

it and Humor

Well Named

"What do you call your baby," she asked the grinning young mother. "Weather-strips," replied the parent. "Weather-strips," exclaimed the nurse. "What's the idea, Mandy?" "We done named her Weatherhairs, 'cause she kept her papa out of the draft."—Exchange.

He Might Have Had

Bill—I heard as how you've been fighting with Bob Smith? Sam—Yes. He said my sister was cross-eyed. Bill—But you ain't got a sister. Sam—I know that. It was the principle of the thing that upset me.

Fed Up On Insurance

"Could I interest you in accident insurance today?" asked the agent, as he approached the farmer. "I should say not," replied the farmer. "But I can show you the best accident policy ever written," insisted the agent. "I don't care what you can show me," replied the farmer. "I want nothin' more to do with accident insurance. I had an accident insurance policy last year and a mule kicked me and broke my leg. And the darn, swindlin' company wouldn't pay me a cent. They said it wasn't an accident, because the mule kicked me on purpose."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Clergyman's Valuable Dog

The minister delivered a sermon of only ten minutes' duration, a most unusual thing for him. Upon the conclusion of his remarks he added: "I regret to inform you, brethren, that my dog, who appears to be peculiarly fond of paper, this morning ate that portion of my sermon that I have not delivered. Let us pray." After the service the clergyman was met at the door by a man who, as a rule, attended divine service in another parish. Shaking the good man by the hand he said: "Doctor, I should like to know whether that dog of yours has any pups. If so I want to get one to give to my minister."—Exchange.

Bad Day For Losses

A small boy came hurriedly down the street, and halted breathlessly in front of a stranger going in the same direction. "Have you lost half a crown?" he asked with his hand in his pocket. "Yes, yes, I believe I have," said the stranger feeling in his pockets. "Have you found one?" "Oh, no," said the small boy. "I want to see how many have been lost today. Yours makes fifty-four."—London Tit-Bits.

Had Something Coming

"You are charged with selling adulterated milk," said the judge. "Your Honor, I plead not guilty." "But the testimony shows that it is 25 per cent water." "Then it must be high-grade milk," returned the plaintiff. "If your Honor will look up the word 'milk' in your dictionary you will find that it contains from 80 to 90 per cent water. I should have sold it for cream."—Success Magazine.

Working A System

Dick—"I think Ethel will make a fine wife. I have been calling on her for six months now and nearly always have found her darnin' her father's socks." Jack—"That caught me, too, until I found out that it was the same sock."—Boston Transcript.

Good Easy Job

"An easy job would suit me, boss," remarked the applicant. "Well, how about winding the clocks each week?" "I might make that do, though I'd prefer the job of tearing off the leaves of the calendars once a month."—Exchange.

Lucky?

"Sure, it's Mike that's the lucky man." "How's that?" "Why, he just took out an insurance policy for \$10,000 and the very next day he fell off the bridge and got drowned in the river."—American Legion Weekly.

Method In His Madness

Warden—"Well, Mr. Flier, I'm pleased to see that you are keeping up your philanthropic work of visiting our notorious housebreaker, Bill Smikes." Mr. Flier—"Philanthropic nothing! He is giving me lessons on how to get into the house at night without waking my wife."—Judge.

Gosh, Who'd A Thought?

I know a party across the tracks who's makin' a pretty good article of elder with a clothes wringer.—Marcellus Observer.

Saw Trouble Ahead

The government official of the county district who had charge of that part of the census which deals with arm products, had instructed the old farmer to collect his stock of every description and have them branded. "I s'pose that's all right," sighed the farmer dolefully, "but, honest, mister, I b'lieve I'm going to have one hell of a time with them bees."—Exchange.

No Great Harm

Mistress—Mercy, Hilda! You must clean the plates with your handkerchief! Hilda—Oh, that's all right, ma'am; it's only a dirty one.

Quite Necessary

"It's got so these days that a man can hardly live unless he can show he girl two licenses." "Two licenses?" "Yes, marriage and automobile."

Land All Patched

For Sale—One acre of land in good repair.—Mercerville, Ia., Banner.

