

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Porch Helps.

Old chairs or chairs with damaged seats can be used to good advantage on the porch in summer. Put new seats in them using matting to upholster them. To do this, first cut a piece of matting slightly larger than you think you will need, then soak it in water—that will make it flexible and it will not break when it is bent and folded under. A table with a damaged top had a piece of matting over the top and drawn over the edges and neatly tacked under. The remainder of the table was then painted green to match the chairs and rockers. Cushions can also be made of matting. Make the cushions the desired shape—not forgetting to make some long narrow ones for use on the steps. Sew the cushions up in the usual manner, then soak in water and turn; they can be filled with new hay or straw and sewed up by hand and you have a cool, comfortable cushion for hot weather. If there is a sunny side to the porch a shade of matting can easily be put up. It can be rolled up out of sight under the edge of the porch when not in use. And if it is sprinkled on a hot day it will make the porch much cooler.

A FAMILIAR WARNING.

Mrs. Jones's favorite warning to her young progeny when they were in mischief was that she would tend to them in a minute. "Tending" was accomplished by applying her open hand where it would do the most good. When Harry was four years old he was sent for the first time round the corner to the grocery. In a few minutes he came trotting soberly back with the nickel still in his hand, but no bag of onions.

"What's the matter?" asked his mother.

"I'm 'fraid of the man," he said solemnly.

"Oh, he won't hurt you," reassured Mrs. Jones. "Run along and bring the onions. I'm in a hurry for them."

"I'm 'fraid of the grocer man," he explained as before.

"Well, what makes you afraid of him?" demanded his mother, impatiently.

"Why," answered the little fellow, "b'fo times when I good in, he looked at me, an' said, 'I'll tend to you in a minute.'—The Youth's Companion.

Canada is not ordinarily thought of as a sugar producing country. Yet in 1909 some 20,000,000 pounds of sugar were produced in the Provinces of Ontario and Alberta from the sugar beet. The farmers, who delivered 40,250 tons of beet at the principal factory, in Wallaceburg, Ontario received \$5.86 per ton for their produce. The yield of sugar was 12.88 per cent as compared with an average of 12.47 per cent in the United States.

For worms on currant bushes, cover the ground at the base of the bushes with coal ashes.

Oil of Sassafras is said to be for driving flies from a room.

WOMEN DIVERS FOR PEARLS.

Although to-day our associations with the Far East are closer than they ever have been, it is doubtful whether many English people realize that Japan has been a centre of the pearl industry for more than fifteen centuries.

Among the many different methods employed in Japan for pearl fishing none is more interesting than that employed by the women divers, who obtain the pearl oysters. Pearl fishing is conducted mainly by men divers in Australia and India and other countries, but in the region about Ago Bay, in the province of Shima, the Bay of Gokasho, in the province of Ise, as well as in other parts of his country, women are employed in diving.

The women along the coast of the Bay of Ago and the Bay of Gokasho, when they reach thirteen or fourteen years, by which time they have completed a primary school education, go to sea and learn to dive. Thus they are trained more or less from childhood in their vocation. Their native towns and villages lie along the sea-shore. Hence it is but natural that they should all dive and swim almost from babyhood. They are in the water almost all the year round, except in the coldest season, from the end of December to the beginning of February. Yet even during this inclement season they sometimes dive for pearls.

These women divers wear a special dress. White underwear is worn, and the hair is twisted up into a hard knot. The eyes are protected by glasses to prevent the entrance of water. Tubs are suspended from the waist. A boat in command of a man is assigned to carry five or ten women divers to carry them to and from the fishing grounds. When the divers arrive on the grounds they leap to the water at once, and begin to gather oysters at the bottom. The oysters are dropped into the tubs suspended from their waists. When these vessels are filled, the divers are raised to the surface and jump into the boat.

The Mikimoto pearl farms lie at a depth of from five to thirty fathoms, with an average of ten fathoms. The women dive to the bottom without any special apparatus, and retain their breath while they remain under the water. They stay under the surface from one to three minutes. When they are chilled they return to the shore, and warm themselves at fires built in huts especially for the purpose, and then return and resume their work.

The women engaged in this work vary in age from thirteen to forty years. Women from twenty-five to thirty-five make the best divers, because of their physical strength and experience. The hours of labor vary with the seasons. In warm summer weather about six to eight hours constitute a day's work. In cold weather the divers cannot work more than from one to two hours. The wages paid range from sixpence to half a crown a day. The highest ever paid is four shillings. Astonishing as it may seem, some of the women manage to save considerable money, largely because the cost of living is very low. Most of the young divers try to earn their marriage dowry by diving. Even after marriage many of them support their families in this way.

Leprosy Making its Last Stand.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Leprosy, the unconquered scourge of the ages, is making what seems to be its last stand against science. From Molokai, the coral isle and prison for the plague stricken in the Hawaiian group, a few words have been flashed half way round the world to Washington, telling of an achievement counted second only to the discovery of the *lepra bacillus* by Hansen in 1879. Three surgeons of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, after months of unremitting toil, have grown *lepra bacilli* in pure culture outside the human body, and in tiny thin glass tubes in the laboratory the loathsome germs are now growing in their third generation.

