

The Furrow

and Views About the Farm

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Prince of Spain Saves His Throne

The State Journal includes a special page featuring the marvelous restoration of the sense of hearing to Prince Don Jaime, son of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain and heir to the Spanish throne. The prince was born deaf, caused by the queen mother witnessing the horrors of a bull fight, in which the matador was killed by being impaled on the horns of the vicious animal. The tragedy occurred almost at the feet of the queen, who sprang back in terror, almost falling backward, which eventually proved to be the cause of the misfortune to her unborn abbe, twisting its neck and paralyzing the auditory nerve. Don Jaime is now twelve years of age and has had the advantage of examinations and treatment by the greatest specialists throughout the world and the most eminent physicians and surgeons of all Europe and America were baffled in their efforts to cure this scion of a noble house—a future king. And then—after twelve years—years of anxiety and mental suffering, during which the wealth of a kingdom was lavishly spent for help, a marvelous thing happened. The boy's hearing has been restored and also the power of speech. The cure was not accomplished by the distinguished physicians and surgeons whose services had been sought from all parts of the world during the interval of twelve years. It was left for an obscure practitioner of London, who made its his business to cure diseases which had baffled medical science, and who accomplished his cures by correcting displacements of the spine, or what is known as "spinal adjustments."

The prince had been pronounced incurable, but as his chances to eventually become king of Spain depended on the removal of his affliction, it was decided, as a last resort, to try out the new treatment. The London healer diagnosed the case and immediately discovered what all the regular doctors had overlooked—that two of the joints of the prince's backbone had been displaced, causing pressure on the great nerves to the ear and paralyzing them. This displacement was corrected by the chiropractic method of spinal adjustments and true to the diagnosis, the boy's hearing was restored and he soon responded to the efforts to teach him to speak.

This case is a notable one and worthy of the space of a page feature in a great Sunday newspaper, but it may not be so generally known as it should be that this same work is being performed right in our midst, in Broken Boy, if you please, and people whom we know, as neighbors and friends, are being cured of afflictions, which, if written up and properly featured would occupy the space of a number of pages of Sunday papers for every Sunday in the year. Dr. L. C. Hayes of this city, who is well known by the profession as one of the foremost chiropractors of the State, is daily performing cures by the method of spinal adjustments. These cases range from ordinary flu patients, who are seeking quick relief, to the most complicated ailments to which the human system is heir to. Rheumatics, who have tried everything and failed, stomach troubles, liver, heart, lungs and kidneys respond to this treatment of the spine, and the incurables, people who have been tuberculosis, goitre, deafness, epileptics, paralysis, asthma, the blond, and a long list of other diseases and ailments, from which the science of medicine has been unable to afford relief. As a last resort and with perhaps the last hope seemingly gone, the patient finds his way to Dr. Hayes' office. A diagnosis is made and an examination of the spinal column tells the doctor just what the ailment is, the cause, and the adjustment of the displaced vertebrae, which have caused a pressure on the nerves that lead from the brain to the affected parts of the body, removes the cause and a cure is effected in a very large percentage of cases.

Fevers and sickness of all ordinary kinds, as well as insomnia and nervous troubles, are quickly relieved and that bugbear of the present day, appendicitis, comes under the list of quick relief and permanent cure, from the chiropractor's method of spinal adjustments.

The cure of a prince, from faraway Spain, of a hopeless ailment which blighted his life, and by a scientific treatment that is in its infancy compared with the age old science of medicine, which failed to give relief, is heralded over the world as one of the miracle wonders of the age.

Short Hours are Best

Philadelphia—A man can produce more for his employer in an eight-hour day than on a 12-hour schedule, earn as much money, do better work, be more cheerful, and have more time for recreation.

These views which sound like a trade union declaration were expressed by Robert W. Wolf, vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in a speech in this city.

Mr. West presented his conclusions on the basis of a 16-year record of results attained by substituting the eight hour day for the 12 hour system, particularly in the pulp industry, beginning in 1904 with the Fenimore mill of the Union Bag and Paper Company.

In changing to three shifts the workers were paid the same rates for eight hours they had been getting for 12, and in return they had increased not only their total output but its uniform quality, said Mr. Wolf.

Enough

A little lad who wanted a small brother was told by his mother to pray for one, and this he did until hope and patience were alike exhausted. Not long after, however, he called into his mother's bedroom and there three tiny baby brothers came cradling.

time the little fellow he heaved a sigh of re-

Would You Give Up Hobo's Life for \$40,000— "Hank" Sticks to Free Life

St. Paul, Minn.—"Income Hank" has just gone west, stretched flat on the top of a passenger coach, convinced that he can't give up the life of a hobo for \$40,000.

