

### Monkeying With A Signal Code

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Abercrombie, who was a bachelor, did not spend his time dawdling around clubs and drawing rooms. He owned a splendid yacht, the Theta, big enough to sail anywhere in any waters, and in this yacht he made his home. He contributed quite a number of inventions to assist scientists in making deep sea soundings and investigating ocean currents and at the time referred to in this story was endeavoring to simplify sea signals.

Abercrombie sailed to the Philippines among other places, where he was welcomed by the United States officials, especially the officers of the army. Among the families of the officers he met Miss Lella Turnlee, the daughter of Colonel Turnlee, commander of the 4th Infantry. Miss Turnlee understood his devices readily.

Now, the way Abercrombie knew that Miss Turnlee understood his contrivances was because she always said "Yes" and "Indeed" and "How clever" exactly at the right time, and when he asked, "Do you follow me?" she always replied, "Perfectly."

Mrs. Turnlee was much pleased that her daughter had a mind capable of receiving the explanations of Abercrombie's inventions by Abercrombie himself—not that she cared anything for the inventions, but she hoped her daughter's vigor of intellect would lead Abercrombie to become interested and possibly that a fine catch would fall to the family. The good lady had dragged half a dozen children over many territories in the western portion of America during her younger days and had known what it was to get settled in quarters to be immediately ordered to some other station or turned out by a ranking officer. Abercrombie's yacht was preferable to an adobe hut or log apartment even when fixed. In other words, Mrs. Turnlee desired that her daughter should marry elsewhere than in the army.

At dinner one evening at Colonel Turnlee's quarters Abercrombie was explaining to the family his new system of sea signals. Colonel Turnlee, who was a West Pointer and should have understood anything in the signal line, knew but little of what his guest said. Mrs. Turnlee understood never a word. Miss Lella did not need to ask a single question. It all seemed to go straight to her brain and find lodgment there.

"Upon my word!" exclaimed Abercrombie. "How did you good people come to have a daughter who understands these things so well?"

"Lella has always attended the best schools," said the fond mother pointedly. "Besides, she has scientific tastes."

"I have never met," Abercrombie declared enthusiastically, "one who has taken in everything I have said so readily."

"She inherited it from her grand father, Admiral Turnlee," the mother pursued. "He wrote a book on coral reefs and another on volcanic formations. Children always take from their grandparents rather than their own fathers."

Colonel Turnlee, who was cracking nuts, did not notice his wife's aspersions on his own generation.

"Do you think, Miss Turnlee," said Abercrombie, "that if I were to send you a message by my code from my yacht out in the bay you would understand it?"

"I think I would," replied the girl demurely—"that is, if it were not too long."

"Very well. Look out for one tomorrow afternoon."

"How shall I reply? I have no signals."

"You can write or, better, telegraph."

Miss Lella made no reply to this. Possibly she was timid at being put to the test, fearing that she might fail. I don't know how she felt about it. I only know this out as a suggestion. Her mother had confidence that she would understand the signal perfectly and furnish Abercrombie with fresh evidence of the brilliancy of her intellect. The colonel went on cracking and munching nuts, but said nothing when the dinner broke up he had to go over to see the commanding general, and Mrs. Turnlee received a visit from the major's wife. This left Abercrombie and Miss Lella alone together for the rest of the evening. Abercrombie in order to give her a better chance to pass the test to come off next day coached her a bit, asking her a few leading questions concerning it. He discovered that she did not know as much about the code as he had thought she did. He left her doubting that she would be able to telegraph him a correct answer to his message.

The next day at 3 there were evidences on the Theta of a desire to communicate with some one. Abercrombie himself was hauling up little flags and running them down again. His message was, "You are a very bright girl." When the signaling was over Abercrombie waited for her telegram. It did not come, but later Colonel Turnlee's orderly brought a note. It read:

Your flattering offer of your heart and hand comes so unexpectedly that I should have time. But my own heart says now and always "Yes."

Abercrombie read the message with a stare. He married Miss Turnlee, but even as his wife she would never tell him whether she had understood his message or not.

Whether or not it was this experience that caused the change, certain it is that Abercrombie lost all interest in signaling and studied it no more.

