

PLAY THE MAN.

Play the man. With your body. Keep it fit. By the highest use of it. For the service of the soul. Every part in full control. Strong to labor, deft to do. All that is required of you— Play the man.

GREATEST INSURANCE BUREAU IN THE WORLD.

The biggest insurance business in the world, the biggest pension system in the world, the biggest educational program in the world, and the biggest, the most intricate and difficult medical and hospitalization program in the world—all, with the passing of the Sweet bill, are headed up to one man, Colonel Charles R. Forbes, formerly director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, writes Donald Wilhelm, in Leslie's.

The War Risk job has been from the start a man's size job, such a job that there were experts in organizing large enterprises who said that the seeds of death were in it at its birth. It was centralized in Washington by its charter; it has not until now, by the Sweet bill, been given authority to decentralize its enormous activities.

"It was built up," says Colonel Forbes, "almost overnight. I do not know of any business organization commensurate in size with it that was ever built up in twice the time. Every day we open we represent \$3,000,000,000 of capital—we carry that amount of insurance. We pay out in claims every month a good deal more than \$10,000,000 and the payment of every cent is governed by law. We have now on our payroll 4600 persons; the Bureau has had at periods three times as many. These ten millions we pay out monthly go to a payroll of 316,444 ex-service men and women. That isn't all. We have during the recent months been clearing up insurance claims against the government and have been paying out more than \$9,000,000 in such claims in addition to all other claims. Altogether then, we are now paying out fully \$20,000,000 a month to ex-service men and women."

Colonel Forbes, as head of the Veterans' Bureau, is the director not only of the activities handled by the Bureau of War Risk, which are enormous and intricate, but also the director of the Federal Board of Vocational Education and the veteran medical and hospital activities heretofore handled by these two great agencies and by the Public Health Service.

The Federal Board of Vocational Education is the biggest and doubtless the most difficult educational program ever attempted. One authority has said of it: "No comparable enterprise in the industrial world has ever been built up to such magnitude in such a short space of time." It is now retraining approximately 75,000 handicapped veterans of the war, 5000 of whom are in training in 130 hospitals with 400 teachers, while the bulk of the others are in 1800 educational institutions and 8500 factories and shops. Checks for maintenance of all these men must go forward twice a month on time, and the tens of thousands of applications for training must be handled on time—or the board comes in for one more blast of criticism.

DEVELOPING THE PHILIPPINES.

Development of Philippine natural resources and the manufacturing and industrial plants has hardly started. Capital and workers are needed and the markets for both are tight.

About one-third of the total area of the island is covered with timber. Practically all of this is owned by the government, which grants concessions for timber cutting and saw mills. There are about fifty sawmills; most of them are small. Red and white lauan, the trees 200 feet high, are the principal wood of commercial value. The red is used as a substitute for mahogany. Apitong and guijo are the next timbers in value.

Woods for varnishes, paper pulp, perfumery, essential oils, dyes, tanning and medicinal purposes grow wild, but little has been done to make them commercially valuable.

Dark-Skinned Chicken Produced by Science.

A chicken, black-skinned from drumsticks to neck, has been developed at the Carnegie Institution's experimental evolution station at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

The bird popped into the world while scientists were playing put and take with chromosomes, germ plasms, whose change in number and shape is held responsible by biologists for racial colorings.

The dusky chick is not easily distinguishable from an ordinary white-skinned sister, for it is fully clothed in regulation feathers. By lifting these feathers, however, the skin is revealed jet black, warranted not to run.

Gossip by Housewives Forbidden in Germany.

"Gossip" by housewives is forbidden by the municipal council of the German township of Suhl, because of the loss of time and neglect of duty occasioned thereby. Police have ordered to arrest all women found gossiping on doorsteps or over garden walls. Gossip is allowed only on Sunday afternoons and after sunset.

GAME LAWS FOR 1921.

A tendency to tighten the restrictions on the hunting of birds and big game is noted in the game laws of 1921, a summary of which, both Federal and State, has been compiled by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, and published as Farmers' Bulletin 1235. Among the notable changes made during the present year was the amending of the migratory bird treaty act regulations with respect to bag limits.