Taking No Chances

"A feller was in my place yesterday," related Zeke Yawley, "trying to get me to put a water system into my house; have a bath tub and all such." "Well, them that wants bath tubs are plumb welcome to have 'em," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "But not me! Think of the fella'd be ketchin' in if you was alone on the place, and the house was struck by lightning while you was in that there infernal bath tub."—Kansas City Star.

A Game of Perhaps

The other day a lady and her daughter, who live in a service flat in town, received by post two stalls for a theater, an accompanying note running: "Perhaps you will guess from whom these come. Hope you will have a pleasant evening." They used the stalls, enjoying the play extremely, and, returning home, found their flat ransacked by burglars. And awaiting them was another note: "Perhaps you can guess now who sent the tickets."

The Right Time

The new chaplain very much wanted to amuse as well as instruct his men and, accordingly, on one occasion, arranged for an illustrated lecture on Bible scenes and incidents. One seaman who possessed a phonograph was detailed to discourse appropriate music between pictures. The first of these represented Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor nudged his brains and ran through his list, but he could find no music exactly appropriate to the picture. "Pleas play up," whispered the chaplain. Then an inspiration came to the seaman and, to the consternation of the chaplain and the delight of the audience, the phonograph ground out, "There's only one girl in this world for me."—Harper's Magazine.

Most Intense Rainfall on Record

Two and one-half inches of rainfall in three minutes! A reproduction of the rain gauge register showing the downpour—a record made in 1911 and still recognized by the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, as the most intense rainfall of which it has data—appears in the current number of the Monthly Weather Review, published by the Weather Bureau. The illustration accompanies a technical discussion of rain and sunshine in the Canal Zone. This heavy fall of rain occurred at Porto Rico in the Canal Zone.

Not alone in the Canal Zone but at 200 points in the United States the Weather Bureau maintains observation stations at which accurate records are kept of rainfall, snowfall, temperature, etc., so that any person interested can ascertain accurately the weather history of practically any section of the country by applying to the Weather Bureau. Commercial and farmers and others interested in various crops, frequently apply to the bureau for information of this sort.

Canada Keeps Losing Population to U. S.

Toronto—Canada's census figures have always been disappointing. Canadians are not an unprolific race, and when in the decade 1901 to 1911 unrecanted immigration figures were constantly proclaiming it was a great disappointment to find the 1911 census gave a population of only 7,204,838. Those who predict 9,000,000 for the 1921 census are likely to get a similar shock. We will be lucky to have 8,000,000.

The fact is that Canada may have learned to attract population, but it has not learned how to keep it from going over to the United States. And all governments have persistently concealed the facts by giving immigration figures yearly and monthly, but neglecting to give emigration figures at all.

No one expected Canada to make much population during the war period. European immigration was all cut off. Sixty thousand Canadians went to overseas graves, a certain number of soldiers, former Britishers, remained overseas, and since the war there has been a considerable movement to Europe to look up friends after the storm and perhaps to invest war earnings. But the Immigration Department's figures coming out month after month showed, as more than offsetting all these things, a considerable movement into Canada from the United States. Even in 1919, the year of the low ebb in immigration, 40,715 persons came from the United States to Canada. And nearly everyone thought that, even for the war period Canada's population increase on the right side.

The Grain Growers' Guide, organ of the Western Agrarian movement, with figures from Washington to back it up, has been revealing the other side of the shield. Instead of a modest gain the figures for the last five years show that Canada has actually suffered a net loss to the United States of not less than 333,931 persons. That is to say, immigrants to Canada from the United States between March 31, 1914, and March 31, 1919, numbered 270,135, while the number of persons shown by the United States records as leaving Canada for permanent residences in the United States between June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1919, totalled 604,605.

Canada's total immigration from all countries, including Great Britain and the United States, in the five-year period was 405,476, so that the number of persons leaving Canada for the States was 198,585 in excess of the total immigration. It is fairly safe to assume that in addition to Canada's losses in the war this country has lost 250,000 people by the excess of emigration over immigration in the five-year corresponding approximately to the war and demobilization period. Natural increase will compensate for this loss.

