

Would Outlaw Canoes.
 Burning of the canoes at Camp Tekakwitha is a good example. The use of these extremely frail, unstable and therefore dangerous craft should be everywhere restricted to expert swimmers. Any others who go out in them risk their lives, since the least incautious movement is likely to cause an upset even when the water is quiet. While canoes may still be used by those who are fitted and ready at any moment to swim ashore, it would be better if they were put out of use altogether. There is always the danger, as long as they are kept at hand, that boys who cannot swim may seize an opportunity to venture out in them. They serve no purpose that is worth while. An expert may derive some pleasure from paddling a canoe about, but to persons who want to enjoy a ride upon the water they offer neither security nor comfort.—Albany Journal.

Tune Aids Mastication.
 Mr. Beecham has declared music at meals a nuisance. Such was not the opinion of Michael Mall in "Under the Greenwood Tree." "Truly now," he said, "there is a friendly tie of some sort between music and eating. I was once sitting in the little kitchen of the Three Choughs at Casterbridge, having a bit of dinner, and a brass band struck up in the street. Such a beautiful band as that were! I was sitting eating fried liver and lights—I well can mind. Ah, I was! and to save my life I couldn't help chewing to the tune. Band played six-eight time; six-eight chews I willy-nilly! Band plays common; common time went my teeth among the fried liver and lights as true as a hair. Beautiful 'twere. Ah, I shall never forget that there band!"—London Chronicle.

Women Life-Savers.
 The National Women's Life-Saving league announces that with the opening of the coming indoor season they will inaugurate a new branch of work in the form of a junior branch for girls under the age of sixteen. No child will be considered too young to learn the rudiments of swimming, and practically all of the crack swimmers of the league have promised their aid to Miss K. F. Mehrrens, its president, in developing the younger members.—New York Evening Post.

The Latest.
 "You ought to see my new flat."
 "Any special features?"
 "Well, I should say. A folding stove and a built-in piano."

Pennsylvania divorce laws are more lax than those of most eastern states, approaching even those of some of the western states in this respect.

Kissing is dangerous; the result is sometimes a wedding.

FIGHTING AT SHORT RANGE
 Italian Soldiers Persist in Using the Rifle and Disregard "Usefulness" of Bayonet.

Among the Italian troops fighting in the Isonza region are those from Corica, Sardinia and the south of Italy. These, when hand-to-hand fighting comes, throw away their rifles with their bayonets, and draw their daggers, assailing their man at close bodily quarters. They cannot be taught to use the knife or bayonet on the rifle; they want a knife in their hand and their hand on their enemy. The old centuries-long use of the knife and stiletto cannot be overcome. And this doubtless is an inheritance. The Romans fought all their wars hand-to-hand with knives or short swords. The infantry line which was the main reliance in all battles advanced and threw the pike, which was a short, heavy spear, that at thirty paces went like a rifle shot and small battering ram combined. After this one discharge the men drew their swords or knives and advanced to a bodily contest, shield against shield, with cut and thrust to decide. And the Romans had a maxim that "the nation that shortens its swords, lengthens its boundaries." It has been noted in this year of war that there is a return in many ways to old methods. The use of hand grenades is one illustration, making real the old term grenadiers who were originally foot soldiers who threw grenades. The French now give preference to the bayonet as the deciding factor in an assault, after the cannonade and rifle fire. The Germans prefer the rifle. Now we have these Italians going farther back to the hand knife of whatever kind. In our own army a new bayonet like the Philippine bolo has been adopted, instead of the present sword bayonet. It makes an all-round knife for many purposes and can be used like the South American machete for cutting and hewing in domestic requirements as well as for warfare.

European News.
 "Got the paper, my dear?"
 "Yes."
 "Well, what's the Russian news from Timbuctoo and the German news from Tokyo?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Summing Up.
 "Which nations do you think are going to win in the war?"
 "Well, as to that, I think they all have a fighting chance."

