Wireless Telephony

Sir Oliver Lodge in a recent interview expressed the opinion that wireless telephony was the one useful invention which had been developed to a practictl stage under the stimulus of war. The remarkable success achieved by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in sending a wireless telephone message from Arlington, Va., to the Eiffel Tower, Paris, a distance of 3,800 miles, is a tremendous advance in the practical experiments that have been carried on in various countries during the past few years. Until the recent triumph between Arlington and Paris, the longest distance at which conversations were plainly heard was between California and Virginia, two thousand miles apart. Before that the record was held by the Telefunken Company which established wireless telephone communication between Berlin and Vienna, a distance of 375 miles. The Germans have made considerable progress in wireless telephony, although the utmost secrecy now prevails regarding its use in war. It is stated that their submarines are fitted with a wireless telephone apparatus. It is known that conversations have been carried on between the German coast and a cruiser on the high seas with a wireless instrument invented by Count Arco.

Several wireless telephone systems are now in operation. Mr. Marconi has been experimenting for some time, and may be expected soon to report progress. In 1909 two French naval officers, Lieutenants Colin and Jeance, invented an apparatus which can be used for telephonic as well as telegraphic purposes, and last year were aole to carry on a conversation over a distance of sixty miles. Last year also a Yorkshire mining firm installed a system in use in German collieries. Portable instruments, weighing about twenty pounds each, enable the miner to commmunicate with the fixed stations by attaching two loose wires to any metallic substance within reach. Dr. Varmi has been able to carry on a conversation between Rome and Tripoli, a distance of over six hundred miles.

There is no authoritative information as to the part played by wireless telephony in this war, but it is evident from Sir Oliver Lodge's guarded statement that much has been accomplished under the incentive of military needs of which the world has no knowledge.

PILES

If you suffer from this painful malady, apply Zam-Buk. It is purely herbal, quickly eases the dull, gnawing pain, stops bleeding, ends the irritation, and in a short time completely and permanently cures. Zam-Buk should be in every home.

Mrs. C. Hanson, Poplar, B.C., says: "I suffered for years with bleeding piles. The pain was often so bad I could hardly walk. I tried remedy after remedy, and finally underwent an operation, but only got temporary relief. At last I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this completely cured me and there has been no return of the trouble."

50c box, all druggists and stores.

Quick Returns

F. Irving Fletcher praised, at a Sphinx Club dinner, the value of advertising.

"I know a man," said Mr. Fletcher, "who advertised for a boy last month, and that very night the stork brought his wife a beautiful boy weighing eleven pounds and a half."

The engine of a motor-driven street-sprinkler in England also is used to operate one pump to fill its tank and another to help scatter the water.

Women and Asthama. Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere. m

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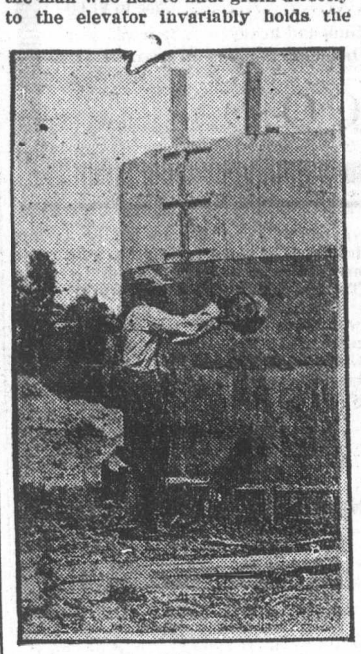
PRICE REASONABLE

Farm and Garden

VALUE OF THE SILO.

Adds to Worth of Farm More Than Its Cost to Build.

More and more farmers of the central west are thinking in terms of interest on investment, says the Iowa Homestead. Where there is a shortage of horsepower it is an easy matter to determine the value of a good team, compute the interest on the money required to buy the team and then in turn figure the earning capacity of this extra pair of horses. The same principle applies in the building of a corncrib or a granary. As a rule, small grain hits rock bottom prices just about the time thrashing begins, and the man who has to haul grain directly to the elevator invariably holds the



BUILDING A SILO.

short end of the horn. One can build a combination corncrib and granary that will hold 2,000 bushels of corn and as much small grain for $300. This investment, reckoned at 6 per cent. amounts to $18 a year, and yet every man knows that this amount may often be made up on three or four loads of grain.

Just as good an illustration of the principle is obtained when reference is made to the silo. Money invested in a silo that is well constructed is just as valuable an asset to the farm as a good corncrib. It will pay much bigger dividends, all things considered. On a pinch one can pile ear corn upon the ground and yet market it later on in fairly good condition. This is not the case with the material that is ordinarily put into the silo. Cornstalks worth $1 an acre in the field, when put in the silo, grain and all, are worth anywhere from $4 to $7 per ton for feeding to the right kind of live stock. By saving practically the full feeding value of the crop it is often possible to more than pay for the silo in one year, whereas it is well known that even a wood silo will last fifteen or even twenty years if it is given good care. The hollow brick silo, if well built, is permanent, so that in figuring its cost in terms of interest on investment one would be safe in spreading it over a period of fifty years.

