

# The Furrow

News and Views About the Farm

## SHOW PROPER METHODS FOR PACKING APPLES

Representatives of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are planning to conduct a number of apple packing demonstrations at fairs and gatherings of farmers, during the next few weeks. Several such demonstrations have already been successfully conducted recently.

The loss sustained by the fruit growers of the State through the improper grading and packing of their apples is enormous each year and the demonstrations are conducted to correct this condition in so far as possible. At these demonstrations, the proper methods of marking closed packages to comply with the laws of Pennsylvania, are also shown.

For further information write to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

## FIND MARKET REPORTER VALUABLE

A saving of \$2000 in the purchase of 10 cars of cottonseed meal was realized recently by a New Jersey farmer's exchange as a result of an article in the Market Reporter, published by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. The manager wrote that the information in the article which discussed the cottonseed meal situation caused him to delay placing an order for his association, with the result noted. The letter is typical of many received by the bureau.

The Market Reporter, issued weekly, and sent free on application, reports market conditions with regard to live stock and meats, poultry and dairy products, fruit, vegetables, peanuts, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, hay and feeds; the prices paid at representative markets and the volume of stocks being moved. The information on these various products is obtained from authoritative sources by means of direct representatives at large market centers, and through the co-operation of some 474 railroad works superintendents make daily reports to the bureau as to carload lots of certain kinds of produce loading and in transit.

## PREPARE BULLETIN ON LIVESTOCK PARASITES

A recent survey conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information respecting parasites affecting our farm animals, disclosed the fact that many animals are infested. As a result of this infestation the farmers of the State have sustained enormous losses and the owners of the afflicted animals, in most cases have not been familiar with the corrective and preventive measures necessary to save the animals.

The Bureau has prepared an extensive bulletin on the parasites of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The bulletin treats with the various kinds of parasites, tells how the farmer may detect their presence and gives the common remedies in all cases where the owner is capable of administering treatment.

The bulletin is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for general distribution within a short time.

## WANTS MANUFACTURE OF COATED CHERRIES STOPPED

Confectionery manufacturers in Pennsylvania have been warned by the Bureau of Foods, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to give up the idea of manufacturing confections containing cherries or glazed fruits, for sale in this State.

Agents of the Bureau have lifted scores of samples in every section of the State and a hundred precautions have just been successfully terminated where it was found that the fruits used in the confections contained sulphur dioxide.

Not all cherries and glazed fruits used by manufacturers contain sulphur dioxide, but eighty per cent of all the samples examined, showed traces of the poison.

Director James Foust of the Bureau of Foods has sent the warning to the manufacturing confectioners, announcing that it was his intention to give ample warning before the Christmas candies are manufactured. He pointed out that it would be decidedly to the interest of the confectioner to stop manufacturing chocolate coated cherries and glazed fruits rather than to face prosecution and possibly heavy fines.

The confectioners themselves do not add the sulphur dioxide but it is used in the preparation of the fruits, probably in some distant State. The courts of Pennsylvania have ruled and the ruling has been sustained by the higher courts, that no matter how minute the amount of added and for hidden substance may be, the product may not be sold legally in the State.

## HOG CHOLERA LESS PREVALENT

Reports received by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate that hog cholera is less prevalent in the State than for a number of years. This statement in the disease, according to State Veterinarian E. E. Munce, is due to the splendid co-operation of the State Bureau is now receiving from swine breeders, veterinarians, County Agents, dealers and others who have to do with the breeding, handling and treatment of swine.

More liberal and intelligent use of anti-hog cholera serum and virus is an important factor in the control of hog cholera, and is also strict compliance with the Bureau's regulations and advice designed to prevent the spread of this wasteful disease.

The Bureau's policy for controlling hog cholera is through co-operation, vaccination and sanitation. Because there is a marked falling off in the number of cases of hog cholera, the public must not take it for granted that the disease is under complete control in Pennsylvania. We must continue to be on the alert and to take prompt and vigorous steps to stamp out every single case of a disease that appears.

If the public will continue to extend this liberal support to this important work, the result is assured; namely, eradication of hog cholera from Pennsylvania, and not only more and cheaper pork for the public to eat, but the saving of over a million dollars annually.