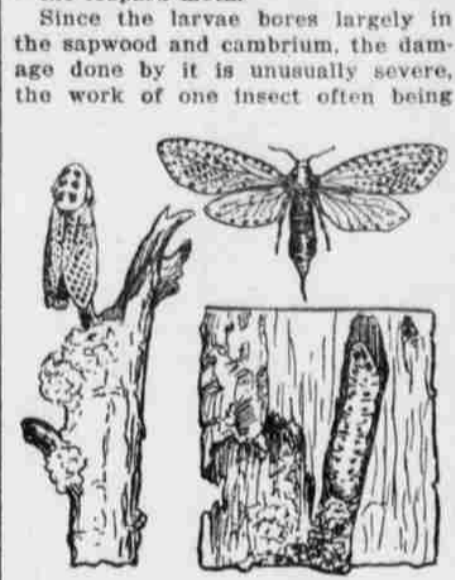
There are over 300 female blacksmiths in England.

Some men are like umbrellas; they have so many ups and downs.

LITTLE INSECT KNOWN AS LEOPARD MOTH DESTROYS MANY TREES IN NEW ENGLAND

This Pest, Which Has Recently Made Its Appearance in America, Has Long Been Known as Borer Into Trunks of Various Kinds of Trees All Over Europe.

(By W. BRITTON.)
 Many of the magnificent elms that have stood as landmarks on the streets in New England cities for over a century are dying with little outward apparent cause. And not only are the veterans being destroyed, but trees of all ages suffer where apparently receiving sufficient food and moisture. Dead branches may be seen in numbers, standing above the leafy masses in the tree tops. Each storm brings down many branches, and if the broken ends are examined, one will notice that just underneath the bark the branch has been girdled. This is the work of an insect that has only recently reached this country, but which has already proved itself a very serious insect enemy of shade trees—the leopard moth.



Leopard Moth Just Emerged—Adult Moth—Larvae in Burrow.

Since the larvae bores largely in the sapwood and cambrium, the damage done by it is unusually severe, the work of one insect often being sufficient to kill a small tree. Remaining in the wood during the greater part of its life, it is rarely seen by the casual observer, and for the same reason no general and convenient methods of controlling it are available, as in the case of insects which eat the foliage.

It does not confine itself to elms, but is a very general feeder, being found to some extent on nearly all deciduous trees and larger shrubs. It also attacks the cherry, apple, pear and plum trees in England, and has been known to kill young walnut trees.

The adult moths appear during a period extending from May to September. The male is much the smaller, and flies with ease, being attracted by the electric lights. The female flies very little, preferring if possible, to lay eggs on the same tree where she emerged from the pupa. For this reason, high trees, isolated, and 100 feet or more away from others injured by the leopard moth, may remain uninfested for years, while continuous rows of trees with branches touching are soon infested throughout.

The eggs are inserted in crevices in the bark, beneath plates of bark, one to several in a place, usually in the higher branches of the tree. They may also be laid on the trunks of small trees. The larvae do not enter the branch at the place where they hatch, but crawl some distance to the smaller twigs. Each female may deposit from 400 to 800 eggs.

As the leopard moth is a pest chiefly of cities and towns, it is thought that certain birds, especially woodpeckers, assist in checking it, especially in the country districts. The habits of the moths in flying about electric lights would lead one to expect that many of them would be eaten by bats and



Broken Branch Girdled by Leopard Moths.

night flying birds. It is also believed that sparrows sometimes feed upon the eggs or young larvae. One writer, however, states that the leopard moth is a serious pest only where the English sparrow has driven away the native birds. No other explanation can be given of the scarcity of the leopard moth in the country, adjacent to infested towns, except the presence of insectivorous birds. While traveling from one branch of the tree to another, a habit of this insect, it is exposed to the attacks of birds.

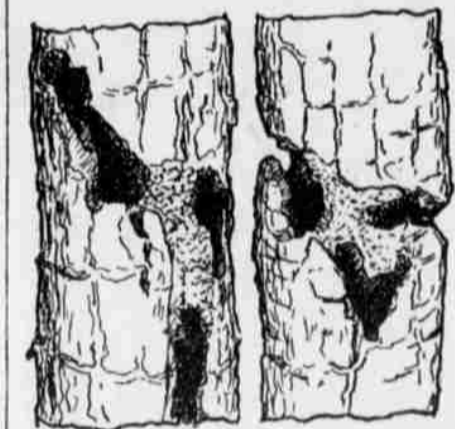
Many girdled branches in full leaf are broken off by storms. Nearly all of these contain the caterpillar which

has done the girdling, and the branch soon withers and dies. Though most of the larvae desert the branch within two or three days after it falls, insects in shrunken and dying condition have been found in the branches, showing that they cannot sustain life on the dead wood. It is also evident that very few of those which leave the branch are able to again find and climb a large tree.