Little Enthusiasm. Dublin, July 26.—The convention which is to attempt to reach a solution of the Irish problem was opened yesterday morning at Regent House, Trinity college. There was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm among the spectators. Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, was the only delegate who was cheered.

### WAR GARDEN INCREASE

For All New England the Increase Was 275 Per Cent.

The New England states did great work this year by increasing the number of war gardens 275 per cent. New Hampshire tops the group with 400 per cent. Prof. J. C. Kendall, director of the experiment station of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture at Durham, writes the commission that a public safety committee pushed the work.

Rhode Island is the second highest, with an increase of 335 per cent, and here the state college co-operated with many civic bodies in the campaign. Providence reports it has 10,000 people in garden work.

Connecticut, which has had a record of producing within its borders the least that it consumes of any state in the country, went to the garden campaign in big fashion. At South Manchester R. LaMotte Russell did fine work, getting the banks to distribute garden primers, while at Stamford Mrs. H. G. Ogden distributed hundreds of primers and is now busy in the canning campaign. The newspapers of the state gave the heartiest co-operation by printing the daily garden lessons sent out by the commission. The state's gain is 322 per cent and figures from Hartford say 10,000 persons are gardening.

This is a banner year for gardens in the Bay state. Gov. McCall early appointed a campaign committee and great work was accomplished. In Lowell the school children are cultivating 700 gardens under the direction of John W. Kernan of the park department. Brockton estimates the gain over last year is 300 per cent, with 4,000 at work. New Bedford reports an increase of 1,000 per cent, while Springfield estimates 10,000 are making gardens.

In Burlington, Vt., more than 2,000 are gardening, according to D. G. Babbitt of the Daily News. The central committee there is co-operating with the state committee on food production and the committee of safety for a greater yield in vacant lot and backyard gardens. Rutland estimates show that twice as many people are working gardens this year as last.

"Reports from New England are very gratifying," said Mr. Pack, in going over the figures, "and the work done there was the hardest, for some sections are not adapted to gardening. The factories co-operated with us in fine fashion and we sent thousands of garden primers to them just as we are sending canning and drying manuals."

### KEEP CHICKS GROWING.

Their Care During Warm Weather Is Important.

The care of growing chicks during the summer is one of the most important factors in poultry raising. The chicks may be hatched from strong, vigorous stock and carefully brooded; but unless they receive the proper attention during the warm months their growth may be retarded. In other words, they should be so managed that they will mature into well-developed fowls.

Growing chicks should be provided with a house that will give them a place to stay in bad weather and at night. No particular style of house is recommended, but it should be so built that it will provide the chicks with ample ventilation, dryness, sunlight, freedom from drafts, and be so arranged that it can be cleaned easily and frequently.

The lumber from piano and dry-goods boxes can be used in building such a house, and when covered with ordinary roofing paper so as to keep out the rain, will make desirable quarters. It is suggested that such houses be built on the colony plan, so that they can be moved from place to place, thus providing the chicks with fresh ground to range over. Elevating such a house six inches above the ground will assist in keeping the floor dry, by means of the circulation of air, and such space will also provide shade for the chicks.

In placing the chicks in their growing house for the first time, it is best to confine them for several days by erecting a temporary yard wherein they can run for five or six days, until they learn where to return when the fence is removed and they are allowed their liberty. Care should be taken not to crowd the chicks by placing too many in any one house. When the chickens cover the greater part of the floor at night, it is an indication that they are too crowded. At such a time they should be thinned out and placed in another house.

### A STRIKING PANORAMA.

Is the Great Retreat of the Russian Armies in Galicia.

Copenhagen, July 26.—A semi-official German report describes as a striking panorama the retreat of the Russian armies in Galicia. Retiring columns stretching to the horizon can plainly be observed from numerous vantage points. The retreat occasionally degenerates into a full rout, particularly under the influence of the Austro-German field guns, which are abreast the infantry vanguards and dash forward to a hill top from where they pour a demoralizing fire into the masses crowded in the roads.

Additional quantities of munitions, provisions and six heavy guns were captured. Another report says that aeroplanes heavily bombed the station at Monastyrzaka and the new road for the Russian troops south of that point, from which regular communication has been severed.