Four times the scientists have taken the infection from the body of the leper and artificially propagated the bacillus on brief broth egg or the amosba of the intestines of a guinea pig. The work of Dr. Moses T. Clegg, who declared less than a year ago at Manila that he had found that the bacillus could be cultivated outside the human body, is verified and extended. Clegg has been rushed from the Manila Scientific Station to Molokai to assist in the experiment.

This achievement of the scientists at the government's leprosy investigating station is first step in the production of a vaccine or a serum for the cure or prevention of leprosy. Precisely the same ground has been covered by the man who evolved the ciphtheria antitoxin and the serum for tetanus. In each of these cases the growing of the germ in pure culture has been the stepping stone to the cure. Dr. Donald H. Currie, director of the station; Dr. Walter D. Binkertoff and Dr. P. T. Hollmann are the men who have grown the

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PRACTICAL FARM FORESTRY

Practical farm forestry means treating the timber on the "wood-lot" as a crop. It is as simple as practical farm hay-raising or practical orchardry. The farmer is likely to regard the wood-lot pretty much as waste land. Once a year he cuts a little cord-wood; occasionally he sells a bit of timber land to some sawmill-owner whose men promptly destroy all its value for at least twenty-five years. What little money the farmer gets in these ways he regards as something saved from the rubbish-heap, and takes it rather as an unexpected gift than as part of the normal farm income.

Take the hilly, wood-lot, covered with a mixed growth, including bushes, saplings, scrub, some trees just growing into marketable size, some already matured, some plainly "gone by," and the whole embracing a dozen or two different varieties. If it is the ordinary neglected wood-lot, there will also be a lot of dead stuff in it, some rotting on the ground, and some still standing, leafless and bare, ready to fall with the first high wind, perhaps to crush several promising saplings. What will the farmer do to turn that waste into a money-earning crop and a good investment for the future?

First, as fast as he can use it with any profit, he will cut out and haul away the standing dead stuff. This waste always makes good "summer wood" for his own kitchen, and he can usually sell more or less at a low price. Whatever he gets for it is clear profit, if he cut it in winter at his leisure; and its removal will help the live trees. Some of the dead timber will, perhaps, still be sound enough to make cheap lumber, box-boards and the like.

While attending to this he should be on the outlook for malformed or stunted trees and for trees not yet dead, but plainly past maturity and incapable of further increase in value. They should also be felled. The pieces big enough to saw will make lumber, the tops cord-wood. Some of the trees will be big enough and straight enough for telegraph poles; others to crooked for that purpose, may be hewed into railroad ties; others still to small for either use, will be just right for fence-post. These trees should be cut as fast as they can be sold or used, and should be felled in such a way that as little injury as possible is done to saplings.

After this clearing up, the good timber will respond gratefully to the care that is bestowed on it. As the trees mature, every winter there will be logs or telephone-poles or ties or posts or cord-wood to sell, and the new growths will continually replace those removed.

Fourteen years ago a thirty-acre mountain wood-lot was bought by the writer for five dollars an acre, a price at which it had been vainly offered for ten years.

The new owner began taking care of it.

During these fourteen years he has cut from it about two hundred cords of fire-wood; has sold over five hundred dollars' worth of telephone poles, railroad ties, lumber and fence posts and the thirty acres are worth three times today what he paid for them. Last summer he was offered, for less than four acres of white pine on one corner of the patch, four hundred dollars in cash, the buyer to take the trees as they stood. He did not sell because, properly managed for the next ten years, those pines will pay him better than ten per cent a year in increased value. He could not put the four hundred dollars into any equally safe investment which would pay as well.

To sum up: Treat the forest as a crop producer, clear it of dead and worthless timber and fire-injuring brush, cut from it year by year, those trees, and those only, which have plainly reached their state of greatest value. Never let one be felled or injured unless you have yourself first marked it for the ax—The Youth's Companion.

VACATION HORTICULTURE
(W. W. R., in Boston Transcript.)

The tiger lily in his den
An angry noise did make.
The dandy lion roared aloud
Until the earth did quake.
The daisy, scared and trembling,
N'er daring to look up,
Faltering, then she stumbled
And spilled the butter-cup.
The violets all shook with fear
And each one bowed her head.
The thought, though, was so awesome,
They near fell out of bed.
For there the climbing columbine,
A very naughty lad!
Watched from his point of vantage
The modest lily pad.

A New York youngster who lives in a neighborhood where disease makes frequent fumigations necessary returned from his first visit to the country with the astonishing information that Farmer Jones' corn and woodchucks had been laid up with scarlet fever. The summer teacher adorns nature faking so she admonished him not to tell fibs. "But that ain't no lie," said he. Didn't I see the tree they lived in wid me own eyes an' didn't I hear Mr. Jones tell how he had had to smoke 'em out?" New York Times.

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