Diese Abteilung ift für die familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatse des europäischen Böltertrieges.

Ginen Begriff bon der Ungeheuerlichfeit der Berlufte der Milierten erhalt man, wenn man die bosenweise ben Schlachten bes Monats Juli nur verzapften Berluftliften der Entente- Borpoftengesechte waren. 3m Juni machte aneinandergliedert und fie im verlor England an toten und vermun-Lichte der Erfahrungen des Rrieges

"Franffurter Beitung" betreffs ber Streitfrafte Englands bei weitem trangofischen Berlufte vor Berdun:

gen der Frangofen, daß wir bei Ber- liefern vermochten, jo daß die brauch. bun fürchterliche Berlufte erlitten, baren Offiziere ber britifden Arfind wir in der Lage festaustellen und mee, wie sie jest ist, sicherlich dünn breeding. By using purebred rams of zwar auf Grund genauer Schapun- gefat find. Bei einem Abgang von the same breed for a series of years, gen maggebender Stellen (Schatun- 1519 Dffigieren in einem Monat any flock can be graded up so that gen, deren Zuverläffigkeit bei der vo- wird vernmtlich der Mannichaftsver- the type of wool will be sufficiently unirigen Offensive der Englander und luft mit einer wenigstens hundertsa- form in the particulars mentioned to Frangojen fich ermiejen): unfere Ber- den Biffer berechnet merben miffen. Infte bei Berdun find nicht halb fo Demnach muß eine halbe Million hoch wie die der Frangofen. Wir für Frangofen und Englander in ber haben umfomehr Grund uns darüber großen Offenfive als magige Chat-Bu freuen, als wir vor Berdun die ung betrachtet werden. Gin briten-Angreifer find und den Erfolg auf freundlicher Militarfritifer ichast die unferer Seite haben. Dag aber Berlufte der Briten und Frangofen umgefehrt amifchen Arras und Rone | en der Beftfront auf eine halbe Dil- in quality, density and length. Die angreifenden Englander und lion. Und was ist mit diesen gro-Frangojen die allerichmerften bluti. Ben Opfern gewonnen worden. Gigen Berlufte erleiden, ift gerade im nige 30 ober 40 Quadratmeilen Gelepten Tagesbericht beutlich bervorge- lande und, nach ihrer eigenen Behoben worden."

Die Erflärung Sean Berbettes im die dahin lautet, daß Franfreich fich por Berdun langfam zu Tode blutet. Noch außergewöhnlicher muß es betrachtet werden, daß der frangofische Benfor folde freimutigen Bugeftandniffe paffieren lagt. Er erffart im ren fonnen oder, da fie bereits in Beiteren, daß obwohl die Frangojen den letten Biigen liegt, mare es mohl vor Berdun an Bahl den Deutschen angebrachter, gu fagen: "Roch eine meit überlegen feien, diese frangofiiche Ueberlegenheit an Leuten durch Die deutsche Ueberlegenheit an Materiol, insbesondere fcmerer Artillerie, mehr als ausgeglichen werde. Wenn die Frangofen größere Truppenmaffen ins Treffen brachten als der Wegner und diefer diefelben mit weit überlegenemMaterial befämpfte ift es nur logisch, daß ihre Berlufte weit größer waren als die der Dent-

Die Dentiden, fagt Berbette, feien fich dieser Tatiadien bewuft und zweisellog gebe ibre Sauptanftrengung por Berdun dabin, die frangofiide Armee au verbrauchen

lleber die ruffifden Berlufte an

gemeldet: Mufgegriffene Meldungen und fonftiges Material ermöglichen nunmehr ein annäherndes Bild über die ruffischen Berlufte mabrend der jegigen Offenfive zu gewinnen. Man geht nicht fehl in der Annahme, daß hinter der Front für jeden Truppenforper 50 big 75 Prozent des Standes der Erfattruppen bereitgestellt maren. Beifpielsweise hatte,um eines unter ungegablten Beifpielen anauführen, bas 53. ruffifche Infanterie - Regiment am 6. Juni 3250 Mann und vier Tage fpater nur mehr 800 verior also 2450 Mann oder 75 Prozent feines Beitandes. brei nur 20 bis 50 Gemehre gahlten. und ift erichoffen worden. reitgestellte Erfat bis ; brei Bier- fchen Admiralität belohnt worden. gigen Monat des Krieges faum me- Einzelheiten nachgesucht. niger als 500,000 Mann an Toten und Bermundeten ein.

