

COMBS OF WOOD

Women of Ancient Egypt Used Boxwood Ornaments.

Prof. S. J. Record of Yale University Describes Various Kinds of Wood Used Centuries Ago.

The tresses of a pharaoh's daughter were dressed with combs of wood, says Prof. S. J. Record of Yale university, who recently made a study of the different kinds of woods used by the ancient Egyptians. These combs were made of boxwood, which was much used for carving by the early Egyptians, and they were not greatly dissimilar to some of the combs which adorn the women of the Twentieth century.

"As one wooden object after another from the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen has been described and pictured in the public press, many questions have arisen. What were these? What kinds of woods were these? Whence did they come? Whose preservatives have kept them sound for thousands of years? How can these woods be identified today?"

Professor Record's studies include the woods representative of the period from 2900 B. C. to 1000 B. C. Wood played an important part in the lives of these Egyptians and it had to be hauled very long distances. Cedar is found to be one of their most precious woods, the most famous species being the cedar of Lebanon, which is no myth, as some are inclined to believe.

The Egyptians used cedar extensively for coffins, boxes, large edifices and for such general purposes as we use white pine. They also used cypress, another wood of great durability. The Egyptian wood used in making the Ark of the Covenant was probably cypress, according to Professor Record.

The yew, a tree noted for its durability as a cedar and the cypress was used by the Egyptians in the making of bows, carvings and small implements. Sycamore was used for many cases, but the sycamore of the ancients was a fig, an evergreen timber tree sometimes called a fig anther.

These species were employed where large sizes were demanded, while in the manufacture of smaller articles the Egyptians used such local growth as was available, which apparently was limited to tamarisk, alder and other minor species. The Egyptians were skilled woodworkers, cabinet makers and wood carvers.

Wood veneering is not an ultra-modern accomplishment, but it is in fact a practice of venerable antiquity. It was developed by the Egyptians several thousand years before the birth of Christ. Professor Record found an admirable example of this craftsmanship in the coffin of the monarch Nephthys from Meir, displayed in the Ninth Egyptian room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

That these woods used by the Egyptians have endured the centuries, Professor Record attributes to the dry climate of Egypt and not to any preservatives employed. Professor Record identified the different woods by subjecting them to intensive study under the microscope and comparing their cell structure with that of the species as found growing today.—American Forestry Magazine.

Across Empty Continent.

Two explorers, seventy-year-old twins by the bye, have just crossed Australia from south coast to north coast and back, covering nearly 40,000 miles in 67 days with three motor cars. The explorers passed through vast stretches of country without sign of man or beast, an experience, Captain White considers, which most strikingly justifies the late Lord Northcliffe's lament over the folly and menace of the "Empty Continent."

The Fond Parent.

The boy who had scratched his name on the paint of the stationary motor car had been soundly cuffed by the owner.

Attracted by the loud howling which resulted, a crowd soon gathered, through which the father of the boy pushed his way.

"Who struck my son?" he demanded furiously. "Show me the man!"

The motorist stepped forward. He was 8 feet 2 inches in height and 40 round the chest.

"I did," he said.

"Served him right, sir," said the man, touching his cap. "I'll give him another hiding when I get him home."

On the Safe Side.

"I see you have put lightning rods on your new barn."

"Had to do it," answered Farmer Corntassel.

"You said years ago that lightning rods were useless."

"Exp. Science has been mighty busy since then. If they kin prove that the old law of gravitation ain't workin' any more there's no tellin' but what they've given us a new kind of electricity."

Sunflowers for silage should be put in when the seeds reach the hard dough stage. When grown on wet land so the pith is sappy and full of water, they may be cut and wilted in the field before putting into the silo. When grown on very dry ground, they should be put into the silo as promptly as possible and enough water added that a little can be squeezed from the cut stalks.

High Record Held by Artis Piebe de Kol

Production of Wisconsin Cow Has Been Profitable.

