

The Adirondack News
Published Every Saturday
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There will be no scolding on technicalities at the trial.
The whittaker of a golf ball never of almost as rapidly as the novelty of being a father.

When chastity was invented the remaining of conscience money was made easy.

It appears to be impossible for a woman to know how to make a baby and have a working knowledge of the rules of bridge.

Investigation will show that the man who swears to find themselves famous did a lot of hard work before going to bed.

Some women will find heaven a very dismal place if it has no shop windows.

A girl seldom marries her ideal, which is one reason why there is so much unhappiness in the world.—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Disputary Intended.
A young sport with loud nose and a Panama hat, a cigarette and a pearl-handled "patrol" got off the east-bound train Wednesday. He walked over town and dropped into a restaurant on Main street and ordered a veal cutlet. The waiter soon brought in the order and placed it before his Nibs the sport. "Do you call that a veal cutlet?" "Why, that's an insult to a calf to call that a veal cutlet," said the sport, "Did you mean to insult your Nibs?" said the waiter.—Supplis, L. T. Light.

Mad Men Men.
"There are great things in store for you," said the fortune teller to the young man; "but there will be many obstacles in your way. There is a woman continually crossing your path, a large woman with dark brown hair and eyes. She will dog your footsteps untiringly."

"Yes, I know who that is!" "Ah, you know her name?" "Yes; she's my washwoman,"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Soiling Set to Music.
In one of the busy gardens & brass bands was playing what purported to be a Wagnerian selection with particular deafening effect. The god-natured people around the tables had wisely abandoned all effort at conversation. Not so with one woman, a shrewish-looking person, who was leaning over a table shaking her finger at her husband and doing her best to make him hear the abuse that she was evidently hurling at him. Suddenly, with one grand glare, she turned to the waiter and said: "What's that hand starts again?"—New York Times.

How She Won Out.
She was busy holding one end of the same down and the other, and the attendant conversative society all have regained supreme. Then she said: "I wonder if any girl ever really did propose during leap year?" "Don't let me," replied the fair companion, "but I'm sure no girl would do such a thing unless she was obliged to."

Several more silent seconds passed. "Um—yes," she said, "I had a thought of it in that light."

"And I'm sure," she continued, as she moved over and laid her hand softly on his arm, "you would never permit a girl to humiliate herself in that manner, would you?" "Why—no—that is, of course not," he stammered.

The tea having been broken, the feet were cast, and five minutes later they were engaged in looking up the advertisements of firms that sell furniture on the installment plan.

PORTIFIED.
MOTHER—Honey, you must not go outside while it is raining or you will catch a cold.
LITTLE HONEY—How can I catch a cold when I got one already?

Proposal Formulas

"My dear uncle," said the well known club man's nephew, "I have your expert advice concerning something that is of vital importance to me. I know that you've had a great deal of experience in certain affairs regarding which I seek knowledge. I want to know how to propose marriage to the most beautiful girl whom I have ever seen."

"The first thing," returned the club man, "is to return the club man. There's a lie the reason why you have been going around for the past month with a far-away look in your eyes and showing all the symptoms of a sentimental high. Who told you that she was the most beautiful girl in the world? She may be one of the most beautiful, but she is no monopoly of beauty, by any means. There exists a young woman to whom I am—"

"So you're engaged, uncle? Congratulations! I'm very glad of it. Pardon me for trying to rob her of her pre-eminence in publicity. Let us agree that your girl and mine are the two most beautiful maidens that have ever crossed this sphere. But, in the meantime, I must know how to propose. I've read volumes on the subject and no two writers agree on the same method. One will take Romeo for a working model. Another makes his proposals sound as cold as the expounding of a geometrical problem."

"There is no set rule, my boy," said the well known club man. "All the books on the subject are like your own. I've read them all. I bought them all. I used to know how every hero in history proposed, from King Arthur's time to the present day. Yet, when the moment came for me to ask the most beautiful girl—pardon me, I mean one of two most beautiful girls—to be mine forever, I hesitated and hewed until she noticed my peculiar behavior and asked me if I was not feeling well. I became desperate then and proposed blindly."

"Say, Major," I exploded, "I think you can't do it. You've got to be sure of your ground. I'll tell you what to do. Select a few words with a punch to them. If I had written a book on the subject, I would have filled it with the most beautiful girls—pardon me, I mean one of two most beautiful girls—to be mine forever, I hesitated and hewed until she noticed my peculiar behavior and asked me if I was not feeling well. I became desperate then and proposed blindly."