Advertisement for Beautifier and Oriental Cream. Includes text: "Renders to the skin a delicately clear, healthy white complexion. Brings back the soft smooth appearance of youth. Results are instant and improvement constant." and "Gouraud's Oriental Cream".

### INDUSTRIAL WAR BOARD PLANNED

President Will Reorganize the Defense Council.

### AIMS TO STOP THE LOST MOTION

Five Cabinet Members Are to Compose Main Body.

Washington, July 26.—There is to be one more big reorganization and then Uncle Sam will settle down to complete his first year's war program.

President Wilson is ready to announce the long expected change in the present national defense council organization. Assured of a definite end of wrangling in the shipping board with the sweeping changes made Tuesday, the president will now "take in the slack" in the defense council.

An "indefinite war board" of six members, directly responsible to the council of six cabinet members, will be announced this week.

The war board will probably include Bernard Baruch, in charge of raw materials; Julius Rosenwald, in charge of finished material; Frank A. Scott, munitions, and three other men whose names have not been ascertained.

These men will have executive charge of all the industrial work and under them will be committees on labor, medical supplies, etc.

A separate "priority board" to determine what products shall be given priority in shipment during the war will also be directly responsible to the war board.

The advisory commission to which all the various sub-committees have heretofore reported, is to be retained, but no longer in its former capacity.

As in the case of his shipping board shake-up the president proposes the defense council changes to stop lost motion, disagreements and to hasten consummation of war plans already begun.

### MOONEY JURY STILL TIED UP; MAY DISAGREE

Discharge Is Probable If the Verdict Isn't Reached.

San Francisco, July 26.—Unless the jury in the Rena Mooney bomb plot case reaches a verdict soon a complete disagreement and discharge are probable.

No further word had come from the jury room up to the time Superior Judge Seawell resumed court yesterday. Late Tuesday the jury requested the court to read again that part of his instructions referring to second degree murder and also asked for the "E. B. Morton letter," one of the state's exhibits in which Mrs. Mooney was referred to as being interested in The Blast, Alexander Berkman's publication.

After getting this letter the jury retired again without comment. Rumors in the hall of justice yesterday were that a majority of the jury favors acquittal.

Insuring Our Fighting Men.

Work on the plan of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for life and indemnity insurance to the soldiers and sailors of the United States is progressing. The advisory committee of 10 prominent insurance men and other committees and the secretary are working out the details and a bill will ultimately be drafted and presented to Congress for action.

The report of the various committees and the secretary's action furnish a tangible working basis for the legislation.

The insuring of our soldiers and sailors will be only a new application of a well-known principle. Employees' insurance, especially for those engaged in hazardous employment, has long been recognized as a just and wise and profitable policy in private business, and has been successfully operated for years.

In fact through the United States employees' compensation commission civilian employees of the government are now insured against accidents occurring in the course of their employment.

The wisdom and justice of a great government applying the principle to its citizens who for their country's sake engage in the extra-hazardous employment of war are apparent to all. Our soldiers and sailors in defense of their country are daily hazarding their lives and safety and they certainly deserve the same protection, and their dependents deserve the same protection, that great business corporations give their employees and the United States gives certain of its employees.

Secretary McAdoo before the conference of insurance men outlined his views as follows: "It seems to me that we ought not, as we send our men into this war, say to them that they must be dependent upon future legislation for the granting of compensations which have heretofore, under our policy, taken the form of pensions. Our brave men should not be left in uncertainty or doubt as to what is going to be done for them in case of either death or total or partial disability. A man who goes out to fight for the United States is entitled to know in advance what a just government is going to do for him."

One of the great uses of the proceeds of the Liberty loan bonds is to protect our fighting men, to supply them with everything that will make them powerful, effective and as safe as may be. That those who meet with disability in the course of their duty should be given compensation and that the dependents of those who die for their country should be given compensation is exactly in line with and really a part of this use of the proceeds of the Liberty loan bonds.

Year endowments give money and protection to the wage-earning women. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual), S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto building, Montpelier, Vt.

### SILAGE FROM STOVER.

Most Economical Way to Convert Corn Fodder Into Meat and Produce Manure.