## MUST PROPERLY FILL CANS WITH FOOD

Canners should fill their cans as full of solid food as is practicable, if they wish to have their product meet the requirements of the pure food laws, says the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been giving considerable attention to the matter of sack-filling on the part of manufacturers. Recently the Bureau of Chemistry issued a schedule of drained weights for certain canned products for the guidance of the canners. In reply to inquiries from canners who complain that in some instances they cannot meet these requirements the department gives this advice:

"Fill the can as full of solid food as is practicable by the best commercial methods without impairment of the quality or appearance of the product. The can that is as full of solid food as is practicable and correctly labeled will meet the requirements of the pure food law with reference to fill, will permit fair trading among canners, and will win the confidence of the trade and the consuming public.

## BUY NURSERY STOCK ONLY FROM LICENSED AGENTS

Through activities of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, unscrupulous nursery agents have largely been driven from Pennsylvania, but occasionally, worthless nursery stock is unloaded by agents who work in Pennsylvania for only a few days.

All nursery agents, whether representing Pennsylvania or outside firms, must be licensed by the Bureau of Plant Industry and warning is given to all intending purchasers of nursery stock or shrubbery to see that the agent from whom such purchases are to be made, have the proper license authorizing him to carry on his work in the State.

The bureau has also been active in preventing nurseries located outside the State, from dumping worthless stock on the growers of Pennsylvania.

## EFFORTS TO "BEAT" DOG LAW BROUGHT TO LIGHT

A new method of endeavoring to beat the Dog Law of 1917 has been uncovered in the western part of the State by agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The act of 1917 provides that the kennel license may be secured for less than ten dogs for an annual fee of \$5 and for more than ten dogs the fee is fixed at \$10 per year.

Two cases were found where individual dog owners secured kennel licenses and then distributed the tags among their neighbors, apportioning the cost among the number and thus materially reducing the annual license fee. In both cases the guilty parties were arrested and fined, the law specifically providing that kennel licenses shall be issued only to those persons actually maintaining dog kennels.

## SHOW PROPER METHODS OF SHOEHING HORSES

There are approximately 554,000 horses on the farms of Pennsylvania according to the figures of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and it is estimated that the improper shoeing of a fair percentage of the horses leads to a heavy loss to the farmer each year, both in the efficiency of the farm animal and through the payment of veterinary fees.

As an educational measure, to show the farmers of the State the proper and improper methods of shoeing horses and to instruct them in the proper methods of caring for the horse's feet, the Bureau of Animal In-

dustry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has prepared an exhibit of 20 hoofs which have been mounted and shod by an expert. The proper and improper methods are shown while there are hoofs that are deformed by disease that are properly treated and shod.

The exhibit, the first that has ever been prepared in the State, is now being shown at various county fairs and throughout the winter will be shown at farmer's meetings about the State.

## "LARGE OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW"

"It was a little object lesson in co-operative marketing" is the modest statement of a Tennessee woman whose activities have produced a prosperous dairying community.

In 1909 fourteen women were organized in Pulaski, Tenn., to demonstrate the theory of co-operative effort. Butter and eggs from the relatively few cows and fowls of the community were assembled and marketed. The quality of the products, due to the care taken in selection and preparation, was such that they commanded the highest prevailing prices. The women's husbands began to take notice and soon interested themselves in dairy cows. This led to the introduction of Jerseys, separators, silos, milking machines, and the shipping of whole milk and cream.

Similar results are being secured in many sections of the country, state experts of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The movement frequently starts with a small group of farmers, farmers' wives, or boys and girls, who quickly demonstrate the advantage of improved production and marketing methods. The county agents advise those interested in the formation of such organizations and the administrative methods to be adopted and are glad to render every assistance upon request.

## HOW TO TREAT IVY POISONING

In the early stages of ivy poisoning remedies having a fatty or oily base, such as ointments, should not be used, as the grease or oil tends to dissolve and spread the poison, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Instead they advise simple remedies such as local application of solutions of cooking soda of Epsom salt, one or two heaping teaspoons to a cup of water. Fluid extract of grindelia, diluted with 4 to 8 parts of water, is often used.