An average yearly production for 15 consecutive years of 12,520 pounds of milk and \$22.7 pounds of butter, or a total of 43.2 tons of milk and almost four tons of butter, is a record held by a pure bred Holstein cow, Artis Piebe de Kol, owned by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. This production of milk is sufficient to supply one quart of milk to every family for one day in the city of Washington, D. C., or Milwaukee, Wis.

The production of this cow has also proved a profitable one. During her 15 years of milking she has realized a profit of \$2.45 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. Her net return during her lifetime thus far is \$2,237.75 over cost of feed in addition to the value of her offspring.

Artis is a cow with a face from and weighs around 1,400 pounds. Her ability to convert food into large quantities of milk and butter is due to the fact that she is a very efficient milk producer.

It was a long time before this cow was discovered. She was found by a farmer in the town of Wisconsin.

Artis Piebe de Kol, owned and used by the University of Wisconsin.

Good breeding, large capacity, proper feeding and good care. She is still milking, despite her old age.

This cow, now 17 years of age, has the distinction of having had more students study and work with her than with any other animal on the university farm, according to Prof. H. S. Hulce. She is always patient and submits to handling by students as if it were a pleasure and an honor.

Destroy Red Cedars and Save Valuable Orchards

Apple rust cannot live without red cedar trees. The moral then is to cut out all red cedars within a mile of valuable orchards. The Weevil and many of the crab apples are particularly susceptible to rust.

The disease is caused by a fungus which lives on red cedars and apple trees. In winter the fungus spores on the cedars wait for the spring to spread millions of spores in the spring to the apple leaves and fruit. Under the attack the upper surface of the leaves reveals small, sticky, honey-colored spores. Later, orange-colored spots, sometimes surrounded by a red margin, are produced on the lower surface. Trees badly infected become partly defoliated and have a rusty appearance. The fruit is dwarfed and misshapen. Buds which form this year are weakened and will make only a poor crop next year.

The spots on the under surface of the apple leaves are the cluster cups of the rust and the spores of the fungus produced in these cups are blown to red cedars on which they produce the so-called cedar galls or cedar apples. This is a game which only two can play—the red cedar and the apple; infection cannot be transmitted from one apple tree to another.

Several instances of losses from rust in southeastern Minnesota orchards have been reported to J. G. Leach of University farm, an authority on fruit and vegetable diseases. Doctor Leach says that in Virginia and West Virginia, where many apples are grown, the red cedar is being systematically eradicated by counties. No red cedar is left standing within a mile of an apple orchard.

Feed Fowls More Roots and Vegetables for Eggs

By feeding more roots and vegetables, the average poultry raiser can reduce his feeding expenses materially and also get more eggs. The cheapest food is that which will make hens lay, and the way to make hens lay is to keep them in good health. It is impossible to have a flock in good laying condition when only grain is given.

Such foods as carrots, turnips and potatoes are not rich in egg-producing elements, but they perform a service which renders all the other foods eaten more valuable. Let the farmer give his cows nothing but corn and his supply of milk would soon be reduced. It is the same with hens and the egg yield. From a dietary standpoint the use of roots is recommended, and they will enable one to feed more hens and get more eggs with little or no additional cost.

Permit Hens to Select Own Mash Constituents

A study of the free choice system of mash feeding for chickens made by the United States Department of Agriculture at its experiment farm located at Beltsville, Md., showed that the best results and lightest egg production are obtained when hens are allowed to select their own mash constituents.

It was found that hens selected a mash composed of 66 parts cornmeal, 23 parts neat scraps, 4 parts wheat bran, and 4 parts wheat middlings. This mash gives best results with Leghorns, and a less stimulating mash containing more bran and ground oats, with less neat scrap, has given better results with general-purpose breeds.

Sat of Emotion, Indeed.

"In short, ladies and gentlemen," said the orator, "I only say—I beg to assure you that I wish I had a widow in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart."

Vulgar Boy—Wouldn't a pane in your tummy do?—London Tit-Bits.

Read the home paper.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF HALF TRUTHS

By JOHN OAKWOOD

A soap-boxer pointed at a great factory. "Who built that factory? Workmen!" he yelled. "Who ran the machinery? Workmen! Who got the profits? Capitalists!"