This drag to the United States has always been Canada's bane. Even in the boom year, when 116,377 persons came from the United States to Canada no less than 94,496 went from Canada to the United States, leaving a net gain to Canada of less than 22,000. Tens of thousands of immigrants from Europe and have subsequently moved south, but the great loss to the country has been of the native born Canadians, who find the allurements of rich prizes to be had in the United States too strong for their innate love of native land.

But immigration to Canada is feebly. For the year ending March 21, 1920, it reached a total of 120,000, approximately half British and half American. Almost every ship that docks or train that crosses the border is bringing a complement of new citizens that promise to be the vanguard of a new wave of immigration greater than any that came before.

Canada's total immigration from all countries, including Great Britain and the United States, in the five-year period was 405,476, so that the number of persons leaving Canada for the States was 198,585 in excess of the total immigration. It is fairly safe to assume that in addition to Canada's losses in the war this country has lost 250,000 people by the excess of emigration over immigration in the five-year corresponding approximately to the war and demobilization period. Natural increase will compensate for this loss.

Population of United States Estimated at 105,000,000

The population of continental United States is estimated at 105,000,000, by J. A. Hill, chief statistician of the census bureau. His calculation is based on the combined populations of 1,406 cities and towns for which statistics have been announced. The increase over 1910 is placed at about 13,000,000, showing the growth of the country has not kept pace with the previous decade. At the most complete cessation of immigration during the war is the chief reason assigned for the falling off in growth. Other suggestions were the two influenza epidemics, return of aliens to their native lands and deaths of soldiers during the war.

The aggregate population of the cities and towns on which the estimate was made is 41,029,354. This is an average gain of 26 per cent compared with 35 per cent in the previous decade.

Quite Another Man

"Who was Nero, Bill?" asked one student of another. "Wasn't he the chap who was always cold?" "No," said the wise student, "that was Zero—another guy altogether."—Lehigh Burr.

College Girls Smoke, Chew in Mentality Case

Professor Pays Students to Determine What Effect Weed Has Upon the Mind

Milwaukee—Twenty-four girl students at the University of Wisconsin will be paid 40 cents an hour next winter to blow blue clouds of smoke into the laboratory of Professor M. F. O'Shea.

The same privilege is now being handed out to the humidor to twenty-four male students and the makin' is free.

For eighteen months these students have been the subject of an investigation of Professor O'Shea, who is seeking to determine what effect, if any, tobacco has on the mental faculties of the users. The test will last another six months.

One of the purposes of the investigation is to see if tobacco has the same effect on girls if it produces on men. Just what the test has shown to date, Professor O'Shea will not tell. He will make a complete report when it is finished.

Simultaneously, similar investigations are being made at Johns Hopkins University of Michigan, Leland Stanford, Harvard and Cornell. In these schools, however, the examinations are to determine the effect of tobacco on the physical body and the morals. Professor O'Shea is specializing on the mental effect only.

Since chewing is also included in the test Professor O'Shea is prepared to raise the pay a little as an added inducement when he collects his class of coeds.

"This work is being carried on for scientific purposes only," Professor O'Shea explained in Madison. "It is not in the interest of any propaganda whatever. Personally we do not care whether tobacco is harmful or not. All we want is the scientific truth which we will publish to the world."

The students upon whom the investigations are being made have no idea what the test will show. The professor has been careful to keep them in the dark on the subject.

"The idea is this," he explained, "is to eliminate all suggestions from their minds. If I should let them know either frankly or by intimation what I am learning the very knowledge would have some suggestive influence on their minds which would hamper my work. I am studying the effect of tobacco in all forms. Some of my subjects smoke pipes, some cigars, others cigarettes, while still another group chew the weed.

"These young men use tobacco only when I tell them to do so and abstain when I give the order. I spend three and a half hours a day with them in the laboratory.

"I pay my subject 40 cents an hour and the University supplies the tobacco. I have them smoke under all conditions. Sometimes before they study for their other classes, sometimes afterward. Also sometimes before meals and at other times immediately afterward. Our laboratory is a very pleasant place, more like a parlor with big easy chairs, than like a workshop.

One of the requirements that the professor makes of his students is that they will not discuss the work with outsiders. This also is to keep out suggestions.

An effort to draw out one of the boys brought this retort: "You tell 'em, you're a newspaper guy," which shows how much his mentality has been affected.