Solutions of this kind may be applied with light bandages or clean cloths which should be kept moist, and should be changed and discarded frequently to avoid infection. During the night, or when moist applications cannot be used, the poisoned surfaces should be carefully cleaned and dried and left exposed to the air rather than tightly bandaged. In the latter stage, after the toxic material has exhausted itself, zinc-oxide and astringent applications hasten healing.

These are a few of the hopeful hints concerning ivy poisoning contained in Farmer's Bulletin 1166, which tells also how to distinguish between poison ivy and poison sumac. The bulletin is illustrated with pictures of the two plants, which are often confused.

## Branding Walnuts

The California Walnut Growers' Association believes that it has at last got a practical machine for branding each individual walnut. A prize of \$10,000, offered for a contrivance that would do the work, has been won by A. S. Wyson of Los Angeles. Thus we may expect that before long the shell of every California walnut that we buy will bear a trade-mark.

## Advices Wider Use of Alsike

The success of alsike clover as a cover crop last winter in certain sections of New Jersey leads crop specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture to recommend its wider use this year. Until further experiments have been made, however, they are unwilling to make any "sweeping" statement for it as a competitor of crimson clover. The success met with in New Jersey, they say, well warrants them to advise farmers to do a little experimenting for themselves.

It is doubtful, the specialists say, that it would be safe to sow alsike clover as late as the 15th of August in sections north of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana. The young plants would probably not make enough growth to enable them to live through the winter, although alsike clover itself, when well established, is perfectly hardy as far as the extreme northern boundaries of the United States and in Canada. Alsike clover should, however, do well sown early in August in the States along the Atlantic seaboard; that is, New Jersey and Delaware. Alsike should be planted early in August for spring plowing under.

The cost of alsike seed, it is said, is relatively lower than that of red clover, because the seed is small and less needs to be sown per acre. While the seed cost is higher than that for crimson clover, it may prove more reliably winter hardy, and so have an advantage over the crimson clover, which so often winter-kills.

## At Last Cure is Found for the Dreaded Leprosy

Successful experiments upon 53 persons suffering from leprosy lead officials of the United States Public Health Service to believe they have found a cure for that ancient dread disease. Every one of them has recovered to such an extent that warrant his release on parole after a year or one has shown the smallest symptoms of recurrence.

Announcement of this fact in the Journal of the Missouri Medical Association was confirmed by Dr. Lavender of the Washington Health Service.

"The starting point for the cure was the observation that now and then in the course of the disease leprosy appeared to be favorably influenced by treatment with chaulmoogra oil," says the official report. "The treatment, however, was attended by many difficulties and could not be carried out in all cases.

"At this point the United States Public Health Service enlisted the cooperation of Professor L. E. Dean, head of the chemical department of the College of Hawaii and president of that institution, suggesting that attempts be made either to isolate the active constituent of the drug or to devise means for making its continued administration feasible.

"The latter has been accomplished by preparing what is known as an 'ethyl ester' from the chaulmoogra oil. The treatment, has been carried out at the leprosy investigation station at Kalaheo, Hawaii, the work being directed by Dr. J. T. McDonald, director of the station.

"The results of the treatment thus far have been so satisfactory that lepers come voluntarily for treatment, a recent inspection by Hawaiian health authorities failing to disclose a single secreted case of leprosy.

"Following a course of treatment extending over a year, forty-eight lepers were paroled in October, 1919. Up to now they have remained free from disease.

At the present time the treatment has been administered only at the receiving station, but it is hoped to provide facilities for the treating also of lepers in the leper colony at Molokai.

"The number of cases treated, it was learned from government officials here has now reached 58.

"While chaulmoogra oil has long been a specific for leprosy, it never achieved the results now reliably claimed for it until Dr. Dean prepared the solution known as 'ethyl ester' from the chaulmoogra tree," said Dr. Lavendar in Washington.

Dr. Dean's discovery is the greatest thing Hawaii has yet given to the world. Though it covers so recent a period, news of his cures has already brought petitions from every land where this frightful disease flourishes.