This amendment provides that the daily bag limit of any person shall now include "all birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking migratory birds." This will put an end to the abuse of privileges under the regulations regarding the prescribed daily bag limits by persons who claim that birds were killed by guides accompanying them.

The Federal waterfowl season for California was fixed from October 1 to January 15, replacing the old season of October 16 to January 31, the season now being the same under both Federal and State laws. Regulation 9, governing the issuance of Federal scientific permits, was amended to permit the issuance of limited and special permits.

State legislation harmonized Federal and State laws on waterfowl and shore birds in Kansas and Oregon, and on waterfowl in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island; Washington prescribed a State-wide open season on all migratory game birds from October 1 to January 15, thus deviating from the Federal regulations, which supersede the State law, east of the Cascade Mountains, where it will now be possible to hunt migratory game birds only from October 1 to December 31, without violating either Federal or State law; in Idaho the open season on migratory game birds has been shortened under State law two weeks by opening October 1 instead of September 16, and extending to December 31.

Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington enacted legislation similar to the Federal regulation prohibiting hunting from airplanes. Colorado reduced the bag limit on ducks from 20 to 15 a day, while Kansas increased the limit from 20 to 25. In New Jersey redbirds were protected at all times by being placed in the non-game class. The open season for woodcock was shortened 25 days in Michigan, two weeks in New York and one month in Vermont. Doves were protected until 1924 in Colorado, and in Kansas an open season on them was provided from September 1 to October 15.

ABATE FLY BREEDING PLACES.

The production of several kinds of flies important in the economy of man, both as carriers of disease and as pests of man and domestic animals, depends to a large extent on the facilities placed at the disposal of the plants according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

- 1. Do you maintain an uncovered manure pile?
2. An uncovered garbage can?
3. Piles of decomposing, fermenting refuse?
4. Unsanitary open privies.

Such places offer the "ideal" incubators for the propagation of the fly-borne diseases.

What are the cheapest remedies for such conditions, within reach of all?

- 1. You can cover or sterilize the manure pile or spread the manure out to dry!
2. You can secure a metal garbage can, with tight-fitting lid!
3. You can burn old matting, paper, or rags, or bale it and sell it, rather than allow it to decompose in some fence corner!
4. You can spray coal-oil, crude carbolic acid or use slaked lime, in open privies!

If you do away with these incubators for flies, the flies will not persist in your immediate neighborhood!

Experiments conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology prove that under rural and urban conditions "flies" have marked powers of diffusion, and in the case of the typhoid or house fly can cover distances up to 13 miles.

Cholera infantum and typhoid fevers that take their large toll of young people and infants, are carried by flies!

PARCEL POST RATES TO JUMP.

Parcel post rates must be increased if an investigation shows that this service is responsible for an expected deficit of \$70,000,000 in the postal revenue this year, Postmaster General Hays told the United Press.

Accountants and postoffice engineers are now checking through the entire country to learn if the parcel post, as is expected, one of the two big losing ventures of the department.

Until 1920 postal revenues exceeded expenditures for several years but now deficits are showing, due to the business depression, increased wages and increased compensation to railroads for carrying mail.

Hays declined to state whether he approved of the one cent ounce increase in first-class mail rates as proposed by Secretary Mellon, as a revenue producer.

Hays gave an itemized statement showing how and where the Department plans to reduce operating costs by nearly \$15,000,000.

Finegan Issues Call for Educational Congress.

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of public instruction, has issued the call for the third state educational congress to be held at the State Capitol from November 10th to 12th. The congresses were inaugurated in 1919 and have dealt with educational problems, only school officials, or those directly interested, participating. Many prominent educators have been speakers.

Dr. Finegan in announcing issuance of invitations to the superintendent and principals to attend the convention said the congress would be a business side of educational matters.

WHY Fear Is Chief Obstacle to Progress of Mankind

J. S. Knox of Cleveland, lecturer and writer on personal efficiency, in discussing salesmanship recently, declared:

"You have just three things to offer to the world—brains, character and muscle. Which are you going to offer? If you offer brains, you are a 'chin-upper.' If you offer nothing but muscle, you are a 'chin-downer.' What can you sell for a price—your best, your second best, or your worst? Brains come high, but unless you have something better to offer than mere brains you are headed straight for the penitentiary. Character, in combination with brains, correctly trained, is the best-paid product in the world."