"How would this do for me, uncle?" "Say, here, think we can find time to get married next June?" "That's my original stuff, my boy; but you have my full permission to use it. I can guarantee its effectiveness, and I'll bet you a dining room set to a rug for the back hall that it will chirp 'yes' when you spring it."

"Before and After
"James, dear, will you bring me a couple of coal from the cellar?" said a busy wife.
"That's just the way with you," said James with a frown as he put down his book and rose from the chair.
"What's my wife with me?" "Yes!" he snapped. "As soon as you see an enjoying myself, you have something or other for me to do. Did you see I was absorbed in my reading?"

"Well, dear, I will do it myself."
"Yes, and tell everybody—your mother especially—that you have your own coal from the cellar. No, I'll do it. Let me mark the place in the book at which he had ceased reading, and when he went down to the cellar, rummaging all the way, she picked up the volume and found that it was a live story, and that the passage he had absorbed in was as follows:
"My darling, when you are my wife I will shield and protect you from every harm; the winds of heaven shall not visit your face too roughly, though pretty hands shall never be soiled by menial tasks, your wish shall be my law, your happiness—"

Just then he reappeared, and dropping the scuttle upon the floor, said: "There's your coal! Give me my book!"

All a Mistake
Mr. Whately is a very light sleeper, one who is easily awakened and is a long time settling to sleep.
One night recently, while traveling New York State, he was obliged to stop at a suburban hotel, and after much tossing about he finally succeeded in getting into a sound sleep. In answer to loud repeated knocks on his door, he nervously sat bolt upright in bed.
"What's wanted?" he stammered.
"Please don't disturb us for you sir," "What's that?" he asked. "It can wait till morning, I suppose."

The boy shuffled down the corridor and after a long time the great bell knocked came at the door.
"Well, what's up now?" queried Mr. Whately.
"What for you, that package?"—Judge.

Wall Meted
"Are they well meted?" "Perfectly. He likes to make money and she likes to spend it."

An elegant shop in New York City, managed by a woman, flowers of wonderful coloring are made from the seeds of various fish.

HE KNEW.
"What do they mean by a classic?" "Why something that everybody knows about but nobody has read."

CARING FOR PARROTS.

Expert Tells of Best Food and Conditions for the Bird.
Women who are fond of parrots set pets should bear in mind the fact that to keep them well, birds from tropical countries must be protected from drafts and sudden changes of temperature, and under no consideration should they be left out over night, even in summer.

Miss Virginia Pope, who for twenty years has made a study of birds, their care and treatment, says that there is greater mortality among parrots for this reason than any other.
"Women who through carelessness or thoughtlessness, have left their pets hanging out in the dew over night, have caused their sorrow that if their birds were not dead by morning they were down with bronchitis pneumonia, a disease that they are subject to."

There are certain do's and don't's which Miss Pope suggests, which, if followed, will lead to the best health and plumage.
Much care should be exercised in their feeding and a most important rule to follow is to give the bird plenty of water.

This is entirely contrary to the advice of many bird fanciers, but Miss Pope, by personal experience, has found that it is most necessary to have a separate cup for water and another for food. The latter, to be changed twice a day. Some persons there are who will say that the bird will die if given water, but Miss Pope says that she will die without it.

Crackers which have been dipped and moistened with condensed milk should be given them every morning. Condensed milk has been found to be better than sweet milk, for the reason that it is less likely to turn sour, and to affect the digestive organs.

The milk should be thinned with hot water, and about one-half teaspoonful of bread to one-half cup of milk. Toasted bread or wafers can be substituted for crackers if desired.

The seed cup should contain raw seed mixed with hemp, about one-fourth of the hemp to three-fourths of the seed.
Parrots will not take a bath. At least it is not so in a hand-dred will of its own accord.

This is a natural characteristic, as in their own warm countries the heavy dew at night serves the purpose. But in some cases it is necessary to bathe them in a tub of water twice a week with an atomizer.

A spray bath is not disagreeable to the bird; on the contrary, they appear very grateful and will spread their wings and show every evidence of enjoyment during the process.