"One difficulty now lies in obtaining this rare oil in adequate quantities. The chaulmoogra tree is a native of India. To obtain sufficient numbers of trees, the Federal government is sending Professor Joseph F. Rock of the Department of Agriculture to Burma. He will bring back seeds and slips which will be set out in government nurseries in Hawaii and elsewhere."

## How Radium Was Squandered

During the war extensive use was made of radium for luminous watch dials. These were extremely useful, inasmuch as, in time night attacks and on many other occasions, it was necessary for officers to look at their watches, and to light a match would have been dangerous.

Radium was used also to illuminate gunights, thus rendering marksmanship at night much more accurate. Unfortunately, since the end of the war something like 95 per cent of our entire output of this most precious substance has been used for luminous paint. It is senseless squandering of what may be irreplaceable; for the sources of radium are few, and the deposits of "carnotite" ore in Utah, from which our own supply is mainly obtained, will be exhausted in about seven years.

Considering the proved usefulness of radium in the treatment of cancer, this reckless waste is little short of criminal—especially in view of the fact that for the making of luminous paint "mesothorium" would serve equally well. This is a by-product of the manufacture of thorium, which is derived from monazite sand.

Not only has the world's stock of radium failed to increase of late, but it is believed to be actually less by one-half than it was a few years ago.

## Ironing Raw Silk

Raw silk dresses or blouses should not be ironed while they are even a little damp. They should be dried thoroughly and then ironed until glossy.

The H. C. L. has hit even the borders of Uganda and the Congo, where the cost of a wife has risen from four spearheads in pre-war days to eight spearheads.

## Flip Flappers, "Real Vamps" and Others

Are mosquitoes dying of overfeeding on the Jersey coast this year? It's not the women's fault if they're not, for never have they had a better

grill Spring things and ailments of 15 disease doll.

still up to her knees, pressed against her partner's shirt, she danced on her toes, straight as a walking stick, and pouring all her soul up into his eyes. He was a tall, spindly young man of about 30, nobody younger was allowed to approach, and rested his chin conveniently on the bridge of her nose.

While we laugh at the flapper, our eyes grow large with excitement as we behold a real vampire. It's worth paying high to see a real vampire in the days of cheap imitations, but the lady is safe. Jet black hair and deep, dangerous gray eyes are set off by a gown it has never been our lot to see the like of and cannot be copied. Her magnificent white shawl are set off by a corselet of cloth of gold, one couldn't call that glittering strangely low-cut garment, a mere bodice, when it rises up the middle of the back like an old-fashioned piece of armor and fastens around her neck by a gold chain. Flame-colored tulle of chiffon soften the long, slinky tube of the cloth of gold skirt. The front of it we can't see unfortunately as she is pressed so close to the breast of the gallant British captain that we see nothing but her head resting aimably on his shoulder. A war hero, as his ribbons disclose later and well worth vamping.

They pause at the end of the dance and the vampire opens a flame-colored ostrich fan, and makes you say "Little girls, give up if you could be like that, but—"

A lady in black with her henna-colored hair is trying a mathematical problem in seeing just how far she can go before she will let her clothes slip off entirely. Her dress hangs limply, exposing a long, naked V, which includes too much spine. Her painted cheek is pressed against her fat, middle-aged partner's, and her painted eyes are trying to look young and coquettish.

A girl in scarlet finished all exertion for the evening when she fastened her dress. She presents a fair cheek for her partner to press and they float along in silence which is not broken into in the intermissions.

Spangles glitter and make the most show for the money, is the maxim of the party of middle-aged dowagers and their escorts. If mermaids ever grow stout they must look like the scaly lady in blue who has just arisen from her table to try the reducing away of the shimmy.

Have you ever watched a well-bred young colt kicking its heels and noticed the neatness of its trim little heels? The kicks people give in the shimmy remind one of the gamboling colt.

The British officer is around again, he dances in the English way with many bends and kicks and the constant whirling momentum. It wouldn't be dancing to an Englishman if he couldn't go spinning around like a top. This time he has a different partner with wavy blonde hair and peaches and cream cheeks and an orchid gown is held in place by a single trail of climbing pink roses across the shoulder. His companions are beauties from "the follies" no doubt.