In addition to reporting his own findings, Professor O'Shea will include in his report the testimony of 1,000 business men who employ smokers.

Ruth-Speaker not in Miss Martin's Class

Babe Ruth may be "King of Swat" and Tris Speaker may lead both American and National Leagues with an average of better than 400 with the stick—but why speak of such trifles? What would you think of a baseball team on which six of the nine players had batting averages of .500?

Fans may say that there's "no such animal," but it's a fact that the team composed of 61 employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, O., has this terrible clouting record to date in 1920.

Florence Martin, who handles the hot spot around third base in a manner creditable to most male players, is the demon swatter of the team. Her average tops .500 by several points and in one game she hammered out three home runs.

That the team has been batting eyes is evidenced by the fact that in a recent game the girls poled out seven circuit clouts.

The team is unlike others of the gentler sex that have toured the country at various times. Usually girls' teams have men for the battery work and on first base, but the Goodyear team is composed entirely of girl employees. They have beaten the Electric, Miller and Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburgh girl teams and have yet to taste defeat.

Orders Felt By All Industries

New Jersey Crop Report Sept. 1, 1920

Practically every industry in America is affected, some seriously, by the cancellation of contracts, according to final analysis of the country-wide investigation just completed by the United States Chamber of Commerce. Cancellations were particularly notable in goods of interest to women. So many orders for silks were abrogated that manufacturers have organized a bureau which adjudicates all claims. Makers of hosiery and underwear express a determination to demand formal contracts with all orders. They also are organizing a bureau to handle the situation. Corset dealers found themselves overstocked and their credits restricted.

Dealers in men's clothing, it would appear, suddenly became obsessed with the thought that the public would not buy at prevailing prices, and a rush to cancel orders followed.

The extraordinary cancellation of orders for baby carriages was due to a number of conditions, among them the shortage of domestic help. In a number of States the birth rate declined, and there were fewer babies to ride in carriages. During the period of low production, furniture dealers were alarmed and placed big orders. Housing conditions became such that retail sales were exceeding limited. A rush to cancel orders followed. The industry contemplated steps to place restrictions on orders and to begin a campaign on education that will insure more equitable treatment of the manufacturers.

In one division of the lumber industry alone cancellations have amounted to 77,000,000 feet, or over 3,500 cars, since January. They were largely without any reason that would be valid in law.

Automobile manufacturers were the principal offenders in the pressed metal trade. As their products are made in special patterns or designs, contracts provide that the buyer must pay damages if he refuses to take ordered goods.

"Gittin' on! Gittin' on!" Summer whippers, 'til blame 'don After while a feller feels Just adzackly as he would If his choiced friend today Pulled up stakes and went away! That's the way your fella's keels Over backward, mighty nice, In a country neighborhood When old Summer thinks "Good-bye."

"Gittin' on!" In consequence Shadows from the palin' fence Kitter farther than they did Yesterday an' day before; Flocks of blackbirds rise an' whizz Where some greener pastures is; Squirrels chatter—maybe hid; Provender 'gainst winter's cold, Showin' human sense an' more— Summer time is gittin' old!

"Gittin' on!" Yet summer grows Ruggedger each day, an' shows What a feller wants to call Real SUBSTANTIALITY; Crops that mark the record stage Show the fullness of her age; Why a feller wants to fall Right in line with Uncle Zack! "Summer teaches," he says—be, "Gittin' old is just a knack!"

JOHN D. WELLS.

WHY PAY MORE? For Full Neolin Soles and Rubber Heels \$1.75 New Model Shoe Repairing Co. Sent by parcel post. 8 South Fifth St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Millions in Fertilizer FINE COOPERATIVE PLAN FOR DEALERS Write Today

INTERC. RUBBER ELK BASIN MARACAIBO OIL and the DIVIDE STOCKS

PRICE, GUARD & CO. 430 Widener Building Philadelphia, Pa. Locust 5116-7-8-9 Race 5117-8 New York Office—32 Broadway Direct Wires to all Markets

New Jersey Crop Report Sept. 1, 1920

There was a continuous rainfall during the past month, which improved the condition of all crops but seriously delayed farm work and developed one rot in potatoes, peaches and tomatoes.