The most economical way of handling corn stover is to put it into the silo. If generally adopted, this practice would end a waste through wrong methods that now amounts to 35 per cent of all the stover fed, says the United States department of agriculture. It would place at the disposal of the farmer an enormous mass of roughage to cheapen the cost of producing meat and to maintain soil fertility; it is the most economical of all ways—by the production of manure.

That the value of stover as feed is recognized to some extent is indicated by the fact that 81.5 per cent of what is produced is fed in some way. Frequently, however, it is not the right way. For instance, such practices as "pulling the fodder," or "topping" the corn are most wasteful, but approximately 30 per cent of matured corn is handled in one of these two ways. The stalks that are left standing in the field are pastured, plowed under or burned.

Never Burn Stover.

To burn stover is a crime against intelligent agriculture for which it is difficult to find any explanation except obstinate ignorance on the part of the perpetrator. It offers a quick and easy method of cleaning the ground for plowing, but that is a small offset for the waste of good material. Plowing under and pasturing are better, but they also involve some waste.

On the other hand, ensiling the stover means that its feeding value is utilized to the full. A quantity of roughage is provided which lessens the need for expensive concentrates and makes the production of meat more profitable by lowering the cost of manufacture. Obviously this is a stimulus to the keeping of live stock, which from every point of view is most desirable.

Preparing Stover for Feeding.

In preparing stover for feeding, chopping or shredding increases its palatability and enables a greater quantity to be stored in a given space. Both of these methods, however, involve the use of additional labor and can only be recommended when labor and power are cheap and abundant. Cutting and shocking, on the other hand, involve some waste, but in general this is offset by the saving in labor.

No matter how it is prepared, corn stover, with a little grain or other concentrate, is an excellent roughage for wintering cattle, especially mature breeding cows. In some sections it is the sole roughage used for this purpose. In others oat straw is added.

SOME DOCTORS MUST PAY.

Government Doesn't Want Enlistments to Deplete Hospital Staff at Home.

New York, July 26.—Although the staff of every hospital in this city is expected to be called upon to furnish its share of the physicians and surgeons needed for war service, it was said here yesterday that the government "was ready to take any steps necessary to forestall enlistment for medical work that would seriously deplete these institutions of the doctors necessary to maintain their efficiency."

CAMP LUMBER SHIPPED.

Sixty Per Cent of Total Sent to Cantonment Sites.

Washington, July 26.—To dispose of reports of serious delays in delivery of lumber for the national army cantonments, the defense council's lumber committee announced Tuesday that 160,000,000 feet, or 60 per cent of the total required for the 16 cantonments, already had been shipped.

The Scale on a Map.

Distance on a map is measured by its "scale." By laying a rule on a government map and ascertaining the number of inches between two points the number of miles between them can readily be calculated. Nearly all maps are drawn to a scale representing one, two, three, or more miles to the inch, as the inch is the common unit of measurement in the United States by which the eye is accustomed to judge distances on paper.

Scale of 1: 62,500, used in the well-known United States geological survey topographic maps, denotes that 1 inch on the map represents 62,500 inches on the ground, which is the approximate number of inches in a mile. Therefore the scale is, almost exactly, 1 inch to 1 mile. A scale of 1: 125,000 is approximately 2 miles to 1 inch and a scale of 1: 1,000,000 represents 16 miles to 1 inch.

### ITCHING BURNING RASH NEARLY DROVE MISS PRATT WILD

Healed by Cuticura in Less Than a Month With Two Boxes Ointment and Two Cakes Soap, Cost \$1.50.

"I was taken first with a fine humor on my hands and around my ankles. The general appearance was of a red rash, and there was such itching and burning it nearly drove me wild. By scratching the affected parts they got moist and I was obliged to keep my ankles and fingers wrapped in linen. It bothered me most at night."

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in less than a month, after I had used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Soap, not a trace remained. I was healed." (Signed) Miss A. B. Pratt, Ossipee, N. H., Aug. 21, 1916.

The majority of skin and scalp troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap exclusively for all toilet purposes. On the slightest sign of redness, roughness, pimples, or dandruff, apply a little Cuticura Ointment. Absolutely nothing more effective.

For Free Samples by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.