Every now and then there pass a quiet little couple like ourselves, country mice who have come out to peep at all the flash and flare and learn what the magazines and newspapers have been talking about, and again there are pretty girls in exquisite gowns, summery and lacy as they should be, that look like wild flowers who have gone astray into some gay exotic garden.

As the world is jazzing by we wonder what's underneath it all. Have these people emotions that are higher than passion, ambitions deeper than to show themselves on a ball room floor? Where do they come from and where shall we meet them again when we all troop back once more into the work-a-day world of the city?

Are they hollow and sounding brass or is just a bit of tinsel put on to hide the drab honesty of warm hearts?

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## Style Points for Fall Footwear

Shoe designers say that the simple pump of black kid will show broad, narrow, single, double and triple straps, as well as crossed strap effects for fall wear. Many of these straps are plain, but some have bead decorations. For evening wear, a modification of the Roman sandal, with strap running up the instep and various cross straps forming the vamp, is a popular novelty.

## FASHION NOTES

Interesting Items for the Fair Sex

Charmeuse is experiencing renewed popularity this fall, and the winter forecast proclaims a continuation. This lovely soft-toned fabric is so suitable for either the stout or slender figure and to the latter lends grace with draping qualities. I read an article not long ago which stated that the American women are getting thinner and soon we will generally find the corsetless figure, and possibly that is one reason for the popularity of charmeuse, it will adapt itself so easily. About the shops may be found charming models in crepe black satin and charmeuse, with smart lines, superior quality, and revealing a high type of workmanship. They are adorned with small pleatings, buttons and some shirring.

Accordion pleats have found new lines in one model, which is most appealing in its exquisite simplicity. The underpart is of black crepe black satin, the overdress of henna georgette and the pleats are laid in double apron-shape flounces in the back and front.

It is not necessary to go to Paris to choose a Parasian sponsored wrap or gown. For evening wear, chiffon, as I mentioned last week, has once more "come into its own." Delicate violet, brilliantly sashed with king's blue is one charming example. Beads and sequins make twinkling bodices or graceful panels on dresses of satin, tulle or lace. For graver moments there are gowns of the new Moroccan crepe, a material that possesses all rich quality of crepe de chine, yet is even heavier and more beautiful. With profuse originality ribbon trimming is used for evening, afternoon and dinner gowns.

Dresses of sily duvetyen are finding great favor in Milady's wardrobe. There are several distinctive models from which to choose, many featuring the redingote styles, other willow straight lined effects and every conceivable version of the tunic nearly. Beads of sparkling cut steel, ruby, jet or crystal give effective adornment to some. Others flaunt rich embroidery in self-shade vestes of filee lace, are modish and appear on some.

Sparkling with smartness the new ornate bands of metal are all one needs as trimming for the bodice of an evening gown. Flouncing resplendent with quivering spangles will make the simplest gown magnificent. Girdles of jet are used and em-

## To Wave Hair in Warm Weather

The Girl With Straight Locks Has Hard Time of It in Summer

Yes, it's discouraging to sally forth to the hairdresser's, pay a fancy price for a wave to re-establish one's self-respect, and then to have it disappear an hour later from perspiration and the humidity. Yet that is what happens too often to the straight-haired girl in hot weather. Nothing is worse than straight hair in summer, the time when she wears a hat only when necessary and cannot conceal its straightness with a veil when she does wear her hat.

One of the best ways to get very fine home-made wave in summer time is the water wave. This takes a very short time; one can do it almost while one is dressing. It will not work so well for the girl whose hair is wiry straight unless she uses some sort of a wave fluid in the water with which to moisten her hair.

Get Some Side Combs First of all you must supply yourself with a number of small side combs; it does not matter how cheap they are, so that they are smooth. It will take at least ten to wave the front and sides of the hair. Wet the hair pretty thoroughly, comb it back straight from the face or part it on the side, depending on how you dress your hair, and push in the combs, letting the hair puff between them to make the wave. Start by pushing in a row of combs straight back from the forehead and ears, but push the next row forward, and the third row also forward. The first time your wave may

## FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful, clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles. —Adv.

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