FARMS THE SOURCE OF WEALTH

Careful Tillage, Good Management and a Beneficent Soil.

Reading the reports of the managers of the chartered banks in Canada, one is struck by the wonderful showing that they have made during the past two or three years. They are careful in their statements, and while they attribute the success that they have met with, together with that which has followed other lines of business, they are careful to emphasize the fact that the condition of big business may not continue. On the other hand, they point out that the material and fundamental source of wealth is the farm. While other lines of business may have their setbacks, and while care and scrupulous care, will have to be exercised to keep an even balance, there is but little risk to the farmer who on economic and studied lines will carry on his branch of industry and endeavor to produce what the world wants not only today, but for a long distance into the future, with a greater demand than ever in the past.

Speaking recently before a Canadian bank board at its annual meeting, the vice president, once a farmer himself, said:

"The farm is the chief source of wealth. We have now three transcontinental railways with branches running through thousands of miles of the very best undeveloped agricultural land in the world. In the natural course of things, these must attract immigration. The products of the farm are now commanding the highest prices ever known, and in my opinion even after the end of the war, high prices for foodstuffs must continue to prevail. With the mechanical appliances now available for farm work, the farmer needs no considerable supply of extra capital, but should be helped to the extent needed upon good security. The food supply of the world is short, the demand is likely to increase rather than decrease. Development of mines, extension of factories and the reconstruction of devastated Europe must all call for supplies for the workers. On the whole, the farmer has been helped rather than hurt by the war, and will continue to be, at least for a long time to come."

Many men of authority and intelligence support what the vice president has said, and their statements are borne out by the facts that readily present themselves. The different grain-producing countries of Europe have been robbed of the man power that developed their agriculture, the farms have been devastated and laid waste. Full and complete reliance will have to be placed on the United States and Canada, and from what we see today, it will take the combined forces of these two countries to come anywhere near meeting the cry that will go out for food. The warnings and appeals sent out by the heads of these two countries are none too soon nor too urgent. Therefore, it becomes necessary for those who can produce to exert themselves. Secure land, rent it, buy it. Get it somewhere, some way, and have it operated. The Canadian Government, sending out its appeal, is not selfish in this matter. Thousands of acres in the United States await the tiller's efforts, and none of it should be idle. Canada, too, offers wonderful advantages, with its free lands and its low-priced lands, to those desirous of helping the nation, and improving their own condition at the same time. Many are taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity.—Advertisement.

Add Horrors of War.

A friend just phoned us, "I have just thought of another great horror of war," he said excitedly. "Just think, it is going to take all of our chorus men away."

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That Itch, Burn, Crack, Chap and Bleed—Trial Free.

In a wonderfully short time in most cases these fragrant, super-creamy emollients succeed. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands for some time. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper.

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

Just the Contrary.

"Those street organists certainly lead a lazy life."

"Oh, no; life with them is one long daily grind."

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv

Suspicion.

Mrs. Slobrowsky—What makes your hands so dirty, Jan? Have you been washing your face?

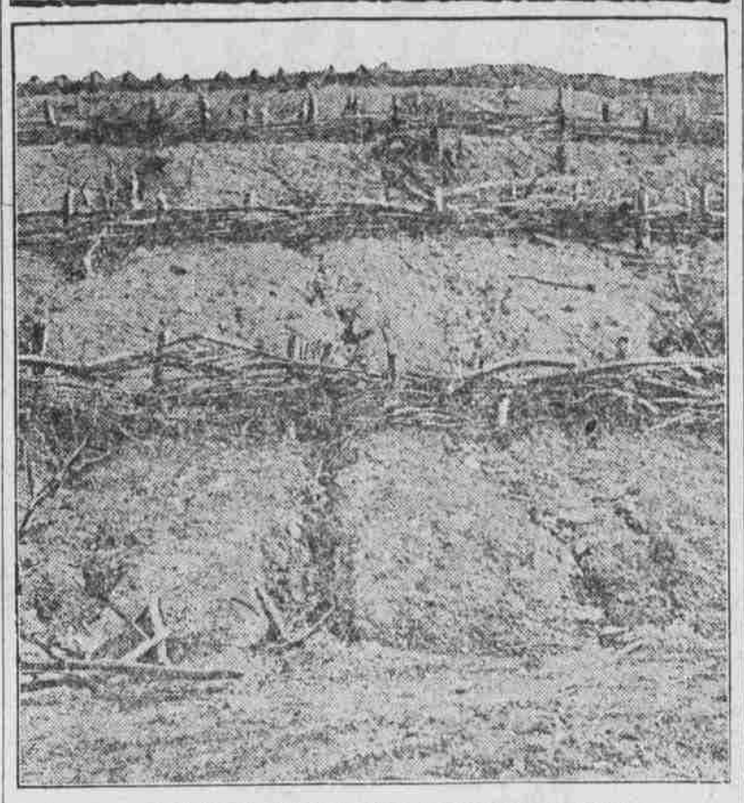
It is easy for a man to get rich quick if he meets a lot of others who want to.

What a happy world this would be if people continued to act after marriage as they do during courtship!

