If You Can Write Funny Movies—

The film producing companies say they will let you write your own figures on the pay check. One famous laugh-maker tells how he composes his screen comedies. It's hard work

"HUNDREDS of thousands of people all over the world daily laugh at moving picture comedies," said Mack Bennett, king of the film funmakers, "but how many ever pause to think of the brains and work that go into the making of one laugh?"

It would be a revelation to those who never have considered the source of their fun to watch the maker of a certain brand of well-known comedies in action. Hat down almost to his eyes, shirtsleeves rolled above his elbows, and perspiration pouring from his face, he rushes about the studio, the personification of dynamic, untiring energy. At his side there is always a stenographer, to whom he is saying repeatedly, "Make a note of this, make a note of that; I want to change it." His brow is gnarled in concentration as he shouts orders.

"Don't make that expression of dismay quite so pronounced, Miss Normand," or "Exaggerate that gesture of mock deference a little more, please, Mr. Arbuckle." In short, he handles ...

WOUNDS OF HORSES

Punctured Injuries Involve Feet Most Frequently.

ORIFICE IS USUALLY SMALL

Produced by Penetration of Sharp-Pointed Substance, Such as Thorn, Fork, Nail, Etc.—Symptoms and Treatment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Punctured wounds of horses are much more common than others. They are produced by the penetration of a sharp or blunt-pointed substance, such as a thorn, fork, nail, etc., and the orifice of these wounds is always small in proportion to their depth. They involve the feet most frequently, next the legs, and often the head and face from nails protruding through the stalls and trough. They are also the most serious, owing to the difficulty of obtaining thorough disinfection and the lack of attention that they at first receive. The external wound is so small that but little or no importance is attached to it, yet in a short time swelling, pain, and acute inflammation, often of a serious character, are manifested.

The most common of the punctured wounds are those of the feet. Horses worked in cities, about iron works, around building places, etc., are most liable to get "nails in the feet." The animal treads upon nails, pieces of ...

... shoe, first of all applying tar and oakum to prevent any dirt from entering the wound. In some instances nails may puncture the flexor tendons, the coffin bone, or enter the coffin joint. Such injuries are always serious, their recovery slow and tedious, and the treatment so varied and difficult that the services of a veterinarian will be necessary.

Punctured Wounds of Joints.

These wounds are more or less frequent. They are always serious, and often result in stiffening of the joint or the death of the animal. The joints mostly punctured are the hock, fetlock, or knee, though other joints may, of course, suffer this injury. As the symptoms and treatment are much the same for all, only the accident as it occurs in the hock joint will be described. Probably the most common mode of injury is from the stab of a fork, but it may result from the kick of another horse that is newly shod, or in many other ways. At first the horse evinces but slight pain or lameness. The owner discovers a small wound scarcely larger than a pea, and pays but little attention to it. In a few days, however, the pain and lameness become excessive; the horse can no longer bear any weight upon the injured leg; the joint is very much swollen and painful upon pressure; there are well-marked symptoms of constitutional disturbance—quick pulse, hurried breathing, high temperature, 103 to 106 degrees Fahrenheit, the appetite is lost, thirst is present, the horse reeks with sweat, and his anxious countenance shows the pain he suffers. He may lie down, though mostly he persists in standing, and the opposite limb becomes greatly swollen from bearing the entire weight and strain for so long a time. The wound, which at ...

Difficult of Treatment.

Productive of Lameness.

Symptoms and Treatment.

Wounds of Tendon Sheaths.

VOGUES AND VANITIES

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY

Proclaiming the Slender Silhouette

New Departure in Satin Frocks

A Novelty in Fringe.

A Novel Touch.

Buttons and Tassels.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

OF INTEREST TO MOTHERS

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING

EFFICIENT MAN BEHIND PLOW

Handling Alfalfa Hay.

Keep Cows Comfortable.

THOROUGH DRAINAGE GOOD FARM PRACTICE

The farmer should study conditions causing poor drainage on his land and find remedy for it—then he should plan drainage system to overcome the trouble

By JOHN T. STEWART, C. E. Agricultural Engineer, University of Minnesota.

IT IS not an uncommon thing for a landowner to fight a drainage assessment, on land which has a market value of from $20 to $30 per acre, and at almost the same time buy another tract of similar land, at the market price. His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his prosperity will be denoted by the amount of land in his ...

... cost of only $61.50 against $129.72 per acre, paid for tillable land and in the original purchase.

But this added value of $682.20 does not represent all the benefits which have come to the farm from the introduction of underdrainage. The disappearance of the sloughs, and of the superfluous water in other places, permits the division of the land into regular, and therefore more easily cultivated fields. Such fields, having now a uniform soil, can be cultivated in less time, and crop rotations can be arranged to better advantage, than where the land is broken up by noncultivable areas. ...

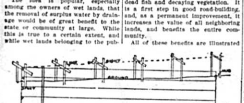
... wettest and most difficult to handle, and it is necessary that construction be carried on during the wettest seasons. Consequently, the contractor should base his calculations as to time and methods on the worst conditions. To let a contract to the "lowest bidder," regardless of his experience or equipment, is often to invite serious disappointment and loss.