Benn die Berlufte bereits im Juni eine folde Proportion erreichten, mas muffen dann jene im Juli gemefen fein, in welchem fie ihre "Lawigen liegen.

find ihm beachtensmert. Die Regierung magt es nicht, mit der Bahrbeit berauszufommen, ba die Bahl ber Gefallenen erichredend groß ift. burften, mahrend viele andere ichme-Das englische Bolf ift mohl darauf re Berletungen erlitten. porbereitet worden, indem ihm von amtlicher Geite gefagt worben ift, bag die Offenfive viel Blut foften mird. Offenbar ift aber ber Berluft weil die Deutschen, die ihr Kriegs begriffen.

handwerf verstehen, ihre Leute nach Araften ichonen.

Gine 3dee bon ben entfetlichen Berluften der Englander und Fran-Bofen in ihrer "Offenfibe" an ber Somme fann man wohl aus einem Bergleiche mit den britischen Berluften im Monat Juni erhalten, in bem die Offenfive noch nicht eingefest und Rampfe im Berhaltnis au beten Offizieren 1519 Dann. Man Co fdreibt die gut informierte aus einem Goldnerheer bestehenden "Begenüber ben neuerdings wie- für Millionen von Coldaten, wie fie der befonderg betonten Behauptun- England nunmehr aufgeboten hat, gu

hauptung 26,000 Gefangene und et-218 Bestätigung der enormen Ber- mas über 100 Majdinengewehre erwaren dieje Errungenichaften gegen. uniformity. über den entsetlichen Berluften faum

nennenswert. Wie lange noch werden die Mlierten eine folche Offensive weiter füllfoldie Offenfive und mir find verlo- wools such as prevail in most sections

Berteilung von Gelbern für Landitrakenban.

Bajbington. Das Aderbaudepartement gab die Berteilung der eriten Jahresrate von \$5,000,000 an die einzelnen Staaten unter dem Befet für neue gute Landstragen befannt. Den Boridriften gemäß muß jeder Staat die gleiche Summe für denfelben 3med aufbringen. Teras erhalt den größten Unteil mit \$291,-927, dann folgen Rem yort mit \$250,720, Benniplvania mit \$230,ber Ditgrenze wird Wien aus dem Berteilung erfolgte nach Magitab 644 und Illinois mit \$220,926. Die Rriegspreffe - Bureau von der Front Des Gebietsumfanges, der Bevollerung und der Poftrouten.

Gir die nachfolgenden Gisfalighre find die folgenden Bewilligungen für gute Landitragen ausgeworfen: 1918 \$10,000,000, 1919 \$15,000,-000, 1920 \$20,000,000 unb 1921 \$25,000,000.

Mukerdem merden jedes Sabr \$1. 000,000 für den Ausbau von Landitragen in ben Nationalforften be-

Britifder Geefapitan ftanbrechtlich

Berlin, via Sanville. Rapitan Um 14. Juni wurden 2200 Mann Chas, Frugtt von dem britischen Erfat eingestellt, wobei das Regi- Dampfer "Bruffels", welcher vorigen ment wieder annahernd feine Kriegs- Monat von beutschen Berftorern geitarte erreichte. Aber ichon am 21. fapert und nach Beebruegge gebracht Juni maren unter acht Kompagnien worden war, murde von einem deutfünf ganglich aufgerieben, mahrend ichen Geegericht jum Tode verurteilt