The Curse of Plagues.
At the age of 6 I found myself—infected—removed to a town possessing a bleak climate and many woolen manufacturers. It was the custom of the house mothers to buy fannel by the piece, direct from the factory; red fannel, not thinking that a fannel-lander and the maker of fannel. Out of this fannel was cut a garment, a continuous, all-embracing garment, of neutral color in which every child in the town might have been observed flapping Memphis-like after the morning bath. A pattern was given to our mother. The hair shirt—I laugh when I read! My desolation the hair shirt must have possessed geographical hints of a fannel-lander. My fannel shirt, he wore matted, matted, matted; he wore the fannel until color never faded into a mere plausibility, and they scored the milk of amiability with the fannel. The fannel-lander of the autumn, when the happy fowls and foliage alike mottled, and the superfluous, when brooding October set the body in a glow, I alone of living things must be seen up to the neck in fannel.

And spring, the season of vernal bourgeoisie, was the time when I, too, like any other seedling, slipped free of all starchy inclosures, and could sprout and spring in air and sun, and blossom merrily. I shall never forget the corroding bitterness induced by fannel. At times they absolutely refused me to fannel with my religion, and that fannel, the remaining of the fannel, and the very fannel itself, hung in the balance of the conflict. I believe I am hardly overestimated the spiritual detriment done me by my fannel.—Atlantic Monthly.

AT THE BIG FLOUR MILLS.
Baking of Bread Regularly Carried on to Test Quality Before Shipment.
"It is surprising to note the difference that exists between the various brands of flour," said C. D. Hutchinson, representative of one of the big mills of Minneapolis, Minn. "It all depends on how the flour is milled and on the kind of wheat from which it is made. Flour made from hard spring wheat will give you a loaf that is more moist and has a better texture than that made from the soft winter wheat. It contains a larger percentage of gluten and absorbs more water. The soft wheat flour is made from a different kind of wheat, and the testing department is one of the most important branches."

"After the flour is ground comes the crucial test, and a sample is taken and made up into bread. We have four bakings a day, and from twenty to thirty loaves are baked each time, each one representing a sample of flour. After the test has been made the flour is turned over to the Associated Charities."

"You may have noticed that the color of flour is no longer a marble white, but a creamy white. This comes from the fact that the bran portion of the grain, right under the woody coating, is ground into the flour. What is left on hardy is called bran, for it is only the coarsest part of the outer skin."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

WHY HE CROSSED WITH HER.

The Young Lady Expressed Her Opinion for His Audacity.
A handsomely dressed woman stood hesitatingly on the outer edge of the sidewalk, watching keenly for a chance to penetrate the mass of vehicles which surged between her and the opposite side of the street.

As she waited her chance a very gentlemanly man in an elbow-inquiring with Raleigh-like gallantry: "May I cross the street with you, madam?"

With joyous gratitude she murmured her acceptance. Her escort grasped her firmly by the arm, and together they plunged boldly into the wild vortex of vehicles.

In and out they threaded their way as peril to life and limb. It speedily became apparent to the woman and to several onlookers that the lives of the two venturesome pedestrians were in considerably more than common danger. The man clearly made no effort of any sort to avoid cars, automobiles or the shafts of passing cabs.

Finally, by some miracle, the opposite curb was reached. Furious, the woman turned a withering gaze on her false guide and fairly blurted out the words: "No thanks to you that we're not both run over! From the way you ran into danger, one would think you were blind!"

"I am," meekly confessed the man; "that was why I asked if you would cross the street with me."—Lippincott's.

Explained.
"What makes the sea salt, Jimmie?" "Why, do you know, gowdie? Didn't you ever hear of salt mackerel?"

Getting Him.
The other day a careless mason dropped a brick from the second story of a building on which he was at work. Leaning over the wall and looking down he saw a respectable citizen with his hat jammed over his eyes. The mason, in tones of apprehension, asked: "Did the brick hit any one down there?"

The citizen, with great diffidence, explained himself from the extinguisher into which his hat had been jammed, and he replied with considerable warmth: "Yes, sir, it did; it hit me."

"That's right!" exclaimed the mason, in tones of undisguised admiration. "I'm glad to hear that. You have saved a thousand bricks; that has you tell me I'll be about it."—The Bits.

Concocted.
"I'm sorry you're going back to the city so soon, Mr. Vance."
"Yes, I suppose you are; but then, you see, the city girls will be glad."