The soap-boxer told a half truth that amounted to a whole lie. His listeners did not know that this particular factory, typical of thousands of others, was a complete re-creation of the lie—if only the other half of the truth were told.

It is true the factory was Capitalist-owned for a million dollars. The net profits have averaged 10 per cent of 5 per cent of \$50,000 to the stockholder. All that was true.

But it was also true that the million dollar capital was divided up into ten thousand shares of \$100 each. The ownership of these shares was a hundred times as numerous as the number of workers in the factory. They were working out of their weekly wages and buying shares on the installment plan. They were Capitalists.

It was also true that the shares were sold on a plan that allowed the factory to be built and run by small capitalists. The shares were sold to the workers and by small capitalists. The shares were sold to the workers and by small capitalists.

It was also true that the factory corporation had issued a million dollars in bonds to raise funds to buy the material and pay the wages of workmen to build the factory. These bonds were owned as investments not only by persons of moderate means but also by many people of moderate means who had saved out of their wages and salaries. They were Capitalists.

It was also true that out of the receipts of the factory, before a cent was taken to pay interest on the bonds, before a penny was used to pay dividends on the stock, a good many dollars were taken to pay wages to the workmen.

The workmen were Capitalists too. They were investing their savings and their talents and their skill in the factory—they were getting their dividends out of the earnings as well as the stockholders and bondholders.

AMERICA'S NEW PLACE

Many Americans fancy that, because labor is well employed and our industries have been reporting substantial earnings and improvement over the depression period, normally has been restored. The truth is, what we must consider normal in the future will be an entirely different thing from what was considered normal prior to the war. One reason is, our new place in the world as the leading creditor nation.

That change is a permanent one. We are not going to return to the old position of debtor nation. Bankers in the agricultural communities have come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to maintain an attitude of isolation and that opinion is not a personal one. The men I have talked with are voicing the ideas of the people with whom they have daily business contact.

A great many public economists have warned against America's entrance into the European situation, asserting that our foreign trade makes up less than 20 per cent of our production, and therefore is too small an item to be vital or to risk our investment in. They are, for the most part, people who have listened to them forget that the unimportant 20 per cent is the difference between full employment and unemployment and business depression. If a manufacturing enterprise is running at 90 per cent of capacity, it may be making a satisfactory showing of earnings, but it is not running at normal and is not earning the margin which it should earn in order to be fully prosperous. It appears obvious that we shall have to build up foreign investments in this country, but it will be necessary to go slowly in the matter of foreign investments. There must be assurance that what ever we loan will be used for productive purposes.—William E. Knox, Sec. and Vice-Pres. United Bankers Association.

FACTS ABOUT CHECKS

A bank check is a written order on a bank by one of its depositors to pay a specified sum to another party. This instrument must be dated, the amount written in full in the body and signed the same as the depositor's signature appears on the bank signature card and ledger sheet.

A check is payable on demand, provided it is not dated ahead. If dated ahead it becomes a promise to pay the same as a note or acceptance, payable on some future date. United States revenue stamps are required on a check dated ahead, at the rate of 2 cents per hundred dollars, or fraction thereof.

In case a check carries two different figures, that is \$2.00 in the figures and "Two Hundred Dollars" in the written part of the body of the check, the latter, or part in writing, always controls.

A check made out to a person, or order, requires identification and the party presenting the same must assure the bank that he is the payee. A check to a person "or bearer" is payable to the one presenting it at the bank, but a certain amount of identification is necessary, for the bank reserves the right to know that he is entitled to receive the funds.

Gulls Help Farmers. Through southeastern Oregon and Utah gulls often pluck up a living of grasshoppers. They rid the field of harmful insects and help protect the crops from field mice, says Nature Magazine. As the water is turned into the fields from the irrigation ditches it seeps into the burrows, driving out the mice, which are devoured by the waiting gulls.