"What do you regard as the chief obstacle to success?" he was asked. "Fear!" he exclaimed emphatically. "Fear and ignorance. Fear is the great foe of the race. It robs us of the best there is in life. If we submit to fear, it will hold us down in poverty, misery, despair."

"Knowledge is the antidote for fear, as surely as light is the antidote for darkness. Courage and self-confidence are the results of knowledge. Success is not so much a matter of brain as it is of getting the right facts and learning how to use them. There is no such thing in life as an opportunity for any man unless he is ready for it. You can create opportunities by developing your native powers, by gathering practical information and ideas."

"America's greatest tragedy and greatest loss is due to lack of education. If a man doubled the use of his brain power the world would be tremendously benefited, as well as the man himself. The great American desert is not located west of the Mississippi river, but under the hat of the average man, because he uses only a small percentage of his native talent."—Leslie's.

TASK IS BEYOND SCIENTISTS

Why It Is Improbable That Mankind Will Ever Be Able to See a Molecule.

Shall we ever be able to get a microscope so powerful that it will show us a molecule? Science believes not. While the ultra-microscope enables us to detect an object as small as a five-millionth part of an inch in diameter—that is, the 25-million-millionth of a square inch—a molecule of hydrogen is only one-thirtieth of this.

The principle of the ultra-microscope is simply that, instead of directing a powerful beam of light into the microscope through the liquid to be examined, it is sent horizontally into the liquid at right angles to the line of vision—from the side. Then, if the liquid is optically empty—if it has no floating particles—there is nothing to reflect the light, and the field of vision appears quite dark.

If, on the other hand, tiny particles are present in the liquid, the light is reflected, and the minute points of light stand out against the dark background, making the particles visible.

Why Fatigue Is Dangerous.

For fatigue can be quite a dangerous and costly luxury where many workers are employed. It is found that it bears quite pointedly on the rate of production, and hence its cost, and on the accident and illness curves and on many other elements that enter into industrial efficiency.

Surprising variations in the fatigue caused by different kinds of work and among workers in the same kind of employment have been found.

In late machine work operations in a munition factory it was found in the average fall of strength from morning until knocking off time was 28.67 per cent. The average for other work in the same factory was as low as 24.52 per cent. There was much wider variation among individuals.—Milwaukee Journal.

Why Newfoundland Is Important.

One importance of Newfoundland is its geographical position. St. John's, the chief port and capital of the country, is 1,000 miles nearer England than is New York. In fact, it is only 1,466 miles from the coast of Ireland, so greatly does the Atlantic shrink off the coast of Newfoundland. That is why this unique country has first the distinction of receiving the first trans-Atlantic wireless message at St. John's in 1901; and also why the first nonstop trans-Atlantic airplane flight started from the same vicinity. The Cape Race light is the first greeting from America to ships on the northern route from Europe, and it is the last to flash goodspeed to east-bound vessels. Newfoundland is verily the stepping stone between America and Europe.—World's Work.

Why Cultivation Is Imperative.

A scientific reason for the value of cultivation or tith in agriculture has been suggested by an interesting capillary phenomenon reported in Germany. A block of plaster of paris or other porous material was moistened with salt solution, and on drying it was found that evaporation withdrew the salt, depositing it at the surface. Hoing or stirring the soil facilitates evaporation by exposing a greater total surface. Jerome Alexander, in Science, concludes that the rising of the subsurface water brings to roots soluble substances serving as plant food, and that the capillary rise of water also explains the curious fact that cultivation in dry weather tends to furnish moisture to the growing crop.

BOYS WILL BE BOYS.

"Boys will be boys," she used to say. And with those words would she excuse the bit of roughness in their play. That has resulted in a bruise. She would forget the window pane. A flying baseball had crashed through. She'd try to smile and say, "It's plain. Boys will be boys, whatever they do!"