Some Story.
"Did the presidential train stop at Plymouth?" "It did not," admitted the mayor of that thriving village. "But one of the party threw out a burnt match as they passed through."

A Parental Diplomat.
"What did you name that boy of yours?" "His name is Insurgent Standpat Johnson," answered the father. "Isn't that rather contradictory?" "I expect so. One of 'em's temporary an' 't's gister keep on ready' de paper an' drop it out when a proper 'Information' materializes."

Got With a Charming Life.
A well-known suburbanite who had been greatly troubled by the depredations of a neighbor's goat was driven to desperation one day when he learned that the animal had consumed a valuable Royal coat of life. He determined on the goat's destruction, he employed an unscrupulous small boy who lived in the neighborhood to secure him to the railroad track just before the daily express was due. Some days afterward a friend inquired with interest if the goat had been successfully disposed of.

GIVE CORN CROP AN EVEN CHANGE.

One Fall Frost is Worse than Three Spring Frosts.
Early fall frosts every few years cause enormous losses of corn in the northern third of the United States. Each September, there is a feeling of fear that frosts may come ten days earlier than usual and prevent the lions of people are hoping that the first fall freeze will be delayed ten days longer. This anxiety and this oft recurring loss due to fall frosts, can be largely prevented by earlier planting.

Concerning the ability of corn to withstand low temperatures, some work conducted during the past three years by the Office of Corn Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Southern, Central and Northern States, has brought out points of practical value. Points which can be profitably applied in the northern third of the United States are:

1. Seed corn that matures properly and is thoroughly dried as soon as mature and kept dry will give a strong germination.

2. Seed corn of strong germination can be planted several weeks earlier than ordinary seed. Ordinary seed will rot where proper seed will not. Valuable points in connection with seed of strong germination are its ability to stand planting earlier, to utilize more fully the growing season, to mature earlier and to produce a larger and better maturing crop.

3. Very early planted corn makes slower growth above ground than late planted corn, is not so tender and consequently not so badly injured by spring frosts.

4. In general, earliness of maturity means smallness in size and yield. It is wise to choose the earliest maturing varieties where larger and more productive variety can be ripened by earlier planting.

With seed corn of strong germination (which is not so scarce as usual this spring), it is not advisable to wait until danger from frost is past before planting. The ten days more of growing weather so anxiously needed in the fall can be secured by planting several weeks earlier than usual. With seed of strong germination, no fear need be felt because of cold soil or frosts. A good root growth will take place and the growth above ground will be so slow and hardy that it will have about equal number and frost better than later planted corn.

Thick plantings should be made, so that although the weakest plants are killed by frosts and insects destroy some, a sufficient number of the most vigorous plants will remain to maintain a full stand. After planting, the soil surface should be kept dry and warm by frequent cultivations.

In the District of Columbia, good stands have been obtained from plantings made in February where the ground froze several times after planting. In North Dakota, good stands have been obtained from plantings made in April and in northern Ohio, one hundred bushels of mature shelled corn per acre have been produced by plants whose leaves were frozen off after the plants had attained a height of twelve to eighteen inches.

If the fall and not the spring frosts that should be feared. Early planted corn matures earlier and usually yields better than later planted corn. Earlier planting will result in larger and better crops in the northern third of the United States and cause sufficiently early planting to reduce the enormous loss now which frequently occur through failure of the corn crop to mature before growth is stopped by frost.

HEALTH NOTES.
If the invalid cannot take coffee try making rice coffee. To make this, brown a cupful of rice in the oven carefully, without burning, and then grind it fine in a coffee mill. Put in an earthen jar and pour a quart of cold water over it. Let stand an hour. Strain and serve it with hot milk or with cream.

Use great care in attempting to cure facial eruptions by external treatment. If this becomes necessary, soak eruption for five minutes in salicylic acid. Then, after drying the skin with a fine needle by dropping it into boiling water or in alcohol, and lighting it to burn any impurities, open the spot and press gently, not hard, to extract secretion.

As a flesh builder this cream is excellent for the thin face. Most dry grains of lanoline and twenty grains of sweet oil, and when applied to one ear of wax, in the case of under-eating, dip into cream and begin work at the forehead, rubbing it smooth with a rotary motion, always with the upward stroke harder than the downward. Treat the cheeks and temples in the same manner. Wash cold water over face at the end of the treatment. It will tighten and harden the skin.