Mehnliche Berhältniffe ergeben fich Rapitan Frnatt hatte im Mars als Folge ber maffenmörderischen 1915 an ber Mündung der Maas Taftif der ruffijden Feldherren bei mit feinem Sandelsichiff verfucht bas den Truppenförpern unter Bruffy- U-Boot No. 33 zu rammen, was ibm Ione Befehl. Alle verläglichen Un- um Saaresbreite auch beinabe gelungaben stimmen darin überein, daß gen mare. Für diese Beldentat mar der bei der ruffifden Feldarmee be- Frnatt, wie erwiesen, von der briti-

teln des Rampffiandes gur Bieber- England ift wie erflärlich über bie gewinnung der vollen Briegsftarte Beftrafung des Franktireurs aus nicht mehr voll ausreicht. Das ruf- bem Sauschen und hat bereits durch it through the process of scouring. If shorter and uneven in length, and fifche Westheer buste in einem ein- ben amerifanischen Botichafter um

Großer Baldbrand im nördlichen Ontario.

Englehart, Ont. Baldbrannen" auf der gangen Linie gegen be, welche niehrere Tage lang die Defterreich und Deutschland vorftur. nördlichft gelegenen Stadte und Anfiedelungen im nördlichen Ontario England veröffentlicht feine Liften bedroht hatten, erreichten einen berblog dosenweise und nur die Offiziere artigen Umfang, bag gange Gemeinben vernichtet, die Grengen größerer Städte beichädigt murden und 14 bis 200 Perjonen umgefommen fein

Große Bollernte.

Bafhington. Die Bollernte noch unendlich größer, als die Re- wird diefes Jahr \$75,000,000 eingierung, die auf das Schlimmfte ge- bringen, wie das Landwirtschaftsbefaßt war, erwartet hat. Infolge partement des Bundes mitteilt. Im beffen wird das Bolf im Dunkeln ge- Suni foftete Bolle durchschnittlich halten. Der einzige Troit, den die 28,7 Cents das Pfund, mehr als feit Regierung bietet, ift die Angabe, daß vielen Jahren. Die Bucht wird all-Die Berlufte der Deutschen noch gro- jahrlich verbeffert, und das Gewicht fer find. Dag ift aber nicht mahr. ber einzelnen Bliege ift im Steigen

GROWING AND MARKETING THE WOOL CROP



(By W. C. COFFEY.)

and that it should be as nearly free as feine ausreichende Bahl von Führern possible from foreign matter, such as dirt, chaff, or litter, burrs and tar or paint marks.

If the wool is to be fairly uniform in structure and length, the individuals in the flock must be similar in satisfy the demands of the market, provided proper attention is paid to the fleeces of the rams purchased and of the ewes reserved for breeding. The necessary requirements aside from wool, they should carry fleeces even

The prevailing blood in the farm flocks of the Middle West is of the English Down mutton breeds, such as Shropshire, Oxford and Hampshire, Any of these, under favorable conditions, produces wool which will meet with ready demand. So far as the wool Infte Frankreichs por Berdun muß beutet. Angenommen, diefe Anga- product is concerned, the use of rams ben beruhten auf Wahrheit, woran of different breeds is not only unneces-"Edo de Baris" betrachtet werden febr ftarf gezweifelt werden muß, fo sary but undesirable, as it lessens its

Unless the animal is properly fed the wool will not be strong and even commercial value of the combing to find favor with the manufacturer. where farm flocks are kept. In the process of combing, the fiber breaks the work. A platform made of surat the weak place and the wool has to faced lumber is best, and it should be

nearly every locality, is very injurious, To sell at a good price, an offering because it becomes so completely enof wool should be uniformly good, tangled in the wool that in its removmuß bedenfen, daß die ursprünglich which means that it should be even in al fabrics are broken and small woody structure, length and strength of fiber, particles from the burr are left in the