### HOW SHE WAS CURED

By ETHEL HOLMES

Mrs. McGinnis was not expected to live through the day. For a year she had been an inmate of St. Luke's hospital, gradually growing worse till at last she had been given up by the house physician; and now he pronounced the end very near. The difficulty in her case had been to diagnose it. It was not in the liver nor the heart nor the kidneys, the three organs to which physicians refer the bulk of their cases. It might be that the stomach was affecting the nerves or the nerves the stomach. At any rate, there was no nourishment derived from food, and the patient suffered from nervous debility.

"Has she any relatives?" asked the physician.

"She's married and has children."

"Well, notify the husband."

Now, it so happened that Pat McGinnis, having to work hard all day, with no one to take care of four young children during his absence, had called in a comely young woman for house-keeper and nurse. It was not long before Miss Mulcahy, who occupied the position, had drawn a promise from Pat that after his wife's death he would marry her.

On the day Pat was summoned to the bedside of his dying wife he had taken a half holiday to go shopping with Miss Mulcahy, who, it having been reported to her that Mrs. McGinnis could not last long, was quickly picking up a trousseau. He took his conditional fiancée with him to the hospital to wait in the reception room while he bid his wife a last farewell, after which they were to continue their shopping. Mrs. McGinnis was lying in a ward on the ground floor, from which she had a fine view of the approach to the hospital. She saw her husband coming in with Miss Mulcahy, and it was a revelation to her. A man, whose intuitions in such matters are sluggish, would likely have died before the revelation had broken in on his stupid brain. Not so Mrs. McGinnis. The story of her husband's relations with Miss Mulcahy was not only as plain to her the moment she saw them coming together as it has been recorded here, but a great deal plainer. Indeed, her mind shot out little radiations of intelligence, giving her minute pictures which have been necessarily omitted in this bold statement of facts. When Pat entered the ward and was conducted to the bedside of his wife his face wore a very solemn aspect, nor was it assumed. Mrs. McGinnis was the mother of his children and had been a good wife to him till disease deprived him and them of her attention. Indeed, he felt so deeply that it was not easy to open a conversation. She spared him the trouble. There was a flash in her eyes and a drawing down at the corners of her mouth not at all becoming to one about to enter paradise. Instead of lying on her back she raised herself and supported herself by an elbow.

"Pat," she said, "y'er a good man. Y' niver lied to me. Now tell me who's been tendin' the childer?"

"I got Mary Mulcahy to do it."

"And who's goin' to do it when I'm gone?"

"I suppose she'll stay on."

"What y' been doin' with her this afternoon?"

Pat started.

"Don't lie to me. Pat. Y' niver did it, and y' niver'll do it unless some woman persuades y'. What y' been doin'?"

"Mary was doin' some shoppin'."

"And what's Mary's shoppin' to you?"

Pat stood stolidly silent. His eyes rolled everywhere; his tongue moved not.

"D'y' think the banns 'll be published next Sunday?" asked his wife.

Still Pat was silent. His thoughts were tumultuous.

"And the weddin' the day after the last banns?"

Pat signified his distress by changing the leg that supported the principal part of his weight.

"Have y' said anything about this at confession?"

"Niver a word. But how did y' know 't all?"

"Pat, you go right out and send that woman away, and don't y' let her go back to my place. Tell her O'll be there the night mesel'."

"Howly saints!" exclaimed Pat, crossing himself.

"Send her away, I say."

Pat went out and told Miss Mulcahy that his wife had gained a supernatural knowledge of their intention, warning her not to go to his house, since his wife had threatened to be there in ghostly form. Miss Mulcahy made a hasty departure, and Pat compelled his rebellious legs to take him back to his legitimate partner.

"Has she gone?" asked Mrs. McGinnis.

"Yes."

"Now go get a buck."

"For the love o' heaven, Bridget, what y' goin' to do?"

"Goin' home to the childer. D'y'e suppose O'm goin' to die an' I've 'em to the mercy o' that husky, who can't wait till O'm dead before preparin' to take me place?"

Within an hour the patient was driving up to her own domicile, into which she walked, and she has long ago completely recovered her health. The case is noted in the medical books as one especially illustrating the influence of the mind over the body.