Minor Ailments Are Overlooked

Numerous Ills of Swine Go Unnoticed or Diagnosed as Cholera.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

While hog cholera is still the most serious of swine diseases with which the farmer has to contend, his attention is called by the United States Department of Agriculture to the numerous other ailments of swine which, in line of ultimate prevalence of cholera, go unnoticed or possibly are diagnosed as cholera itself. The group includes anthrax, epilepsy, gastroenteritis, necrotic stomatitis, pneumonia, poliomyelitis, swine plague (hemorrhagic septicaemia), tuberculosis, and worms. Diseases Not Recognized.

Other diseases not similar in appearance to hog cholera are either not recognized or not deemed of sufficient importance to require attention. Any deviation from normal in the functions of an animal, such as its appetite, or digestion, deserves the closest watching in order that measures may be taken to prevent serious results and possibly losses. While some minor ailments of swine might be treated successfully by the owner, it is always well, in case of doubt, to call for expert assistance.

The owner of hogs is interested in having his herd free from disease. The quicker the animal the quicker they will finish for market. In a large number of cases sickness and unprofitability are due, directly or indirectly, to improper care in housing, feeding, and at farrowing time. Even under the best conditions hogs are liable to sicken, and in all circumstances of this character there is need of correct diagnosis in order that the proper treatment may be given. Many factors are to be considered in diagnosing between a hog cholera and the various other ailments and conditions that resemble this disease.

Less Loss From Cholera. Although losses from hog cholera have been reduced over 60 per cent from the peak years of destruction, the lack of attention on the part of farmers in the proper care of swine herds still occasions a serious monetary loss each year to the swine industry as a whole. In all diseases, ailments and abnormal conditions of swine, the same simple and effective method to adopt is one of prevention. Know the signs of the symptoms which denote the minor ailments, be one of the best assets the swine raiser can have in insuring himself against losses from them.—Farmers Review.

Knifing System Favored for Pruning of Grapes

Horticulturists at the New York experiment station have tested out seven methods of pruning grapes over a period of years and have published an account of their experiments which will be of interest to both the professional and amateur grower. The knifing single-stem or four-stem knifing method is said to be the best.

According to these authorities, this method consists in training a single branch to serve as the trunk of the vine with two canes developed at the lower end and two at the upper end and tied one to the right and one to the left of the trunk along each wire. It is stated that the system may be fully established by the end of the fourth season and that subsequent pruning consists in cutting away all canes but the four mentioned above, leaving sufficient buds at each level to supply fruiting canes for the following year. The amount of fruiting wood is thus easily limited to the capacity of the vine by regulating the length of the four canes.

Experiments at the station have led to the conclusion that there is little choice between early winter pruning and spring pruning of grapes so far as the effect on yield, wood growth, or maturity of fruit is concerned. It is pointed out, however, that a better selection of fruiting canes can be made in the spring after the severe winter temperatures have passed than is possible earlier in the season.

Marked Ability of Idaho Boy as a Stock Breeder

One Shorthorn cow for which the youthful purchaser gave his personal note three years ago so that he might feed and care for the animal as a part of his club work, was the means of an Idaho boy, Frank Hankins, developing marked ability as a stock breeder. For three years he has cared for and managed his stock according to the improved methods advocated by his agricultural extension agent, adding to his herd until he now owns eleven head of exceptionally fine pure bred Shorthorn cattle. His profits for the year 1922, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, were \$1,818.

Cut Soy Beans for Hay Just Before Seed Forms

It is generally considered that while soy beans may be cut for hay at almost any stage, the best time is just as soon as the pods are fully formed, but before the seed is formed. At this time the maximum feed value will be secured and the hay is also more palatable than when cut later. Later harvesting gives somewhat greater bulk, but less of digestible protein and somewhat lower palatability, thus rendering that method less satisfactory, according to years of experimenting by the Ohio experiment station.

Woman Leads Pirates.