Carelessness in feeding causes a great deal of foreign material to be deposited in wool. Racks for roughages such as hay, fodder and straw, should be constructed so that the chaff cannot fall out and lodge on the shoulders and necks of the sheep. Barns and lots should be arranged so that it is unnecessary to pass among the sheep in carrying loose straw to the racks. It is well to remember that the equipment necessary to keep chaff and litter out of the wool, as suggested above, also results in a saving of feed. Usually that which sifts out and is lost is the most palatable and nutritious part of the feed; hence there is good reason for keeping it out of the fleece aside from the damage it does to the

Oil paint and tar marks are very objectionable in wool, but their use is not common in farm flocks. They are objectionable because they cannot be removed in scouring. The manufacturer is obliged to employ labor to cut them out before the wool is scoured. This reduces the length of the wool to such extent that its value is impaired.

Up to this point we have considered what the grower can do toward proin size. If the food supply is reduced ducing wool of desirable quality and to a point below the normal demands | condition. Granting that he succeeds of the animal's body, the wool fiber is in doing this, it is necessary for him reduced in diameter and a weak place to observe care in shearing and in is the result. This greatly reduces the packing for market, if his product is

The first requisite in careful shearing is to provide a clean place to do be put to some use of less value. It is 'of sufficient size to insure that none of

The second requisite is to cut the

wool off smoothly close to the body.

The power machine will cut closer

than the hand shears, but satisfactory

work may be done with the latter if

some skill. It is the tendency of the

unskilled shearer, whether using the

close to the sheep's body. For exam-

ple, the shearer may start to cut close



POPULAR TYPE OF A MERINO RAM.

therefore necessary for the owner to | the wool will be crowded off by nervprovide feed sufficient to keep his ous, unruly sheep. For the amateur flock well fed throughout the year. this platform will be none too large

If the animal is in poor health, the if ten feet square. effect on the growth of the wool is similar to insufficient feed. Sheep often shed or slip their wool as a result of a feverish condition. Any severe illness extending over sufficient time to reduce the animal in flesh will the operator is careful and possesses almost invariably cause a weak place in the wool. In the production of good strong wool the health of the ani- machine or hand shears, to fail to cut mal is just as essential as proper feed-

While lack of uniformity in breed- to the body, but in advancing the ing, improper feeding, and disease shears he cannot follow the shape of each contribute to the criticism made the animal, and hence some of the against the wools produced in farm wool is cut from a half to an inch flocks, by far the greatest amount of away from the skin. He can, and usufault is found because of the foreign ally does, back up and cut close where substances they contain. Some of he failed in his first attempt. This these substances get into the wool makes what is known as second cuts. while it is on the sheep, while others | Because they are so short they are of gain entrance through faulty methods low value for manufacturing purof shearing and packing. If there is poses. It is also obvious that the a great deal of foreign material in evil of making second cuts makes the wool, it is impossible to remove all of fibers in the main body of the fleece it is left in, the result is a fabric with therefore less desirable. noticeable defects; if it is removed, it | The third requisite in good shearing is by treating with a weak solution of is to get the fleece off the sheep withsulphuric acid and heating (a process out getting it torn apart. There is a known as carbonizing), which may knack in holding a sheep so it will not weaken the wool fibers. This not only kick and struggle violently; if the lowers the value of the wool for man- shearer is fortunate enough to possess ufacturing purposes, but also adds to this knack, he is in a fair way its cost to the manufacturer because to have the fleece intact when the ophe has to spend upon it the extra la- eration of shearing is finished. It is

bor of carbonizing. Farm flocks as a rule are small, and in many cases they are kept to eat said that our most skillful shearers set down the weeds that grow in pastures, the sheep on its rump while shearing woodlots, and truck patches. After it. Its body is tilted back toward the the corn is harvested, they are usually given a run in the stalks. In all of legs cannot get sufficient contact with these places burrs are likely, unless the floor to make effective resistance. the farmer uses care in keeping them It is the adjustment of this position down. The cockle burr, so common in that amounts to the knack in holding.