Those who have silos are to be congratulated this year. There will be some late corn, and this will be largely wasted when it is not converted into ensilage. Corn that reaches the glazed condition will make good food if put in the silo, and yet every man knows that to husk out such a crop means, in most cases, the piling up of a lot of useless feed. It will mold if put in the crib, and the good ears invariably are rendered worthless by contamination with the soft ears. Corn of the same degree of maturity, put in the silo, will feed out well and can be used to great advantage for dairy cows, stock cattle or fattening steers.

One thing is certain—namely, that a $300 silo built on a farm will always add to the value of the farm more than the cost of the silo. Its erection will invariably start the farmer on a better program of stock feeding, resulting in building up the land, and in this way its effect on production will virtually mean that it will pay for the original cost every year.

The White Grub Pest.

Farmers who have suffered losses from attacks of white grubs in their fields this year should plan their crops for next year so as to avoid a repetition of the loss. Although the actual numbers of white grubs in the fields next year will probably be less than this year, those remaining will be larger and more voracious and do a great amount of injury, says William Moore of the Minnesota experiment station.

All fields infested with white grubs should be fall plowed as early as possible, not later than Oct. 1. Badly infested fields should be planted with grain or some crop not in hills, as such crops are least affected by white grubs. Only fields slightly, or not at all, infested should be planted with corn, potatoes, strawberries, or other plants grown in hills. Fields which have been in sod in 1914 and 1915 should be considered as infested fields and, if to be used next year for susceptible crops, should be plowed this fall.

An Italian Superstition.

There is an Italian superstition that whenever a king belonging to the house of Savoy dies a huge eagle is to be seen crossing the Alps over the valley of Aosta in the direction of Savoy, and the conviction prevails among the inhabitants of Aosta that this eagle guides the soul of the dead sovereign to join those of his ancestors in Savoy. When King Charles Albert died at Lisbon King Victor Emmanuel died at Rome and King Humbert was assassinated at Monza in 1900 the eagle was seen winging its way across the Alps. All other eagles crossing the Alps don't seem to count for much.—Westminster Gazette.

Being Old at Forty.

Few men need to be old at forty unless they choose. In a large measure it is an optional matter. If one keeps his nose to the grindstone of business, eats too much, indulges himself too freely, gets no physical exercise and takes his business cares home and to bed with him every night he is pretty likely to be too old when he becomes forty. The suggestion that a man—or woman—is old at forty ought to be absurd. That it is not absurd is something of a reflection upon that portion of us who, because we are unwilling to take a little trouble, are actually bringing on age at forty.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Kitchen.

A kitchen is a place where the cook receives visitors, reads her mail, stores foodstuffs and otherwise disposes of herself between trains. Kitchens were at one time presided over by poor relatives. Now they are used as one night stands.

Every kitchen has a stove and a sink. A stove is a receptacle where you burn fuel and food, and a sink is a watering place visited by your plumber between cooks.

Kitchens are also supplied with utensils, some of which you will still find in fairly good condition at the end of the week, if it happens to be your lucky week.—Life.

Diet and Literary Labor.

The relation between feeding and literary labor was carefully investigated some years ago by an eminent French publicist, M. Claude Berton. Taking Zola as a typical case, M. Berton found that his literary method varied in the ratio of his appetite. In his heavy eating period he produced some of his grossest novels. On the advice of a doctor he cut down his provender, and the result was "Lourdes." M. Berton's final deduction was that light diet is best for the writer of light literature, but that the philosopher or historian needs heavy food and plenty of it to counteract the strain upon his brain.—London Standard.

The Weakest Finger.

The finger on which the engagement and wedding ring are worn is anatomically the weakest of the ten. Pianists have to give the third finger twice as much drill as the others. Place both hands together, palms facing, and all but the middle fingers stretched, you will be able to separate all couples easily but the two third fingers. The anatomical explanation of this weakness is that the tendon of the extensor muscle of the third finger is attached by a cross slip to that of the second and sometimes of the fourth. This slip is sometimes cut in violinists, who need all the freedom and power they can get.

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For Infants and Children

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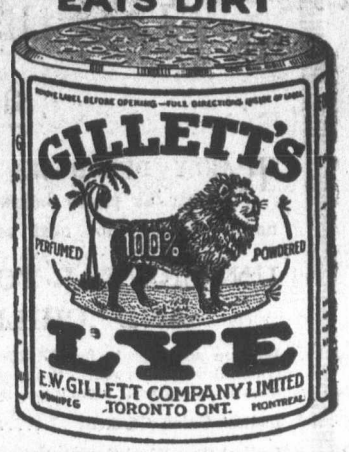
English policewomen are empowered to arrest soldiers who have overrun their leave of absence.

Women barbers have replaced nearly all the men "wielders of the razor" in warring countries of Europe.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



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