A convalescent patient usually wants to sit up in bed, but almost no propping will keep the patient from slipping down from an upright position. The new discoverer and the great annoyance of the attendant, the good way to prevent this slipping is to twist a sheet, slip under the covers and fasten it at each side of the bed. The convalescent can put it against it and sit up with comfort to enjoy reading. This is a help in homes where there are invalids who cannot have the services of a nurse.

GARDEN OUTWORM REMEDIES.

Poisoned-Bran Bait Effective in Cases of Extreme Outbreaks.
Tomatoes, cabbages, sweet potatoes, and other truck plants, especially those which are started under glass and transplanted, are subject to serious injury by cutworms. These pests appear sometimes in great numbers in the spring and early summer, and frequently do severe injury before their ravages are noticed. Their method of attack is to cut off the young plants at about the surface of the ground, and as these cutworms are of large size and voracious feeders, they are capable of destroying many plants in a single night—frequently more than they can devour. Every year these insects, appearing generally throughout the United States, have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of crops. By the timely application of remedies, however, as has been demonstrated by entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, they readily can be controlled, even over considerable areas. The usual method of control is by the use of poisoned baits.

How to Mix and Apply Poisoned Bait.
Take a bushel of dry bran, add 1 pound of white arsenic or Paris green, and mix it thoroughly into mesh with 8 gallons of water in which has been stirred 2 gallons of molasses, or other cheap molasses. (Arsenic and Paris green are deadly poisons. Handle them with great care.) This amount will be sufficient for the treatment of about 6 or 8 acres of cultivated crops. After the mesh has stood for several hours, scatter it, in lumps about the size of a marble, over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day, so as to place the poison about the plants before night, which is the time when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time, if necessary. Keep children, the stock and chickens away from the bait.

What to Do When Cutworms Travel Like Army Worms.
When cutworms occur in unusual abundance, which happens locally, and sometimes generally, they exhaust their food supply and migrate to other districts. This they do usually in the army worm habit. At such a time it is necessary to treat them the same as army worms. While the methods which have been advised are valuable in such cases, they may be too slow to destroy all the cutworms, and other methods must be employed. These include trenching, ditching, the plowing of deep furrows in advance of the traveling cutworms to trap them, and the dragging of logs or brush through the furrows. If the trenches can be filled with water, the addition of a small quantity of kerosene, so as to form a thin film on the surface, will prove fatal to the cutworms. In extreme cases, barriers of fence boards are erected and the soil underneath tar or other sticky substances to stop the cutworms as they attempt to crawl over.

Spraying with Arsenicals.
In extremely severe attacks by cutworms on choice plants there is sometimes an opportunity to prepare the poisoned bait. In such cases an arsenate of lead spray will answer quite as well. In one instance a parsley field was sprayed with a pounds of arsenical in 50 gallons of water. This killed all the cutworms when, as if they had been hit, slowly for a day or two longer the field probably would have been destroyed. The result was a perfect stand—the best ever made by the grower. In this case five applications were necessary. Cultural Methods and Crop Rotation. Clean cultural methods and crop rotation are advisable, and are also fall plowing and diking, to prevent recurrence of outdoor attacks.

Many cutworms can be destroyed where it is possible to overrow the fields, particularly where irrigation is practiced.

Increase Corn Yield by Thinning Plants.
Thinning corn has resulted in a gain, as a 4-year average at the Ohio Experiment Station, of 631 bushels per acre in the case of seed tested for germination before planting, and of 647 bushels in the case of untested seed. The average time required for thinning an acre of corn was 6.7 hours.

In one case three kernels were planted per hill, and on the plot in comparison a generous quantity of seed was dropped and the plants were thinned to three per hill when 6 to 8 inches high. With tested seed a gain was obtained with corn planted three kernels per hill, and 65.88 bushels per acre was harvested from thinned corn. With untested seed a yield of 55.88 bushels per acre was secured from regular planting and 58.88 bushels per acre where the corn was thinned. With corn at only 50 cents a bushel, one would make 65 cents an hour by thinning on this basis.

It is estimated, from a recent investigation made by the Bureau of Crop Utilization, United States Department of Agriculture, that nearly 50 per cent of the apple crop is sold from farm or orchard, 10 per cent is used in the manufacture of cider, 10 per cent is consumed on the farm for food purposes, and the remaining 10 per cent is wasted or eaten by live stock.

