

Most tall stories are extraordinarily thin.

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Reets—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Whitewash.

Mayor Hosey sat at a dinner in Fort Wayne beside a pretty girl.

"Oh, Mayor Hosey," she said. "I saw such a good film play last week—'The Man Who Failed.' You certainly must take it in."

Mayor Hosey frowned.

"Humph," he said. "They're always screening failures."

Kind to Father.

Little miss, three years old, very serving, called on her grandaunt th other day. "Come again," said gran aunt in farewell.

Father next morning said: "Goo by, Little Miss."

"Good-by. Come again," she r plied in polite tones.

Anticipating It.

"Flubdub, I'd like to give you a lit tle friendly advice."

"All right. Which of my habits is it you object to, old top?"

The Better Wish.

"I wish I could afford to wear clothes."

"I don't. I wish I could afford to wear any old thing."

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Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.