Keeping Fertility on Farm. When a farmer makes and sells butter and feeds the skim milk to poul- out a good cream separator. A sepatry, pigs and calves, he is not send- rator removes practically all the fat ing away a great deal of his farm's fertility. Keep the farm's fertility on ming method, from 10 to 25 per cent the farm.

Cost of Raising Pig. The Ontario experiment station says that it costs pretty close to \$4 to

not our purpose here to describe shear-

ing in detail, but perhaps it should be

knees of the operator so that its hind

Separator Is Useful. No dairyman can afford to be withfrom the milk. By the ordinary skimof the butterfat is left in the milk.

Keep Ducklings Separated. Although ducklings are not often troubled by hen lice as much as chickraise a pig to six weeks of age, count- ens are, nevertheless they should be ing cost of sire and dam and feed kept away from lousy fowls and lousy

If the Boy in Blue Is Disabled

By LAURA JEAN LIBBEY.

(Copyright, 1916.) Then they shall know their friends though her happiness and mine ." Will have been lost-the help in strife, The thousand sweet, still joys of suc As, hand in hand, face earthly life.

Among the many letters which come

to me is one which has touched my

mander's daughmy affection, and time.

wed. I was called upon for active upon the mercy and wishes of his duty across the border and that event sweetheart, leaving it with her to dehas changed the course of mr life, I cide. believe. In several skirmishes I fared by to my sweetheart I was a stalwart they left behind, I am glad, nay, fellow, as good to look upon as the proud, to say it has been vouched general run of young men, ambitious for that not one of the wounded heroes to a fault, anxious to rise to the very had cause to repent giving the strong, height of what an army man may ob- enduring love of his heart to the ten-

seamed and scarred my face that I unto death. am repulsive to look upon. The ques- Such letters are life elixirs to the en better than almost any one else. of a true woman cannot alter.

Will you tell me what I should do for

heart deeply. It disabled soldiers are trying to fight is from one of out on their cots of pain. Unfortunour boys in blue, ately they do not understand the a soldier, and is hearts or nobility of women under such in part as fol- circumstances. With but few exceplows: "I am in tions, when a young girl gives her sore distress of heart to her lover it is not because of mind and am his manly beauty in face or form, his writing to you for ambition to forge ahead. It is his not only consola- winning personality, that wondrous. tino, but advice, inexplainable attraction and influence While connected which draws hearts intended for each with the army at other together. Sorrow and misfortune - I met and make the object of a true woman's afloved a beautiful fection doubly dear to her. A love girl, our com- that veers when so tested is not the ter. She returned build the hopes and trust of a life-

was settled Before harboring the thought of that we should parting, a man should throw himself

Of the thousands of maimed soldiers worse than my companions, being abroad who have put this question up wounded twice. When I bade good- to their waiting sweethearts whom der-hearted girl who in each instance "One of the wounds is in the ankle quickly wrote him that he need have widows on the right. When engaged which will leave me crippled for life. no fear her heart could ever change, Swiss women wear the wedding ring The other-an explosion-has so and that she would stand by her hero

tion is, should I hold the girl I love boys in blue facing the enemy's shot better than my life to marry me-if I and shell to guard their country's ing a wedding ring. am destined to return-or write her honor. The dear loves at home nerve dissolving the bonds? I cannot bear the soldier to do his best. What joy the thought that she might look upon to know that whatever woe betides me with repugnance—that would be a him there are wide-stretched arms living death to me. You are a wom- waiting to clasp him, a heart that is an and understand the hearts of wom- true as the stars of heaven. The love

There are few sadder cases of the blasting of love's young dream, but from one end of the world to the other there exists at the present moment many thousands of such cases which grand, true kind upon which man can

BLANCHE SWEET.

Actress produced by the movies, who never has spoken before an audience but is a familiar figure to millions.