Oil mills on the Pacific coast have been operating for several years with soy beans imported from Manchuria and have found a ready sale in that region for the oil, cake, and other products.

Paid Regularly.
A rural resident, upon his first visit to the city, obtained employment as a motorman for the street and company.

Every night, when he put up his car in the barn, the conductor quickly slipped him a couple of dollars.

This man, who was employed a day after day. When he failed to come after his pay check, the manager sent for him and inquired the reason.

The unappreciating motorman replied that the conductor was being paying me out every night."

Shuffled Beside Him.
Two colored baseball fans were discussing the case of the Central National Game. One said he had "wood it back to 1880."

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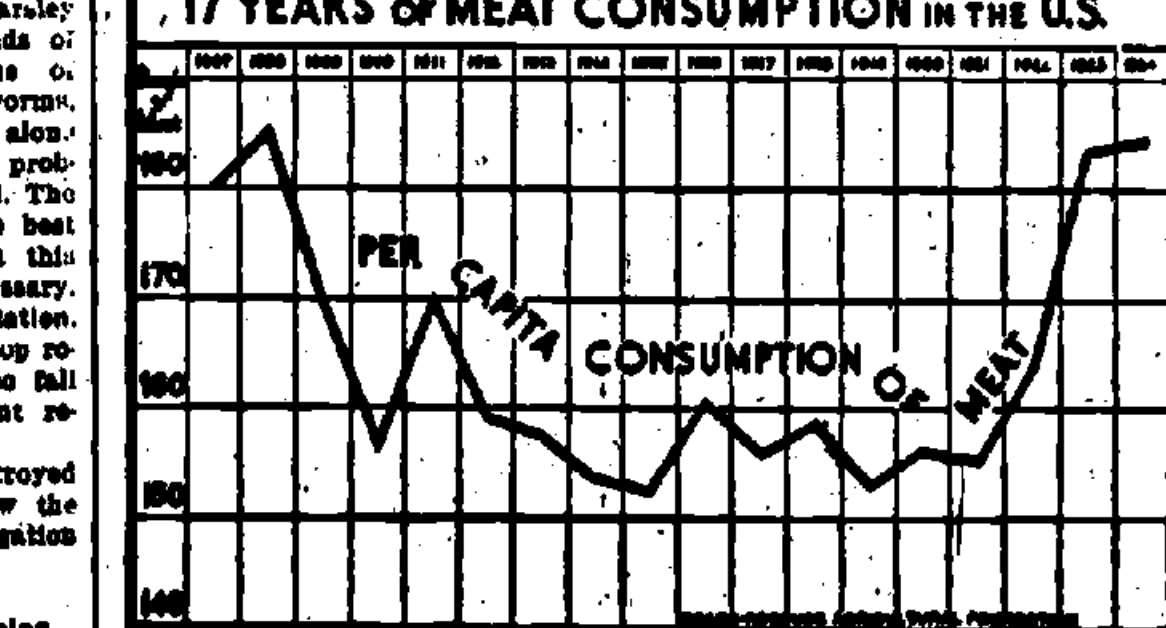
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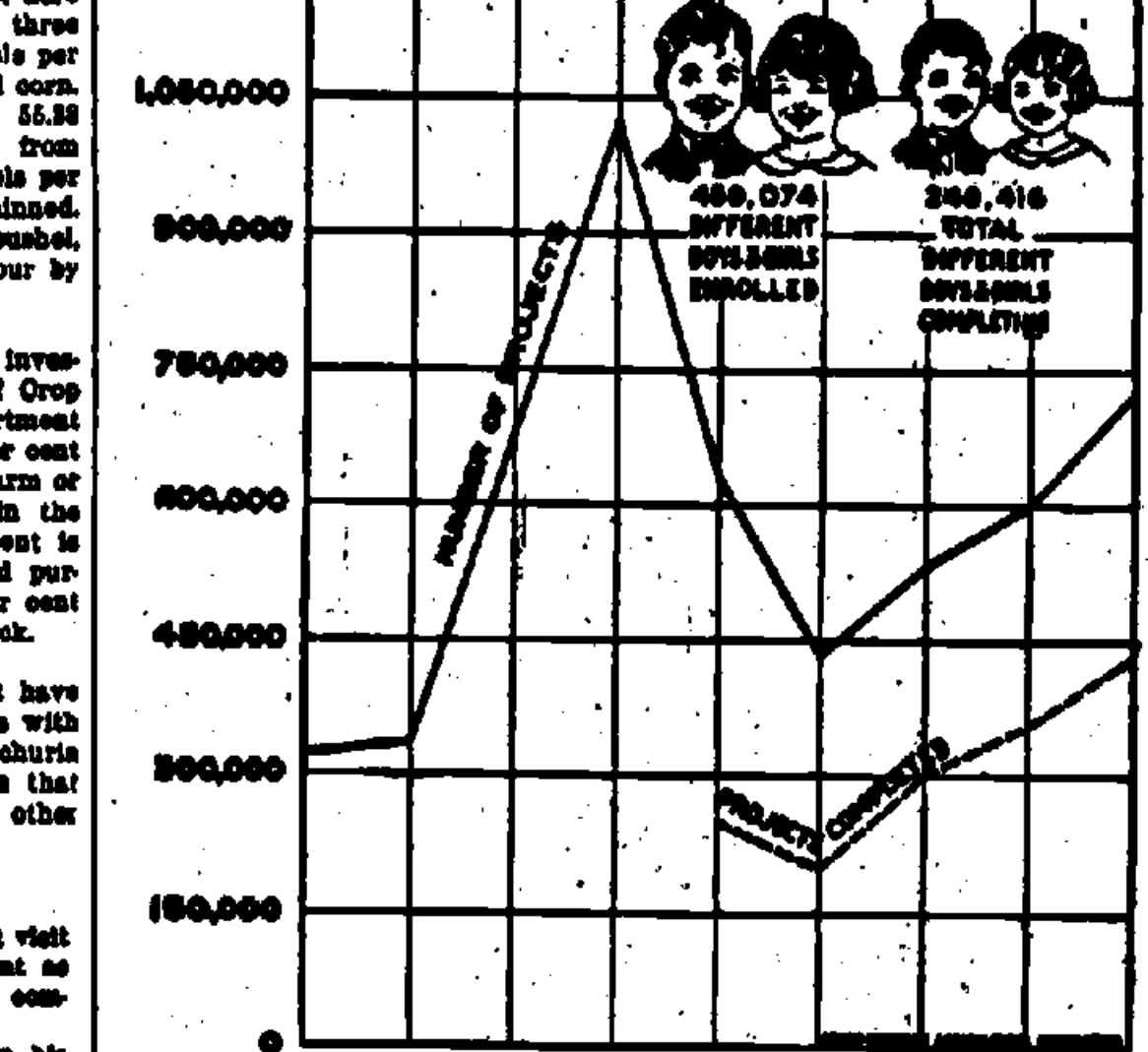
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17 YEARS OF MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE U.S.
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923