"Income Hank" out on the road, he is Henry Inbusch of the Milwaukee Inbusches a wealthy and established family, when he's at home.

But "Income Hank" isn't at home very much—just a half hour in the last three years, he has spent in Milwaukee.

And since his first adventure, when as a boy fresh from graduation at St. John's Military Academy he first rode the rods to the north woods, he has traveled a matter of 79,000 miles without the railroads ever being the richer for it.

Decided to Quit A month ago "Income Hank"—he hears that name out on the road because of the small bequest his family sends regularly whenever he supplies an address—decided to abandon the road.

He obtained a position in the Burlington yards in St. Paul—as a car inspector. He remarks he ought to know a bit about box cars, having ridden in them for a matter of 17 years.

The other night when he crawled up over the vestibules as of old to the top of the going out passenger, he had given up any such notion of reformation. With it he had given up any expectation of receiving the \$40,000 which is to come to him, provided he has stopped his wandering by the time he is 40.

He Isn't 40 Yet "Income Hank" isn't 40 yet. But he was convinced as he slid up the "deck" of that passenger he couldn't quit. He knew that the open road, the box car and the rods have him, and that he never will abandon them whether he likes it or not.

"There are fine pictures and fine rugs in my old home. There always were. But I never enjoyed them, even as a small boy. And now—I guess I'm better in a box car."

The Inbusch family has representatives as high officials in Milwaukee banks and distilleries.

He's Real Hobo "Income Hank" is a hobo. Please make no mistake about that. He is not a bum or a tramp, or a bundle stiff, or even a scissorbill. These latter are established professions, to be sure.

A hobo, however, is just a bit higher in the social scale, according to Henry. Now a bundle stiff carries a bundle on his back, while a hobo "travels without luggage."

A scissorbill always walks, "counts ties," to speak technically. A bum begs his way and a tramp not only begs but steals occasionally.

At least that's the lexicon of the road as furnished by "Income Hank." He works occasionally when he needs money, that is, when the mood is upon him, and between times he travels. Indeed, he travels far and wide.

He's got to travel. It is in his blood.

And that's why. "Income Hank" can't quit, even even for \$40,000.

Boys and Girls Do Good Work on the Farm

Mt. Morris.—Livingston County boys and girls who have done junior project work in garden, crop and poultry projects, are daily completing their record books and sending them in to the county leader of junior extension, Bruce W. Emerson, at his office in this village. They are entitled to a certificate on the completion of their project work. This achievement emblem is of the four-leaf clover design and is awarded through the courtesy of the New York State Bankers' Association.

Boys' and girls' club work has been a success in Livingston County and plans for the coming year are being formulated by the Livingston County board of junior extension, made up of representatives of the Bankers' Association, Pomona Grange, district superintendents of schools, Farm Bureau Association, county board of supervisors and county fair associations. It is planned to have several community exhibits of junior project work throughout the county this fall. The first of these will take place at the Taylor school house in Caledonia the latter part of this month. At this time the boys and girls will bring in their calves, pigs, poultry, garden and crop products and a regular community day program will be put on.

Are you a skilled chauffeur? "Yes sir! Why, I've been in nine collisions and run over five persons, and every time I got away before anybody could get my number!"

An Expert

The first lamp having an air chamber was invented by a Swiss, Jules Armand.

Putting Things Off

Procrastination is certainly bent on the theft of time, not only yours and mine, but everybody's. It all comes about by leaving things undone until we want to go somewhere, when there is a mad rush which could have been avoided if just a bit of foresight had been used.

Heated arguments in the bosom of the family, late trains, and that half-ready felling that takes the joy out of life, could all have been avoided.

When we get home from our summer vacations we know every weak spot in our baggage. We are familiar with its poor locks, inefficient straps, the multiplicity of useless trays, the back-breaking weight of suitcases, cheap, but roomy; of broken trunk castors, dilapidated hat boxes, and all the rest of it that spells trouble.

We empty our traveling receptacles and send them downstairs or upstairs for the winter, and then forget. In the spring they are brought back for packing, and their weaknesses, half-forgotten, stand forth again, and so does our temper. It is almost impossible to get a repair man for these things in a hurry, and our old worries begin.

How much better it is to have all the repairs made before storing the baggage, when all of the deficiencies are fresh in our minds! Then we can rest easily and work expeditiously when next the commodities are needed.

Keys should all be tagged. Trunks and bags should be marked, and a list kept of what is stored in them.

All bathing paraphernalia should be carefully washed and mended, to be ready when wanted.

All regular vacation stuff that changes but little from year to year should be cared for in the same way, and anything lacking should be listed for spring shopping days, instead of being left until haste and clattering heat make shopping an awful task.