There recently appeared on the river at Hong-Kong, much to the alarm of shipowners and their crews, a woman pirate who has already taken a heavy toll of loot from vessels. Nothing is known of her, except the fact that she speaks English, wears a severe costume and is well-to-do. She carries a tricked-out motor car, with which she compels her victims to surrender. Her car is a score or more Chinese brigands, who, although they are cut-throats and robbers, obey her implicitly.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Bobby—I've been a very good boy since I started going to Sunday school, haven't I?

Mother—Yes, dear, you've been very good, indeed.

Bobby—And you don't distrust me any more, do you?

Mother—No, dear.

Bobby—Then why do you hide the jam?—London Tit-Bits.

ODD SEA ANIMAL

Soldier Crab and His Habits Described by Writer.

Is a Terrible Glutton and Deproper Fighter—Will Battle to the Death for Home.

Of all the queer creatures that live in the sea, there is no stranger than the hermit crab, or the soldier crab, as it is sometimes called, says Mary Dudgeon. The second name is better than the first, for the hermit crab is neither a soldier nor a hermit. It is a creature that lives in a shell, but it does not live alone, as we shall see later. It is a creature that lives in a shell, but it does not live alone, as we shall see later.

And it is only that he shall not be eaten, if it is not necessary that he should eat. He is a creature that lives in a shell, but it does not live alone, as we shall see later.

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Arrangement for Hog Feeding Quite Handy

Originated and Used at Illinois Experiment Station.

A handy arrangement for feeding hogs originated and used at the Illinois agricultural experiment station farm is shown hereafter. It consists of a concrete feeding floor 12 feet wide and 14 feet long and two concrete troughs each 12 feet long made separate from the floor. At the outside corners of the troughs four posts are set in the concrete floor. To these are spliced 2 by 8-inch pieces which support panels which can be swung over the troughs. This feature enables the hermit crab to lay the trough away from the trough while it is being filled. A strap iron fixture holds the panel in the position desired.

One of the easiest improvements for the hog raiser to build is a concrete feeding floor and it will bring him a big return for his money. The money invested in any other part of his hog raising equipment. Loss of value in feed is reduced when hogs are fed on a concrete floor. It is estimated that the feeding floor is paid for the cost of the feed in the first year of its use. It will last for many years and it will be a big help to the hog raiser. The concrete floor should be built directly on the soil after all grass roots and other perishable matter have been removed and the area brought to proper level and firmly compacted.

Concrete feeding floors should be made not less than four inches thick. What is known as one-course construction, which means the same mixture of concrete throughout, should be used. The mixture should be a 1-2-3, which means one sack of portland cement to two cubic feet of clean, well graded sand, to three cubic feet of clean, washed or broken stone not to exceed 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The concrete should be set up for form and firmly tamped to fit and grade.

The floor should be sloped in at least one direction so it will drain quickly after rains. Sunshine and rain will help keep the surface clean. A slope of one-quarter inch to the foot will be enough.



Handy Arrangement for Hogs.

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Much Butter Being Made on a Household Scale

Farmers and their wives residing on the approximately 45,000 farms, where at least one cow is kept, are making one sack of portland cement to two cubic feet of clean, well graded sand, to three cubic feet of clean, washed or broken stone not to exceed 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The concrete should be set up for form and firmly tamped to fit and grade.

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Barberry Bush Harbors Black Stem Wheat Rust

Thousands of people throughout the Middle West have learned during the past years, at the various county and state fairs, to recognize the common barberry bush, which harbors the black-stem rust of wheat. The demonstration at the fairs have created considerable interest among wheat growers and they have expressed themselves as being anxious to co-operate in the campaign to eliminate the barberry bush in order to minimize the losses from black-stem rust of wheat.

Sunflower is Excellent Silage Feed for Cattle

The sunflower makes excellent feed as silage, and data at present available indicates that silage made from the sunflower, if put up at the proper stage of maturity, makes a fairly good substitute for corn, although its feeding value is not so high. It has been used mostly in areas where the chinch bug is prevalent. The crop fits well in many rotations where corn should be omitted on account of chinch bug damage.