Wearing of Wedding Rings. German women when engaged wear wedding ring on the third finger of the right hand. Swiss wives wear the wedding ring on the left hand, but with a jeweled ring under it; when married the wedding ring is underneath. The married man, by the way, has to show his "condition" by wear-

The Codicil.

"A penny saved is a penny earned," quoted the moralizer.

"But," rejoined the demoralizer "the pocket piece you carry for ten years draws no interest."

A Touch of Handwork. they are served cold and because of the acids and minerals that they contain. A few slices of ripe, julcy to-

served with a sandwich of nut bread

regular intervals, A black bow. but once a day at the most. slashes above the waistline, intensifies the black-and-white especially smart. Draw oblongs especially smart. note. Buttonhole motifs are on the wrong side with a pencil and pad them with white darning cotton, then put the running stitch with black floss around the edge of the padded oblong.

Mother's Cook Book.

university you graduate from, or how many diplomas you may have, or how many letters after your name; it asks: "WHAT CAN YOU DO?" Cato said: "I would rather the world Cato said: "I would rather the world a tremendous range of vision, asked why no statues were erected to my memory, than why they were."

Of course, the ends are so are

Peas on Toast.

Cook green peas until tender, then season well with rich cream, salt and pepper, pour over nicely browned toast that has been lightly buttered. Serve hot. This is a dish that will take the place of meat. Some time, for a change, take a little peanut butter, thin with water to make a sauce. and serve on vegetables.

Nut Gravy for Toast. Add a large tablespoonful of nut butter, rubbed smooth, with a little spot. water, to a pint of hot milk, thicken with flour rubbed smooth in a little of the cold milk, season well and serve either on toast or potatoes.

Vegetable Stew.

Cook together a few green peas, some small even-sized onions and small carrots, until tender, letting the liquor remain for additional flavor. Add rich milk seasonings of salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of bits of salt pork diced and browned. adding the hot fat also, to give a rich-

ness to the stew. Hot Weather Dishes.

bellish a simple white blouse with a good salad dressing, with her own clever fingers and impart to it the distinction of and a simple drink, either hot or cold and a simple drink, either hot or cold handwork. Collar and cuffs on a white georgette blouse can be finished at the edge with an embroidery running statch in black floss, with tiny jet beads set at Nerie Maxwell Is a Wonderful Instrument

Telemeter, "Eye of the Gun"

The telemeter, used by all artillerists in some shape or other, is also known as the eye of the gun. It is really a tube with two telescopic lenses, one on each end. The "objectives" of the two lenses are placed inside the instrument and towards the hatch and rear your chicks. end of the tube. Prisms with five faces act as reflectors, so that the person looking in has mechanically spread his eyes to the two ends of the tube, with

Of course, the ends are so arranged that they may be directed at a single object at the same time, thus making it possible for the observer to see what would otherwise be beyond the power of the human eye and to know, by the angle at which it is viewed, the distance away.

It requires a little practice to use this wonderful instrument, but in a few days the operator ascertains how easily he can determine the precise distance he is from the object he is looking at and by a quick calculation he directs the pointing of the gun so that it cannot fail to strike at the desired

Clever Salt Shaker.

Recently a cleverly devised salt shaker was made, the makers of which claim that it will loosen clogged salt. It is of clear glass with a noncorrosive white metal top. A spiral loop of wire which occupies the center of the shaker is turned by a twist of the knob above the lid. The coil of wire when turned reaches every part of the interior of the shaker, thus breaking up the salt.

To Keep Plants Fresh.

There is a simple way to water ferns and flowers which will be of in- other tack. As little people feel the heat as terest to one who must leave them for much as grownups and are not as a time without care. Take a washing capable of caring for themselves, it tub and place three or four bricks in without giving offense. behooves the mother to see that her it and put about two inches of water child is fed properly. Simple meals in the tub. Place the flowers on these with fresh vegetables and fruits are bricks and place the tub where they

One Giant Dune Is Built in an Effort to Eliminate Smaller Ones.