The newly hatched larvae are great climbers. A number were placed at the base of a fresh lilac bush and soon commenced to climb. On reaching the twigs, they were at once taken off, and again placed at the base, when they would immediately commence climbing again. In this way four of those making the greatest progress had in four hours traveled distances varying from 25 to 80 feet. Other experiments showed that some newly hatched larvae were able to crawl from 50 to 100 feet on the ground, through grass and rubbish, while others would protect themselves by spinning together small particles of sticks and dirt.

In view of the protected life led by this insect, treatment is especially difficult. Tunneling under the bark during the greater part of its life, it is not affected by arsenical or contact sprays. The protracted period during which it may appear as a moth hinders effective action against the adult. Isolated trees, recently infested, and small trees with smooth bark, can be saved by a thorough inspection two or three times a year, followed by the removal of infested branches and the destruction of larvae found, either by the injection of carbon disulphide (bisulphide) into their burrows or the insertion of a hooked wire to draw them out. Large trees badly infested should be cut down at once. Many people are averse to having trees removed from in front of their property until they are very far gone, but stern measures are necessary in preventing the spread of the disease.

The moths are attracted by the electric lights, and great numbers of them could be secured in the flying season by having men collect them. This method of check is of immense



Appearance of Galleries in Large Branches.

value, as it is much easier to prevent eggs being laid than to find the larvae, which would otherwise hatch.

MOST VALUABLE AS GARDEN FERTILIZER

Save Every Ounce of Hen Manure and Put Where It Will Do Most Good.

Hen manure is one of the most valuable fertilizing materials on the farm. This statement is made by Charles H. Chesley, in writing to a farm journal. In many cases, however, it is handled the most carelessly. Every ounce should be saved and put where it will do the most good. I use considerable dried muck as an absorbent to scatter on the droppings boards in the hen houses for the purpose of retaining the liquids; also every bit of litter is cleaned out in the spring and used in the compost heap.

Hen manure is a valuable aid to the gardener, but it is rather too strong to use directly in contact with seeds or young plants. For cabbage, cauliflower and other deep-rooted vegetables it is a good plan to spread a liberal quantity on the sod and plow it in. This may be done any time during the fall and winter. Whatever of the elements may leach out during the winter sink directly into the soil to be found and appropriated by the plants next summer.

If a strawberry patch is to be set or a new garden spot taken up, this method is advisable as tending to introduce elements into the soil that will remain for several years. On the dairy farm, where there is a considerable amount of hen manure to be used, it is drawn directly from the houses and spread upon the sod, either on land to be plowed the next year or frequently scattered simply as a top dressing. Perhaps this is one of the most economical ways of using the product.

It requires but little work to collect the manure every day or every other day, as the case may be, put it into a cart and haul it out for spreading when full. Every ounce of fertilizing material goes into the soil without waste.

His Trouble.
 A stenographer was out of a job. He was discussing the best ways and means of rehabilitating his ebbing bank roll with a friend who also was listed among the unemployed. Said the friend:
 "If I were you I'd write a letter for money."
 "I have already done so," replied the stenog.
 "For how much?"
 "Oh, three thousand dollars."
 "Well—?" repeated the shorthand man sadly, "the letter asking for the three thousand dollars is all ready to mail, but I'll be darned if I can think of anybody to mail it to."

Efficient One.
 "Can you tell me the quickest way to get up in the world?"
 "Sure I can. Pat a mule on the hind leg."

Birch veneer is being sought in Canada by London manufacturers of tea chests.

Lots of girls put on airs, even the air of innocence.