Successful Planting of Raspberry Bush in Fall

As a rule, spring planting is best for raspberries, but if the fall should be favored with enough rainfall so that the young plants could get a good start, fall planting will be successful, and you will gain a season by planting early this fall, because there will be some fruit, while with spring planting you could not hope to gather fruit next year, as you might with fall planting.

Ancient Rule Still Adhered To

There are interesting survivals in parliament, and the tenacity with which ancient customs are guarded in the commons is evident from the fact that a passenger may not step on the floor of the house, and at times has to carry out curious forms of gymnastic exercise in order to get at a member he wants without actually stepping on forbidden ground.

Over the Phone. Mr. Brown had had telephonic connection established between his office and home.

BUSSES ROUT CARS

Motor Coaches Driving Out Trolley in Some Towns.

Good Roads Throughout the Country May Threaten the Electric Car's Existence. Town in Vermont has now abandoned its trolley line and is to substitute buses. It is announced that when the change goes into effect the fare will be raised from 8 cents to 10. If the street railway company had put up the price no one would have stood for it, say promoters. A street car fare is one thing, a bus fare another. Such is our unanalytical psychology.

Few opportunities are offered for getting more for your money than a ride on a street car, no matter what the rate charged. Yet trolley companies here and there are being driven to the wall or out of business because people "kick" at a legitimate fare, while they are willing to pay more for perhaps inferior, at least irregular, service.

Picture the buses in this Vermont town getting proprietor, clerks and patrons down to the store in Main street on the morning after heavy snowfall. They will be good snow busters if they do it, for they will have no plowed-out trolley tracks to run a. This promises to be an interesting experiment in this respect, since buses heretofore have been tried either they have not operated where they had to contend with heavy snow or they have run in the tracks of the street railways.

The motor bus is multiplying in New York and in this state would probably have sent the Connecticut company's rails and cars to the junkman had not the public utilities commission intervened.

In the city of London there are no street car lines. Motor buses apparently serve the city and environs dependably. Success of the motor bus in this country will in the end depend on the quality of service rendered. Hereabouts the trolley seems to have certain advantages, in regularity, dependability, cost and upholding of suburban territory which it would be a calamity to lose. It was predicted thirty-five years ago, when the trolley was in its infancy, that a superior method of transportation would soon supplant it. The underground cable and various other devices have had their day and died. It is the city of London that is to take us abroad. It has been a faithful servant.

Street improvement, of course, makes the motor bus a possible competitor. Little advantage apparently accrues today in steel rails, as a well surfaced road provides for rubber-tired vehicles good enough traction. Government, state and town appropriation of hundreds of millions yearly for good roads have created a condition that may threaten the trolley's existence. If that time comes there will have to be a lot of new lawmaking.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

United States Abounds in Gems

Practically every known gem is to be found somewhere in the United States. Diamonds are to be found in Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado and California. Montana leads in the production of sapphires and also of rubies, while others of the same family, especially the true emerald, which is often more valuable than diamonds of equal size, is found in North Carolina and New Mexico. While the largest and richest of the blue variety of opals comes from Russia, Colorado has produced a marvelous reddish-brown stone that cannot be excelled, while the clear varieties from New England and Utah are as lovely as a diamond. Many lands have given garnets, but the finest are from New Mexico. Nevada's opals have become important in the commercial world. Fresh-water pearls come from the mussel and are found in the rivers of Arkansas, Indiana and Tennessee.—Detroit News.

17,450 Words on Postcard

A bank cashier of Nimes, France, believes he has beaten the world's record for postal card correspondence. On the back of an ordinary postcard he has succeeded in writing 208 lines, containing 17,450 words, equivalent to the normal amount of matter on two pages of a newspaper. The previous record, M. Prout believes, has not more than 12,500 words.

So microscopic is M. Prout's writing that few were convinced it was not a photographic reduction of a larger manuscript. Finally all doubts were set at rest when the Institute Pasteur, to which the card was sent, certified, after close examination under a microscope, that the work had actually been done with a pen.—Milwaukee Journal.

Over the Phone.

Mr. Brown had had telephonic connection established between his office and home.

"I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dip in a few