Corn—The condition on September 1 was 91 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 42.3 bushels per acre and a total production of 10,829,000 bushels as compared with 10,800,000 bushels last year, and 10,603,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Oats—All oats remaining unharvested suffered considerable loss from wet weather. The condition on September 1 or time of harvest was 90 per cent of a normal, indicating a yield of 32.4 bushels per acre and a production of 2,495,000 bushels as compared with 2,461,000 bushels last year, and 2,327,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Buckwheat—The condition of the crop on September 1 was 90 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 21.6 bushels per acre and a total production of 216,000 bushels as compared with 197,000 bushels last year, and 252,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Potatoes—The condition of the crop on September 1 was 94 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 135.4 bushels per acre and a total production of 14,488,000 bushels as compared with 10,560,000 bushels, last year's final estimate, and 9,903,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Sweet Potatoes—The condition of the crop on September 1 was 95 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 139.7 bushels per acre and a production of 1,555,000 bushels as compared with 1,750,000 bushels, last year's final estimate, and 2,627,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Hay (Tame)—The average yield of all tame or cultivated hay this season is estimated at 1.65 tons per acre and the total production at 557,700 tons, as compared with 487,600 tons last year and 499,000 tons, the average production for the past ten years.

Timothy: The yield this season is estimated at 1.60 tons as compared with 1.40 tons last year. Alfalfa: The yield this season is estimated at 2.70 tons as compared with 2.70 tons last year. The quality of all tame hay this season is 91 per cent of a normal as compared with 86 per cent last year, and 90 per cent, the average quality for the past ten years. Wild Hay: The average yield this season is estimated at 1.40 tons and a total production of 54,000 tons as compared with 47,017 tons last year. The quality of this year's crop is 83 per cent of a normal as compared with 83 per cent last year.

Wool—The total production of wool this season is estimated at 109,000 pounds as compared with 106 pounds last year.

Egg Production—The egg production on commercial plants during August is estimated at 34 per cent compared with 39 per cent for July and 35 per cent for August, 1919.

Cranberries—The crop is somewhat less than that of last year due to unfavorable weather during, and following the blooming period, also continuous rainfall flooded some bogs. The Massachusetts forecast is 300,000 barrels; the Wisconsin crop is estimated at 30,000 barrels.

The Retort Discourteous

Years ago Thomas A. Edison used to try to instill the rudiments of science into the head of his young son and never overlooked an opportunity to illustrate some principle of mechanics. On this particular occasion, chancing to spy a peddler pushing a handcart, the great inventor cried: "Now there is a good example. I don't suppose you can tell me why he pushes the cart instead of pulls it. I don't know whether the man himself could answer. I'll ask him." "My good man," said the inventor, turning to the peddler, "why do you push the cart rather than pull it?" "Cause I ainta da hoss, you damma fool!" was the unscientific, though disconcerting answer.

Never before possibly never again in your life

"The yields on current offerings (of high-grade securities) are without precedent in modern times." —From New York Times.

We believe you will do well to keep posted regarding issues on the Stock Exchange, New York Curb and unlisted securities that provide exceptional opportunities for investment. You can do this by calling

3714 Locust - Bell or 3381 Race - Keystone

One of the most important factors to consider in the study of a security, either for investment or trading, is the personality, experience and ability of the man or men behind the enterprise.

If the security is classed as an Industrial there are several especially important factors in addition to the management to be considered, such as:

Is there an increasing or decreasing demand for the product of the company?  
Are the plants well located as to labor supply, transportation facilities, etc.?  
Is the company earning money or (if it is a new company) are the prospects for profit good?  
Is the management alert and enterprising?  
How many shares of stock are to be issued and what other forms of indebtedness has the company?  
Is there a ready market for the securities in case you wish to dispose of them?  
Is the company comparatively young—with all this means for growth?

Write at once for our carefully selected securities, which we recommend because of their liberal yield and attractiveness at present prices

KOONTZ & Co. SECURITIES Co.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York 723-26-28 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA. TELEPHONES—Walnut 4763-4-5 Race 3381-2 55 Broadway, New York Direct Private Wires Connecting Offices