FIXED IT IN HER MEMORY

Ingenuous Method by Which Lawrence Hutton Cured Waitress of Her Forgetfulness.

The late Lawrence Hutton used to say that having to take a little trouble would impress a fact on anyone's memory so that he would never be able to forget it. In illustration he would tell this story:
 "Our waitress, Maggie, could never remember to put the salt on the table, and time after time Mrs. Hutton would remind her to do it. One morning it was absent, as usual, and I said, 'Maggie, where is the stepladder?'
 "It's in the pantry, sir."
 "Please bring it in, Maggie," I said, kindly.
 "Maggie brought it in with a look of wonder on her face.
 "Put it right beside the table," I commanded; and when she had done so I added, 'Now, I want you to climb up to the top of it, look all over the table and see if there is any salt there.'
 "Maggie never forgot the salt again."—Youth's Companion.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. **CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.** Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

PLAN TO EXCHANGE IDEAS

Conferences Are to Be Held to Discuss the Best Means of Fighting Tuberculosis Plague.

How to munition and carry on the war against tuberculosis during the coming year will be discussed at sectional conferences on this subject being called by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in Indianapolis, Ind.; El Paso, Tex.; Columbia, S. C.; Springfield, Mass., and Albany, N. Y.

The Indianapolis meeting, to be held September 29th, 30th and October 1st, will be known as the Mississippi Valley Tuberculosis Conference and will take in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

At El Paso the Southwestern health conference will meet September 27th to October 1st and will discuss not only tuberculosis, but other health subjects. This conference includes Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado.

Covering Cream Cans.
 A great part of the value of keeping cream cool on the farm and at the station or creamery is lost if the cream is exposed to the direct rays of the sun while being hauled from the farm to the point of sale. Far too few people stop to realize the importance of covering their cream cans when bringing them in to town. Expensive jacketed cans are not a necessity to keep the cream cool. In summer weather just an ordinary piece of wet burlap thrown over the cans will keep the temperature of the cream as much as 20 degrees below what it would rise to if left uncovered while being transported over the average hauling distance.

In the United States last year 10,175 new books were published, and there were 1,833 new editions of old works.

Lights Out!
 Sergeant—Now, then, how many times do you chaps want telling to put that light out?
 Voice from Tent—It ain't a light, sergeant; it's the moon.
 Sergeant—I don't care a tinker's clank, blash what it is; put it out!—London Opinion.

Always proud to show white clothes. Red Cross Ball Blue does make them white. All grocers. Adv.

The more money a man has the more he dislikes to waste any of it paying taxes.

When all others fail to please Try Denison's Coffee.

It's no use in trying to convince a mule that he is stubborn.

He who is able to hold his tongue can sidetrack a lot of trouble.

Libby's Vienna Sausage and Sliced Dried Beef

Both contain less heat producing properties than heavy meats. Try them for summer luncheons and picnic tidbits.

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Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

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At Less Cost—

There's more nutritive value that the system will absorb in Grape-Nuts than in either meat or bread.

A remarkable fact.

Weight for weight, a package of Grape-Nuts supplies one-third more nourishment than a roast of beef and at about half the cost. A roast of beef is about twenty per cent waste and there is a shrinkage in cooking. Grape-Nuts comes ready cooked—and not a crumb need be wasted.

Think it over!

Then there's bread—white bread lacks certain elements essential to building brain and body. Why? Because in milling white flour, four-fifths of the precious mineral content (all important for health and life) is thrown out with the brancoat of wheat, to make the flour look white and pretty.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

not only supplies all the brain- and bone-building, nerve- and muscle-making phosphates of the wheat, but all the rich nutriment of malted barley.

Besides, Grape-Nuts is easily digested—generally in about an hour—white bread and beef require about 2½ hours.

Grape-Nuts comes in germ-proof, moisture-proof packages—ready to serve with cream or milk—a delicious ration, economical and highly nourishing.

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Get rid of the stumps and grow big crops on cleared land. Now is the time to clean up your farm while products bring high prices. Blasting is quickest, cheapest and easiest with Low Freezing Du Pont Explosives. They work in cold weather.

Write for Free Handbook of Explosives No. 69F, and name of nearest dealer.

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