The Use of Names. Judge Glezerich of New York in denying the petition of a foreigner desiring to use an American name recently said: "I have the greatest objection to foreigners who take up their residence in this country assuming the names of old American families of New York. It causes embarrassment to men who are of high standing in the community and take pride in their family names."

### A FAITHFUL HORSE.

Paul Revere's Sturdy Steed, Fairly Entitled to Fame.

Paul Revere's name was made immortal when he rode from Boston to Lexington and Concord warning the patriots along the way of the British approach, and his fame has been securely enshrined in the hearts of all Americans.

Historians have honored themselves in honoring him. Poets have found inspiration in praising him. He is an idol of childhood, an example in the prime of manhood and a solacing memory of old age.

How few characters loom up like great peaks above the mountain ranges of time!

And Paul Revere was one of these. He was one of the precious few great enough to grasp an opportunity to do an incalculable good to mankind.

But while we give deserved glory to Paul Revere let us no longer forget that there was another hero in that wild midnight ride.

There was the horse.

"Any other horse might have done as well," you think? Well, so might any other man have done as well perhaps. So might we flippantly disparage any hero.

But the fact remains that it was Paul Revere and Paul Revere's horse that did it. And the harder work fell on the horse. But for the true horse's faithfulness Paul Revere would have been a failure.—Christian Herald.

Learn History by Novels.

In the Woman's Home Companion Anne Bryan McCall says:

"One of the pleasantest ways I know of making varied travels into history is by reading historical novels. I remember that when I was twelve years old I read Harrison Alnoworth's 'Windward Castle,' and when I was fifteen I read Scott's 'Kentworth.' When I was sixteen I read Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter.' I was not thinking of history at all when I read them. I read them solely for the story. Yet from those three books I learned more of the times of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth and of early American days, I do believe, than in the many historical chapters covering those times that I have read since. Those books made these times live for me, and it was as though I myself were living in them."

Van and Semiramis.

Van is a city of immemorial antiquity, which gave the name to the "Vannic empire" of Assyria, and was supposed to have been founded by the semi-mythical Queen Semiramis. Unless cruelly libeled by the legend she was no better than she ought to have been, which is not surprising if she really was a daughter of the mermaid who ruled the neighboring lake. Van is today famous for the cuneiform inscriptions, indelibly printed on rocks, by which forgotten Van dwellers at once preserved their historical records and provided against future "paper famine."—London Chronicle.

The Fireless Cooker.

The fireless cooker has come to stay. Its usefulness is no longer a question, but a fact. It is one of the modern conveniences and, unlike many of them, it does not keep running up bills after it is installed. Buy it, and the cost is ended. It does not get out of repair unless greatly abused. It does save fuel bills and labor. It cooks many things better than they can be cooked in any other way.

There are many kinds of fireless cookers on the market. In choosing among them one may select the kind best adapted for the particular conditions it is to meet, and the space in the kitchen which it is to occupy. Of course a factory made cooker is best, but any one who cannot afford to buy one will find it worth while to use a home made one. A person with only a little mechanical skill, by following the directions which can be procured from the department of agriculture at Washington, can make a cooker that will fulfill most of the needs.—Woman's Home Companion.

Hateful.

The Woman—I hate to think of my thirtieth birthday! The Man—Let's not bring up the past.—Exchange.

The high impulse should be followed at any risk.

Corrected.

Wife—I really believe you married me simply because I have money. Hub—You're wrong. I married you because I thought you'd let me have some of it.

Always Picking.

Yeast—My wife used to play the banjo beautifully before we were married. Crimsonbeak—Now she picks on you, I suppose?—Yonkers Statesmen.

Gallei's Telescope.

The telescope with which Gallei discovered the satellites of Jupiter in 1610 is preserved in a Florence museum.

### TWO LONG YEARS HE SUFFERED

"Fruit-a-lives" Made Him Feel As If Walking On Air

ORILLIA, Nov. 28th, 1914.

"For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-lives make you feel like walking on air.' This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends."

DAN McLEAN.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Fighting the Fly.

An excellent remedy for the fly pest is formaldehyde. The correct strength may be secured by adding three teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution to a pint of water. The solution should be kept in such a way that the flies can drink it. A good way is to take an ordinary tin walled tumbler and fill it