Delays, especially, are expensive to landowners, for not only is money invested in incomplete work, but oftentimes a failure to have the ditch complete at the time fixed means the loss of a crop. ...

... furrow or stakes, it will save much time when it is desired to begin laying tiles.

Any drainage system should be planned with reference both to the work it is to perform and to its future maintenance. Expense should not be spared in securing accurate data on which to base the plan.

It is well to maintain the shallow open-ditch system, in use before the tile are laid. These surface-drains assist in quickly clearing the land of water from heavy rains, in amounts for which it would not be economical to provide tile of sufficient size to do ... In Minnesota, ... often carried off by ... before the frost is ... permit tile-drains ... in opening sur...



OBTAINING TRUE GRADE LINE BY GRADE LATH METHOD.

A FARM PROFITABLY TILED.

DIAGRAM OF A LINE OF LEVELS.

BEAVER AN EXPERT WORKER

BITS OF INFORMATION

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES.

SITE FOR ORCHARD

Trees Should Be Planted With Reference to Land Contour.

MINIMUM EROSION OF SOIL

Plan Rows in Such Way That Tillage, Spraying and Harvesting Operations May Be Conducted With Greatest Ease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where the site selected for an orchard consists of steep slopes, the trees should be planted with reference to the contour of the land. The rows should be made in such a way that erosion of the soil will be reduced to a minimum, and that tillage, spraying, and harvesting operations may be conducted with the greatest possible ease.

The distance for planting is governed by the kinds of fruit to be grown, the habit of growth of the variety, and the fertility of the soil. Peaches may be planted from 18 to 22 feet apart, pears about 24 feet apart, and apples from 30 to 40 feet apart.

Mixed plantings, such as apples and peaches, are sometimes profitable, but the management problems are less complicated when each fruit is planted by itself. Each variety should be planted in a separate block to facilitate ...

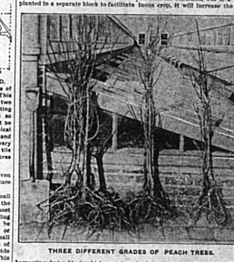
... or large ones, they may prove costly in the end, especially if they lack the vitality necessary to make a good growth after being planted.

Apple, plum, pear, and cherry trees are commonly planted as two-year-olds; that is, after they have made two seasons' growth in the nursery, though many growers prefer one-year-old trees, especially apple and cherry. Peaches are invariably planted as one-year-olds.

Nursery trees should always be packed in such a way that the roots will not dry out, and upon delivery at the place where they are to be planted they should be unpacked immediately. Unless the trees can be planted at once, they should be heeled in. A place that is well drained, with a deep mellow soil, should be selected for heeling in the trees. A trench is dug of sufficient width and depth to receive the roots, and the trees are carefully placed in this trench. Trees that are tied in bundles should be separated before heeling in, and the earth should be worked around the roots of each tree to prevent drying to any serious extent.

Preparation for Planting.

Thorough preparation of the soil is just as important for planting an orchard as for planting corn or wheat. Deep plowing and thorough harrowing are very essential. It is a very good plan to grow some cultivated crop on the land the year preceding the setting of the orchard. This crop will not only put the land in better mechanical condition, but if a leguminous crop, it will increase the plant-...



THREE DIFFERENT GRADES OF PEACH TREES.

Proper Way to Plant Tree.

LOOK OUT FOR LUMPS ON JAWS OF CATTLE

Disease May Be Successfully Treated If Taken While in Its Incipient Stage.

HER LITTLE WAY

Sarventor settled back comfortably in his chair and lit the after-dinner cigar to which he had limited himself in deference to his wife's fears that he was injuring his health by excessive smoking. Mrs. Sarventor smiled sweetly at him over her workbasket.

"Oh!" he exclaimed suddenly. "What do you think? Willington has backed out of that little stag party at Renford's. His wife wouldn't let him go. Wouldn't that give you a nervous chill? Adeline, if I had a wife like that I'd be tempted to take a club to her. I don't suppose he dares open up his mouth around the house without raising his hand to ask permission. He says he's got another engagement, but, of course, that's all humbug. I bet Tom Hinckly $5 that he'd find some excuse to crawl out."

"I don't like you to bet, dear," said Mrs. Sarventor, gently.

"I know," returned Sarventor, slightly confused. "But—er—well, anyway, he didn't take me up."

"Do you mean that Mr. Hinckly isn't going to pay you the money you won?"

"Of course not. He didn't bet."

"Well, I think he ought to pay, anyway, if you bet him. But I'm glad you had the $5 you could afford to lose, because it's just the amount I want. Hand it over, Edward, please."

Sarventor ruefully extracted a $5 bill from his pocketbook and threw it into the workbasket with the remark that that just left him carfare.

"How would you like to have it said that your husband stood in terror of ...

Boschee's German Syrup

Mother's Frey's Vermifuge For the Children