When men's clothing needs pressing and repairing, why wait until the last of the week when everyone is rushed, and the work likely to be poorly done? Begin in time.

Fresh collars, cuffs and shields are needed often in tailored suits, so don't wait until it is time to go out before replacing them, then madly tear around and stir up the entire family. Do it now! Like mistress, like maid! You cannot quarrel with help who get into slack ways if you have set the example.

One woman never thought about filling her lamps until it began to get dark, then she had to get a candle to see how to do the work. Another woman never mended small tears in linens until she had a rent "worth while," then she said she felt as if she had "done something."

The old story of not having time to answer friendly letters is threadbare. If we counted the time we waste we could have written reams.

Taxes should be placed on the individual's loss of time, and if they were high enough to scare us, my how we would begin economizing that which we now waste!

It is astonishing how we all love to watch others work. A man digging a hole in the street will have such an audience in a short time that the police, if not too busy watching, will have to interfere and move it on.

If we have servants working for us the temptation is to stop and see how they take hold. There are few of us women who treat employes as men do—put them to work with definite instructions, then fire them if they don't suit. If we did that we should soon have better and more competent service, for most of them know enough to obey directions. When they are not put on their mettle they lose interest on the job.

This same idea works all along the line of household endeavor and makes hard work out of misdirected tasks that should slip by without a ripple.

It would be an eye-opener to many of us where we go behind the scenes of one of the monster modern theatre production during a performance, and see how every one has a task for which he is responsible, and nobody standing near to watch or prod. Each employe knows if he doesn't do his own part on the minute, the whole structure may fall. Silence, expedition, patience, efficiency—and all moves as if on greased wheels.

Our lives should be just so balanced then there would be time for everything and nothing would be left undone.

A Dangerous Answer

"What," asked the lawyer of the expert witness, "leads you to conclude that the defendant in this case is crazy?"

Well, for one thing," replied the expert, "he's a golf player and talks nothing but golf."

"Hold on," interrupted the judge, "I'm going to have that answer stricken out. I play golf myself."—Detroit Free Press.

NIGHT GOWNS

Buy your Flannette night gowns now, the cold weather will be upon you at any day. These gowns cannot be bought at these prices anywhere else in the country. Very heavy flannel gown \$4 in, wide 74 in., long \$1.85. We have also the heavier quality out of scotch flannel same size for \$2.25. We also sell these gowns in extra size 36 in., wide 83 in., long for \$6.00, additional. These gowns come in Blue & Pink stripes. On receipt of money order or check or we will send same C. O. D. ADELPHI MFG. CO. Philadelphia, Pa. 286 So. 29th St.

Fashion Notes

No radical change has become manifest in the designing of children's clothes.

Long straight lines generally maintain though one observes a little more skirt fullness, both at awastline and at the hem. This is especially true for frocks of serge, where the girde confines the gathers or plaits. It is rather amusing to observe how juvenile styles follow the subtle tendencies of adult modes. The increased length is shown by the drop to the knees, which is only practical and comfortable for winter.

Greater fullness, even a bouffant effect, is permitted for the festive party frocks of frothy tissues of satin and even panne velvet in delicate tones, which is being utilized for one-piece frocks and wraps, besides irresistible pokes and picture hats.

The greatest boom and standby of the school wardrobe the year round is the practical one-piece frock. It has solved the vexed problem of more than one perplexed mother who found her hopeful eternally outgrowing her clothes. Such dresses may always be made a little large without being unbecoming and receiving criticism from the observant wearer, who is usually quite keen regarding such details.

The one-piece frocks of this season carry a dapper well-cut air. Many of them are as beautifully tailored and as carefully designed as mother's wear. No better selection may be made for autumn and winter than serge in a desirable quality. In fact, serge swings in with all the seasons of the year. Some of these new model are designed in one-piece from shoulder to hem; others are in two sections with gathered or plaited skirt placed under a self-matching or leather belt.

Navy blue serge is most charming stitched with several rows of scarlet silks or piping and a narrow, glazed red leather belt. A model of this description had a finely plaited skirt with four rows of silk about the four-inch hem. The circular neckline and short sleeves were treated to their scarlet trimming. Sometimes the bodice section, long or short, is cut in scallops or battlements having several rows of the simple running stitching done in contrasting worsted.

Duvetyn and wool jersey are designed in this manner, and in the more dressy models are embroidered in silks and wools for border treatment and panels, which are frequently introduced for the center, with deeply-pointed V-neckline.

The cunning little gilet is shown in one-piece dresses besides the vest that is usually hand embroidered, matching the cuffs on the sleeves. One of the latter type was of dark blue cloth combined with tan and embroidered in dark blue silk.