She did not scold when dripping wet Her boy came home to tell her how Upon the river bank he met An accident. She'd say, "There now. Boys will be boys. Go change your clothes. Before your father finds you here." And then a kiss to still his woes. A tart, maybe, and "Hurry, dear!"

"Boys will be boys," and somehow she Won more correction with a smile Than any birch rod might decree— And how they worshipped her the while. And now I see how much the sage She was; how much her creed of joy— Her son, now reaching middle age, Has still the spirit of a boy! —E. Rutherford, Jr., in New York Sun.

"CANNED" DOGS GUARD FRUIT

Washington, Orchardist Frightens Away Petty Thieves With the Use of Phonograph.

An old-fashioned talking machine rigged in a beehive, with records of violent barking by two frantic collie dogs is the "police protection" Edward Delle uses in his orchard and vineyard at Zillah, Washington.

The record is operated by an electric attachment. If a motor car is heard to slow down where the orchard touches the highway, the canned dog music is turned loose. It never has failed to discourage prospective purloiners of fruit.

The day of the tourist has developed a new species of petty thief, who, while pilfering the farmers' fields, destroys as much as he carries away. Every orchardist and melon grower whose land adjoins a highway is tormented and robbed every night by travelers.

Delle's grapevines and peach trees are along the Sunset highway, at a point where the Yakima river takes a broad turn and a clump of trees hide that part of the orchard from the ranchhouse. Many tourists plan to drive along this road just after dusk and much fruit has been stolen every summer.

Since installing his barking apparatus, Delle has had no losses, and more fun than two circuses might give him, watching folk climb back into cars and speed away.

Neighbors declare they can hear Delle's two "canned dogs" a mile away and that the effect is realistic.

Twice Hooked Same Fish.

A fish story is told by an Alberta reader. While fishing in a bay on Vancouver island he hooked a very large spring salmon, but the line broke and the fish escaped with the spoon in its mouth. A month later, while fishing in the same spot for flatfish, his reader hooked a salmon through the back as he was pulling his line. The fish was landed safely, and to his surprise he found the same spoon was in its mouth that he had lost. The reader says he knows it was the same spoon, as he had made it himself, and it was a very old pattern. This remarkable fact shows that fish do not travel very much in summer.

Sloops' Sails as Sign Boards.

Letting out advertising space on the sails of their sloops has become a new source of revenue to fishermen in the vicinity of Long Island sound, the New York Sun states. An ingenious fisherman who sensed the value of the great white sheet of his sloop, which sailed around the sound, passing hundreds of persons on shore and in boats, was the first to offer his sail for rent. Persons living in cottages along the shore may gaze from their windows and see an advertisement of their favorite breakfast food or coffee gilding across the waves.

Lightning Stroke Not Serious.

During a recent heavy electrical storm, accompanied by rain, a group of Indians at Big Cove, near Richbucto, N. B., gathered under a big pine tree to keep dry. They had been under the shelter of the branches only about ten minutes when a bolt of lightning struck the tree, splitting it. Several of the Indians were knocked unconscious and the hair of one was completely burned off close to the scalp. Although he suffered this severe injury, he was quite able to continue on with his work in a day or so.



Gigantic Lobster.

The largest lobster ever seen in New Harbor, N. S., was captured by G. Gammon. This giant of its species measures from tip to nose to end of tail, 20 1/2 inches, from end of claws to end of tail 34 inches; its claws have the enormous spread of 39 inches and its weight is 15 1/2 lbs. Mr. Gammon has this lobster alive and since its capture it has been seen by hundreds of people.

Colt Has Only Three Legs.

A colt was born recently in Saskatchewan, with only three legs. Two hind legs and one front. The animal is progressing favorably.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

To Be Hoped For. A little more sweet and a little less sour, A little less weed and a little more flower, A little more song and a little less sigh, A little less earth and a little more sky! —Baltimore Sun.

For the invitations to a Halloween dance, if you are not artistically inclined, get a friend to draw for you a line of ghosts, dancing hand in hand. Copy these in black and white, using carbon paper, if necessary, across the tops of correspondence cards, and underneath write:

Ghosts will dance at my house on Halloween, The time is half-past eight; Come found gowned in ghostly garb, And perhaps you'll meet your fate. Underneath have your name and address.