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

AVERT EROSION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND



BRUSH DAMS BUILT FOR CHECKING EROSION.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Field surveys disclosed that fields with graded terraces where the grades varied were in better condition than were any having uniform graded terraces.

The profiles of the grade lines of these terraces showed a tendency of the grade to increase toward the outlets, a short distance at the upper end of the terrace being level. This practice possesses much merit. The grade is increased at intervals along the terrace to accommodate the continually augmented discharge from the increasing size of the drainage area. A lesser grade may be used at the lower end of a variable-graded terrace than is required for a uniform-graded terrace of the same length. This is due to the fact that a smaller rate of rainfall can be used, since with the lesser grade of the variable-graded terrace, the time required for the water to flow the length of the terrace is greater than for the uniform-graded terrace.

Studies and calculations show that the lengths of a variable-graded terrace that can be used, for a grade of 0.5 per cent at the lower end, are 1,570, 1,280, and 1,100 feet on slopes of 5, 10 and 15 per cent, respectively, as compared with lengths of 1,210, 970, and 820 feet for terraces with a uniform grade of 0.5 per cent.

In laying off a terrace with variable grade, the grade should be increased at intervals of 200 or 300 feet and at all sharp bends where the terrace crosses a gully or depression in a field. For example, if it is desired to lay off a terrace on a 10 per cent slope, 1,200 feet long and with a vertical spacing of 4 feet, and the grade of the terrace is to be changed every 300 feet, then the grades would be as follows:

Station.		Grade in feet per 100 feet
From—	To—	
0	300	0.05
300	600	.14
600	900	.27
900	1,200	.45

It is seen from the above that the grade for the first 300 feet of terrace is almost negligible. This portion could well be laid off level. If a terrace with a uniform grade were used, a grade of 0.77 per cent would be required. Both practice and theory show that the variable-graded terrace is superior to the uniform-graded type.

Outlets.

Wherever possible terraces should end at natural drainage channels. The absence of a suitable drainage outlet within the limits of a field often necessitates ending the terraces at fence lines, depressions or draws. The volume of water which is discharged from the ends of a system of graded terraces often erodes unsightly and objectionable ditches along the ends of the terraces to the foot of the slope. Erosion in such channels can be reduced greatly by lining them with stones or seeding them to grass. The channels and banks of graded terraces should not be cultivated for 20 to 30 feet from the outlet channel but should be permanently sodded. Breaks commonly occur and erosion is most active near the ends of graded terraces, owing to the usually large volume of water passing. Some sort of protective covering of stones, boards or other hard material should be employed to prevent this washing. Where a terrace discharges into a deep ditch a box trough is used sometimes to give the water a free overfall into the ditch. This prevents erosion in the terrace channel.

Sometimes hillside ditches are constructed as outlets for terraces. Such ditches should have a fall two or three times that of the terraces and should be located so as to cross them and discharge into the nearest available drainage channel. Often wooded strips of land are left in fields to afford a place for the discharge of the water with a minimum amount of erosion.

Many of the failures of graded terraces may be attributed to irregularities in grade. Breaks occur often with abrupt reductions in the grade. This causes a piling up of the water and a consequent overtopping of the terrace by reason of the inability of a full channel to carry the same amount of water on a light grade as on a heavy one. With a variable-graded terrace there is less likelihood of overtopping because the grade is increased at short intervals along the terrace.

Again, breaks in graded terraces are very frequent where gullies and depressions are crossed and at abrupt bends. Such breaks are due to sudden changes in the direction of flow or to a change in grade, and often to both. The usual practice of crossing depressions at a low elevation to avoid abrupt bends, results in an increase of grade to the middle of the depression and a decrease beyond the middle. In order to avoid a break due to this diminution in grade it becomes necessary to maintain the top of the terrace at a uniform grade. This necessitates the building of a high and broad embankment across the depression similar to the one described for level terraces. Wherever it can be done without increasing the grade to such an extent as to cause serious erosion, it is advisable to make the grade greater for that portion of the terrace leading away from the middle of the depression than for the portion leading to the middle.

Use of Graded Terrace.

The graded terrace is adapted particularly for use on impervious and worn-out soils, and on shallow open soils with an impermeable subsoil foundation—in general, soils that are incapable of absorbing much water. Since the object of terracing is to prevent erosion, and as this is accomplished best by securing the least movement of the surface water, it can be seen readily that, within limits, the efficiency of a graded terrace varies inversely with the amount of fall given to it. The greater the fall, the greater the velocity and, hence, the greater the erosive power of the moving water.

The embankment of a graded terrace, being subjected to the erosive action of the water on its upper side, is often washed considerably, particularly at bends.

The deposit of soil in the terrace channel reduces both the grade and the cross-sectional area of the channel and renders the terrace extremely susceptible to overtopping during the next rain. Also the finer, lighter, and more fertile particles of soil remain suspended in the moving water and are carried off the field. In such cases, by the use of excessive grades, the very cream of the soil is lost. Where erosion of a terrace takes place no attempt should be made to cultivate the terrace. It should be seeded to grass.