An always desirable school model is of serge or linen, having a deep yoke, with portion laid in three or four box plaits front and back, long sleeves and sailor collar. This model is trimmed with lines of narrow braid or embroidered, and, as a rule, carries tailor's marks, a straight, well-fitting belt and a sailor's scarf-tie.

In linen, serge or twilled goods such a frock will give no end of service. White and colored organdie and embroidered collars and cuffs enliven the darker models. The necklines are square pointed, U or circular. The double flat-shaped collars opening on the shoulders are seen on many cloths, crepe de chine and even velvet frocks. Handsome Irish crochet collars are again introduced for children, preferably of the small, sailor collar type and flat, circular styles.

For the dressier frocks, a short-waisted bodice is suggested at the sides where the skirt is gathered, preserving a plain panel effect for the front. Blocks and circles of contrasting material and color are applied with a blanket or buttonhole stitch. Silk and velvet are applied to cloth. Gay smocks are also worn in plain and figured materials with dark skirts and leather belts. Shepherd checks and Scotch plaids are attractively designed for dresses and coats. Both the yoked and one-piece styles maintain for coats in heavy storm serge, tweed, duvetyn, velveteen, silvertone and cheviot. Some of the new coat models feature the high choker collars, others the shawl that may be adjusted according to the fancy of the wearer.

A Great Favor

yeti doodon\$ fdg2w1ofg "You know Jack Carter?" "Oh, yes."

"What sort is he?" "Jack? Finest fellow you ever met!"

"He seemed to be all right, but I don't know him so well, and before lending him the \$100 he has asked me for, I thought I'd just inquire a bit."

"Jack has asked you for \$100?" "Yes."

"Well, as a great personal favor to me, I'll ask that you let him have it."

"Favor to you? How so?" "Well, Jack owes me \$50, and if you lend him \$100 and I tackle him before he has a chance to get rid of it, there will be almost an even chance that he will settle up with me."

What is Wrong With the Color Scheme

That people are physically and mentally affected by colors is a scientific fact recently under discussion in medical journals because of experiments in the use of colored lighting for the treatment of certain ailments. It is said, for example, that certain colors are just as irritating to the nerves of many people as is the sound of a saw being sharpened, according to the New York Herald. The stimulating effect of a red flag on a bull is well known, but the fact that bright red handkerchiefs are used by some trainers to stimulate athletes, especially long distance runners, has been much of a secret.

The same line of experiments have shown that scarlet colorings have a beneficial effect on indolent children; that blue is magnetic, soothing and conducive to mental concentration; blue and violet in combination helpful in cases of insomnia, while headaches yield to mauve, violet and green.

Special exhibits demonstrating the effects of color lighting were a feature of the annual electrical exposition opening in Grand Central Palace on October 6th. Here suggestions were given, such as the prospective effect on a wild, raving husband of substituting a blue lampshade in the living room for the purple and orange shade, which has subconsciously driven him from home. When he becomes a quiet stay-at-home, the use of a combination of blue, mauve and medium red is likely to lead to a desire on his part to take wifey to the theatre, etc.

Life Saved By Massage of the Heart

Never give up a case of apparent death under an anaesthetic hopeless until massage of the heart and its various accessories has been given a fair trial. Such is the advice of the Lancet (London), in summing up an article by Dr. Lionel Norbury on the subject of cardiac massage.

Heart failure under anaesthetic is less common than it used to be. In 1911 276 such deaths were reported in Great Britain, but in 1917 and 1918 in all the military hospitals of the British Isles there were only 136.

The method employed is to cut a hole either below the diaphragm, through the diaphragm or in the walls of the chest, insert the hand and gently massage the heart while artificial respiration is being performed, until the organ resumes its normal pulsations.

Comparisons

"You know," said the woman whose motor car had run down a man, "you must have been walking very carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"Lady, you've got nothing on me. I've been walking for 54 years."—Detroit News.

Deep Laid Plot

"Mother and the girls insist on my wearing my oldest clothes every day and Sunday," said Mr. Cumrox.

"That's economy."

"I think it's diplomacy. If they can keep me looking shabby they know I won't have the nerve to show up at any of their parties."—Washington Star.

Record Cat Fancier

The Port of London Authority, says the New York Herald, is supposed to be the largest cat fancier in London and pays \$2500 a year to feed its pets. The money goes for cats' meat, and the meat is fed to mousers who fight the army of rats and mice that infest the docks and warehouses.

There is a regular feeding time for these cats, about the middle of the day. They are not given enough to dull their appetites for rats and mouse fare.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER

Will keep you informed from time to time of developments likely to affect the market action of securities in which you are interested.

This letter is a very important part of our statistical service, and we believe you would find it of great assistance in making your commitments.

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