This, of course, means a sheet and pillow-case party. They are especially good for a dance, for when they unmask they can take off the sheets and have their pretty light dancing clothes underneath. Have all the lights shrouded in green paper to give a ghostly light. The decorations could be boughs of autumn leaves and flowers, so when the dance comes it will really be a pretty affair.

Ghosts.—For programs use ghosts cut from white paper. You can buy these or make them at home. For the first dance, call it "The Ghost's Promenade," and make it a sort of follow-the-leader. Take an old record and make a hole right near the hole that is used in putting it on, and it will make the weirdest music. Have them march two by two around the house to this music, before beginning the real dance.

Cotillion favors.—Pretty favors for the cotillion would be little round aprons cut from yellow crepe paper for the girls, and ties to match for the boys for one dance. For another you could use little candlesticks with sticks of candy for the men and tiny mirrors for the girls.

Refreshments.—For refreshments have the table in the dining-room arranged buffet style. In the centre have a tall bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. Use paper napkins with a wreath of yellow pumpkins around them, and have them piled up at the two ends of the table, where the forks and spoons are arranged in neat rows and the plates are also piled. Pretty little paper plates can be purchased decorated with yellow pumpkins for very little. At one end of the table have a huge platter of chicken salad or Waldorf salad, in little Jack-o'-lanterns made of apple or orange skins. At the other end have a plate of sandwiches or hot buttered rolls. In between put silver and glass dishes of salted nuts, yellow mints and stuffed olives. The coffee or grape juice can be served from the sideboard. When they have finished, pass around plates of ice cream and little cakes iced in orange icing. The men will help serve, of course. This is a splendid way to serve refreshments when there is no maid.

This makes a very pretty party instead of the usual grotesque one and still follows the proprieties of the day.

For invitations if you wish them to be unusual, cut witches out of stiff black paper, just the right size to fit into the envelope you have chosen, and tuck under their arms little broomsticks made of toothpicks, with the invitation wrapped about them. Write on these strips of paper the following verse:

Hist! Next Saturday is Halloween. Let's you and I make a date; Disguise yourself and be on the scene At my house at half-past eight.

When the guests have all assembled give every one a number to pin on, a tiny penny writing pad and a pencil. Let them go around and write one question on their pad and write one answer on theirs. The one questioned must answer truthfully by nod or shake of his head, and from the answer the questioner can write down on a sheet of his paper who he is. The game is to try and guess every one there. When they have all been around the hostess calls each number in turn and that number unmarks. Each one then looks to see if he guesses right or not. A prize is given to the one whose list is nearest correct. Until now not a word has been spoken.

This makes them unmask early, and still have all the fun and mystery of the thing.

Time for Stunts.—When this is over the stunts can take place. Let them find their true love's initials by peeling an apple and throwing the skin backward to the floor. A tub for ducking for apples can be arranged where it will do the least damage, and there can be chestnuts to roast and walnuts with lighted candles to float in the tub after the apples have been captured. Halloween isn't Halloween without these stunts. You can find new ones in a book of old customs if you go to the library and hunt for them.

If you want your guests to match partners for supper, pass around a dish of walnuts to the girls and another to the men. Inside have a slip with the names on them. It is easy to open the nuts with a knife and then glue them together, with a name inside. Use the names of famous lovers, so Romeo will take Juliet in, Prince Charming Cinderella, and so on.

In the centre of the table have a big hollowed out pumpkin, sitting on a round black crepe paper mat. From this to each cover have yellow ribbons. Inside there are small favors that tell one's fortune for the year, the penny, thimble, horseshoe, etc. You can find these at any department store where they sell favors. At each place have a little paper pumpkin filled with candies.

The refreshments can be dream cakes, which are hot creamed cheese sandwiches, coffee, ice cream and cake.

FARM NOTES.

—The fall farrowed pigs should have every opportunity to make good growth before cold weather comes. Feed liberally, keep the quarters clean, get rid of lice and satisfactory growth may be expected.