More meat and lard was consumed per capita in 1923 than in any other year since 1900. This increase in consumption was primarily in pork and lard. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in addition to providing the amount needed for domestic consumption, about 100,000 head of hogs were produced to export over two billion pounds, which is equivalent to about 15 pounds more per capita. As pork production is now being curtailed, the 1924 figure of meat consumption is not likely to be equaled in 1925.

Junior Farmers Need Club Leaders



This club leadership must be increased properly to train the boys and girls of the nation who decide to remain on farms and become the backbone of American agriculture. This is shown in a survey of club work of the junior farmers just completed by Benjamin H. Darrow, director of the boys' and girls' club work of the Sears-Robinson Agricultural Foundation.

According to the report of the Foundation, based on a count by the Department of Agriculture, 722,400 projects were begun in 1923 by 409,074 boys and girls, a number which is less than 8 per cent of the farm youth of the nation of club age. Of these projects 489,768 were completed by 349,416 club members. Girls completing their work outnumbered the boys three to two, there being 180,194 girls and 99,228 boys. The report also indicates that 55.6 per cent of the completed girls finished their projects, while only 52.0 per cent of the boys completed theirs. The high point reached in 1915, as shown by the accompanying chart, was due to the expansion of club work in connection with the slogan of the day: "Feed will win the war." After the crisis was over there was retrenchment and club work suffered.

"Many of the 3,000,000 boys and girls engaged in club work hope to leave the farm," said Darrow. "But 80 per cent of them will remain in the country, experience has shown. All who stay on the farm should have the benefit of the inspiration and training club work affords. If we are to provide this for the junior farmers of the nation, we must rapidly increase the number of club leaders."