To make a successful fight against the ever-moving sand dunes of the Columbia river region and at other places along the Pacific coast, the United . States must follow the plan adopted by France many years ago. It must build one great dane in an effort to eliminate many smaller ones, says the Popular Science Monthly. This is the verdict of forest service experts who have made a world-wide study of sand dunes and methods to compat them.

In the lower Columbia river valley, both in Washington and Oregon, sand dunes are destroying farms and orchards and are changing country of great fertility into waste land. Bearing orchards have been completely enbeen buried to the roof line.

the best for both old and young dur- can get the morning sunshine. FIGHT WAR AGAINST SAND line on the Bay of Piscay was being blown inland by the winds of the Atlantic ocean. The most fertile portion of the co atry was threatened. of building a great latera! dune blong the entire coast as a means of checking the movement of the sand. About 70 years ago France set to work on building of the dune, however, when nature took up the work and completed it.

> Today a great forest 2,500,000 acres in extent fringes the coast line as the result of this initial experiment. It house of turpentine and lumber. The country lying inland from it is rich and fertile. The sand menace had disappared and it cannot return.

They Knew It When Seen, Anyway.

gulfed by dunes and buildings have you can find a Bible in the homes of 13 years, he produced 24 volumes. most of the society people." Most of Brown is justly to be regarded as the A hundred years ago France was the society people have Bibles in father of American fiction, as he was confronted with a problem equally se- their homes but it would be difficult the first to take up novel writing seririous. More than 300 miles of coast to find them.—Buffalo Enquirer.

ing the hottest weather. Succulent SOME DON'TS FOR THE POULTRY RAISER

Don't overcrowd your chicks. Don't fail to remember that fresh air and plenty of it is vitally necessary to all animal and bird life, chickens included.

Don't fail to supply your fowls with

Don't fail to keep the chicks and layers active, clean and happy. Don't use inferior, musty or waste product foods for your poultry.

Don't expect record egg yields from Don't fail to keep your poultry and all equipment in a sanitary condition

Don't get lax when things are going Don't expect profitable winter egg yields unless you enforce exercise and supply animal and green food in pro-

per form and quantities. try business without being able to

Don't expect livable chicks without vigorous breeding stock. Don't forget to cull. Kill every weakling in sight. Take no chances in

this matter. Don't use or rely on poor tools with

which to work. Don't fail to follow instructions in running your own incubator. Don't put eggs into the incubator

when it is first started. Don't expect strong chicks from poor

Don't handle the eggs or the incuba tor roughly. Don't fail to have the brooder

Don't pamper the chicks. Don't feed too much. Little at a time and often is a better rule. Don't fail to provide sun and shade

ready.

Wise and Otherwise.

Even experience is unable to teach a fool anything. Every woman is judge and jury unto her own husband.

All things come to those who stop waiting and go after them. Nothing worries some wives like ab-

sence of worry in their husbands. Talk less and think more. This is good advice to give but hard to take If you never told a lie do not risk spoiling your reputation by saying so No wonder a yacht jumps up and down when it is forced to get on an-

Books are man's best friends; when they bore him he can shut them up

In contemplating what he has done for others, the average man is prone to forget what the others have done

First American Novelist.

The first American novelist to take Eventually someone hit upon a plan up literature as a profession and a means of livelihood-the pioneer-was Charles Brookden Brown, who died 106 years ago, at the age of thirty-nine. Brown was a native of Philadelphia. this great task. She only started the and his ancestors were Quakers, who came over with William Penn. He studied law, but abandoned that profession for literature. "Wfeland," his first novel, was published in 1798, and was followed the next year by "Ormond." Both novels were successful represents France's greatest supply and, although they now seem rather crude, they stood as the best American fiction up to Cooper.

"Edgar Huntley: The Adventures of a Sleepwalker," was his next novel, and it was followed by "Clara Howard," "Jane Talbot" and other tales. Brown died of consumption, and, al-A New York clergyman doubts "if though his literary career covered only ously and not as a mere diversion.