—Farm machinery that will not be used again until next spring or summer, should be placed under cover for the winter. Give the wearing parts a good covering of oil. A little paint on rusted portions will lengthen the instrument's life.

—Pullets should be mature and heavy weight before being fed for egg production. Feeding a large amount of grain will increase the weight. Yellow skinned and shanked varieties should be well colored before being fed heavily for eggs.

—Squashes and pumpkins that have been severely frosted never keep well. They should be taken in before heavy frost and stored in a warm, dry place for a week to dry. After that they can be kept in a cooler place where they will not be frozen.

—The surest and quickest way of improving production of a dairy herd is through the use of a high class pure bred sire. The cheapest way to secure him is through the co-operative bull association plan. See your county agent about it and talk it over with your neighbors.

—Not every tall chestnut tree is worthy of becoming a telephone pole; the selection of poles is more carefully made than the average person thinks. Chestnut and eastern white cedar furnish the bulk of the eastern pole timber. Specifications for chestnut poles generally require material to be of good quality second-growth timber, of specified dimensions, butt cut, squared at both ends, reasonably straight, well proportioned from tip to butt, peeled, and with knots trimmed close.

—Control of Hog Cholera in Pennsylvania, is the title of a bulletin sent to press last week, by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This bulletin is intended for the information of hog raisers of the Commonwealth and gives in detail the control measures necessary in the repression of this dreadful hog disease. Hog cholera heretofore has been a limiting factor in hog production, and the great annual losses suffered in Pennsylvania as a result, are all the more lamentable because of the fact, that hog cholera is largely preventable!

Judged by its great possibilities, Pennsylvania should be among the leading hog-producing States and such a feature will only be made possible through intensive interest and co-operation of the Pennsylvania farmers and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

—Wild onions, otherwise known as garlic, which cause American farmers millions of dollars annual loss, can best be combated by deep, late fall plowing in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture. In plowing, the tops should be completely turned under. A jointer attached to the plow, and also disking before plowing, will help to put the tops under. The following spring give the land a thorough preparation and plant to some tiled crop, such as corn in check rows.

It is sometimes impracticable to eradicate this pest completely. An important remedial method in such cases is to sow small grain late in the fall, plowing and preparing the land just before seeding the grain. This method will not destroy the onions, but gives them such a set-back that the bulbs do not have time to mature before the grain is harvested.

An important precautionary measure is to sow only grain which is free from bulbs.

Damage from wild onion is of two general classes. Cows eat the young shoots in spring, resulting in tainted milk and butter; and the bulbs which grow in clusters at the top of the stalk in summer are so nearly the size and weight of wheat kernels that it is difficult or almost impossible to separate them except after artificial or over-season drying. Onion-tainted wheat flour is highly objectionable in bread, and wheat thus fouled is shunned by millers. The presence of onions in wheat also interferes with milling operations by gumming the rolls.

—There is no system of agriculture that maintains the productivity of the soil better than grazing, according to observations of the United States Department of Agriculture, especially where the animals are kept continually on the pastures. Some of the best pastures in southwestern Virginia have been grazed for at least 100 years. Many of them have never been plowed.

The difficulty in getting a good sod on land that has been cropped with grain for a few years has proved the wisdom of keeping the land permanently in grass. It must be borne in mind that there are striking differences in methods of grazing. Where beef cattle or sheep are grazed, all of the resulting manure is left on the pastures, and the land is further enriched if the animals are given additional feed during the winter. This is usually not the case on dairy farms, where the cattle spend much of the time in yards or stables.

Grazing is not sufficiently remunerative to justify the liberal use of commercial fertilizers, and very little is ever used in the bluegrass region on the pasture lands. In England it is not uncommon to apply basic slag at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre to the bluegrass region of Virginia as beginning the case on their pastures. This improves the stand of grass, but there are no data available to show whether the increase will cover the expense. In the absence of an experimental data, every farmer is advised to experiment on his own fields in a small way. An application of 500 pounds of acid phosphate or of bone meal to a half acre in an old pasture will soon show whether it is advisable to use fertilizers. If this quantity makes a marked improvement in the stand of grass, less might be beneficial.