The result that should be attained by a system of terraces and proper farming methods has been expressed in this way:

The primary object is conservation of both solid and fluid parts of the soil through a balanced distribution of the water supply. The ideal distribution is attained when all the rainfall or melting snow is absorbed by the ground or its cover, leaving none to run off over the surface of the field or pasture; in which case the water so assorted is retained in the soil and subsoil until utilized largely or wholly in the making of useful crops, while any excess either remains in the deeper subsoil and rocks as ground water or through seepage feeds the permanent streams.

These conditions are fulfilled most nearly by the horizontal bench terrace and the broad-base level-ridge terrace, since the movement of the water is reduced to a minimum by both. The graded terrace lacks much in meeting the requirements.

In general it is recommended that the broad-base level-ridge terrace be used wherever conditions of soil and topography will permit—that is, where the soil absorbs a portion of the rainfall and the slopes are not too steep. The broad-base level-ridge terrace supplemented by efficient tile drains suitably located would afford the most ideal method for preventing soil erosion on any type of soil. Often the yields obtained and the saving resulting from the absence of soil erosion would justify, in a financial way, the installation of tile.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price $1.00.—Adv.

To Keep Phone Cord Straight.

A new contrivance described in Scientific American promises to keep the kinks out of flexible telephone cords. The device consists of "two small composition parts turning on a central spindle, all inclosed in two brass shells or covers. Between the two rotating parts are two ball races that serve both as fractional bearings and as conducing means. The cord terminals are easily connected to the binding screws on each part, and there is ample room for a strain knot within each shell. The freedom of the swiveling of the two halves eliminates the snarling of the cord."

Most particular women use Red Cross Ball Blue. American made. Sure to please. At all good grocers. Adv.

Exactly It.

"They say that so many barbers may go to the war that men will have to let their hair and beards grow."

"What a barber-ous outlook!"

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

One and the Same.

"Jones reminds me of a donkey sometimes."

"Yes; he makes an ass of himself quite often."

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY

but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price $1.00.—Adv.

New Jersey farmers report volunteer farmers unsuccessful.

Russians are illicitly distilling vodka in defiance of prohibition.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

When a man begins to go down hill the law of gravitation and the encouragement of friends help him along.

Always use Red Cross Ball Blue. Delights the laundress. At all good grocers. Adv.

A lot of people are mighty quick to throw a cover over the naked truth.

Many a man's failure is due to his being afraid to try.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.

Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." —Mrs. O. M. RHINES, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga.—"I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine, I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited" —Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

A Proposal.

"I do not love you," he said. "I do not wish to hold your hand nor embrace you nor kiss you. I do not want to talk to you about tennnis, nor golf, nor suffrage, nor servants, nor where you were last summer, nor clothes. I do not wish to discuss literature, nor music, nor art with you. I do not wish to quarrel with you."

"What is your object," she inquired anxiously, "in telling me this?"

"Nothing very serious," he said. "But considering the situation, wouldn't it be a good idea for us to get married?"

COVETED BY ALL

but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price $1.00.—Adv.

Many a housewife's idea of a brave woman is one who isn't afraid to talk back to the cook.

If a theatrical performance doesn't make a woman cry she thinks she isn't getting her money's worth.

The value of pinapples exported from Hawaii during the year ending June 30, 1915, was $6,319,000.

New York state prohibits sales of tobacco to persons under eighteen years old.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Any experience has demonstrates the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

MEN AND WOMEN Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness often disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For good results use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents. When writing mention this paper.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Daisy Fly Killer. Sold by dealers, or 5 sent by express, prepaid, $1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

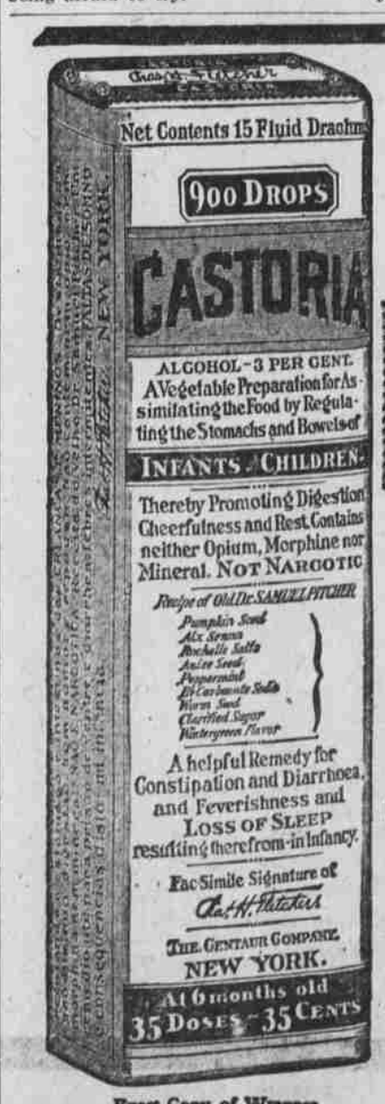
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Kodak Films Developed Free!

Prints 3 Cents Each — Any Size

Write for circular and samples. Oklahoma Film Finishing Co., P. O. Box 970, Oklahoma City, Okla.



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Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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